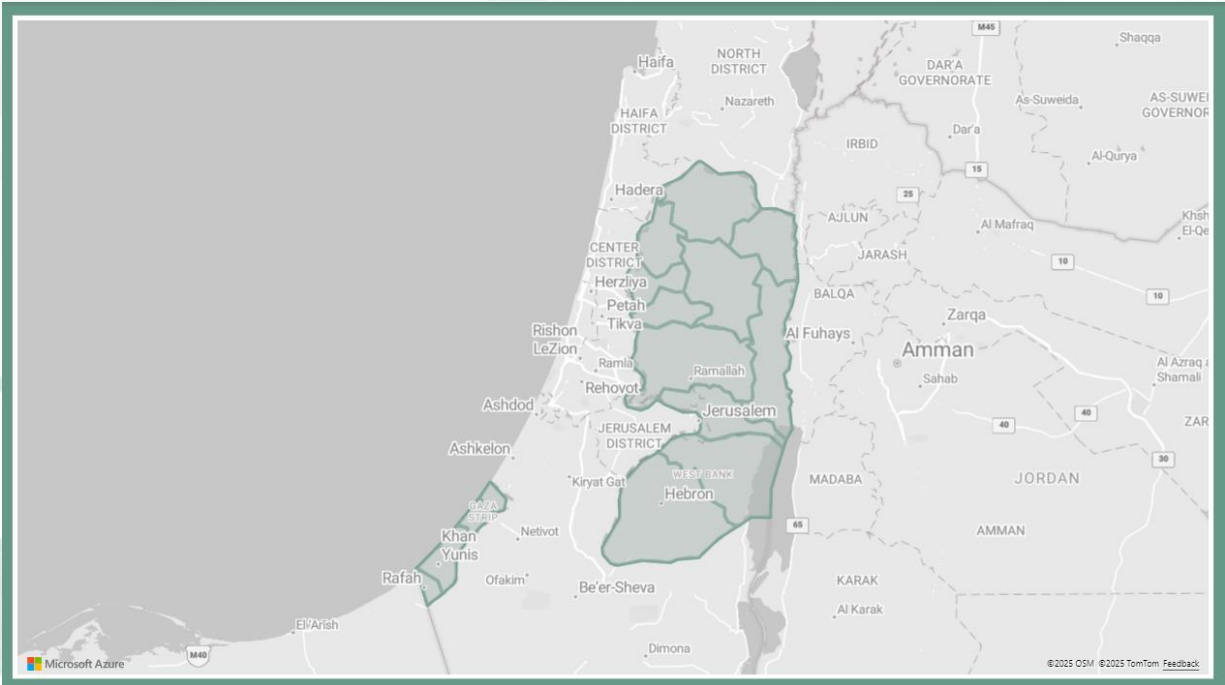




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### Weekly Round-Up

- **Intensified Israeli Military Operations in Jenin:** The Israeli Armed Forces (IAF) launched a major operation named "Iron Wall" in the Jenin refugee camp, resulting in at least 10 Palestinian fatalities and numerous injuries. The operation involved airstrikes and ground forces, leading to the displacement of hundreds of residents. Israeli authorities stated that the offensive targeted militants responsible for attacks on Israelis.
- **Escalation of Settler-Related Violence:** There was a notable increase in violent incidents involving Israeli settlers. In the villages of al-Funduq and Jinsafut, settlers reportedly torched vehicles and damaged properties. These attacks occurred amidst a backdrop of policy changes, including the easing of U.S. sanctions on certain settler groups, which some analysts believe has emboldened such actions.
- **Ceasefire Implementation and Prisoner Exchanges:** A ceasefire between Israel and Hamas was implemented, leading to the release of Palestinian prisoners in exchange for Israeli hostages. While this development brought temporary relief, it also elicited mixed reactions among the Palestinian populace, with concerns about the sustainability of the ceasefire and the conditions of released individuals.
- **Palestinian Authority's Crackdown on Militancy:** The Palestinian Authority (PA) intensified its operations against militant groups within the West Bank, particularly targeting factions in Jenin. This internal crackdown aimed to reassert PA control but also highlighted internal Palestinian tensions and the challenges the PA faces in maintaining order.
- **International Reactions and Policy Shifts:** The period saw significant international engagement, including U.S. diplomatic efforts to uphold the Gaza ceasefire and discussions regarding Israel's military presence in Lebanon. Additionally, policy shifts, such as the U.S. easing sanctions on certain Israeli settler groups,



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influenced the dynamics on the ground, affecting both the political and security landscape of the West Bank.



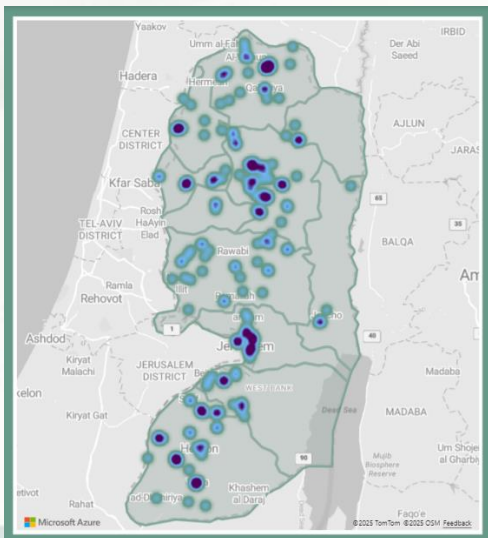


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### West Bank Overview



Between 16 and 22 January, a total of 240 security incidents were recorded across 11 governorates in the West Bank, impacting 122 locations. The highest concentration of incidents occurred in Nablus (48), Hebron (45), Jenin (33), and Ramallah (32), while lower numbers were observed in governorates such as Salfit (03) and Jericho (05). The most frequently reported incident type was search and arrest operations, accounting for 126 incidents, followed by armed clashes (56 incidents) and settler attacks (22 incidents).

The primary actors involved in the incidents were the IAF, responsible for 133 incidents, while non-state armed actors were involved in 60 incidents, and Israeli settlers were linked to 23 incidents, primarily related to attacks against Palestinian communities.

### Key Incident Categories

#### Search Operations and Arrests

The Israeli Armed Forces conducted extensive search operations across multiple locations, including Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin, and Bethlehem. Notable incidents include the arrest of six civilians in Beit 'Awwa on 16 January, two civilians in Surif, and four civilians in Ash Shuyukh on 20 January. In Jenin Refugee Camp, search operations on 21 January escalated into a significant confrontation, resulting in an Israeli airstrike that killed seven civilians and injured 25 others. Similar operations were reported in other areas such as Tulkarm and Qalqiliya, often resulting in temporary detentions and property seizures.

#### Armed Clashes and Escalations

Several armed clashes occurred between non-state armed actors and the Israeli Armed Forces, primarily in Jenin and Nablus governorates. On 18 January, clashes in Beit Ummar resulted in four civilian injuries, while another confrontation in Jenin Refugee Camp on 21 January led to the deaths of three civilians and injuries to 15 others. Non-state armed actors frequently used pipe bombs and Molotov cocktails in their engagements, notably in Ya'bad, Tulkarm, and Shu'afat Refugee Camp, where the clashes involved exchanges of live fire and tear gas. A significant IED attack in Tammun on 20 January targeted an Israeli Armed Forces vehicle, injuring four personnel, one of whom later succumbed to injuries.

#### Settler-Related Violence

Israeli settlers continued their pattern of attacks against Palestinian communities and properties, with incidents reported in Ramallah, Hebron, and Nablus. On 20 January, settlers reportedly assaulted a civilian in Kisan Village, east of Bethlehem, and chopped down 50 olive trees in Nahalin. Additional reports on 22 January from Hebron's Massafer Yatta area detailed the injury of five civilians due to settler violence. Stone-throwing incidents were recorded near Al Maniya, Husan, and Immatain, causing property damage but no injuries. These settler attacks, often conducted under Israeli Armed Forces escort, exacerbate tensions and contribute to the deteriorating security environment.



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### Protests and Demonstrations

The period saw several protests, particularly in Jerusalem and the West Bank, largely related to the ceasefire deal. Demonstrations occurred in Romema and near the Chords Bridge, with Israeli protesters expressing opposition to the ceasefire agreement and the Israeli Armed Forces' policies. Scuffles between protesters and security forces resulted in 17 arrests. Palestinian protests were also noted in El Far'a Refugee Camp and Beituniya, marking solidarity with political causes and detainees.

### IED and Molotov Attacks

Militants carried out several attacks using improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and Molotov cocktails. In Qalqiliya's Azzun Village, Molotov cocktails were thrown at Israeli settlers' vehicles, while in Tubas, an IED attack resulted in Israeli personnel casualties. The repeated use of such tactics indicates a persistent militant threat and highlights the operational capabilities of non-state armed actors.

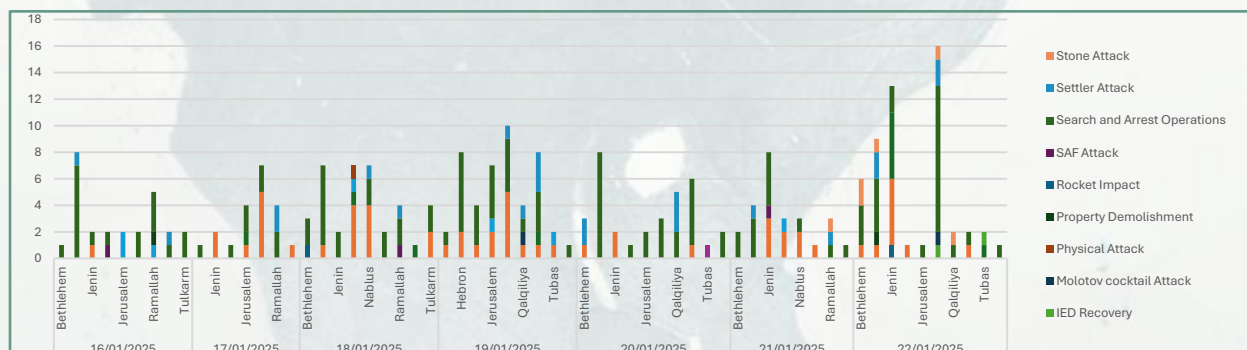
### Incident Breakdown and Analysis

Security incidents during the reporting period exhibited notable and concerning fluctuations and shifting patterns and escalating tensions across governorates compared to the previous reporting cycle, reflecting an evolving security threat landscape influenced by a combination of political, social, and economical factors. Hebron experienced a notable increase in incidents, rising from 39 to 45 incidents, reflecting a 15.38% increase, which may be attributed to heightened security operations and localized tensions. Similarly, Jenin recorded an increase from 30 to 33 incidents (10% increase), indicating continued security challenges and ongoing friction between armed groups and security forces. Jericho experienced a modest rise from 4 to 5 incidents (25% increase), while Jerusalem saw a slight increase from 24 to 26 incidents (8.33% increase), likely driven by ongoing tensions surrounding access restrictions and community resistance.

Other governorates, such as Qalqiliya and Tubas, witnessed more pronounced escalations, with incidents rising from 11 to 14 (27.27% increase) and 4 to 6 (50% increase), respectively. The increase in these areas may be attributed to emerging security trends, such as expanding military operations and growing community resistance. Tulkarm also recorded a slight increase from 10 to 11 incidents (10% increase), suggesting localized security developments and operational shifts.

Conversely, several governorates reported a decline in incidents, indicating potential short-term stabilization or shifts in security priorities. Despite recording the highest number of incidents overall, Nablus experienced a decline from 56 to 48 incidents (14.29% decrease), potentially reflecting temporary de-escalation or changes in operational focus. Bethlehem saw a reduction from 22 to 17 incidents (22.73% decrease), which could suggest the effectiveness of recent security interventions or a temporary lull in activities. Ramallah reported a decrease from 35 to 32 incidents (8.57% decrease), while Salfit experienced the most significant decline from 11 to 3 incidents (72.73% decrease), indicating a substantial reduction in activity, possibly due to increased Israeli and Palestinian Armed Forces presence and efforts to regain control.

Overall, the fluctuating incident trends underscore the dynamic and complex nature of the security environment in the West Bank, characterized by a mix of escalating tensions in some areas and temporary stabilizations in others. These trends necessitate continuous monitoring and adaptive risk management strategies to address evolving threats effectively.



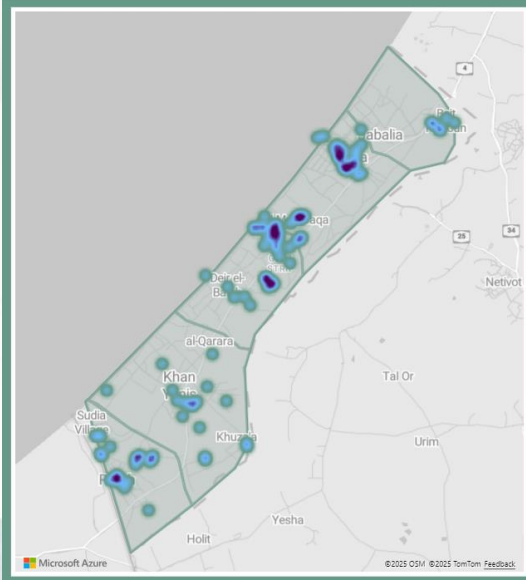


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### Gaza Strip Overview



Between 16 and 22 January 2025, the Gaza Strip recorded a total of 376 security incidents, reflecting a shifting security landscape influenced by ongoing military activities and the fragile ceasefire agreement implemented on 19 January. Compared to the previous reporting period of 09-15 January, a significant decrease in incidents was observed across most governorates, except for Khan Yunis, where an increase was recorded. The highest number of incidents occurred in the Middle Area (104), followed by North Gaza (89), Gaza City (85), Khan Yunis (51), and Rafah (47). While the ceasefire has provided a temporary de-escalation, persistent security risks, logistical challenges, and localized tensions continue to pose significant challenges.

Phase 01 of the ceasefire and hostage release agreement took effect on 19 January. As part of the deal, both parties agreed to a mutual cessation of military operations, with IAF withdrawing to a designated buffer zones within the Gaza Strip. In return for the release of several Israeli civilian hostages currently held by Hamas, Israel agreed to release a number of Palestinian detainees. Additionally, the agreement allowed for the resumption of humanitarian aid, enabling the entry of essential supplies such as food, medical supplies, and fuel through designated border crossing points. Despite these provisions, the ceasefire remains fragile, with ongoing concerns regarding potential violations and challenges in aid distribution across the enclave.

### Key Incident Categories

#### Airstrikes and Artillery Shelling

Israeli airstrikes and artillery shelling remained the predominant forms of military engagement across Gaza during the reporting period. Notable incidents included the bombardment of Jabalia on 16 January, which resulted in at least 20 fatalities and dozens of injuries. The Gaza Health Ministry confirmed that at least 81 Palestinians were killed on that day alone, pushing the overall death toll to 46,788 since the conflict escalation began. The airstrikes targeted key infrastructure, including residential buildings, public facilities, and roads, further complicating humanitarian response efforts. The most heavily targeted areas were North Gaza and Gaza City, where civilian displacement and infrastructure damage were most severe.

#### Hostilities and Ceasefire Agreement

Hostilities between Hamas and Israeli forces continued until 19 January, when a ceasefire agreement was reached at 1115hrsLT. The truce included a hostage exchange deal, with Hamas releasing several Israeli hostages in exchange for Palestinian detainees. As part of the agreement, Israeli forces withdrew to a designated buffer zone inside Gaza, and humanitarian aid deliveries were permitted to resume. Despite the ceasefire, tensions remained high, with sporadic reports of ceasefire violations, aerial surveillance by Israeli drones, and continued security challenges for displaced residents attempting to return home.

#### Humanitarian Crisis and Civil Unrest

The humanitarian situation deteriorated further during the reporting period, with acute shortages of medical supplies, fuel, and food. Aid distribution was severely hampered by damaged infrastructure and security



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restrictions. Between 20 and 22 January, protests and civil unrest were reported in areas such as Rafah and Khan Yunis, where large crowds overwhelmed aid convoys, resulting in sporadic scuffles and interventions by local security groups. In addition, incidents of looting and black-market trading surged, exacerbating the economic strain on the population.

### Criminal Activity

The breakdown of law and order in some areas of Gaza led to an increase in criminal activities, including theft and intimidation by armed groups. Reports indicated that in Northern Gaza, several homes were looted in the aftermath of airstrikes, while in Middle Area, opportunistic criminal networks exploited the chaos to smuggle essential goods into the black market. Security forces faced significant challenges in maintaining order amid the ongoing humanitarian crisis and political tensions.

### Incident Breakdown and Analysis

During the reporting period, security incidents across the Gaza Strip exhibited a mix of declining and increasing trends, reflecting the evolving impact of the ceasefire agreement. While most governorates recorded a reduction in incidents, signaling a temporary de-escalation, persistent security threats and operational challenges remain.

North Gaza recorded a slight decrease in incidents, from 93 to 89, marking a 4.3% reduction. However, despite this decline, Israeli forces continued to carry out artillery shelling and airstrikes targeting critical infrastructure and residential areas. The minor drop in incidents likely reflects short-term tactical adjustments rather than a lasting de-escalation. Given its proximity to key border areas and its history as a conflict hotspot, North Gaza remains a critical flashpoint with a high potential for renewed hostilities.

Gaza City experienced a significant reduction in incidents, falling from 117 to 85, representing a 27.35% decrease. The decline suggests that the ceasefire has contributed to a temporary easing of tensions and a reduction in large-scale confrontations. However, sporadic airstrikes and artillery shelling persisted, disrupting civilian life and infrastructure recovery efforts. Despite the decrease, the risk of renewed hostilities remains high, particularly if the ceasefire terms are violated or if tensions escalate further.

In the Middle Area, incidents saw a substantial decline, dropping from 161 to 104 incidents, a 35.4% reduction. This decrease is largely attributed to the implementation of the ceasefire, which temporarily halted large-scale military operations. Despite the reduction, sporadic artillery shelling and drone reconnaissance activities continued, indicating that the security situation remains volatile. While the decline has provided an opportunity for limited humanitarian access, the region remains vulnerable to potential future escalations.

Conversely, Khan Yunis recorded an increase in incidents, rising from 46 to 51, reflecting a 10.87% uptick. This rise indicates a shift in military focus towards the southern region, with Israeli forces intensifying ground operations, drone activities, and targeted strikes. The increase raises concerns over civilian displacement and growing risks to local communities. Khan Yunis remains an area of concern, with continued hostilities likely to strain humanitarian efforts and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

In Rafah, incidents saw a considerable decline, dropping from 69 to 47, a 31.88% reduction. This decrease can be attributed to the ceasefire's facilitation of humanitarian aid resumption and partial stabilization efforts. However, Rafah's strategic significance as a key transit hub means that any resurgence in hostilities could severely disrupt aid deliveries and population movement. Additionally, reports of criminal activities, such as looting and smuggling, highlight ongoing security challenges and the need for enhanced law enforcement presence in the area.



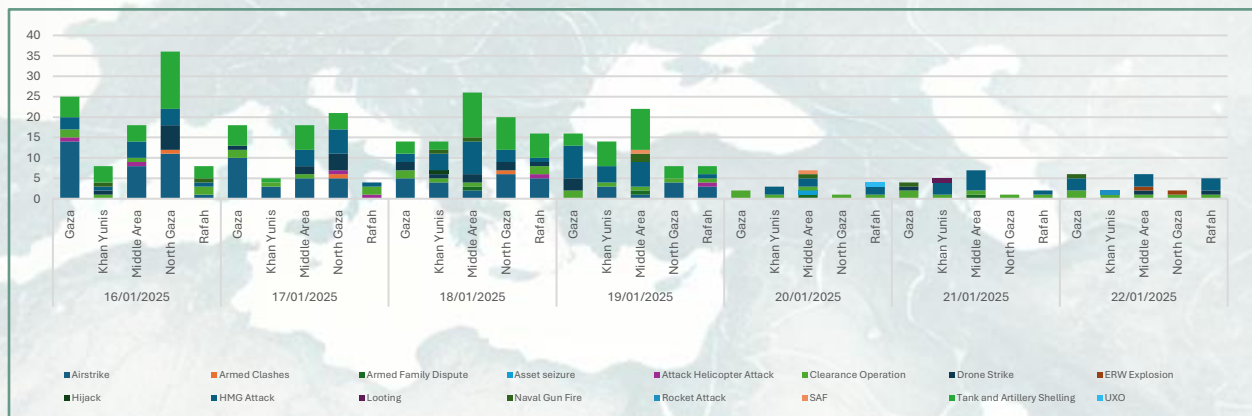
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### Key Observations and Trends

- The 19 January ceasefire has temporarily reduced hostilities significantly, but the context remains fragile, with sporadic violations, aerial surveillance, and military posturing raising concerns over its durability.
- Humanitarian access has improved in some areas; however, damaged infrastructure and logistical challenges continue to hamper humanitarian operations. High demand in Khan Yunis and Rafah has triggered unrest at distribution points and along the main supply routes, complicating operations and endangering aid workers.
- Localized security threats persist despite an overall decline in conflict. Increased attacks on civilians in Khan Yunis, in the An-Nuseirat area within the Middle Area and within the Gaza Governorate are still reported.
- Criminal activity, including looting, hijacking, armed robberies, intimidation and black-market trading, has risen.



## Key Developments and Analysis

### Ceasefire Announced in Gaza

A ceasefire was brokered on January 16, 2025, through mediation by Qatar, Egypt, and the United States, outlining a phased approach to reduce hostilities and facilitate humanitarian relief in Gaza. Under Phase 1 (January 19 – March 1), both parties will halt military activities, monitored by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) begin a structured withdrawal from Gaza's northern areas and the Netzarim Corridor, and Israel and Hamas will conduct a prisoner exchange involving the release of 33 Israeli hostages and 1,000 Palestinian prisoners. Phase 2 (March 2 – April 12) finalizes the IDF's full withdrawal, especially from critical corridors like Philadelphi, and sets the stage for lifting the blockade and restoring key border crossings. Phase 3, commencing April 13, focuses on large-scale reconstruction and long-term stability, backed by international monitoring to prevent rearmament.

Humanitarian provisions are central to the ceasefire agreement, with significant measures in place to ensure the safe and equitable distribution of aid. All commodities entering Gaza will undergo scanning to prevent diversion to military use, and daily convoys of up to 600 trucks will deliver food, medical supplies, and fuel. Fuel allocations prioritize electricity generation, emergency hospital reserves, and sanitation services. Egypt will facilitate the movement of humanitarian workers and medical patients, expediting special permits for injured civilians and students studying abroad. Simultaneously, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency



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(UNRWA) and local NGOs will oversee aid distribution to mitigate inequalities. Despite these measures, the post-conflict environment remains volatile. Residual militant groups, organized criminal elements, and community tensions over resource allocation pose threats ranging from sporadic violence and kidnappings to theft of high-value aid items. Additional complications include the presence of unexploded ordnance, which necessitates coordinated demining efforts prior to reconstruction.

These developments underline the complex operational landscape for humanitarian actors, who must navigate potential security risks and bureaucratic constraints at border crossings like Kerem Shalom and Rafah. Effective risk mitigation—encompassing stringent monitoring, equitable aid distribution, and ongoing negotiations—will be essential to safeguard both civilian populations and international personnel. The full report detailing the ceasefire’s phases, humanitarian protocols, and security considerations can be accessed at this [link](#).

### Intensified Israeli Military Operations in Jenin

Between 16 and 22 January, the IAF conducted a series of intensified military operations in Jenin and its surrounding areas, a focal point of militant activity in the West Bank. The operations involved a range of tactics, including precision airstrikes, large-scale ground incursions, and targeted raids aimed at dismantling what Israeli officials have described as a growing militant presence. These actions have resulted in significant casualties, displacement, and widespread disruption.

During the reporting period, the IAF conducted numerous targeted raids across Jenin’s urban districts, including the Jenin refugee camp, Al-Basateen neighborhood, and the Al-Hadaf area, focusing on the elimination of militant cells and the confiscation of weapons caches. The initial wave of operations on 16 January triggered violent clashes with armed factions, resulting in multiple fatalities and injuries on both sides. The IAF responded to the resistance by deploying reinforcements, including armored personnel carriers, combat drones, and reconnaissance units to key strategic locations across the city.

On 21 January, a large-scale military incursion was launched in the western sector of Jenin, marking one of the most intense operations in recent months. IAF reportedly conducted house-to-house searches in the Jenin refugee camp and Al-Jabriyat neighborhood, engaging in heavy firefights with local non state armed actors. The operation led to the death of at least eight Palestinians, with dozens more wounded in the armed clashes. Israeli officials described the offensive as a preemptive strike to neutralize Iranian-backed elements allegedly planning attacks against Israeli targets. The intensity of the fighting prompted mass civilian displacement, with residents fleeing to safer areas within the city and to neighboring governorates.

The situation escalated further on 22 January when IAF surrounded the Jenin Government Hospital and the adjacent refugee camp, effectively sealing off these areas and restricting movement. Reports indicated that approximately 600 individuals, including patients and medical staff, were trapped inside the hospital as supplies dwindled. Ambulances attempting to access the facility were reportedly denied entry by Israeli troops, exacerbating the humanitarian situation. This blockade drew widespread condemnation from humanitarian organizations and local officials, who expressed serious concerns over the impact on civilian well-being and access to critical healthcare services.

Throughout the week, incidents of airstrikes targeted militant hideouts in key locations such as the industrial zone and the outskirts of Burqin village, further intensifying the operational tempo. In response to these actions, armed groups launched sporadic attacks on IAF positions using small arms and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), prolonging the confrontations. Checkpoints were reinforced across the West Bank, significantly restricting civilian movement and disrupting daily life.



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The military campaign in Jenin is part of a broader strategic recalibration by the IAF in response to shifting security challenges following the Gaza ceasefire. The use of operational tactics similar to those employed in the Gaza Strip, such as precision airstrikes combined with coordinated ground maneuvers, indicates Israel's objective of achieving swift tactical victories while mitigating the risk of prolonged engagements. However, the sustained operations have underscored the fragile security environment, with potential spillover effects across other areas, including the possibility of retaliatory attacks and heightened tensions between IAF and Palestinian militant groups.

A notable development during this period is the increasing coordination between the IAF, the Palestinian Authority (PA) and their Armed Forces, with reports suggesting joint operations targeting militant factions in various governorates, outside of Jenin. While this partnership may yield short-term security benefits, it carries the risk of deepening internal divisions within Palestinian society, particularly among factions opposed to the PA's cooperation with Israeli authorities. The potential for retaliatory attacks in other parts of the West Bank remains very high, posing an ongoing security risks to the host and international communities.

Looking ahead, Israeli operations in Jenin are expected to continue in the short-to-midterm, with a strong focus on eliminating remaining militant strongholds. This prolonged military presence is likely to exacerbate the humanitarian situation, leading to further displacement and increasing the need for humanitarian assistance. The international community is expected to intensify calls for de-escalation and improved humanitarian access. Meanwhile, operational challenges such as movement restrictions, heightened security measures, and the potential spillover of hostilities to neighboring areas will remain key concerns. The recent escalation highlights the significant humanitarian and security challenges facing Jenin, with the potential for further instability in the coming weeks.

### Escalation of Settler-Related Violence

Between 16 and 22 January 2025, there was a marked escalation in settler-related violence across several governorates of the West Bank, with a series of coordinated attacks targeting Palestinian communities. Incidents were primarily concentrated in the villages of al-Funduq and Jinsafut in the Qalqilya governorate, where Israeli settlers carried out acts of arson, property destruction, and physical assaults against residents.

In al-Funduq, multiple reports indicated that settlers, arriving in groups during nighttime hours, set fire to several Palestinian-owned vehicles parked along the village's main road. Eyewitnesses reported that at least six vehicles were completely destroyed, with additional damage to nearby structures due to the spread of the fire. In addition to arson, settlers reportedly spray-painted anti-Palestinian slogans on residential walls and defaced local businesses. Security sources indicated that the attack was carried out in a coordinated manner, with perpetrators retreating to nearby settlements before Palestinian residents could mobilize a response.

A similar pattern of violence was observed in Jinsafut, where settlers vandalized agricultural lands and damaged irrigation systems critical to the local farming community. Reports confirmed the destruction of over 50 olive trees, a frequent target in settler-related attacks due to their economic and cultural significance to Palestinian farmers. Additionally, physical confrontations were reported as settlers clashed with local villagers attempting to protect their property. In some instances, the IAF intervened to disperse Palestinian crowds, while settlers remained largely unchallenged, contributing to growing tensions and frustrations among local communities.

Beyond Qalqilya, incidents of settler violence were also documented in Kafr Qaddum and Deir Istiya, where settlers reportedly blocked key access roads, stoned Palestinian vehicles, and intimidated residents attempting to travel between villages. The disruption of movement has further impacted daily life, restricting



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access to essential services across the region. These incidents occurred amid increased settler patrols and unauthorized outpost expansions.

The escalation in violence coincides with recent policy developments, including the easing of U.S. sanctions on specific settler groups. It is assessed that this shift in policy may have emboldened settler activity, leading to a rise in both the frequency and severity of attacks. Furthermore, the lack of effective deterrence measures and the perceived protection provided by the IAF have contributed to an environment of impunity, where settler violence is expected to continue with minimal legal repercussions.

From a security perspective, the increasing frequency and geographic spread of settler-related violence pose a significant risk to Palestinian communities and humanitarian operations. The potential for retaliatory actions by affected residents could further exacerbate tensions, leading to an escalation in localized armed clashes and broader instability in the West Bank. Additionally, the targeting of critical infrastructure, such as agricultural assets and transportation routes, is likely to have long-term economic implications, contributing to community displacement and resource shortages.

In the short-to-midterm, it is anticipated that settler violence will persist, particularly in high-friction areas such as those surrounding the Nablus, Hebron, and Ramallah governorates. Further incidents of vandalism, arson, and physical confrontations, with the potential for increased settler mobilization in response to perceived security threats should be expected and continued to be monitored.



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