

Palestina in immagini: luglio 2025

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Yazan Abu Foul, 2 anni, è trattenuto dalla madre nel campo profughi di Beach, a ovest di Gaza City, il 19 luglio. Il bambino mostra segni di grave malnutrizione a causa della mancanza di cibo, integratori alimentari e assistenza sanitaria.

Yousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

Secondo i dati del Ministero della Salute, tra il 2 e il 30 luglio, mentre il genocidio israeliano infuriava a Gaza, oltre 2.600 palestinesi sono stati uccisi e altri 11.677 sono rimasti feriti. Nello stesso periodo, a Gaza sono stati uccisi diciassette soldati israeliani.

[Il bilancio delle vittime a Gaza dall'ottobre 2023 ha superato quota 60.000, ha annunciato](#) il Ministero della Salute del territorio a fine luglio, [di cui 18.500 bambini](#) e oltre 146.000 feriti. Queste cifre includono 8.970 persone uccise e oltre 34.000 ferite dopo la rottura del cessate il fuoco di due mesi da parte di Israele il 18 marzo 2025.

Il dato cumulativo da ottobre 2023 include 279 vittime, aggiunte il 24 luglio dopo che i loro dati identificativi sono stati consolidati e approvati da un comitato, [ha dichiarato](#) l'Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per il Coordinamento degli Affari Umanitari, citando il Ministero della Salute. Il conteggio delle vittime non tiene conto di coloro che sono morti a causa della mancanza di cure mediche o di altri decessi in eccesso dovuti alla distruzione e all'assedio di Israele, né delle migliaia di persone ancora disperse.



Parenti e personale medico piangono la salma del dottor Marwan Sultan, direttore dell'ospedale indonesiano, ucciso insieme ad altri parenti in un attacco israeliano a un appartamento di Gaza City, il 2 luglio.

Immagini APA di Omar Ashtawy

Dal 27 maggio, secondo il Ministero, quasi 1.250 persone sono state uccise e 8.150 ferite nel tentativo di accedere agli aiuti alimentari. Nel frattempo, i decessi correlati alla malnutrizione sono aumentati a Gaza, con il Ministero della Salute [che ha annunciato](#) la morte di sette bambini nelle 24 ore precedenti il 30 luglio.

Un osservatorio globale sulla sicurezza alimentare [ha lanciato l'allarme](#) alla fine del mese: "In mezzo a un conflitto incessante, frequenti sfollamenti, un accesso umanitario estremamente limitato e sistemi sanitari al collasso, a Gaza si sta rapidamente verificando lo scenario peggiore".

Israele ha continuato a sfollare e confinare forzatamente i palestinesi di Gaza in spazi sempre più ridotti. [Secondo](#) l'Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per il Coordinamento degli Affari Umanitari, oltre due milioni di persone a Gaza vivono ora in meno di 45 chilometri quadrati – le dimensioni di Gaza City – mentre l'88% del territorio è ora zona militare o sottoposto a ordini di sfollamento.

Nella Cisgiordania occupata, 24 palestinesi – tra cui otto bambini, un cittadino statunitense, un anziano e un importante attivista – sono stati uccisi dalle forze israeliane, dai coloni e dalle guardie degli insediamenti tra il 2 e il 30 luglio. Inoltre, un palestinese è deceduto per le ferite riportate l'anno scorso e un altro è morto sotto custodia israeliana.

Circa 170 palestinesi sono stati uccisi in Cisgiordania quest'anno.

A luglio una guardia di un insediamento è stata uccisa da due palestinesi, tra le vittime uccise nel corso del mese.



Un numero impressionante di feriti e morti viene trasportato al Nasser Medical Complex di Khan Younis, nella Striscia di Gaza meridionale, dopo che le forze israeliane hanno aperto il fuoco su un gruppo di persone in cerca di aiuto, il 3 luglio.

Doaa Albaz ActiveStills

Il mese di luglio è iniziato con [le dichiarazioni ottimistiche](#) del presidente degli Stati Uniti Donald Trump, secondo cui Israele e Hamas avrebbero presto raggiunto un accordo per il cessate il fuoco a Gaza.

Ma invece di un accordo che avrebbe consentito un aumento degli aiuti e fermato lo spargimento di sangue, la carestia ha colpito duramente la popolazione di Gaza dopo che il primo ministro israeliano Benjamin Netanyahu [ha proposto](#) Trump per il premio Nobel per la pace durante la sua visita a Washington, conclusasi senza che fosse stato raggiunto un accordo di cessate il fuoco.

Invece di imporre sanzioni e altre misure in linea con l'obbligo di fermare il genocidio, alcuni alleati di Israele, tra cui Francia, Regno Unito e Canada, [si sono mossi verso il riconoscimento dello Stato palestinese](#) nel corso del mese. Più di 30 paesi, tra cui Australia, Francia e Regno Unito, hanno rilasciato una [dichiarazione](#) il 21 luglio chiedendo la fine della guerra a Gaza e chiedendo a Israele di "revocare immediatamente le restrizioni al flusso di aiuti".

La Slovenia, che ha riconosciuto lo Stato palestinese lo scorso anno, [ha imposto un embargo](#) sul commercio di armi con Israele il 31 luglio, [citando](#) la mancata adozione da parte dell'UE di misure concrete per rispettare gli obblighi in materia di diritti umani. La decisione – la prima di un paese dell'UE – è arrivata due settimane dopo che Lubiana [aveva dichiarato](#) i ministri israeliani di estrema destra Itamar Ben-Gvir e Bezalel Smotrich persone non grate.

A luglio, i Paesi Bassi [hanno vietato](#) l'ingresso nel Paese alla coppia; Ben-Gvir e Smotrich erano [già](#) stati sanzionati da Regno Unito, Canada, Australia, Nuova Zelanda e Norvegia, una mossa condannata dagli Stati Uniti, che a luglio [hanno annunciato](#) di aver imposto sanzioni a funzionari non specificati dell'Autorità Nazionale Palestinese e dell'Organizzazione per la Liberazione della Palestina per i loro tentativi di perseguire le responsabilità presso la Corte Internazionale di Giustizia e la Corte Penale Internazionale.



Danni sul luogo di un attacco israeliano che ha danneggiato e distrutto edifici residenziali nel campo profughi di Beach, a ovest di Gaza City, 4 luglio.

Immagini APA di Omar Ashtawy

Gli eventi quotidiani di vittime di massa nei siti di distribuzione gestiti dalla Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, sostenuta da Stati Uniti e Israele, hanno trasformato il complesso medico Nasser nel sud di Gaza in "un enorme reparto traumatologico", [ha affermato](#) un rappresentante dell'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità durante una visita alla struttura all'inizio di luglio.

L'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità e Medici Senza Frontiere hanno lanciato l'[allarme](#) per un aumento dei casi di meningite tra i bambini, mentre negli ospedali sovraffollati e con risorse insufficienti di Gaza non c'è spazio per l'isolamento dei pazienti.

Il blocco imposto da Israele ha [costretto](#) gli ospedali di Gaza a stipare diversi neonati che necessitavano di supporto vitale in un'unica incubatrice a causa della carenza di carburante e li ha anche costretti a ridurre o interrompere il trattamento di dialisi.

Le condizioni igieniche precarie in cui i palestinesi sono costretti a vivere a Gaza favoriscono la diffusione di malattie come la meningite e la poliomielite.

Cinque nuovi casi di paralisi flaccida acuta, una sindrome che può essere causata dal virus della poliomielite, sono stati [segnalati](#) a Gaza durante una settimana di luglio. Una nuova variante del virus della poliomielite derivata dal vaccino è stata rilevata in campioni ambientali raccolti a maggio.

Il 15 luglio il Comune di Gaza City [ha lanciato l'allarme](#) per una "catastrofe sanitaria imminente" con l'imminente traboccamento di un bacino di raccolta dell'acqua piovana nel quartiere di Sheikh Radwan.

Lo stagno è pieno di acque reflue non trattate e la carenza di carburante ha costretto il comune a ridurre drasticamente le ore di funzionamento delle pompe di drenaggio dello stagno.

L'accumulo di grandi quantità di acque reflue nello stagno ha "creato una grave crisi ambientale e di salute pubblica nella zona, a causa di cattivi odori e insetti nocivi che aumentano significativamente il rischio di epidemie e focolai di malattie", ha affermato il comune.



I vigili del fuoco palestinesi tentano di spegnere un incendio appiccato da una milizia di coloni israeliani durante un attacco alla periferia della città di Beita, nella Cisgiordania settentrionale, il 5 luglio.

Wahaj Bani Moufleh ActiveStills

Il 1° luglio, più di 200 organizzazioni non governative [hanno chiesto](#) "un'azione immediata per porre fine al mortale schema di distribuzione israeliano" a Gaza.

I gruppi hanno chiesto un ritorno agli "esistenti meccanismi di coordinamento guidati dalle Nazioni Unite e la revoca del blocco imposto dal governo israeliano sugli aiuti e sulle forniture commerciali".

Durante il cessate il fuoco iniziato a fine gennaio e interrotto violentemente e unilateralmente da Israele a marzo, erano attivi quattrocento punti di distribuzione degli aiuti.

Questi punti di distribuzione sono stati "ora sostituiti da soli quattro siti di distribuzione controllati dai militari", hanno affermato le organizzazioni non governative, costringendo i palestinesi a trasferirsi in "zone sovraffollate e militarizzate dove affrontano quotidianamente sparatorie e vittime di massa" nel tentativo di accedere ai beni di prima necessità.

Tra le persone uccise mentre aspettavano i soccorsi c'era anche Abdullah Hammad, un igienista che lavorava per una clinica di Medici Senza Frontiere ad al-Mawasi, nella Striscia di Gaza meridionale.

L'organizzazione benefica [ha affermato](#) che Hammad, il dodicesimo dipendente dell'organizzazione ad essere ucciso a Gaza dall'ottobre 2023, faceva parte di un gruppo di persone "deliberatamente prese di mira" dalle forze israeliane "senza preavviso mentre aspettavano i camion degli aiuti".

Sedici persone sono state uccise nell'incidente del 3 luglio a Khan Younis.



Hala Dahliz, 12 anni, che ha subito un grave trauma cranico in un bombardamento israeliano che le ha causato ustioni complete al cuoio capelluto, è stata vista a Khan Younis, nel sud di Gaza, il 5 luglio. Hala combatte contro le infezioni da due mesi e aspetta il giorno in cui potrà far ricrescere i capelli con le cure appropriate.

Immagini APA di Moaz Abu Taha

All'inizio di luglio, Francesca Albanese, relatrice speciale delle Nazioni Unite per la Cisgiordania e Gaza, ha pubblicato un [rapporto](#) in cui spiegava dettagliatamente "come il profitto aziendale e il guadagno monetario abbiano reso possibile e legittimato la presenza e le azioni illegali di Israele".

"Negli ultimi 21 mesi, mentre il genocidio israeliano ha devastato vite e paesaggi palestinesi, la borsa di Tel Aviv è salita del 213%", secondo Albanese. "Per alcuni, il genocidio è redditizio".

"Gli attori aziendali sono profondamente coinvolti nel sistema di occupazione, apartheid e genocidio nei territori palestinesi occupati", ha aggiunto.

"Per decenni, la repressione israeliana del popolo palestinese è stata sostenuta da aziende pienamente consapevoli e tuttavia indifferenti a decenni di violazioni dei diritti umani e crimini internazionali".

Albanese ha esortato gli stati a imporre un embargo sulle armi e sanzioni economiche a Israele per "uno dei genocidi più crudeli della storia moderna", come ha [dichiarato](#) al Consiglio per i diritti umani delle Nazioni Unite a Ginevra.

L'amministrazione Trump ha imposto sanzioni all'esperta delle Nazioni Unite pochi giorni dopo la pubblicazione del suo rapporto. Marco Rubio, Segretario di Stato americano, [ha affermato](#) che la misura rappresenta una punizione per la sua attività di sostegno da parte di Albanese alla Corte penale internazionale affinché funzionari ed enti americani e israeliani rispondano delle proprie azioni.

Il mese scorso, l'amministrazione Trump [ha imposto sanzioni](#) a quattro giudici della Corte penale internazionale per le sue indagini sui crimini di guerra in Cisgiordania, nella Striscia di Gaza e in Afghanistan.

Il 16 luglio, i giudici della CPI, tra cui due sottoposti a sanzioni statunitensi, [hanno respinto](#) la richiesta di Israele di ritirare i mandati di arresto contro Netanyahu e l'ex ministro della Difesa Yoav Gallant, ma hanno affermato di non aver ancora pronunciato una sentenza sulla contestazione di Tel Aviv alla giurisdizione territoriale della corte.



Bambini palestinesi del villaggio di Halhul, a nord della città di Hebron in Cisgiordania, osservano un nuovo avamposto costruito dagli israeliani sul terreno del villaggio, il 6 luglio.

Mosab Shawer ActiveStills

Il 3 luglio, le autorità di Hamas a Gaza [hanno intimato](#) ai residenti di non sostenere la Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, un progetto sostenuto da Stati Uniti e Israele che mira a sostituire l'ONU come principale fornitore di aiuti nel territorio.

Centinaia di palestinesi sono stati uccisi dall'esercito israeliano mentre cercavano di accedere agli aiuti alimentari presso i siti di distribuzione del GHF da quando quest'ultimo ha iniziato a operare a fine maggio.

Il giorno precedente, le autorità di Hamas [avevano chiesto](#) la resa di Yasser Abu Shabab, un signore della guerra le cui forze, operanti a Rafah, nella Striscia di Gaza meridionale, hanno saccheggiato camion di aiuti umanitari con il sostegno di Israele.

Hamas [ha respinto](#) le accuse degli Stati Uniti secondo cui sarebbe stata coinvolta in un attacco con granate in cui sono rimasti feriti due americani presso un sito del GHF il 5 luglio.

Hamas [afferma](#) che più di 800 agenti di polizia e guardie di sicurezza affiliati all'organizzazione sono stati uccisi mentre proteggevano i veicoli degli aiuti e le rotte dei convogli durante le missioni coordinate dalle Nazioni Unite.

Le Nazioni Unite [affermano](#) che il crollo della legge e dell'ordine, dovuto in parte al collasso delle forze di polizia civile di Gaza, è uno dei principali ostacoli alla distribuzione degli aiuti umanitari.



Un uomo è in lutto all'ospedale Al-Shifa di Gaza City dopo la perdita di una persona cara in un attacco aereo israeliano sull'edificio della clinica Rimal, che ora funge da rifugio per le famiglie sfollate, il 7 luglio.

Immagini APA di Omar Ashtawy

Sempre all'inizio di luglio, l'UNRWA, l'agenzia delle Nazioni Unite per i rifugiati palestinesi, ha pubblicato uno [studio](#) che evidenzia come l'offensiva in corso da parte di Israele a Gaza "abbia avuto un impatto sproporzionato sulle persone anziane che affrontano rischi gravi e spesso trascurati in termini di protezione".

Secondo l'UNRWA, sebbene gli anziani costituiscano il 5% della popolazione di Gaza, "sono responsabili di circa il 7% di tutti i decessi registrati".

"L'uso di un sistema di triage per massimizzare i tassi di sopravvivenza in situazioni di conflitto e durante eventi con molte vittime significa anche che è meno probabile che le persone anziane ferite vengano considerate prioritarie da team medici sovraccarichi", ha aggiunto l'agenzia.

"Anche le persone anziane che non hanno reti di supporto o mezzi fisici o finanziari per prendersi cura di sé stesse rischiano di isolarsi e di morire per negligenza, fame o patologie non curate".

L'UNRWA ha aggiunto che "a causa di malattie, disabilità o mancanza di supporto, è anche più probabile che restino nelle aree in cui i residenti sono stati sfollati con la forza e dove sono in corso ostilità attive, esponendoli a un pericolo maggiore".



Ragazzi controllano la distruzione dopo un attacco israeliano su una scuola che ospitava sfollati nel campo profughi di al-Bureij, nella Striscia di Gaza centrale, 8 luglio.

Immagini APA di Belal Abu Amer

Il 4 luglio, la comunità di pastori di al-Muarrajat East, nei pressi della città di Gerico in Cisgiordania, è stata sfollata dalle proprie terre a causa dell'intensificarsi della violenza dei coloni, [hanno dichiarato](#) il Global Protection Cluster e l'Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati .

La comunità "si unisce a centinaia di altri pastori palestinesi" che sono stati "costretti ad abbandonare le loro case e i loro mezzi di sussistenza in Cisgiordania nel 2025 a causa della violenza dei coloni, spesso facilitata e sostenuta dalle forze israeliane".

Il gruppo di protezione e l'agenzia delle Nazioni Unite hanno aggiunto che "gli sfollati restano in un limbo, dipendenti dall'assistenza umanitaria e senza una strategia di rimpatrio praticabile".

L'Alto commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i diritti umani [ha affermato](#) che tra il 2 e il 4 luglio i coloni hanno stabilito nuovi avamposti nel centro della comunità e hanno rubato decine di pecore "e molestato i residenti palestinesi nelle loro case".

I coloni "hanno occupato una delle case, l'hanno vandalizzata e hanno costretto i residenti ad andarsene", per poi impossessarsi delle case delle restanti 25 famiglie della comunità.

L'ufficio delle Nazioni Unite ha affermato che lo sfollamento di al-Muarrajat East è "parte di un processo di lunga data, sancito dallo Stato, attraverso sforzi coordinati da parte dei coloni, sostenuti dall'esercito israeliano, per svuotare parti del territorio occupato in Cisgiordania dai palestinesi".

Circa 2.900 palestinesi provenienti da 69 comunità della Cisgiordania sono stati sfollati a causa dell'intensificarsi della violenza dei coloni e delle restrizioni di accesso da gennaio 2023, [ha dichiarato](#) a metà luglio l'Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per il coordinamento degli affari umanitari, di cui 636 nel 2025.



I parenti dei prigionieri palestinesi mostrano le foto dei loro cari detenuti nelle carceri israeliane durante una manifestazione nella città di Nablus, in Cisgiordania, l'8 luglio.

Immagini APA di Mohammed Nasser

Il 5 luglio, il Programma Alimentare Mondiale [ha affermato](#) che, secondo una recente valutazione, "quasi una persona su tre non mangia per giorni, esponendo un numero maggiore di persone al rischio di morire di fame".

"La malnutrizione è in aumento e circa 90.000 bambini e donne hanno urgente bisogno di cure", ha aggiunto l'agenzia alimentare delle Nazioni Unite.

"La farina per il pane è 3.000 volte più costosa rispetto a prima della guerra", secondo il WFP. "E il combustibile per cucinare è semplicemente introvabile".

Carl Skau, vicedirettore dell'agenzia, ha dichiarato dopo una visita a Gaza l'1 e il 2 luglio che "la situazione è la peggiore che abbia mai visto... La gente muore solo cercando di procurarsi del cibo".

"Le nostre cucine sono vuote; ora servono acqua calda con un po' di pasta che galleggia dentro", ha detto.



Privati di beni di prima necessità come un alloggio adeguato, cibo e acqua pulita, gli sfollati vivono in tende di fortuna e tra le macerie degli edifici crollati nella città di Gaza, il 9 luglio.

Immagini APA di Omar Ashtawy

Il 7 luglio, Israel Katz, ministro della Difesa israeliano, [ha annunciato](#) di aver incaricato l'esercito di elaborare piani per la creazione di una "città umanitaria" a Rafah, la zona più meridionale di Gaza, che è stata spopolata e distrutta.

Il piano di Katz prevedeva il trasferimento forzato di 600.000 persone nella zona dopo "controlli di sicurezza" e una volta lì, non sarebbe stato loro permesso di andarsene.

Lo stesso giorno, Reuters [ha riferito](#) di una proposta da 2 miliardi di dollari presentata all'amministrazione Trump, a nome della Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, per costruire "aree di transito umanitario" all'interno e potenzialmente all'esterno di Gaza, per ospitare i palestinesi su base presumibilmente volontaria.

Secondo Reuters, il piano delinea una visione per sostituire "il controllo di Hamas sulla popolazione di Gaza".

"Una serie di diapositive visionate da Reuters entra nei dettagli sulle 'Zone di transito umanitarie', tra cui come verrebbero implementate e quanto costerebbero", ha affermato l'agenzia.

"Si richiede di utilizzare le strutture tentacolari per 'guadagnare la fiducia della popolazione locale' e per facilitare la 'visione per Gaza' del presidente degli Stati Uniti Donald Trump", che vedrebbe l'acquisizione e la riqualificazione del territorio spopolato da parte degli Stati Uniti, ha aggiunto Reuters.

Il Fondo umanitario per la Striscia di Gaza ha affermato che "non sta pianificando né realizzando aree di transito umanitario".



Persone in lutto portano in processione la salma di Ahmad al-Awiwi, 19 anni, nella città di Hebron, in Cisgiordania, il 9 luglio. L'adolescente è morto per i danni cerebrali riportati dopo essere stato colpito alla testa dalle forze coloniali israeliane durante un raid su Hebron circa sei mesi fa.

Mosab Shawer ActiveStills

Il 7 luglio, Israele [ha attaccato](#) tre porti e una centrale elettrica nello Yemen in risposta al lancio di missili e droni dal Paese. Il partito yemenita Ansarullah ha lanciato contro Israele, per rappresaglia, quelli che ha definito missili terra-aria di produzione nazionale.

Poche ore prima degli attacchi israeliani, una nave con un equipaggio di 22 persone e tre guardie armate è stata attaccata al largo delle coste dello Yemen. Dieci delle persone a bordo sono state [tratte in salvo](#) una settimana dopo l'attacco e le riprese video [pubblicate](#) alla fine del mese hanno mostrato che 11 dispersi erano vivi e vegeti.

Si teme che i restanti cinque siano morti.

Ansarullah ha imposto un embargo marittimo a Israele bloccando le navi nel Mar Rosso in segno di protesta contro il genocidio a Gaza.

Più avanti nel mese, il 16 luglio, il Comando centrale degli Stati Uniti [ha annunciato](#) che le forze yemenite che si opponevano ad Ansarullah avevano sequestrato più di 750 tonnellate di munizioni spedite dall'Iran.

L'8 luglio Israele [ha ucciso tre persone a Tripoli, nel nord del Libano, sostenendo di aver preso di mira un comandante di Hamas.](#)

Il 15 luglio, gli attacchi israeliani hanno ucciso 12 persone nella valle della Bekaa in Libano.

“A security source told Reuters that five of the dead were Hizballah fighters,” the news agency [reported](#). The governor of the area said that the remainder were Syrian nationals who work in agriculture.

Israel also [carried out strikes](#) in the province of Sweida in Syria during July.



People observe the rubble of a home belonging to the Jouda family destroyed by Israeli airstrikes in Beach refugee camp, west of Gaza City, 9 July.

Omar Ashtawy APA images

On 9 July, Physicians for Human Rights, an advocacy group based in New York City, and the Global Human Rights Clinic at the University of Chicago Law School published a [study](#) finding that “Israel’s extreme restrictions on medical supplies entering Gaza have caused death and anguish.”

Israel’s “sweeping and unpredictable restrictions” on supposed dual-use items have “resulted in foreseeable and severe pain to children, women and men in Gaza who seek medical care,” Sam Zarifi, the director of Physicians for Human Rights, stated.

This has involved “amputations without anesthesia. Surgeries without scalpels. Infections untreated. Treatable injuries transformed into terminal harm.”

Health care workers told researchers that items restricted from entering Gaza include “anesthesia, strong pain killers, sanitation materials, scalpel handles, insulin, orthopedic tools (drills, screws, metal plates), suture materials, dressings and gauze, point of care

testing for war-related trauma injuries, water purification materials, chest tubes, hormone medications for reproductive health, dialysis supplies, batteries, oxygen cylinders, airway and intubation supplies, tourniquets, clamps, skin staplers and pulse oximeters.”

Israel has significantly intensified restrictions in 2025, affecting both medical supplies and the entry of volunteer health care providers, according to the study.



Muhammad Muslih, 10, who was injured in an Israeli attack when he followed his father to get aid for their family in the Netzarim corridor, now lives with his family in a tent set up on the campus of the Islamic University of Gaza in Gaza City, 9 July.

Omar Ashtawy APA images

Also on 9 July, Abraham Azulay – a staff sergeant in the Israeli military who resided in Yitzhar, a West Bank settlement notorious for violence against Palestinians – was killed in a reported abduction attempt in Khan Younis, southern Gaza.

The Israeli military claimed that the soldier’s death “was the result of a severe operational failure,” *Haaretz* [reported](#).

Mourners at Azulay’s funeral called for vengeance and for the elimination of Palestinians in Gaza. They also recounted how Azulay, a heavy equipment operator, boasted of having destroyed homes in Gaza in order to prevent the return of their residents.

Later in the month, *Haaretz* [reported](#) that the Israeli military and defense ministry were recruiting contractors to raze homes in Gaza.

“Working there is very hard and very bad. The army doesn’t work intelligently,” one contractor told the paper. “It wants to demolish as much as possible, and nothing else matters.”



A relative of artist Frans al-Salmi shows her drawings after she was killed in an Israeli airstrike that targeted a seafront café in Gaza City weeks earlier, 10 July.

Omar Ashtawy APA images

On 11 July, Catherine Russell, the head of the UN children’s agency UNICEF, [condemned](#) the killing of 15 Palestinians, including nine children, by Israeli forces while they were waiting in line for nutritional supplies distributed by a partner organization in Deir al-Balah, central Gaza, earlier in the day.

“These were mothers seeking a lifeline for their children after months of hunger and desperation,” Russell said.

“Among them was Donia, whose 1-year-old boy, Mohammed, was killed. She said he spoke his first words to her just hours earlier.”

Five days later, Russell [told](#) the UN Security Council that “over the past 21 months of war, more than 17,000 children have reportedly been killed and 33,000 injured in Gaza.”

“An average of 28 children have been killed each day – the equivalent of an entire classroom,” Russell added. “Consider that for a moment. A whole classroom of children killed every day for nearly two years.”



Palestinians inspect the damage to displaced people's tents after Israeli occupation forces withdrew from the center of Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, 11 July.

Moaz Abu Taha APA images

Also on 11 July, the UN human rights office [said](#) that between 8 and 9 July, at least 77 people, including 30 children and women, were killed in 21 attacks on tents housing displaced Palestinians in Gaza. Of these attacks, nine occurred in al-Mawasi, an area that Israel has ordered people to evacuate to.

“As these tents generally shelter families in close quarters, any strike on them often results in the killing of entire families,” the UN office stated.

With Israel reportedly planning to concentrate the population of Gaza in a so-called “humanitarian city” in Rafah, “possibly with the intention to forcibly displace them” outside of the territory, Israel’s actions “may amount to atrocity crimes,” according to the UN office.



The empty community of al-Muarrajat in the West Bank's Jordan Valley following the flight of all its residents due to a surge in Israeli settler attacks, 12 July. Hundreds of residents were forcibly displaced at the beginning of July after Israelis established a new outpost on their land, the final blow after years of violent attacks and constant harassment.

Omri Eran Vardi ActiveStills

The United Nations [warned](#) on 12 July that fuel, which it described as “the backbone of survival in Gaza,” was in critically short supply after an Israeli blockade lasting 130 days.

Fuel is a lifeline for more than 2 million people in Gaza, the UN said, as it “powers hospitals, water systems, sanitation networks, ambulances and every aspect of humanitarian operations.”

UN agencies would be forced to suspend operations in Gaza without adequate fuel, meaning “no health services, no clean water, and no capacity to deliver aid,” the world body said.

Israel began allowing only two trucks of fuel per day, five days a week, on 9 July – “a fraction of what is required to run essential life-saving services in Gaza, where every aspect of life depends on fuel,” the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [stated](#).

Israeli authorities reconnected a desalination plant in southern Gaza to the electricity grid on 26 July, “significantly boosting its capacity to produce safe drinking water,” [according to](#) the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

At full operational capacity, the desalination plant has the “potential to serve up to one million people with drinking water at a rate of 6 liters per person per day, when complemented by domestic water for other uses.”

But this is dependent on “the availability of fuel and spare parts for water trucks, the operation and construction of filling stations, the establishment of water distribution points, and the feasibility of expanding the water distribution network,” OCHA added.

Nearly all households surveyed in early July were experiencing moderate to high levels of water insecurity, according to OCHA. More than 40 percent of households were lacking soap as hygiene items remained out of reach due to high cost and insufficient distributions, while access to toilets had also worsened since June.



Palestinians react next to an injured relative at Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City after two separate Israeli attacks in Beach refugee camp, 12 July. Sources at the hospital said at least seven people were killed and 40 wounded, most of them children and women, following the attacks on the densely populated camp west of Gaza City.

Yousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

Israeli settlers [killed](#) two Palestinians – one of them a US citizen – in the West Bank village of Sinjil, near Ramallah, on 11 July.

Sayfullah Musallet, 20, was beaten to death while Hussein al-Shalabi, 23, was shot in the chest.

Musallet’s family, who are from Florida, demanded that the State Department lead an investigation and “hold the Israeli settlers who killed Saif accountable for their crimes.”

The US defers to Israel's long-discredited self-investigation mechanisms, even when American citizens were killed by its military.

Mike Huckabee, the US ambassador to Israel who adheres to Christian Zionism, [called](#) on Israel to “aggressively investigate” Musallet’s killing, which he called a “criminal and terrorist act.”



Mourners in the West Bank village of al-Mazraa al-Sharqiya, near Ramallah, carry the body of Sayfullah Musallet during his funeral, which was held alongside that of Hussein Shalabi after the two were killed by Israeli settlers, 13 July. The coordinated attack by a large group of Israelis targeted dozens of Palestinians attempting to access their land between the villages of Sinjil and al-Mazraa al-Sharqiya.

Avishay Mohar ActiveStills

The UN human rights office demanded that Israel stop killings and home demolitions in the West Bank in a [statement](#) issued on 15 July, noting that Israeli settlers and occupation forces had “intensified their killings, attacks and harassment of Palestinians” in the preceding weeks.

Around 30,000 Palestinians remain forcibly displaced after the launch of a major military offensive in the northern West Bank two days after a ceasefire was declared in Gaza in January.

At least 964 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces and settlers in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, since 7 October 2023, the UN office said. During the same period, the UN office added, 53 Israelis were “killed in reported attacks by Palestinians or in armed clashes, 35 in the West Bank and 18 in Israel.”

Since late January, Israel has issued demolition orders for around 1,400 homes in the West Bank and demolitions have displaced more than 2,900 Palestinians in the territory since 7 October 2023.

“In the same period, a further 2,400 Palestinians, nearly half of them children, have been forcibly displaced as a result of the actions of Israeli settlers thus emptying large parts of the West Bank of Palestinians,” the UN office said.

“In line with the advisory opinion issued by the International Court of Justice, Israel must bring to an end its unlawful presence in the occupied Palestinian territory,” the UN office added.



Displaced Palestinians live by the sea in al-Mawasi, east of Khan Yunis, 13 July. People living there rely on seawater to keep cool in the summer heat, as well as for washing and fishing. The previous day, the Israeli government declared that Palestinians were forbidden from fishing or entering the water, further worsening the already catastrophic situation.

Doaa Albaz ActiveStills

On 15 July, the Global Protection Cluster – a network of nongovernmental organizations, international organizations and UN agencies – issued a [report](#) on the “risks and barriers faced by persons with disabilities and older persons” in Gaza.

According to the report, 20 months of “intense hostilities” have left more than 134,100 people, including more than 40,500 children, with new war-related injuries; 25 percent “are estimated to have new disabilities requiring acute and ongoing rehabilitation.”

More than 35,000 people “are believed to have significant hearing damage due to Explosions” while 10 children per day “lose one or both of their legs,” the Global Protection Cluster states.

“Over 83 percent of persons with disabilities in Gaza have lost their assistive devices, and 80 percent of older persons in Gaza are in urgent need of medication or medical supplies,” the network adds.



Palestinians watch as Israeli forces raze a three-story home inhabited by a family of 10, 14 July. The home, in a village south of the West Bank City of Bethlehem, was demolished on the pretext that it was allegedly built without a permit. Journalists were briefly detained and questioned while documenting the demolition.

Mosab Shawer ActiveStills

On 16 July, the UN human rights office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip [condemned](#) the killing of medical professionals in Gaza “in multiple attacks by the Israeli military.”

The UN had “recorded at least 10 strikes in less than two months, killing at least 10 doctors and five nurses,” the office added. “Out of these incidents, seven involved strikes on residential buildings or tents and killed them along with their families, including children.”

“In one strike, a pregnant woman doctor was killed on the street along with her husband,” the UN office added.

Majed Salah, a nurse, and his three daughters, all children, were killed in a strike on their tent in Khan Younis on 14 July, the UN office said.

Nearly 10 days earlier, on 5 July, the physician Khalooq Khafaja was killed along with his two daughters and a son in a strike on their tent in the Khan Younis area.

On 2 July, Dr. Marwan al-Sultan, a renowned cardiologist and director of the Indonesian Hospital in northern Gaza, was [killed](#) in a strike on a residential building in Gaza City along with his wife, sister, daughter and son-in-law. He was the 70th healthcare worker killed in a 50-day period, according to Healthcare Workers Watch-Palestine.



Palestinians in Ras Ein al-Auja document with their phones as Israelis hold a party at a nearby settlement outpost celebrating the displacement of the residents of nearby al-Muarrajat in the West Bank's Jordan Valley, 14 July. More than 50 settler attacks and incidents of harassment have been recorded since January in Ras Ein al-Auja, a Bedouin community of around 550 residents. After the settlers expelled the people of al-Muarrajat, they're focusing on this community as the next target.

Avishay Mohar ActiveStills

At least 1,581 health workers have been killed in Gaza since October 2023, according to the Palestinian health ministry.

Israel has destroyed many of Gaza's hospitals and severely restricts the entry of medicine and medical equipment and supplies. Doctors and nurses have been arrested and detained during attacks on hospitals and multiple medical professionals have [died](#) in Israeli custody, [some](#) apparently due to torture and other abuses.

Medical professionals "remaining in Gaza are operating under unprecedented constraints, including facing daily threat of death or injury to themselves or their families, as they struggle for survival," the UN human rights office said.

“These strikes on medical professionals happened in a context where close to 200,000 Palestinians have been either killed or injured, the vast majority civilians and mainly as a result of Israel’s choices of methods and means of warfare,” the UN office added.



Premature infants are being treated at Al Helou International Hospital in Gaza City amid ongoing Israeli attacks, 16 July. The babies are at severe risk due to Israel’s fuel blockade, as their incubators depend on generators for power.
ousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

On 17 July, Doctors Without Borders [called on](#) Israel to “facilitate the medical evacuation of all patients who require it – and without prejudice to their right to a safe, voluntary and dignified return to Gaza.”

The charity said that some 11,000 to 13,000 people, including more than 4,500 children, require medical treatment that is unavailable in Gaza.

“Yet Israeli authorities have allowed only a few of those requesting medical evacuation to do so, with many critical cases being delayed or denied regardless of medical urgency,” the charity added.

“The situation is particularly critical for patients in need of burn care or reconstructive surgery.”

Doctors Without Borders said it has only been able to medically evacuate 22 patients to different countries after a great deal of coordination with multiple host countries, the World Health Organization and the Israeli authorities.

COGAT, the Israeli military body that authorizes travel outside Gaza, has rejected many cases, the charity said.



Israeli flags fly from the Ibrahimi Mosque in the West Bank city of Hebron, 16 July. Palestinian officials condemned the recent Israeli decision to strip the Palestinian Ministry of Religious Endowments and the Hebron Municipality of the authority to administer the Ibrahimi Mosque. The decision claims the mosque is a Jewish religious site with which Muslims and Palestinians have no connection.

Mosab Shawer ActiveStills

At least 20 people were crushed to death or fatally stabbed at a Gaza Humanitarian Foundation distribution site on 16 July.

GHF blamed armed Hamas agitators for the mass casualty event. Hamas in turn blamed GHF guards and Israeli troops for firing pepper gas and opening fire towards crowds of people desperate to secure food aid.

“Witnesses told Reuters that guards at the site sprayed pepper gas at them after they had locked the gates to the centre, trapping them between the gates and the outer wire-fence,” the news agency [reported](#).

Amjad al-Shawa, the head of the Palestinian NGO Network, told Reuters that the thousands of people who flock to GHF sites “are hungry and exhausted, and they get squeezed into narrow places, amid shortages of aid and the absence of organization and discipline by the GHF.”



Children carry jerry cans filled with water from tankers in Gaza City, 17 July.
Omar Ashtawy APA images

On 18 July, Cardinal Pierbattista Pizzaballa [entered Gaza](#) on a rare visit by a foreign dignitary after three people were killed in an Israeli strike on the only Catholic church in the territory. Around 600 displaced people were sheltering on the church grounds at the time of the attack, [according to](#) the Jerusalem Patriarchate.

Father Gabriel Romanelli, a parish priest from Argentina who provided regular updates on the situation at the church to the late Pope Francis, was among several people [injured](#) in the attack.

Netanyahu blamed “stray ammunition” for the strike on the church, which hit close to the main cross on the roof, and called Pope Leo after the attack.

Cardinal Pizzaballa said that “we are not a target. [The Israelis] say it was an error. Even if everybody here believes it wasn’t.”

Andrea Tornielli, a Vatican official, cast doubt on Israel’s claim, noting the widespread destruction of mosques in Gaza and that “after a year and a half, there are still no results from the investigation into the killing of two Christian women shot by a sniper in the Gaza parish.”

The following day, Mike Huckabee, the US ambassador to Israel, [called](#) a settler attack on a 5th-century church in the West Bank village of Taybeh an “act of terror” and demanded the prosecution of those responsible.

On 21 July, Pope Leo [told](#) Mahmoud Abbas, the head of the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah, that he opposed the forced displacement of Palestinians in Gaza and the “indiscriminate use of force” against them.



Palestinians observe the damage after Israeli forces demolished a home in the town of Qabatiya near the northern West Bank city of Jenin, 17 July.
Mohammed Nasser APA images

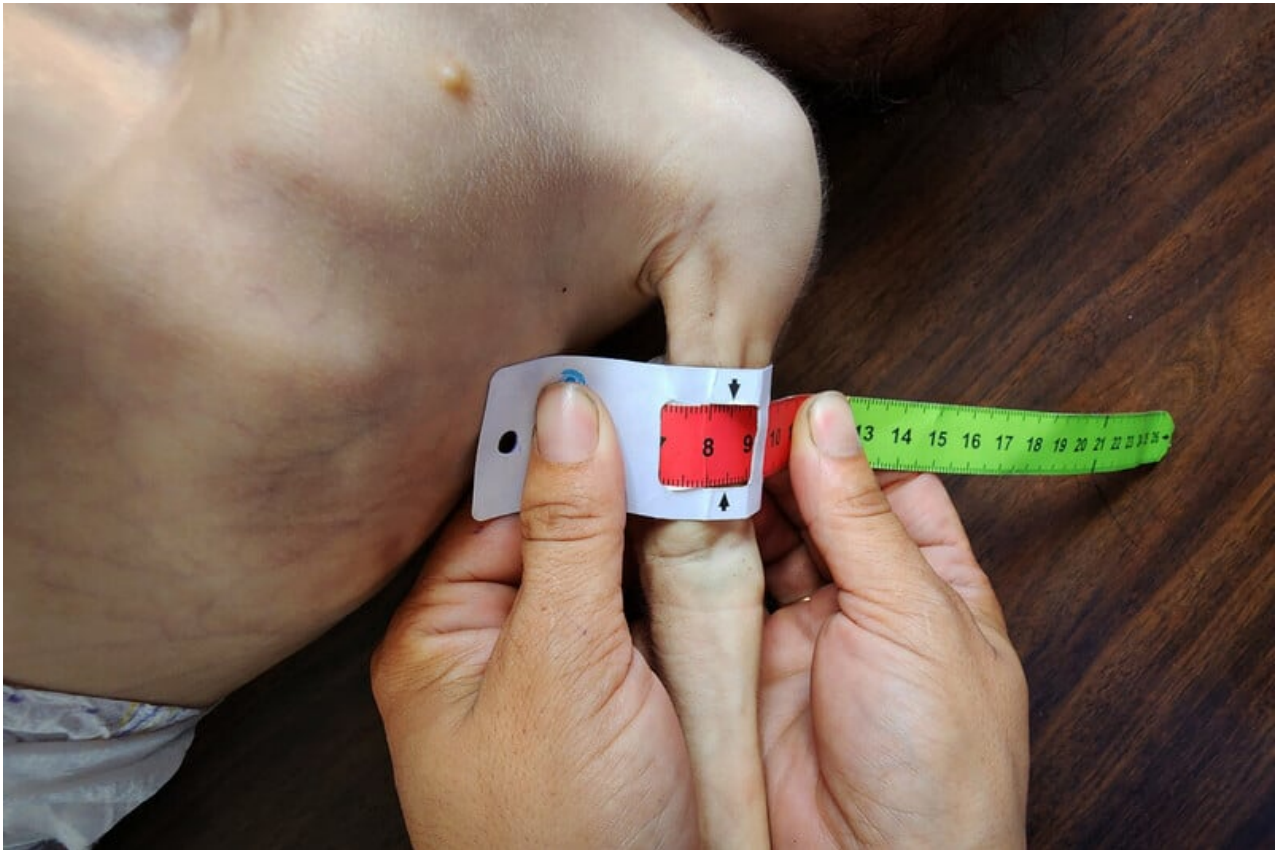
On 18 July, UN human rights experts [called for](#) Israeli and Palestinian authorities “to disclose the fate and whereabouts of all victims of enforced disappearance.”

Around 4,000 Palestinians – including medical professionals and journalists – and 51 Israelis “are still missing since 7 October 2023,” the experts said.

They added that the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances continues to register cases, “in particular with persons last seen while trying to cross from the north of Gaza to the south or vice-versa at checkpoints, from hospitals and persons arrested” during Israeli military ground operations.

But the number of Palestinians who have been forcibly disappeared and missing “are hugely underreported,” the experts said, with relatives of victims reluctant to report cases out of fear for their safety.

“The pain and suffering for relatives of the disappeared can constitute a form of psychological torture and other inhumane treatment,” the experts said.



Health staff with UNRWA, the UN agency for Palestine refugees, screen and treat children suffering from severe acute malnutrition at an UNRWA medical point in a school-turned-shelter in Gaza City, 17 July.

UNRWA APA images

On 20 July, the Israeli military fired on large crowds of civilians awaiting a World Food Program convoy carrying food aid near the Zikim crossing in northern Gaza.

“We are deeply concerned and saddened by this tragic incident resulting in the loss of countless lives,” the UN organization [stated](#) the following day. “Many more suffered life-threatening injuries.”

“These people were simply trying to access food to feed themselves and their families on the brink of starvation,” the World Food Program added.

“Nearly one person in three is not eating for days,” the organization said.

“Only a massive scale-up in food aid distributions can stabilize this spiraling situation, calm anxieties and rebuild the trust within communities that more food is coming.”

Dr. Muhammad Abu Salmiya, the director of Al-Shifa Hospital, said that the facility was overwhelmed by casualties after the Zikim incident and that most of the cases received had been injured in the head or chest.

“Based on available reports, this appears to be the highest number of fatalities among Palestinians seeking food in a single location and on a single day since 27 May,” the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [said](#).



People inspect the damage following Israeli attacks in Khan Younis, southern Gaza, on 18 July.
Moaz Abu Taha APA images

On 22 July, Volker Türk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, [said](#) that new Israeli forced displacement orders and intensive attacks in Deir al-Balah, central Gaza Strip, “have added more misery to the suffering of hungry Palestinians.”

Noting the concentration of civilians in the area and Israel’s “methods and means of warfare,” Türk added that “the risks of unlawful killings and other serious violations of international humanitarian law are extremely high.”

“The area targeted by these attacks is also home to several humanitarian organizations, including clinics, other medical facilities, shelters, a community kitchen, guesthouses, warehouses and other critical infrastructure,” he said.

“It seemed the nightmare couldn’t possibly get worse. And yet it does,” Türk said of Israel’s offensive in Gaza.

On 21 July, Israeli undercover forces [abducted and detained](#) Marwan al-Hams, a senior health ministry official, outside an International Committee of the Red Cross field hospital in southern Gaza. Tamer al-Zaanin, a journalist who was filing an interview with al-Hams, was killed and another journalist was injured when Israeli forces opened fire during the incident.



People call for an end to Israel's continued war of extermination and starvation during a protest organized by journalists in Gaza City, 19 July.

Omar Ashtawy ActiveStills

On 22 July, the UN's World Health Organization [condemned](#) "in the strongest terms" an Israeli attack on a building housing its staff in Deir al-Balah the day after the evacuation orders were issued.

WHO said that its staff residence was attacked three times, exposing staff and their families "to grave danger" and causing "a fire and significant damage." The Israeli military "entered the premises, forcing women and children to evacuate on foot toward al-Mawasi amid active conflict," WHO added.

"Male staff and family members were handcuffed, stripped, interrogated on the spot and screened at gunpoint," WHO stated. Two staff members and two family members were detained, and one employee remained in detention at the time WHO issued its statement.

WHO's main warehouse was damaged on 21 July "after an attack caused explosions and fire inside" and "was later looted by desperate crowds."

The attack has left WHO "severely constrained in adequately supporting hospitals, emergency medical teams and health partners, already critically short on medicines, fuel and equipment."

Jorge Moreira da Silva, the head of the United Nations' operational arm UNOPS, [stated](#) on 21 July that its central Gaza premises in Deir al-Balah had been hit, causing damage to buildings and infrastructure. UNOPS staff at the Deir al-Balah site have been "working tirelessly in extremely difficult circumstances to deliver critical fuel and aid."

The same location was hit by Israeli artillery fire in March, killing a UN worker.

Israeli authorities [informed](#) humanitarian organizations that they had rescinded the displacement orders affecting the area of Deir al-Balah serving as a hub for relief operations on 27 July.



The uncle of 3-month-old Fadi al-Najjar holds his body at Nasser Medical Complex in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, after he died as a result of malnutrition.

Doaa Albaz ActiveStills

On 22 July, Reem Alsalem, the UN special rapporteur on violence against women and girls, [called for](#) immediate action to halt the unfolding “femi-genocide” in Gaza, where an estimated two-thirds of those killed are women and girls.

Alsalem recently submitted a [report](#) to the UN Human Rights Council stating that Israel’s “large-scale, deliberate and systematic killing of Palestinian women, because they are both Palestinian and female, is put at the service of genociding Palestinians.”

Noting the psychological dimension of the genocide, Alsalem said that “the horrors that Palestinian mothers, in particular, continue to endure – watching their children slowly starve, killed, maimed and buried alive – is killing them repeatedly in a single day.”

Some 150,000 pregnant and lactating women do not have access to essential care, while an estimated 17,000 women and 60,000 children under the age of five “now suffer from acute malnutrition,” Alsalem added.

Israel is blocking the entry of baby formula while its blockade on fuel threatens to end life support for newborns in incubators.

According to Alsalem, “dozens of infants have been born prematurely, died shortly after birth, while others have been born with unprecedented genetic mutations, likely caused by starvation, trauma, and exposure to radioactive and toxic material.”



A woman embraces the body of her child who was killed by Israeli forces who targeted a crowd of people trying to receive aid, Al-Shifa Hospital, Gaza City, 20 July.

Yousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

Also on 22 July, the UN human rights office [warned](#) that Palestinians are being killed by starvation or by the Israeli military while trying to access food in Gaza.

Fifteen Palestinians who died from malnutrition within a 24-hour period are among the more than 100 deaths due to starvation, most of them children.

“Many more have presented at hospitals in a state of severe exhaustion caused by a lack of food,” the UN office stated. “Others are collapsing in the streets. Many more may be dying unreported.”

More than 1,000 people were killed by the Israeli military while attempting to access food between 27 May, when the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation began operating in Gaza, and 21 July.

“Of these, 766 were killed in the vicinity of GHF sites and 288 around UN and other aid convoys,” the UN office said.

“The Israeli military must immediately stop shooting at people trying to get food,” the UN office added, and “must immediately lift its unlawful restrictions on the work of the UN and other humanitarian actors.”



A camp for displaced families struggling to survive under difficult conditions near Yarmouk Stadium in Gaza City, 21 July.

Omar Ashtawy APA images

On 23 July, the UN sexual and reproductive health agency UNFPA [warned](#) of “catastrophic birth outcomes for pregnant women and newborns, threatening the survival of an entire generation.”

The profound humanitarian crisis is due to “severe food deprivation, a shattered healthcare system and immense psychological stress,” UNFPA added.

The agency, citing data from the Palestinian health ministry in Gaza, said that births have declined by more than 41 percent within three years.

During the first six months of 2025, at least 20 newborns died within 24 hours of birth and 33 percent of babies “were born prematurely, underweight or required admission to neonatal intensive care.”

“The statistics underscore the profound challenges faced by mothers and newborns in an environment where health care is being systematically targeted, with starvation and the deprivation of basic necessities driving these outcomes,” UNFPA stated.



Mourners carry the body of journalist Tamer al-Zaanin during his funeral in front of Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City, 21 July. Al-Zanin was killed and another journalist was injured when Israeli forces abducted Dr. Marwan al-Hams, a senior health ministry official, outside the International Committee of the Red Cross field hospital in Rafah, southern Gaza.
Omar Ashtawy APA images

More than 130 humanitarian organizations [warned](#) on 23 July that “their own colleagues and partners waste away before their eyes.”

They called on governments to act to “open all land crossings; restore the full flow of food, clean water, medical supplies, shelter items and fuel through a principled, UN-led mechanism; end the siege and agree to a ceasefire now.”

Tons of urgently needed food, water, medical supplies, shelter items and fuel are amassed in warehouses outside of Gaza and even within Gaza but “humanitarian organizations [are] blocked from accessing or delivering them.”

The organizations added that “Israel’s restrictions, delays and fragmentation under its total siege have created chaos, starvation and death.”

The organizations noted a 10 July announcement by Israel and the EU to scale up aid “but these promises of ‘progress’ ring hollow when there is no real change on the ground.”

“States must pursue concrete measures to end the siege, such as halting the transfer of weapons and ammunition,” the organizations stated.



Palestinians rush to rescue the wounded and recover the dead after Israeli airstrikes targeted the home of the Mushtaha family on Mukhabarat Street in Gaza City, 22 July. Ten people were killed in the strike and an ambulance was hit during the bombardment.

Yousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

On 24 July, UN human rights experts [called](#) for an end to Israeli state and settler violence against Palestinian peasants and rural workers in the West Bank.

“We are deeply troubled by alleged widespread intimidation, violence, land dispossession, destruction of livelihoods and the resulting forcible displacement of communities, and we fear this is severing Palestinians from their land and undermining their food security,” they said.

“Settler violence has reportedly involved arson, livestock theft and the poisoning or destruction of water sources, severely undermining the ability of Palestinians to sustain their agricultural way of life,” the experts added.

Such attacks have caused an estimated \$76 million in direct agricultural damage in the West Bank between October 2023 and late 2024, the experts said. The gross domestic product in the West Bank is estimated to have declined by more than 19 percent while the unemployment rate rose to 35 percent.

“It is essential that the West Bank be kept under Palestinian control, based on the rights to self-determination of the Palestinian people and full respect of international law,” the experts said.



People make their way along al-Rashid Street in western Jabaliya towards trucks carrying humanitarian aid after they entered the northern Gaza Strip through the Israeli-controlled Zikim crossing, 22 July.

Abdullah Abu Al-Khair APA images

On 25 July, Reuters [reported](#) that an internal US government review found no evidence of systematic theft by Hamas of humanitarian supplies funded by Washington, challenging the main rationale given by that country and Israel for the militarized Gaza Humanitarian Foundation operations.

The analysis examined more than 150 cases of theft or loss of US-funded supplies between October 2023 and May 2025.

“It found ‘no reports alleging Hamas’ benefited from US-funded supplies, according to a slide presentation of the findings seen by Reuters,” the agency reported.

A White House spokesperson cast doubt on the existence of the report, telling Reuters that it “‘was likely produced by a deep state operative’ seeking to discredit President Donald Trump’s ‘humanitarian agenda.’”

On 26 July, Israel announced the establishment of humanitarian corridors in Gaza and that it would observe tactical pauses in fighting and allow airdrops of limited quantities of food following international pressure over the unfolding famine.

The Protection Cluster [said](#) that it welcomed the announcement but said “airdrops are an inadequate alternative to principled and coordinated humanitarian delivery.”

They pose the risk of injury or death to civilians and are “insufficient in scale to meet the extensive needs inside Gaza, and risk deflecting from legal obligations of Israel to facilitate meaningful humanitarian access.”

“Aid dropped during the night on 27 July is reported to have landed on tents, injuring residents, and in damaged buildings and areas affected by heavy bombardment, exposing people attempting to reach it to risk of injury or death by explosive ordnance,” the Protection Cluster stated.

“The use of airdrops as implemented last night in densely populated areas of Gaza is not only insufficient to meet the volume of need – it is dangerous, inequitable, unpredictable and unsustainable,” the Protection Cluster added.



Palestinians and solidarity activists gathered in Jaffa to demonstrate against the ongoing starvation and genocide in Gaza, 25 July.

Oren Ziv ActiveStills

On 27 July, the World Health Organization [said](#) that of the 74 malnutrition-related deaths recorded in Gaza during 2025, 63 occurred in July, “including 24 children under 5, a child over 5 and 38 adults.”

“Most of these people were declared dead on arrival at health facilities or died shortly after, their bodies showing clear signs of severe wasting,” WHO added.

“Nearly one in five children under 5 in Gaza City is now acutely malnourished,” according to WHO. “In Khan Younis and the Middle Area, rates have doubled in less than one month.”

The UN health organization noted that the figures “are likely an underestimation due to the severe access and security constraints preventing many families from reaching health facilities.”



Palestinians protest at Manger Square, near the Church of the Nativity in the West Bank city of Bethlehem, denouncing the ongoing genocide in Gaza and rejecting Israel’s starvation policy, 26 July.
Mamoun Wazwaz APA images

On 29 July, UN agencies [stated](#) that “Gaza faces the grave risk of famine as food consumption and nutrition indicators have reached their worst levels since the conflict began.”

Two out of three famine thresholds have been breached in parts of Gaza, [according to](#) the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Alert.

More than one in three people – 39 percent of Gaza’s population – “are now going days at a time without eating,” the UN agencies stated.

“More than 500,000 people – nearly a quarter of Gaza’s population – are enduring famine-like conditions, while the remaining population is facing emergency levels of hunger.”

The agencies added that “acute malnutrition – the second core famine indicator - inside Gaza has risen at an unprecedented rate.”

All children under the age of 5 in Gaza “are at risk of acute malnutrition, with thousands suffering from severe acute malnutrition, the deadliest form of undernutrition.”

“Time is running out to mount a full-scale humanitarian response,” the agencies warned.



Humanitarian aid is airdropped north of Gaza City on 27 July. The United Arab Emirates and Jordan confirmed to news outlets that they have begun implementing daily aid drops, claiming these are to alleviate famine caused by the Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip, despite criticism that they are merely a smokescreen for Israel and can cause injury to civilians.

Yousef Zaanoun ActiveStills

“Israel is using thirst as a weapon to kill Palestinians,” UN human rights experts [said](#) on 29 July.

“Cutting off water and food is a silent but lethal bomb that kills mostly children and babies,” added the experts, who called for deployment of aid including fuel, water, supplies and personnel, from all Mediterranean ports.

“The sight of infants dying in their mothers’ arms is unbearable. How can world leaders sleep while this suffering continues?”

Alice Edwards, the UN special rapporteur on torture, who has been [criticized](#) for her perceived lack of public condemnations of Israeli policies, said that “the psychological impact of being deprived of food and water is inherently cruel.”

“Constantly changing rules, militarized distributions and daily and hourly uncertainty about when one is going to access these basic necessities is causing utter despair, stress and trauma,” she added in her 30 July [statement](#).



A newborn receives medical care at Nasser Medical Complex in Khan Younis, southern Gaza, after doctors managed to save him following the death of his seven-months-pregnant mother, Suad Zaarab, in an Israeli airstrike on a building near tents sheltering displaced families in the al-Mawasi area, 28 July.

Moaz Abu Taha APA images

On the last day of July, Jewish settlers, under the protection of the Israeli army, attacked three villages in the area of Ramallah, the seat of the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank.

Abdulatif Ayyad, 40, died from suffocation while attempting to extinguish vehicles that were set on fire by settlers, the official Palestinian news agency Wafa [reported](#).

Settlers have carried out more than 2,150 attacks in the West Bank so far this year, according to Wafa, resulting in the deaths of four Palestinians.

Among them was Awdah Hathaleen, a prominent activist who was allegedly shot and killed by settler Yinon Levi in Umm al-Kheir, a village in the South Hebron Hills, on 28 July.

Levi, who has [worked for](#) the army destroying buildings in Gaza, was arrested and charged with reckless homicide and [released](#) from house arrest after only a few days.

The Israeli military is withholding Hathaleen's body on condition that his family agrees to their conditions that Hathaleen be buried in the city of Yatta rather than Umm al-Kheir and that the funeral be limited to 15 attendees.

The military declared a mourning tent erected after Hathaleen's killing to be a closed military zone and "forcibly removed journalists, activists and Palestinians who are not residents of the village," [according](#) to *Haaretz*.

Levi was [sanctioned](#) by the US, Canada and the UK last year for his role in the forcible transfer of Palestinians from Zanuta village last year.

The Trump administration [lifted sanctions](#) on Levi earlier this year while Hathaleen was [refused entry](#) to the US after being invited to speak with Jewish groups in California in June.



Palestinians collect food aid from the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation distribution point in Rafah, southern Gaza, amid warnings of catastrophic hunger and imminent famine, 30 July.

Abed Rahim Khatib DPA via ZUMA Press

Following the killing of Awdah Hathaleen, the UN human rights office [said](#) on 30 July that "escalating settler violence, with the acquiescence, support and in some cases participation, of Israeli security forces, has worsened the coercive environment in the occupied West Bank."

Settlers forced 17 Palestinian herding families from their homes in the Bethlehem area between 24 and 26 July, the UN office said.

"The settlers threatened to kill the residents if they did not leave, vandalized Palestinian property and cut off the water supply to the community," according to the office, which noted that Israeli forces informed residents that they were unable to protect them.

Meanwhile, after a four-year pause, Israeli authorities have “resumed implementation of the E1 settlement plans, which include the construction of over 3,400 housing units for Israeli settlers between occupied East Jerusalem and the Maale Adumim settlement.”

Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians over the previous week, including five boys, “who were shot despite the fact that they posed no threat to life,” the UN office stated.

On 23 July, Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, adopted by a large majority a motion calling on the government to officially extend sovereignty to the West Bank.

“The non-binding motion advocated for its formal annexation under Israeli law, which would be a flagrant violation of international law,” the UN office stated.



Israeli right-wing settlers march to the Gaza boundary on 30 July.

Ilia Yefimovich DPA via ZUMA Press

Israeli forces killed eight Palestinian children in the West Bank during July.

Amjad Awad, 17, was shot in the chest and killed by an Israeli soldier positioned inside a military vehicle from a distance of around 50 meters away near the al-Manara roundabout in the center of Ramallah. [According to](#) Defense for Children International Palestine, Amjad was crossing the roundabout “with a relative when confrontations erupted between Palestinian youths and Israeli forces, who opened fire at the Palestinians.”

Eyad Shalkhti, 14, was [shot](#) by an Israeli soldier positioned inside an armored military vehicle near Askar refugee camp in the northern West Bank on 6 July. Soldiers fired toward the boy’s friends who attempted to evacuate Eyad, injuring one of the boys in the hand and another in the foot.

Eyad succumbed to his injuries on 9 July.

Amr Qabha, 13, was shot and killed in Yabad in the northern West Bank after unknowingly walking towards a group of soldiers who had taken up positions in the village. “As Amr turned back and attempted to take cover, the soldiers opened fire on him with live ammunition from a distance of 10 meters,” [according to](#) Defense for Children International-Palestine.

Soldiers prevented medics from rendering first aid and handcuffed and beat the boy’s father after he managed to reach and embrace Amr, who the father said was still alive at the time. Amr’s father was detained next to his bleeding child for around 40 minutes.

“Only after the soldiers were certain Amr had died, they allowed the ambulance to approach and transport him to the Yabad Government Emergency Center and then transferred to Jenin Government Hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival,” DCIP stated.

Israeli forces shot and killed Ibrahim Ali Nasr, 15, during an incursion in Qabatiya near Jenin in the northern West Bank on 22 July. The boy was shot by soldiers from a distance of around 10 to 15 meters away while he and another boy were running away from them, [according to](#) Defense for Children International-Palestine.



People driven to the brink of starvation under the Israeli army’s attacks and blockade gather at an aid distribution point in Gaza’s Zikim corridor to access a limited supply of flour on 30 July.

Omar Ashtawy APA images

Ahmad Salah, 15, and Muhammad Issa, 17, were shot and killed by Israeli troops in the town of al-Khader near the West Bank city of Bethlehem on 23 July.

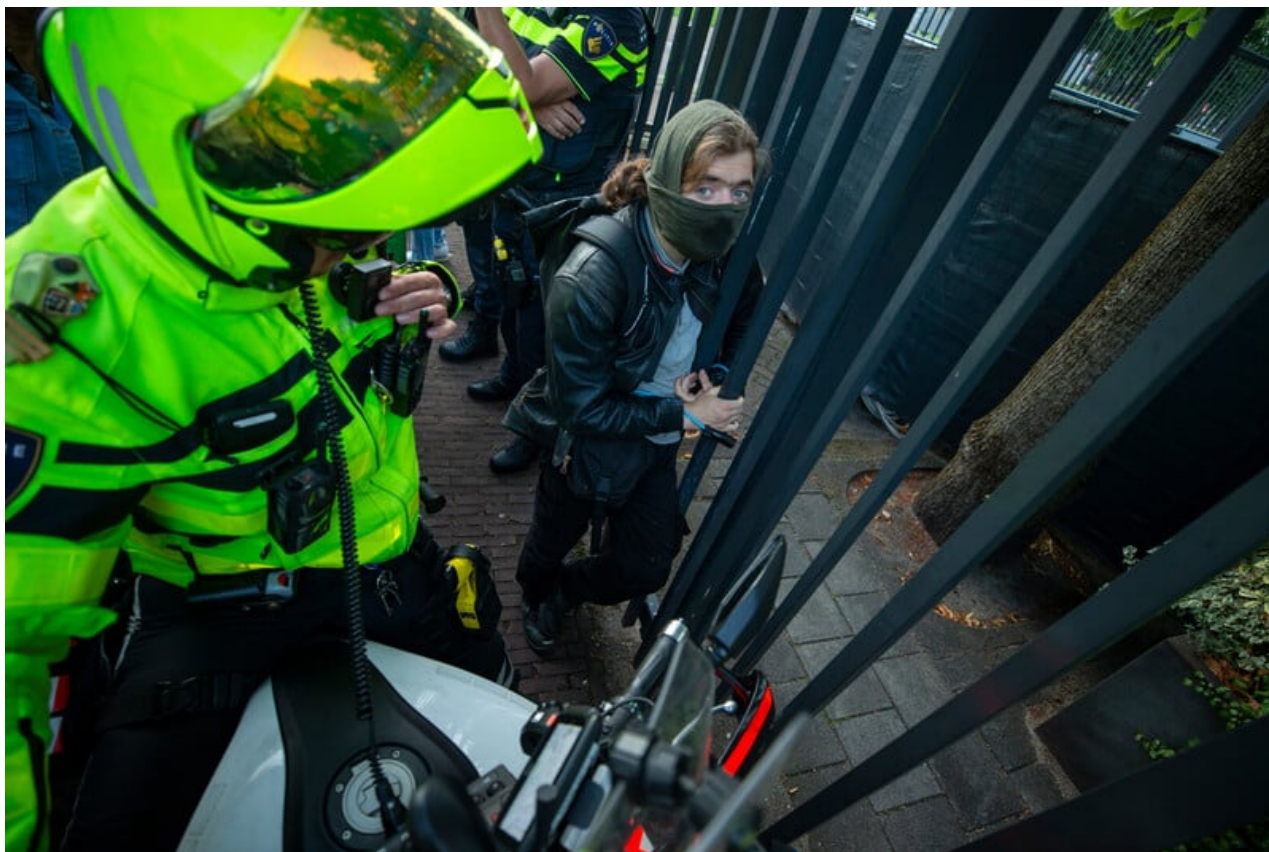
"Ahmad and Muhammad allegedly threw Molotov cocktails towards the bypass road" near where they were killed, [according to](#) Defense for Children International-Palestine. Soldiers prevented ambulance crews from reaching the boys and confiscated their bodies.

Sempre il 23 luglio, Muhammad Mabrouk, 15 anni, è stato deliberatamente preso di mira da un soldato che gli ha sparato alla coscia durante un raid nel campo profughi di al-Ain, vicino alla città di Nablus, nella Cisgiordania settentrionale, secondo Defense for Children International-Palestine. Le forze israeliane hanno aperto il fuoco contro un giovane che ha tentato di sollevare Muhammad, ma anche lui è stato colpito. Muhammad è morto per le ferite riportate il 25 luglio.

Il 24 luglio, le forze israeliane [hanno sparato e ucciso](#) Ibrahim Hamran, 13 anni, nei pressi di Araba, una città nella Cisgiordania settentrionale. I soldati sono scesi dai veicoli militari e hanno aperto il fuoco direttamente sui bambini, dopo che questi avevano lanciato pietre contro i veicoli militari in ritirata da Qabatiya.

Secondo Defense for Children International-Palestine, quest'anno le forze israeliane hanno ucciso 38 bambini palestinesi in Cisgiordania, e dal 7 ottobre 2023 sono stati uccisi 212 bambini palestinesi dalle forze israeliane e dai coloni nel territorio.

"Le forze israeliane hanno trattenuto i corpi di almeno 53 bambini palestinesi da giugno 2016", secondo il DCIP. "Sei dei corpi dei bambini sono stati da allora restituiti alle loro famiglie, mentre 47 corpi di bambini palestinesi rimangono trattenuti dalle autorità israeliane".



Un manifestante ad Amsterdam si incatena all'ambasciata statunitense per denunciare il sostegno di Washington al genocidio a Gaza, 31 luglio. Migliaia di manifestanti si sono radunati nel centro di Amsterdam per chiedere la fine della carestia a Gaza causata dal blocco israeliano.

Wahaj Bani Moufleh ActiveStills

Il 31 luglio, l'Alto commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i diritti umani [ha dichiarato](#) che i palestinesi venivano ancora colpiti e bombardati dall'esercito israeliano lungo le rotte dei convogli alimentari e nei pressi dei siti della Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, nonostante l'esercito avesse annunciato qualche giorno prima delle "pause umanitarie".

Mentre la carestia a Gaza peggiora, più di 100 palestinesi sono stati uccisi e 680 feriti lungo le rotte dei convogli e nei pressi dei siti GHF tra il 30 e il 31 luglio, ha dichiarato l'ufficio delle Nazioni Unite.

Dal 27 maggio almeno 1.373 persone sono state uccise mentre cercavano aiuti alimentari a Gaza.

"Questa catastrofe umanitaria è causata dall'uomo", ha aggiunto l'ufficio delle Nazioni Unite. "È il risultato diretto delle politiche imposte da Israele, che hanno ridotto drasticamente la quantità di assistenza salvavita nella Striscia di Gaza".

L'ufficio delle Nazioni Unite ha affermato che "gli Stati devono utilizzare tutti i mezzi disponibili per porre fine a queste violazioni del diritto internazionale e per adempiere ai propri obblighi legali e morali per scongiurare ulteriori uccisioni di civili".

Testo e produzione di Maureen Clare Murphy.

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