

The Harvest of the Aggression against Gaza

From January 22nd, 2023 until January 28th, 2023



إصدار

12

البستان
ميديا

2024

12

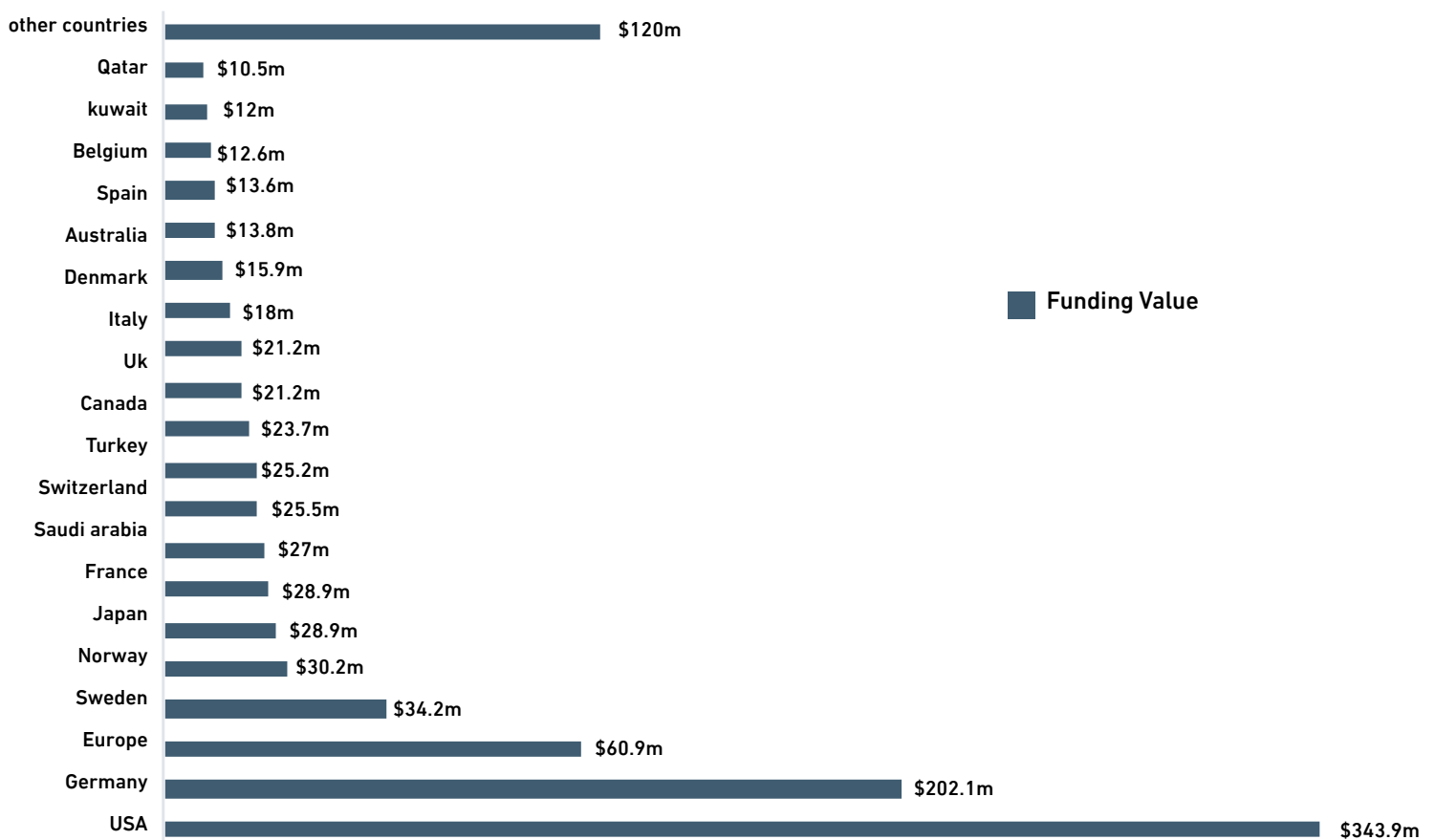
Contents

	Content	Page No
Firstly	Harvest of the week	2
Secondly	The number of martyrs, wounded and missing persons	5
Thirdly	Urban Damage	7
Fourthly	Health Sector Reality	9
Fifthly	The Occupation's Massacres	13
Sixthly	Gaza Multifaceted Suffering	14
Seventhly	Exacerbating Risks	17
Eighthly	The West Bank and Occupied Al-Quds	19
Ninthly	Living Testimonies and Humanitarian Solidarity Stances	22
Tenthly	Suggested intervention Ideas in Gaza	25
	Sources	28

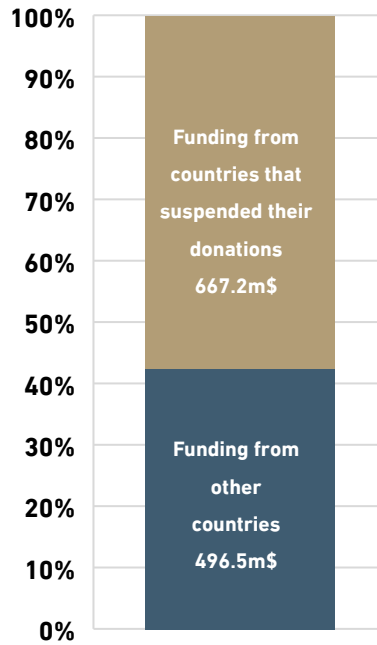
First: Week's Harvest:

Since the war broke on October 7, it has been 114 days of unimaginable intensity and tragedy. The hospitals have been overwhelmed with the influx of martyrs, with a staggering number of 26,422 lives lost, and 65,870 people injured (1). The gravity of the situation has been further exacerbated by the suspension of support for UNRWA, as several countries, including major donors like the United States, Britain, and Germany, have decided to halt their funding to the United Nations relief agency (1). This has only deepened the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, which has reached an unprecedented scale and is unfolding rapidly (2) (3). The consequences of this funding suspension are dire, as it threatens the very existence of relief work in Gaza. The Norwegian Refugee Council's Secretary-General warned that if UNRWA operations were to cease, the entire relief effort would collapse (1). Similarly, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Philippe Lazzarini, emphasized that the suspension of funding by certain countries would result in the cessation of all humanitarian activities to support the Palestinians, including those in the Gaza Strip, within a matter of weeks. The people of Gaza are already enduring a bitter humanitarian reality, and the threat of famine looms over the region (1). The situation demands urgent attention and support to prevent further suffering and devastation.

• UNRWA Funders: (4)



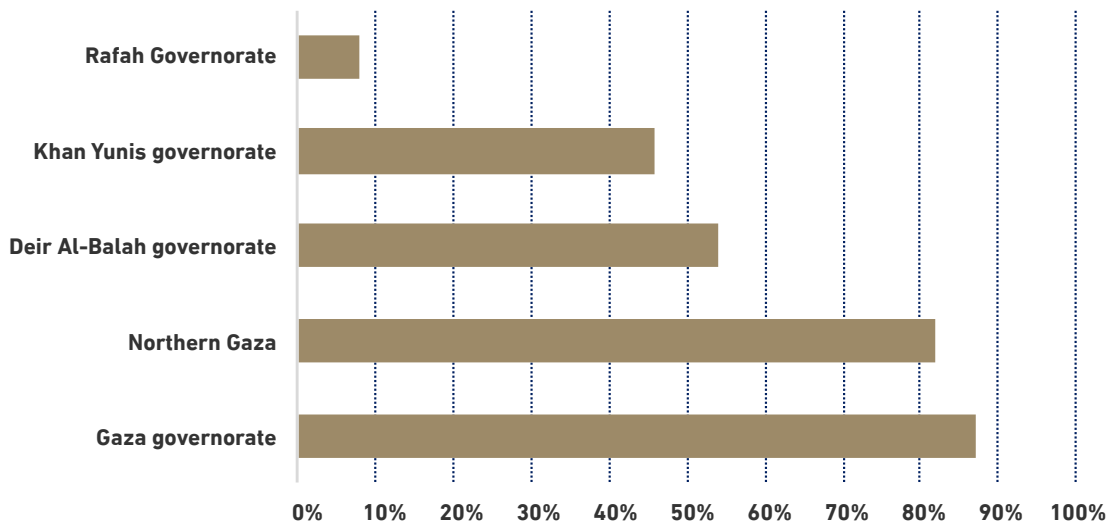
- Countries that have suspended funding:**
- USA: 343.9m\$
 - Germany: 202.1m\$
 - Switzerland: 25.5m\$
 - Canada: \$23.7m\$
 - Netherlands: 21.2m\$
 - UK: 21.1m\$
 - Italy: 18.0m\$
 - Australia: 13.8m\$
 - Finland: 7.8m\$



• The UN agency's total pledges reached about \$1.17 billion in 2022, with the largest contribution coming from the United States, Germany and the European Union.

Water (3)

A mid-January analysis of satellite images captured by the Operational Satellite Applications Program (UNOSAT) reveals the damage and destruction to water and sanitation facilities as outlined below:

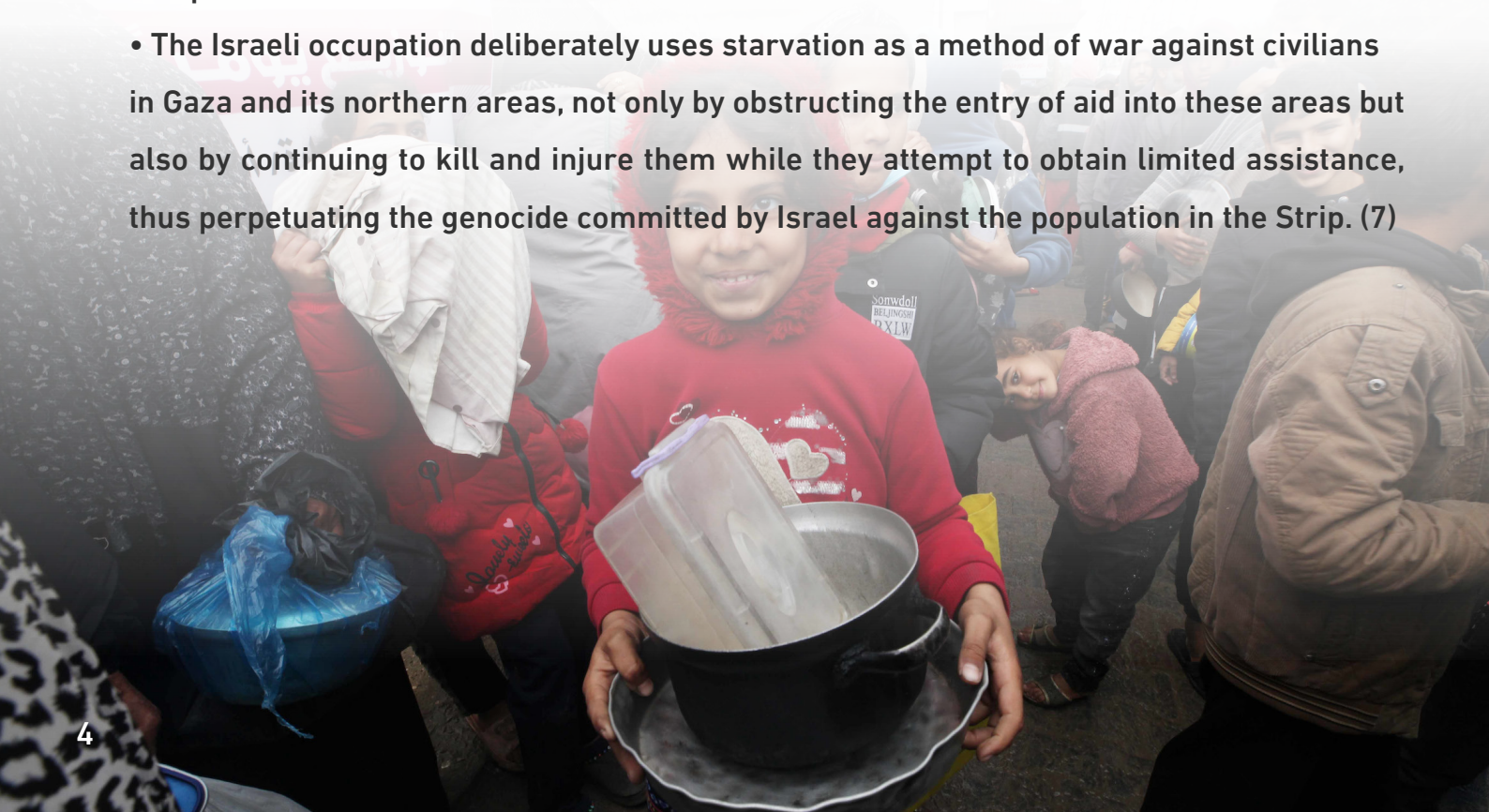


	Gaza governorate	Northern Gaza	Deir Al-Balah governorate	Rafah Governorate
The extent of damage and harm inflicted on water and sanitation facilities	87%	82%	54%	8%

- Since 22 January, the escalation of conflict in Deir al-Balah and Khan Yunis has heightened concerns about the already fragile infrastructure in these areas. This increased intensity puts the remaining infrastructure at a higher risk of sustaining additional damage or even complete destruction. It is important to note that even if the water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure appears undamaged, it does not necessarily mean that it is fully functional. The operation of such infrastructure relies on various factors, including generators, fuel, and pumps, which are essential for its proper functioning.

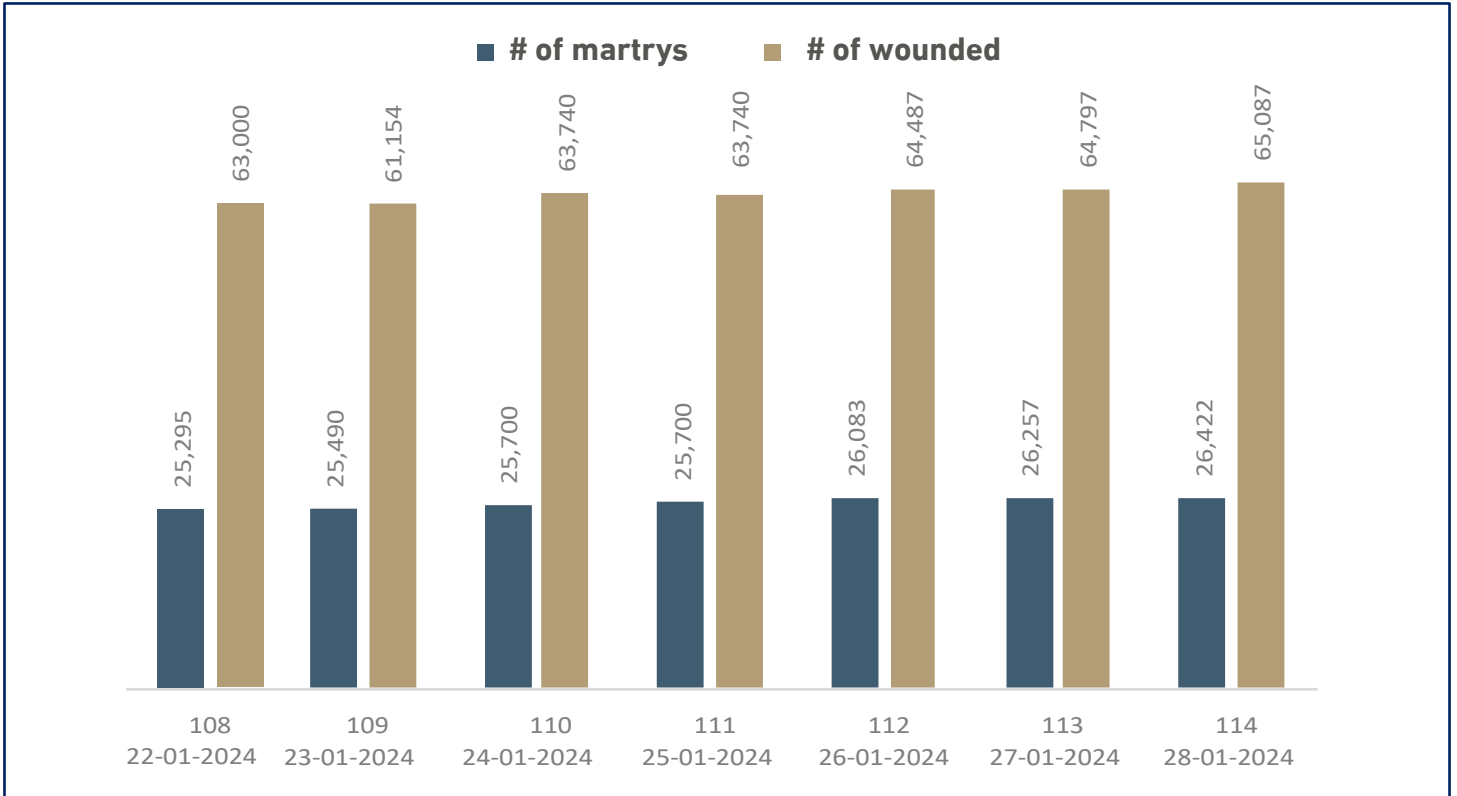
Food Security

- Reem Nada, the spokesperson for the World Food Program, emphasized the challenging food situation in the Gaza Strip and highlighted the urgent need for food assistance throughout the region. Nada also acknowledged the existence of obstacles that are impeding the timely delivery of aid.
- More than 93% of the population in the Gaza Strip are unable to access food. (5)
- Nearly 300,000 people have received little to no humanitarian assistance. (2)
- The remnants of the last harvest in Gaza are currently being sold in markets, and the agricultural sector has been destroyed, making it unlikely to see any other type of harvest in Gaza for several years. (2)
- Very small quantities of food aid have crossed from the southern to the northern part of the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the war, and the threat of famine pockets in the region still persists. (6)
- The Israeli occupation deliberately uses starvation as a method of war against civilians in Gaza and its northern areas, not only by obstructing the entry of aid into these areas but also by continuing to kill and injure them while they attempt to obtain limited assistance, thus perpetuating the genocide committed by Israel against the population in the Strip. (7)



Secondly: The No. of Martyrs, Wounded, and Missing Persons

- Number of martyrs during the days of this week



Detailed Figures



122 martyrs of journalists.



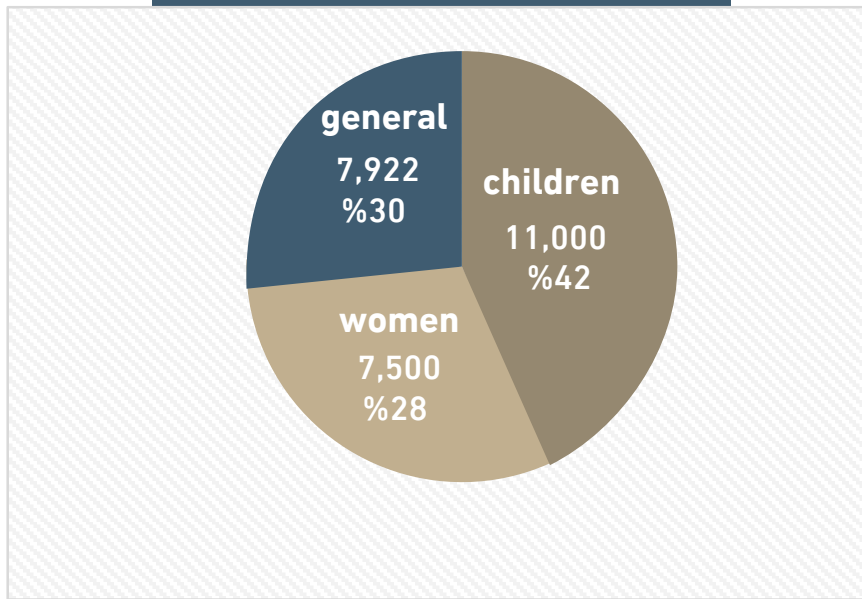
152 UNRWA staff martyrs. (UNRWA)



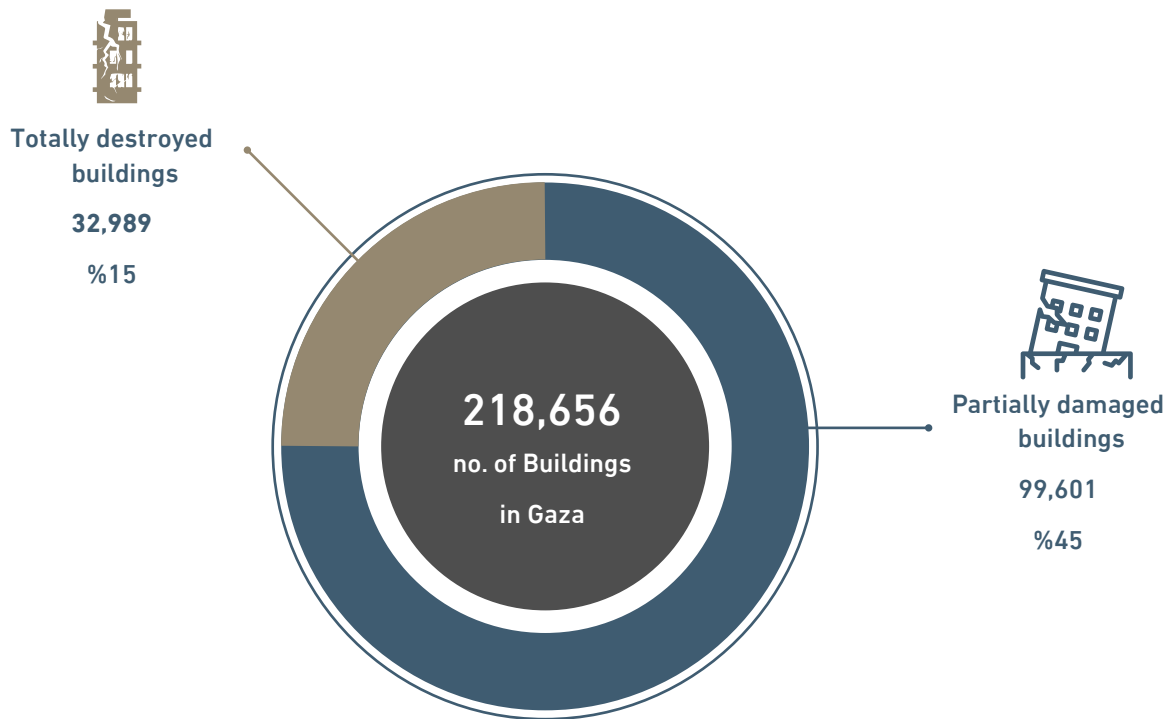
357 IDPs killed in UNRWA shelters, 1,255 injured. (UNRWA)

- Graph illustrating the number of martyrs and wounded children and women

Percentage of martyred Women and Children



Thirdly: Urban Damage



The number of people whose homes were destroyed is 1,076,619, while the total population in the Gaza Strip is 2.2 million.



> The occupation destroyed 140 government headquarters and 200 archaeological and heritage sites.



> The occupation has rendered 30 hospitals and 53 health centers out of service.



> +360,000 housing units destroyed or damaged



> The occupation targeted 150 healthcare institutions. Additionally, 122 ambulances were destroyed.



> 394 educational facilities destroyed or demolished



> 417 Numerous places of worship have been destroyed or demolished.

Additional Facts: (9)

- The occupation demolished a residential square in the southern city of Gaza.
- The occupation demolished a residential square west of the city of Khan Yunis in southern Gaza Strip.
- The occupation razed hundreds of houses near the border fence as part of a plan to establish a buffer zone.
- The occupation demolished facilities in Batn Al Samin area in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza Strip, where central and eastern areas of Khan Yunis were subjected to continuous shelling.



The destruction surpasses anything the residents of Gaza have ever witnessed before, as the continuous aerial, naval, and ground attack has resulted in the destruction or damage of approximately one-fifth of the buildings in Gaza. (8)



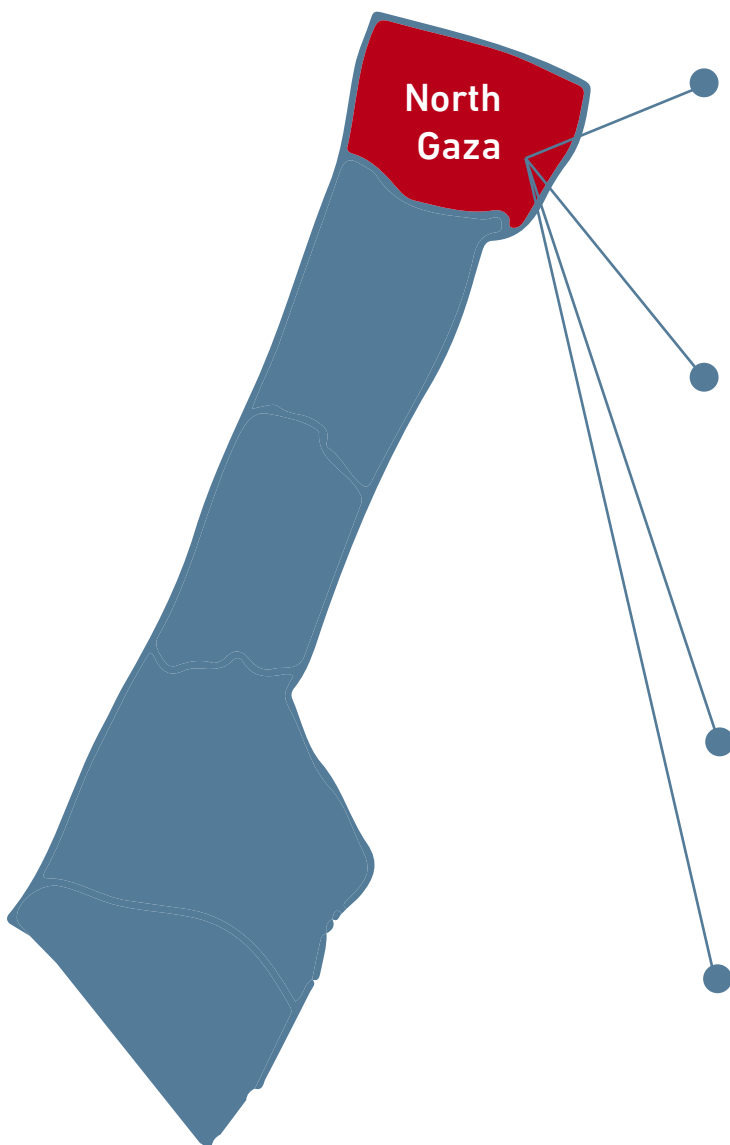
According to Thorsten Kalnischkies, a former disaster waste manager who advised cleanup 20 operations in countries, there are million tons 15 currently of debris scattered in the (8).Gaza Strip



Fourthly: Healthcare Sector Reality

Medical Reality: Facts and Figures

- The lives of 7,000 injured and ill individuals necessitate immediate evacuation as a matter of utmost urgency to ensure their survival. (1)
- A significant 70% of the medical assistance received is rendered unusable and falls outside the realm of priority. (1)
- A total of 660 assaults have been documented on healthcare facilities, with nearly half occurring in the northern region of Gaza. (15)
- The healthcare sector in Gaza faces the imminent risk of shutdown unless urgent actions are undertaken to sustain essential medical services. (12)



North

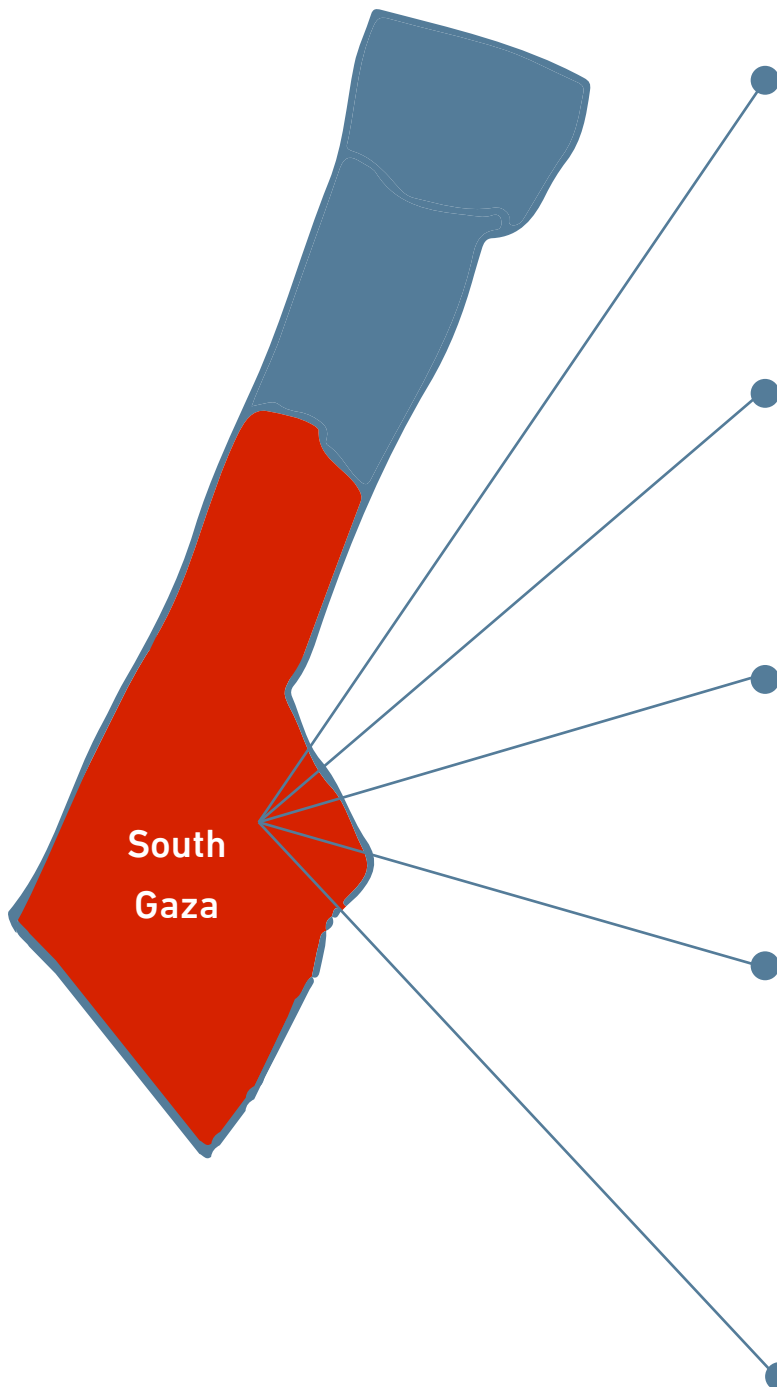
In the northern region of Gaza, only 7 hospitals out of a total of 24 are currently operational. However, these hospitals are facing significant challenges as they lack an adequate number of specialized medical personnel to handle the large number of casualties. Additionally, there is a severe shortage of essential medical supplies, medicines, fuel, clean water, and food for both patients and staff.

This dire situation has resulted in hundreds of thousands of people in northern Gaza being deprived of much-needed aid. Furthermore, across the entire Gaza Strip, the remaining hospitals are facing even more difficult circumstances than ever before. Ongoing hostilities often hinder access to patients and supplies, while healthcare workers struggle to provide care under conditions of little rest and limited resources. (15)

There are two primary healthcare centers in northern Gaza that are partially operated by the Ministry of Health, but they lack essential supplies. (15)

Al-Shifa Hospital: It does not have maternal or child care services, and there is a shortage of specialized doctors, medications, and medical supplies such as orthopedic devices. These units may be able to resume operations, but they will need consistent supplies of fuel, oxygen, medical supplies, and other assistance. The occupation destroyed the main oxygen plant in the hospital, and they now rely on a smaller plant. (15)

South



In the southern part of Gaza, there were originally 12 hospitals, but now only 7 of them are partially operational. Unfortunately, two hospitals, Al Khair Hospital and Nasser Medical Complex, are barely functioning and are currently inaccessible. (15)

Additionally, the occupation has recently issued evacuation orders for several neighborhoods in Khan Yunis, which includes Nasser Hospital (with a capacity of 475 beds), Al Amal Hospital (with 100 beds), and the Jordanian Hospital (with 50 beds). These hospitals make up approximately 20% of the remaining hospitals that are still partially operating in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, there are three health clinics in the affected area.(3)

Al-Khair Hospital: It is a small hospital run by a non-governmental organization and has about 30 beds. It faces military attacks and the detention of many healthcare workers. It is no longer possible to communicate with the hospital. (15)

Nasser Hospital: It is facing a severe and dangerous shortage of blood units. Many anesthesia drugs have run out, and the countdown for the generators to stop has started four days ago due to fuel shortages. In addition, the water tanks in the complex have been damaged and malfunctioned due to the falling shrapnel and Israeli drones' fires, causing water leakage to the buildings - including the intensive care unit - and resulting in a shortage of water in the kidney dialysis center. (11)

Al-Amal Hospital: The ongoing hostilities surrounding Al-Amal Hospital threaten to halt its operations, preventing ambulances and injured patients from reaching the facility. Additionally, the oxygen supply at Al-Amal Hospital in Khan Yunis, southern Gaza Strip, has been depleted due to the ongoing blockade. (15)

It should be noted that Khan Yunis hospitals remain besieged as of the .aforementioned date

Medical Reality Summary Report

- The most prominent attacks launched by the Israeli occupation on Gaza hospitals during the week (3) (9) (10) (11) (16)

22/01/2024

Israeli forces invaded Al-Khair Hospital in the western part of Khan Yunis and instructed women and children to relocate to Rafah, located in the southern region of Gaza. Additionally, the occupation forces detained medical personnel.

The Israeli occupation persisted in blockading Al-Khair Hospital and Al-Aqsa University, where displaced individuals sought refuge in the western area of Khan Yunis. Israeli tanks advanced towards Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis and attacked the Red Crescent headquarters in the city, leading to the tragic loss of lives among the displaced population.

23/01/2024

The occupying forces opened fire on one of the buildings of Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis from the western side, resulting in shrapnel falling in the crowded hospital filled with injured and displaced people.

24/01/2024

The vicinity of Al-Quds Hospital in the Tal Al-Hawa neighborhood in Gaza City was targeted by Israeli occupation forces using artillery.

Israeli occupation has persisted in imposing a siege on Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, preventing anyone from entering or leaving the hospital. This is particularly concerning as there are approximately 400 patients undergoing dialysis who require support and are currently trapped due to the ongoing bombing operations in the area.

25/01/2024

For four consecutive days, the occupation forces persistently aimed at Al-Amal Hospital in Khan Yunis. They enforced a curfew surrounding the hospital and hindered the transportation of ambulance teams to and from Al-Amal Hospital in Khan Yunis.

Urgent Medical Needs

1



Medical supplies for Shifa Medical Complex: Medication for the wounded and sick- Fuel to operate the hospital

2



Specialized medical teams: Orthopedists

3



Bone fixators and burn treatment supplies

4



Operational Support: Establishing medical points and mobile clinics in western Khan Younis and Rafah

5



Providing blood virus testing materials to ensure the suitability of blood units and the safety of transporting them to the wounded and sick.

6



Providing blood virus testing materials to ensure the suitability of blood units and the safety of transporting them to the wounded and sick.

7



Safe humanitarian passage for medical aid and fuel to all Gaza hospitals

8



Providing a safe humanitarian corridor for large quantities of medical aid and fuel to enter and reach all hospitals in the Gaza Strip.

9



Supplies for safe childbirth

10



Hospital supplies for reproductive health

11



Medication and pain relievers for cancer patients

12



Medication and medical supplies for people with chronic diseases

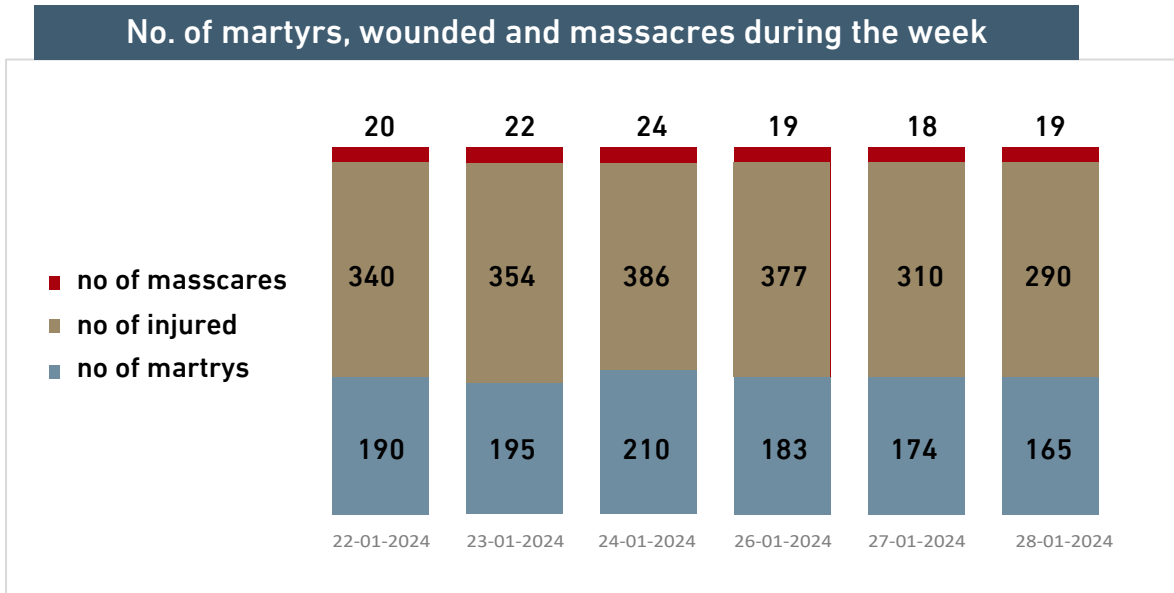
13



Fuel to support operational capabilities of civil defense

Fifthly: The Occupation's Massacres

As of January 28, 2024, the number of massacres has reached 2,221+ (It is worth noting that on January 25, there was no update on the number of massacres committed by the occupation).



The Nasser Medical Complex Hospital in Khan Yunis City has joined the list of places where mass graves have been established.

- On January 22, 2024, 40 martyrs were buried in a mass grave at the Nasser Al-Tabi Complex Square. (1)
- On January 28, 2024, 150 martyrs were buried in the courtyard of the Nasser Al-Tabi Hospital as a result of the Israeli occupation forces' siege imposed on it. (11)



Sixthly: Gaza Multifaceted Suffering

IDPs' Suffering

Total NO. of IDPs	NO. of IDPs in UNRWA Facilities	No. of UNRWA Facilities	No. of Israeli Attacks on UNRWA Facilities
2 Million	1.7 Million	Between 150-155	253

Approximately 20% of the land in Gaza now accommodates 1.5 million individuals living in dire conditions. (12)

More than 20 different diseases are spreading among the displaced population. (1)

- **The School of Industry building:** The School of Industry building in Khan Yunis was targeted by Israeli artillery shelling. This building serves as a refuge for thousands of displaced people who have been under siege by occupation forces for several days.
- **Targeting 5 shelter centers:** On January 22, 2024, the occupation army deliberately targeted 30,000 displaced people in 5 shelter centers located in Khan Yunis. These centers were supposed to be safe havens, and people were urged to seek refuge in them. However, a horrific massacre took place, resulting in numerous casualties and fatalities. The shelter centers that were attacked include Al-Aqsa University Shelter Center, University College Shelter Center, Khalidiya School Shelter Center, Al-Mawasi School Shelter Center, and Khan Yunis Industry Shelter Center. This brutal act caused the loss of many lives and inflicted injuries on a number of innocent displaced individuals. (1)
- **Vocational Training Center:** The Vocational Training Center in Khan Yunis experienced a devastating attack on January 24, 2024. A carpentry workshop within the center was bombed by occupation tank shells, causing a destructive fire to break out. (3)
- **Khan Yunis training center received a direct hit:** The Khan Yunis training center, which provided refuge for 800 displaced people, was directly hit. This strike resulted in the tragic loss of at least 13 lives and left more than 56 individuals injured, with 21 of them in critical condition. It is deeply distressing that this supposed safe haven turned into a site of tragedy. (13)
- **There are 43,000 displaced people currently registered in the severely overcrowded UNRWA shelter in Khan Yunis.** These individuals find themselves at the heart of the conflict in the Gaza Strip, putting their lives in grave danger. Many of them have already been displaced multiple times and have nowhere else to seek safety. (13)

- Despite the lack of safe passages, displaced individuals are resorting to fleeing from the training center in Khan Yunis to the coastal road leading to Deir al-Balah or Rafah. (3)
- It is worth mentioning that the shelter in the Khan Yunis training center has been besieged for five days, with repeated deaths and injuries (13), as the center was also shelled on January 22nd. On that day, six people were martyred and 16 others were injured (3).
- Evacuation orders: On January 23rd, 2024, the Israeli occupation issued new evacuation orders through social media platforms to Palestinians in several neighborhoods in Khan Yunis. The designated areas extend over an area of approximately four-square kilometers.
- There are about 88,000 residents in the area, in addition to an estimated 425,000 displaced individuals seeking shelter in 24 schools and other institutions.
- There are approximately 18,000 displaced individuals in Nasser Hospital, in addition to an unknown number of displaced individuals seeking shelter in other healthcare facilities.

At the onset of the aggression in October, the occupying forces commanded the inhabitants of Gaza City and the northern Gaza Strip to vacate their residences and relocate to the southern areas of the Gaza Valley in the central regions of the Gaza Strip.

1

2

Subsequently, they were directed towards Khan Yunis and Rafah in the south. As a result of the bombardment of shelter centers in these cities, a large influx of displaced individuals sought refuge, leading to overcrowding in all southern regions.

When the occupation authorities issued their latest instructions, the displaced individuals, along with the original residents of Khan Yunis, were compelled, amidst heavy bombardment and artillery fire, to evacuate and seek safety in the Rafah governorate. However, the capacity of Rafah to accommodate over a million displaced people who arrived there was severely limited.

3

- In the early hours of Tuesday, a large number of displaced individuals sought shelter in the western regions of Khan Yunis. However, due to the relentless aggression of the Israeli occupation, they were compelled to flee once again, this time to the city of Rafah. Shockingly, this marks the fourth or even fifth time within a span of less than two months that these unfortunate individuals have been uprooted from their homes. As a result, the already dire situation in the Gaza Strip has worsened, with a staggering one million people now left without a place to call home among its 2.3 million population.

Women and Children Suffering

Women

In the midst of the war, the women in Gaza bear a significant burden, with 14,000 families being led by women.

Within a mere six weeks, the number of households headed by women has risen to approximately 3,000.

Al-Khair Hospital, located in the western part of Khan Yunis, was forcefully entered by Israeli occupation forces, who then instructed women and children to evacuate towards Rafah, situated in the southern region of Gaza. (3)

With the scarcity of food, closure of schools, and limited educational opportunities, women are increasingly concerned that families may resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriage. This is particularly worrisome considering the growing number of young girls who have lost one or both parents. (14)

Children

The closure of all UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip has resulted in 300,000 enrolled children being deprived of their education. (13)

The occupation's ban on insulin injections into the Gaza Strip poses a significant threat to diabetic children.

Hunger, drought, and food insecurity have led to the death of several infants and elderly individuals in various areas of Gaza. (7)

Numerous families have reported that their children have contracted infections and diseases due to the lack of diapers. Additionally, they claim that the humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip fails to meet their basic needs, particularly those of children. (9)

However, resorting to alternatives presents its own set of problems. Alternative infant formula can lead to health issues that further worsen the situation, while cloth alternatives to diapers prove ineffective and contribute to the spread of diseases.

The Gaza Strip is currently facing a severe food shortage, resulting in the unavailability of essential children's necessities in pharmacies and markets.

Seventhly: Exacerbating Risks

The most significant risks in figures

1

According to the Environmental Quality Authority in Gaza, 66% of the residents in Gaza suffer from diseases due to water scarcity.

2

Instances of respiratory infections and "illnesses that were once eliminated from Gaza" have been reported.(2)

3

600,000 citizens in the northern Gaza Strip are exposed to death due to famine, the spread of diseases, and Israeli bombing. (1)

4

More than 223,000 cases of acute respiratory infections. (3)

5

More than 400,000 Palestinians in Gaza are experiencing real famine. (1)

6

More than 9 thousand people were martyred due to the lack of health care. (1)

7

More than 7,500 cases of acute jaundice (many of these severe cases were confirmed as hepatitis A). (3)

8

There are over 158,000 cases of diarrhea, with 53% of them occurring in children under the age of 5. (3)

9

About 400 dialysis patients are un able to access Nasser Medical Complex in Khan Yunis. (11)

10

The number of employees in medical institutions in Gaza has decreased to 5% due to the continued targeting of health centers and hospitals by the occupation.

11

More than 625,000 students and 22,564 teachers have been deprived of education and a safe place for over three months. (Joint UN statement)

Random Graves: The issue of random graves in the Gaza Strip raises health concerns among the population.

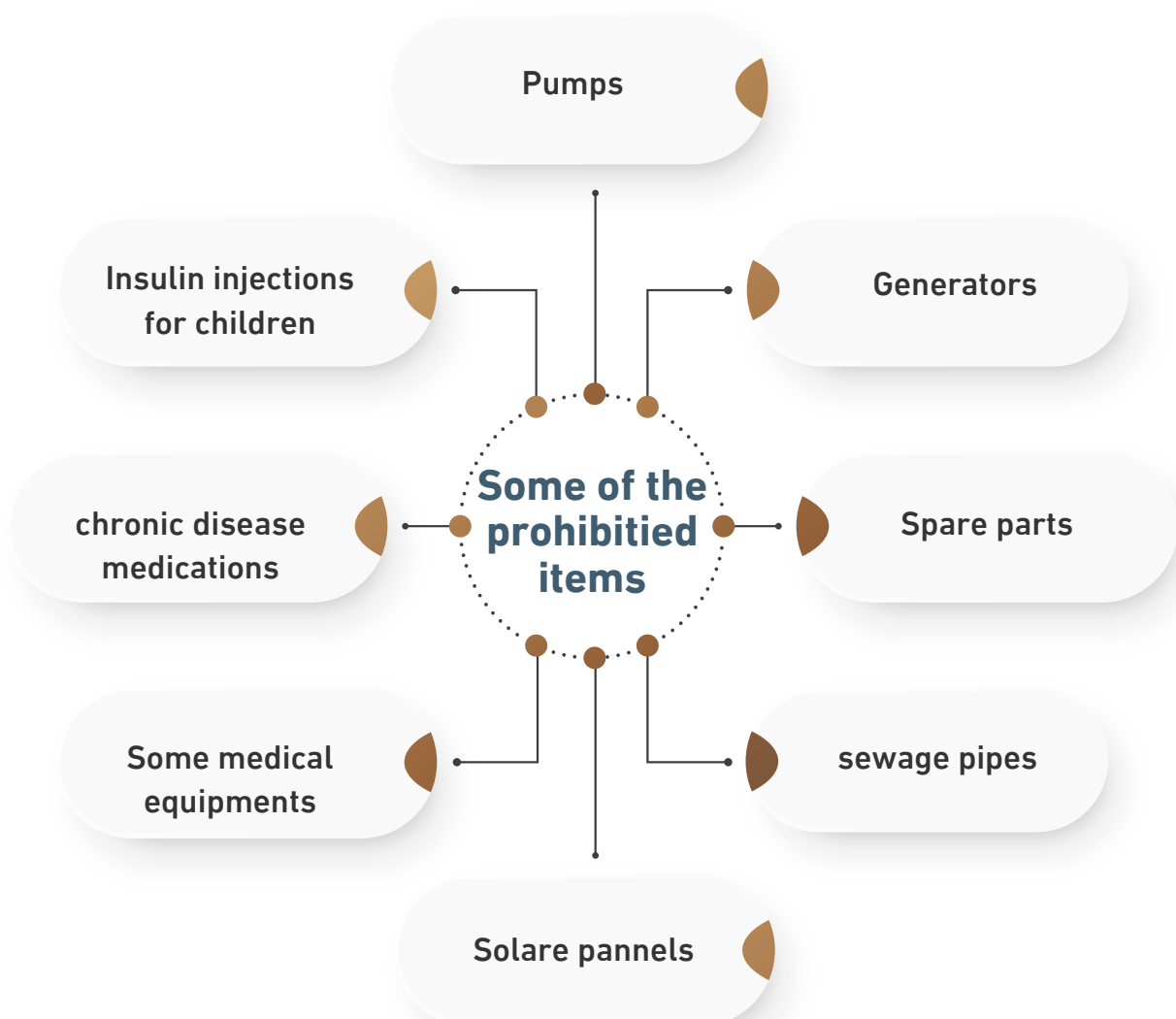
Throughout all the governorates in the Gaza Strip, individuals have taken to constructing haphazard mass and individual graves within residential neighborhoods, courtyards, roads, wedding halls, and sports stadiums.



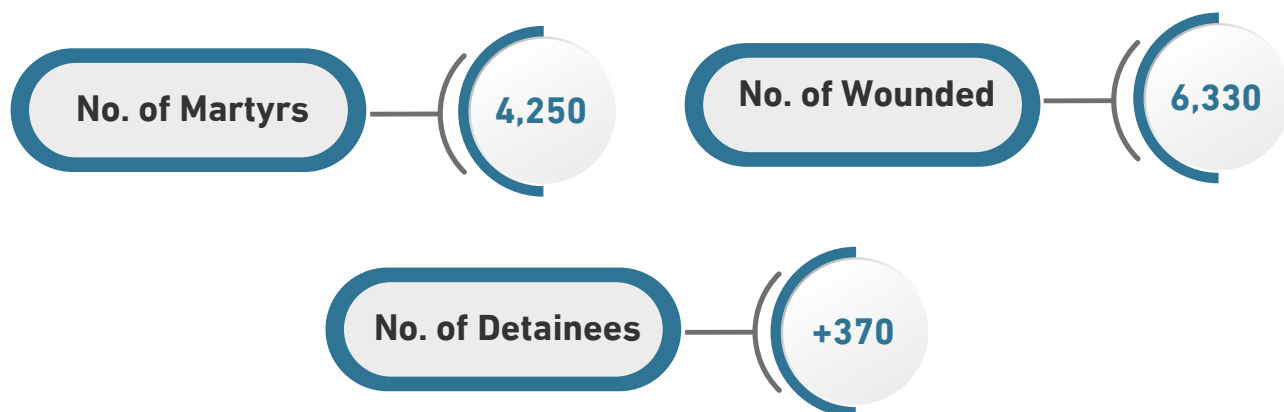
Numerous inhabitants of the Gaza Strip have expressed concern over the fact that these graves are not being excavated in accordance with the necessary legal or health guidelines. This lack of adherence to proper protocols raises the alarming possibility of epidemics rapidly spreading among the population. Furthermore, the presence of graves and the deceased within their living spaces presents a significant challenge for the residents



Prohibited materials: Examples of materials that are prohibited by the occupation from entering the sector with aid. (2)



Eighthly: The West Bank and Occupied Al-Quds



(Palestinian Female Detainees in Damon Prison. (17

The Palestinian women incarcerated in Haifa's Israeli Damon Prison endure mistreatment and torture within the confines of the facility.

Furthermore, they face harsh detention circumstances, including overcrowding, inadequate medical care, malnourishment, and the confiscation of electrical devices.



The West Bank

The Most Significant Raids and Arrests for this Week (9) (10) (18)

Monday 22/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Israeli occupation forces stormed the village of Madama in southern Nablus, the city of Yatta in southern Hebron in the West Bank, the town of Huwwara east of Qalqilya, and the town of Beit Furik east of Nablus. Additionally, they arrested 25 individuals, including former prisoners, in the West Bank since Sunday evening.
Tuesday 23/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Settlers set fire to a car showroom in the village of Beitin, northeast of Ramallah in the central West Bank. Additionally, Israeli occupation forces stormed the town of Anata, east of Nablus, and the city of Qalqilya in the West Bank and began besieging several neighborhoods.
Wednesday 24/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Israeli occupation forces forcefully entered the town of Yatta in the southern Hebron region of the West Bank, as well as the village of Beitin north of Ramallah, the city of Nablus, the Ain refugee camp, and the town of Nahalin west of Bethlehem. They occupied rooftops and obstructed the movement of civilians. Additionally, a
Thursday 25/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Israeli occupation forces stormed the city of Jenin in the northern West Bank, as well as the city of Ramallah, the Al-Aroub Agricultural School in the north of Hebron, and the city of Nablus in the northern West Bank, and began patrolling its streets. They also arrested 30 citizens in the West Bank, including former prisoners.
Friday 26/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● An Israeli special forces unit stormed the Qalandia refugee camp north of occupied Jerusalem this morning, Friday. Additionally, the occupation forces invaded the city of Nablus, the town of Arraba south of Jenin, the city of Tubas, the city of Hebron, the town of Burqa east of Ramallah, Beit Fajjar south of Bethlehem, and the village of Yasuf in Salfit.
Saturday 27/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Israeli occupation carried out new incursions that included Qalqilya, Nablus, Jericho, and Ramallah. Additionally, 20 citizens were arrested in the West Bank, including former prisoners.
Sunday 28/1/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The occupation forces stormed the city of Tubas in the West Bank, as well as the city of Qalqilya in the northern West Bank, the town of Qabatiya in the south of Jenin, the town of Al-Shuyukh in the northeast of Hebron, the town of Beit Kahil in the west of Hebron, the village of Beta in the south of Nablus, the village of Beit Rima in the northwest of Ramallah, and the towns of Husan and Nahalin in the west of Bethlehem. Additionally, 22 Palestinians were arrested.

Occupied Al-Quds

2024-1-22

42 settlers stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque this afternoon. Also, 54 settlers, 8 Jewish students, and an antiquities employee stormed the mosque in the morning.

2024-1-23

49 settlers and 15 Israeli policemen stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque this morning

2024-1-25

70 settlers stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque this afternoon

2024-1-28

Israeli settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, protected by the occupation police.



Ninthly: Stories, Living Testimonies and Humanitarian Solidarity Stances

Stories and testimonies

“We didn’t find time to set up the tent and settle in it”, Nasr Family

Abeer Nasr shared the harrowing experiences of her family, who were repeatedly forced to flee from Khan Yunis to Rafah due to the violence in the area. “We were shot at without warning in the Mawasi area of Khan Yunis, witnessing people being killed right in front of them. In the midst of the night, they had to escape with their children, enduring bombardment and facing the harshness of the cold winter weather”, she recounted.

Abeer's brother, Ali Nasr, described the suffering they endured during their fifth displacement. “We were attacked in the middle of the night, leaving them with no idea where to seek safety. The youth were stabbed, and injured children were forcibly taken away. No one was spared from the brutality of the bombings”. He explained

Expressing his anger, Ali added, “Every time they told us to go to a safe place, they assured us that Al-Mawasi was safe. Unfortunately, they betrayed us. We had to walk to Rafah, and many of us suffered from the freezing cold. We want the world to empathize with us and find a solution. We are were tired of the situation.”

There is no life here” Soha Nassir (36 years)

Suha Naseer, a 36-year-old woman, sat beside her father's grave at the Al-Yemen Al-Saeed Hospital in Jabalia, a town located in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. With tears in her eyes, she recounted the tragic incident that took her father's life. She revealed that her father was seeking refuge in the school, which served as a shelter center, when an Israeli missile struck, claiming his life as a martyr. Suha explained that her father had been displaced from Beit Hanoun, a town in the north of the Gaza Strip, to the shelter center. Unfortunately, even in what was supposed to be a safe place, he was relentlessly pursued and killed. Due to the repeated targeting of citizens, Suha's family had no choice but to bury her father within the hospital premises, as accessing cemeteries had become impossible.

Speaking about life in the north, Suha expressed the dire circumstances they faced. She emphasized the lack of basic necessities such as food, water, and a warm and secure environment. Suha described their situation as being akin to death, but they were determined to find solace and survive.

Meanwhile, at Hospital, displaced individuals voiced their concerns about the potential outbreak of epidemics. This fear stemmed from the haphazard and non-compliant burial practices of the martyrs, which lacked proper health standards. They highlighted the extremely poor health and living conditions, and worried that the situation would worsen as the bodies buried within the hospital decomposed. The lack of water for cleaning and the scarcity of personal hygiene supplies contributed to the foul odors emanating from the area. The presence of martyrs' bodies still trapped under the rubble of destroyed buildings further increased the likelihood of epidemic spread.

Humanitarian Solidarity

Rallies

- **Bahrain:** In Bahrain, a protest was held to express opposition to the presence of the American Fifth Fleet in the country and the occupation embassy.
- **Jordan:** Following Friday prayers, marches were initiated in Amman and various governorates of the Kingdom, condemning the resumption of Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip and demanding an end to the blockade on Gaza.
- **Iraq:** The capital of Iraq witnessed a demonstration in support of the Palestinian people, organized by the Al-Rafidain Coalition to Support Al-Aqsa. The march commenced after Friday prayers from Al-Buraq Mosque in the Ghazaliya area of Baghdad, heading towards Umm Al-Qura Mosque, one of the largest mosques in the capital. The participants strongly denounced the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip and the injustices committed by the occupation forces against the Palestinians.
- **Qatar:** In a show of solidarity, hundreds of citizens and residents of Qatar gathered at the Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab Mosque square in Doha on Friday. They reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian people and condemned the Israeli occupation's crimes in the Gaza Strip.

Stances and Statements

- **The International Court of Justice**, on Friday, issued an order to the occupying force, instructing them to implement measures aimed at preventing genocide in the Gaza Strip and addressing direct incitement towards it. Additionally, the court dismissed Israel's request to reject the lawsuit filed by South Africa. A significant majority of the court's 17-judge panel voted in favor of implementing urgent measures that align with most of South Africa's demands, with the exception of issuing an order to cease the war in Gaza.
- **Spanish Prime Minister, Pedro Sanchez**, expressed his approval of the ruling made by the International Court of Justice and urged the involved parties to promptly carry out the interim measures it has prescribed.
- A group of **French left-wing officials** is scheduled to travel to the southern Gaza Strip in early February 2024. The delegation comprises Eric Cockeral, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, along with several other representatives from the Environmental, Communist, and Socialist Party. These individuals have successfully obtained permits from Egypt to enter the Gaza Strip, following multiple postponements.

Tenthly: Suggested Projects Ideas in Support of Gaza

Project Ideas in Response to the Most Urgent Needs

Health Sector

- Fuel for hospitals and ambulances
- Medicines & Medical Supplies
- Medicines for people with chronic diseases
- Hospital supplies for reproductive health to facilitate safe childbirth
- Essential medicines for children

Shelter Sector

- Mattresses and blankets
- Cash assistance
- Tents for IDPs
- Hygiene kits

Relief Sector

- Bread and food parcels
- Fresh bread and canned food
- Flour
- Drinking water
- Diesel for municipalities to run water pumping plants
- Fuel for Civil Defense vehicles

General basic needs

- Cash sponsorship for the families of the wounded people and martyrs
- Cash assistance to IDPs
- Cash assistance to individuals impacted in the West Bank

Intervention Category

Proposed Projects

Food and non food items	Food rations	Hot meals	Baby milk & diapers	Cooking gas	Nutritional supplements for children and pregnant women	Home baked Bread
Protection	Psychological support sessions and activities for children in shelter centers			Psychological support for mothers		
Sanitation - Water & Sanitation	Fuel for water wells	Drinking water for IDPs in shelters and hospitals		Mobile toilets in shelters		
Towards a safer winter	Winter clothing	Mattresses and blankets	Heating means	Plastic tents for IDPs		
Sponsorship	Orphan sponsorship	Family sponsorship	Sponsorship of a female- headed household	Sponsorship of a family having a special needs member		
Health Sector	Medicines for chronic diseases	Fuel for hospitals and ambulances		Postpartum kits		



Intervention Category		Proposed Projects			
Food and Health Security	Food rations	Hygiene Kit	Hot meals	Infant formula and diapers	Home baked bread
Water and Sanitation	Potable water for IDPs in shelters				
Towards a safer winter	Winter clothing	Plastic tents for IDPs			
Sponsorship	Orphan sponsorship	Family sponsorship	Sponsorship of a female-headed household	Sponsorship of a family having a special needs member	

• Note: Given the current crisis, it is crucial to emphasize the pioneering and essential significance of relief projects.



المصادر

- (1) المكتب الإعلامي الحكومي
- (2) الأمم المتحدة
- (3) OCHA
- (4) AL JAZEERA ENGLISH
- (5) محكمة العدل الدولية
- (6) برنامج الغذاء العالمي
- (7) المرصد الأورومتوسطي لحقوق الإنسان
- (8) موقع ساينتفك أميركان
- (9) قناة الجزيرة
- (10) قناة الأقصى
- (11) وزارة الصحة الفلسطينية في قطاع غزة
- (12) الصليب الأحمر
- (13) الأونروا
- (14) UNWomen
- (15) منظمة الصحة العالمية
- (16) الهلال الأحمر الفلسطيني
- (17) هيئة شؤون الأسرى المحررين
- (18) نادي الأسير الفلسطيني