



# Palestine Situation Report

February 5, 2025

## Background

Information about the war in Gaza and escalations in the West Bank is summarized in Anera's last [Palestine Situation Report \(January 2025\)](#).

## Overview

On January 19, 2025, at 11:15 a.m. local time, a ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian armed groups took effect. The first 42-day phase includes the withdrawal of Israeli forces from population centers, excluding designated buffer zones, and a phased withdrawal from the Netzarim corridor, which separates northern and southern Gaza. Additionally, **the agreement includes a large-scale expansion of humanitarian aid into Gaza.** Since the ceasefire, large volumes of humanitarian aid have entered Gaza through the Erez and Zikim crossings in the north and Kerem Shalom in the south. Movement within southern and northern Gaza is now largely unhindered, enabling the transport of aid cargo and humanitarian personnel to previously hard-to-reach areas, though access between the two regions remains restricted.<sup>1</sup>

On January 27, the Israeli military issued urgent instructions to Gaza residents based on the ceasefire agreement. These instructions allowed residents to return on foot to northern Gaza via the Netzarim road and the coastal road (Rasheed Street) starting at 7 a.m., with vehicles permitted to enter after inspection via the Salah Al Din Road from 9 a.m.. The military also restricted access to southern Gaza, including the Rafah crossing and Philadelphi Corridor. Additionally, residents were warned not to swim, fish, dive, or enter the sea along the coastal area, and movement towards Israeli territory and the buffer zone was strictly forbidden.<sup>2</sup>

On the morning of January 27, Israeli forces withdrew from parts of the Netzarim corridor, allowing tens of thousands of displaced Palestinians to return to northern Gaza. People returned on foot via Rasheed Street or in vehicles after undergoing security inspections conducted by an international consortium at a Salah Al Din Road

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<sup>1</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #257 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Avichay Adraee | X](#)

checkpoint. Humanitarian organizations had already set up service points along Rasheed Street starting January 25, providing emergency medical services, distributing high-energy biscuits, bread, and hot meals, and monitoring population movements. Additionally, 25 ambulances were deployed along the routes.<sup>3</sup>

The returnees' journey has become increasingly difficult for many, as they struggle to afford transportation and are forced to walk long distances without reliable communication networks or access to toilets. This is especially challenging for children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who face the journey without sufficient support. There are growing concerns regarding the rising number of children being separated from their families while on the move.<sup>4</sup> UNICEF's executive director, Catherine Russell, emphasized the urgent need to scale up humanitarian efforts. The damage to infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and homes, is extensive. While the ceasefire offers some relief, many families are returning to areas that have been completely destroyed. Russell highlighted that children are the most affected by this crisis.<sup>5</sup>

In the first four days of the ceasefire, the UN and its partners distributed incoming aid to warehouses, emergency shelters, and distribution centers while scaling up services across Gaza. In central and southern Gaza, partners have resumed complete monthly food distributions and adjusted meal portions at community kitchens. Fuel deliveries have sustained the operation of water wells, desalination plants, and sewage pumps while road and water infrastructure repairs are underway. Solid waste collection has resumed with UN support, and efforts are ongoing to establish trauma stabilization points, restore primary health care services, and expand disease surveillance.<sup>6</sup>

## Violence in Gaza and the West Bank

### Gaza

Since the ceasefire began on January 19, and as of February 4, the Ministry of Health teams recovered 467 bodies from previously inaccessible areas.<sup>7</sup> As of February 5th, official estimates indicate that Israeli hostilities have killed 47,552 Palestinians and

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<sup>3</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #259 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>4</sup> [OHCHR: Accountability and human rights – basis of just peace in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Scaling up supplies and services for children in the Gaza Strip, January 2025 | UNICEF](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #257 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #261 | Gaza Strip, February 2025 | OCHA](#)

injured 111,629 others.<sup>8</sup> The number of missing Palestinians or those trapped under rubble is estimated at approximately 10,000.<sup>9</sup>

On January 28, UNHCR expressed deep concern over the ongoing killings of Palestinians since the ceasefire began, particularly in and around vaguely defined and poorly communicated “buffer zones” in Gaza, including near the Netzarim and Philadelphi corridors and along the eastern barrier fence. As of January 27, the Israeli military has reportedly killed at least 14 Palestinians, including two boys and one girl, mostly in these buffer zones since the ceasefire took effect on January 19. Among the victims were two Palestinian brothers, one a child, who were both killed while reportedly checking their home in Rafah, outside of the designated zone.<sup>10</sup>

## The West Bank

**On January 21, Israeli forces launched an operation in Jenin involving ground troops, helicopter gunfire, and airstrikes.** As of January 30, the ongoing operation in Jenin City and its refugee camp has led to 17 deaths, extensive destruction of homes and infrastructure, and significant displacement. The operation spread to surrounding villages and towns, and since January 27, has extended to Tulkarm city and its two refugee camps. According to Jenin Municipality, nearly three kilometers of roads, including those leading to Jenin Hospital, have been bulldozed, causing damage to essential water, sewage, and telecommunications infrastructure.<sup>11</sup>

In the West Bank, the hostilities since October 2023 have caused a total of 835 fatalities and 6,500 injuries.<sup>12</sup> From December 31 until January 30, Israeli forces killed 42 Palestinians, including eight children, and injured 256 others, including 51 children. Between December 31 and January 30, OCHA documented a total of 92 incidents involving Israeli settlers that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These incidents led to 17 Palestinians being injured, including two children, and caused damage to at least 30 vehicles and over 560 trees, mainly olive — four additional incidents involved arson by Israeli settlers, with three of these causing property damage. Settler raids targeted 11 Palestinian towns and villages across four governorates, with many resulting in injury or property damage. Furthermore, OCHA noted that in 2024, there were 1,432 settler attacks on Palestinians, 14% (204 incidents) of which involved

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<sup>8</sup> [Palestine Ministry of Health - Gaza, February 2025 | Facebook](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Daily Report on the Effects of the Israeli Aggression in Palestine Catastrophic situation in numbers: the deadliest year for Palestinians From October 7th until January 6th, 2025 | PMoH](#)

<sup>10</sup> [OHCHR: Accountability and human rights – basis of just peace in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #260 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Situation Report Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine, January 2025 | UNFPA](#)

incendiary materials, including Molotov cocktails, which primarily affected agricultural land, vehicles, and homes.<sup>13</sup>

## Displacement and Shelter

### Gaza

Since October 2023, more than 90% of Gaza's population has been displaced, with individuals displaced an average of six times and some as many as 19 times. Forced displacement orders were issued repeatedly, often with little to no warning, while designated "safe zones" remained under bombardment and lacked basic infrastructure and necessities. Resource shortages, extreme overcrowding, and the absence of privacy have become additional triggers for displacement. Overcrowding, insecurity, and lack of privacy merely worsened physical and emotional suffering. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems collapsed, leading to severe water shortages, reliance on unsafe sources, and outbreaks of preventable diseases. Access to essential services remains severely disrupted, exacerbated by continuous displacement, as people must constantly move to new locations in search of aid. Extended hours are spent walking and queuing for food, water, and assistance, often without success.<sup>14</sup>

**As of February 3, over 565,082 people have moved from southern to northern Gaza, with most crossings occurring on January 27 and 28.** The movement includes 60% men, 20% women, and 20% children. Since January 30, the Site Management Working Group has observed over 45,678 people moving south due to the lack of services and widespread destruction in the north, which has left many without shelter. With over half a million internally displaced persons estimated to have returned to Gaza and North Gaza governorates, the need for food, water, tents, and shelter materials remains critical.<sup>15</sup>

According to the UNOSAT damage assessment, 170,835 structures have been damaged. Among these, 60,368 (35%) were destroyed, 20,050 (12%) were severely damaged, 56,292 (33%) were moderately damaged, and 34,125 (20%) were possibly damaged. This accounts for approximately 70% of all structures in Gaza. **The debris generated by the war on Gaza is 17 times greater than the combined total of debris from all attacks on Gaza since 2008.** On average, for each square meter in Gaza, there are now over 365 kilograms of debris. As of December 1, 2024, the total estimated debris in Gaza stands at 50,773,496 metric tonnes; the highest amount of debris was

<sup>13</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #260 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#); [Humanitarian Situation Update #258 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#); [Humanitarian Situation Update #256 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#); [Humanitarian Situation Update #254 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Suffering by Design: The Human Cost of Repeated Displacement in Gaza, January 2025 | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>15</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #261 | Gaza Strip, February 2025 | OCHA](#)

recorded in Gaza governorate at 16,519,745 tonnes, followed by North Gaza with 10,437,328 tonnes, Khan Younis with 8,639,945 tonnes, Rafah with 5,759,906 tonnes, and Deir Al Balah with 2,711,392 tonnes. Moreover, damaged roads contributed to 6,705,178 tonnes of debris. Over the past 11 months, the debris generated by the war on Gaza increased from 22,930,000 tonnes on January 7, 2024, to 50,773,496 tonnes by December 1, 2024, marking a 121% rise.<sup>16</sup>

Following the ceasefire, the Norwegian Refugee Council and UNRWA conducted site assessments to analyze displacement movements, covering 133,752 individuals and 26,199 households across 131 sites in Deir Al Balah (60%), Khan Younis (44%), and Gaza (one site). Nearly half of the sites (49%) reported no changes in population, while the other half (51%) saw an average of 349 individuals leaving per site. Two sites in Khan Younis and one in Deir Al Balah were completely vacated as people relocated. Among those planning to move, 49% intended to relocate to a different governorate, 12% aimed to return to their homes or relatives' houses in another governorate, 24% planned to stay, 8% sought relocation within the same governorate, and 1% intended to return to their own homes or relatives' residences within the same area. Meanwhile, 4% were uncertain about their next move. The most frequently cited destinations were North Gaza (50%) and Gaza (45%), followed by Rafah (10%), Khan Younis (5%), and Deir Al Balah (3%).<sup>17</sup> A Site Monitoring Analysis conducted by the Site Management Working Group between November 4 and December 16 assessed 841,954 individuals and 171,505 households. In 36% of sites, people stayed in the open without shelter, and 95% of sites lacked lighting after dark.<sup>18</sup>

UNICEF estimates that **there are currently 17,000 unaccompanied and separated children in Gaza** due to children losing their parents, detentions, and multiple forced displacements. Since the Rafah ground offensive began in May, the only child protection actor with the capacity to provide temporary care had to evacuate its premises and relocate beneficiaries and caregivers to two shelters in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis. With tents in very short supply, many are left without safe spaces, exposing children to extreme protection risks, including sexual exploitation and human trafficking, facing the most extreme forms of violence, abuse, and neglect.<sup>19</sup>

## The West Bank

In the West Bank, the Israeli hostilities displaced approximately 6,810 people. Since mid-January, Israeli forces have escalated access restrictions across the West Bank,

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<sup>16</sup> [Gaza Strip - Preliminary Debris Quantification - December 2024. ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Site Management - Update 7, January 2025 | CCCM Cluster](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Site Monitoring Analysis phase 1, December 2024 | CCCM Cluster](#)

<sup>19</sup> [Material Assistance Shortages: Impact on the Protection Situation in Gaza, November 2024 | Protection Cluster](#)

hindering Palestinians' ability to reach essential services and workplaces. These restrictions have included extended delays at checkpoints, the installation of at least 12 new gates at town and village entrances, and the placement of additional roadblocks and earth mounds on secondary routes. On January 26, the Jerusalem Municipality issued 32 stop-work orders for all structures in Khallet an Nu'man village, located within East Jerusalem's boundaries but inhabited by residents holding West Bank IDs. These residents face restricted access to other parts of East Jerusalem and are further isolated by the Barrier, which separates them from service centers in the West Bank. The stop-work orders impact 42 homes, where around 150 villagers reside. The village council reported that no construction has occurred since the Barrier's construction, and they cannot transport building materials through the Mazmouriya checkpoint.<sup>20</sup>

**Between December 31 and January 30, OCHA documented the demolition of 86 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank,** primarily due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain. These demolitions displaced 138 people, including 53 children, and affected the livelihoods or access to services for over 2,200 others. In East Jerusalem, a family of four was displaced after being forced to demolish their residence, and in Furush Beit Dajan (Nablus governorate), two families of seven were displaced. Notably, 14 structures were demolished in one incident in Al Khalayleh, including several livelihood structures that impacted 58 people, including 26 children. Another significant incident occurred in Silwan, where a family of 39 people, including 18 children, was displaced after self-demolishing their two-story building. In addition, the demolition of a two-story house in Bal'a town displaced a family of eight, including two children, after it was targeted for punitive reasons. Over the reporting period, 11 structures in Area C were demolished despite being provided as humanitarian aid.<sup>21</sup>

Between January 27 and 30, Israeli forces' operations in Tulkarm led to significant infrastructure damage, disrupting water and electricity access and displacing nearly 1,000 people. Tulkarm governorate recorded the highest displacement, with around 2,050 Palestinians displaced due to extensive home destruction from Israeli forces' operations. **Over 3,600 Palestinians, including more than 1,400 children, were displaced across the West Bank during this period due to home demolitions linked to Israeli military actions.** These operations have become a leading cause of displacement, representing 42% of all displacement documented by OCHA during this period, a sharp rise from the less than 2% recorded between January 2021 and December 2022. Over the past two months, operations in the Jenin refugee

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<sup>20</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #260 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>21</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #260 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#); [Humanitarian Situation Update #258 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#); [Humanitarian Situation Update #256 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

camp have led to significant damage to homes and infrastructure. Between 150 and 180 houses have been severely impacted, including around 120 during the ongoing Israeli operation and 50 during Palestinian forces' actions. Both sides have heavily restricted access to the camp.<sup>22</sup>

**Almost all of Jenin refugee camp's 20,000 residents have been displaced.**

UNRWA estimates that over 3,200 families have been affected, including 2,000 families displaced during the Palestinian forces' operation that began in early December. Nearly 2,600 families have taken refuge in Jenin City, while the rest are spread across 17 villages and towns in the governorate, primarily staying with relatives or in temporary accommodations. At least 100 families have sought shelter in buildings owned by local charitable organizations and institutions in Jenin city.<sup>23</sup>

## Health

### Gaza

In a press conference on January 20, the Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD) in Gaza reported severe losses after 470 days of hostilities. Ninety-nine personnel were killed, 319 injured, many of whom sustained permanent disabilities, and 27 were detained, with their whereabouts still unknown. PCD stated that 17 out of 21 of its centers were targeted, 14 of which were destroyed. Additionally, 85% of PCD vehicles, including fire trucks and ambulances, were destroyed. PCD reported that around 50,000 distress calls went unanswered due to insecurity, denied access, and fuel shortages, leaving hundreds of bodies unrecovered. PCD also reported that about 2,840 people's bodies were incinerated due to the use of Israeli weapons that generated extreme heat, leaving no trace of the victims.<sup>24</sup>

**Conservative estimates suggest that 20% of Gazan's have permanent disabilities, with thousands of children losing one or both legs due to the hostilities.** The hostilities also led to an 83% loss of assistive devices, including wheelchairs, prosthetic limbs, and hearing aids. Furthermore, the only two specialized rehabilitation hospitals — Al Wafa Medical Rehabilitation and Specialized Surgery Hospital in Gaza City and the Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani Hospital for Rehabilitation and Prosthetics in North Gaza — have sustained severe damage.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #260 | West Bank, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>23</sup> ["In Jenin camp nearly all have been displaced" UNRWA Roland Friedrich to BBC, January 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>24</sup> [Civil Defense in Gaza: 27 of our cadres are detained by the occupation forces and we do not know their fate, January 2025 | PCD](#)

<sup>25</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #257 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

It is estimated that at least 21,000 children have sustained conflict-related injuries. At least 25% (5,230 children) of them will require significant rehabilitation, with a high likelihood of disability due to attacks on health facilities, the collapse of the health system, and the limited availability of treatment, medicines, and rehabilitative care in Gaza. Children with disabilities currently represent the highest caseload for child protection case management services, with over 12,000 cases reported between January and June 2024. **Rehabilitation services are severely constrained, and assistive devices — such as hearing aids, crutches, and wheelchairs — many of which have been lost or damaged during multiple rounds of forced displacement, have not been approved for entry into Gaza.** Without access to specialized care, services, assistive devices, and medications, children with disabilities will face increased exclusion and significant additional protection risks.<sup>26</sup>

Since the closure of the Rafah crossing on May 7, 2024, only 458 patients, including 276 children, have been evacuated to receive life-saving treatment outside Gaza. Over the past eight months, evacuating patients has faced numerous challenges, including restricted access, ongoing insecurity, and limited operational capacity at the crossing. These factors have severely hindered the ability to facilitate timely medical evacuations, leaving many patients without access to critical care.<sup>27</sup> Between February 1 and 3, a total of 105 patients, including 100 children and 176 companions, crossed into Egypt.<sup>28</sup> The WHO director-general highlighted that the ceasefire agreement provides an opportunity to expedite medical evacuations for over 12,000 people, including many children, who urgently need life-saving care outside Gaza.<sup>29</sup>

In Gaza, there are over 545,000 women of reproductive age, including 50,000 who are pregnant. In the coming month, 4,000 deliveries are expected. Over 48,000 pregnant women are experiencing emergency and catastrophic food insecurity, with 8,000 in IPC Phase 5 and 40,000 in IPC Phase 4. Additionally, 17 out of 36 hospitals and 51 out of 137 primary health care centers in Gaza are partially functional.<sup>30</sup>

On January 24, the World Health Organization reported the delivery of 70,000 liters of fuel to sustain 20 partially functional health facilities and hospitals, as well as ambulances in Gaza City. Essential medical supplies were also distributed to six hospitals and medical points and 21 emergency medical teams across the north and

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<sup>26</sup> [Material Assistance Shortages: Impact on the Protection Situation in Gaza, November 2024 | Protection Cluster](#)

<sup>27</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #257 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>28</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #261 | Gaza Strip, February 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>29</sup> [Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus | X](#)

<sup>30</sup> [Situation Report Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine, January 2025 | UNFPA](#)

south, aiming to support 50,000 patients with needs, including maternal care, trauma treatment, malnutrition, noncommunicable diseases, and infection prevention.<sup>31</sup>

## The West Bank

Between October 7, 2023, and December 31, 2024, there were 694 attacks on health care in the West Bank, resulting in 26 deaths and 123 injuries. These attacks affected 62 health facilities and 475 ambulances. The highest number of incidents occurred in Tulkaram (160 attacks), Jenin (146), and Nablus (126), where obstructions, use of force, and military searches were widespread.<sup>32</sup> From October 2023 to December 2024, there were 67,116 patient permit applications in the West Bank, with 44% either pending or denied. Additionally, 61,914 companion permit applications were submitted, with 47% pending or denied. Compared to the previous year, there was a 34% decline in patient permit applications and a 19% drop in approvals. Similarly, companion permit applications decreased by 47%, with a 20% decline in approvals.<sup>33</sup> In the West Bank, there are over 820,000 women of reproductive age, with 73,000 pregnant women. In the coming month, 8,000 deliveries are expected.<sup>34</sup>

## Education

**Almost 90% of all schools in Gaza were severely damaged or destroyed as a result of the war.** The destruction of educational institutions has left 624,000 young people without access to schooling for more than an entire year, while an additional 45,000 first graders were unable to begin their education. Additionally, 88,000 university students were deprived of higher education, and 39,000 students could not take the General Secondary Education Certificate exam. As of April 2024, no universities remain standing in Gaza, and the killing of over 95 university professors has left thousands of post-secondary students without access to education. Before the war, 95.4% of children in Palestine were enrolled in basic education, but dropout rates remained high. By age 15, 25% of boys and 7% of girls had left school.<sup>35</sup>

There has been significant destruction of World Heritage sites, historical and cultural landmarks, hundreds of mosques and churches, and civil administration buildings during the war. UN premises and schools, which are sheltering displaced families, continued to be targeted. Attacks on schools sheltering displaced people have been increasing, with nine incidents reported in December alone. Since October, 61 of the 95 attacks on school buildings have been concentrated in North Gaza. Schools, hospitals,

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<sup>31</sup>[Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus | X](#)

<sup>32</sup>[Impact of attacks on health care in the West Bank, December 2024 | WHO](#)

<sup>33</sup>[West Bank Health Access, December 2024 | WHO](#)

<sup>34</sup>[Situation Report Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine, January 2025 | UNFPA](#)

<sup>35</sup>[Shattered lives and dreams: the toll of the war on Gaza on young people, November 2024 | UNFPA](#)

and civilian infrastructure across Gaza have been reduced to rubble, leaving civilians without safe refuge. On January 7, 9, and 11, strikes impacting schools or schoolyards with tents sheltering IDPs in Jabalya, North Gaza governorate reportedly killed 15 people, including three women and three children, and injured over 30 others, including 19 children. On January 13, a school in the Ad Daraj neighborhood of central Gaza City was also reportedly hit, resulting in five people killed and others injured.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

As of December 2024, the FAO reported that 11,293 hectares (75%) of cropland in Gaza had been damaged. This includes 7,043 hectares (79.5%) of orchards and trees, 2,187 hectares (73.1%) of field crops, and 2,063 hectares (64.3%) of vegetable farms. Deir Al Balah saw the most significant increase in orchard and tree damage, with an additional 238 hectares affected between September and December 2024.<sup>36</sup> A total of 1,531 agricultural wells (67.7%) in Gaza had been damaged. Gaza governorate recorded the highest number of damaged wells, with 511 (83.9%) affected. North Gaza governorate followed, with 466 wells (75.9%) damaged.<sup>37</sup> With 96% of cattle lost and milk production nearly halted, only 1% of poultry remains alive. The fishing sector is also close to collapse, further worsening the already critical food insecurity.<sup>38</sup>

The January 2025 World Food Program Market Monitor reports that while the ceasefire and increased humanitarian aid have led to some price reductions in Gaza, costs remain far above pre-war levels due to unstable commodity availability and the absence of a functioning commercial sector. Between the start of the war and the end of December 2024, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Gaza rose by 522%, while the Food CPI increased by 481%. Although key food prices declined from December to January, some remained up to 1,200% higher than pre-war levels. One-third of households reported improved food access, but consumption remains far below pre-conflict levels, with most relying on cereals and pulses. Post-ceasefire, the most significant barrier to market access is the lack of cash, with liquidity remaining a primary concern for shop owners.<sup>39</sup>

The World Food Programme (WFP) reported that it delivered more food in the first four days of the ceasefire than it typically delivered in an entire month during active hostilities.<sup>40</sup> On January 28, following assessments and a sufficient flour supply, 13 WFP-supported bakeries began operating at full capacity, including eight in Deir Al Balah and five in Khan Younis. This includes eight bakeries that had previously closed

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<sup>36</sup> [Damage to agricultural wells due to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 31 December 2024 | FAO](#)

<sup>37</sup> [Damage to cropland categories to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 31st of December 2024 | FAO](#)

<sup>38</sup> [Gaza: Immediate action must combine emergency relief with the restoration of local food production, January 2025 | FAO](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Market Monitor - Palestine, January 2025 | WFP](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Corinne Fleischer | X](#)

due to flour shortages and the establishment of five new ones. Free bread distributions have resumed at community kitchens, and bread is also available for purchase from five retailers. WFP and partners are providing two food parcels and one 25-kilogram flour bag per family to support families recovering from months of food shortages. UNRWA distributes two food parcels per family, enough to last one and a half months. On January 22, 274,350 liters of fuel were delivered to northern Gaza for the first time since the ceasefire began, allowing backup generators to power critical humanitarian facilities and services. On January 23, food security sector partners opened a kitchen in North Gaza to assist returnees, while the five bakeries in Gaza City continued operating at full capacity.<sup>41</sup>

With 90% of the population struggling with food insecurity in Gaza, pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition, which raises the likelihood of preterm births, developmental delays, and stillbirths. The hostilities and shortages have created unbearable living conditions for millions, exacerbating the risk of widespread famine across Gaza.<sup>42</sup> **Between November and December 2024, the Site Monitoring Analysis showed that in 87% of assessed sites, individuals reported that nobody or very few people had access to sufficient food.** Most individuals in 82% of sites reported purchasing and cooking their food, while 21% of sites received food from the UN and 22% from site management committees.<sup>43</sup>

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

A field assessment by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) during the first two days of the ceasefire revealed that up to 70% of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in North Gaza have been damaged, severely limiting water availability to just three liters per person per day. In Gaza City, the PWA reported extensive damage to the seawater desalination plant, with over 90% destroyed. This plant, which was the only one north of Wadi Gaza, used to supply water to the northern and western neighborhoods of the city. The damage has caused a significant water supply shortage, and rehabilitation of the facility is expected to cost around US\$5 million and take approximately a year to complete.<sup>44</sup>

Between January 25 and 31, 2025, the PWA and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility reported an average daily water production of 97,167 cubic meters across Gaza. This included 43,151 cubic meters of drinking water from two operational seawater desalination plants and two Mekorot supply lines from Israel, while municipal groundwater wells produced 51,016 cubic meters. The Bani Saeed Mekorot water line in

<sup>41</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #259 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Situation Report Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine, January 2025 | UNEPA](#)

<sup>43</sup> [Site Monitoring Analysis phase 1, December 2024 | CCCM Cluster](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #259 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

Deir Al Balah has been out of service for over ten days due to damage from military activities in the buffer zone, cutting an expected 14,400 cubic meters of supply. In southern Gaza, the Southern Gaza Desalination Plant resumed full operation after a four-day outage caused by damage to its electricity feeder line, restoring production to 15,000 cubic meters per day for Deir al Balah, Khan Younis, and Rafah.<sup>45</sup>

On January 25, the PWA confirmed that work was underway to supply water and sewerage facilities in the northern Gaza Valley with the necessary fuel to meet the needs of both residents and displaced people. This was the first step, alongside efforts to pump stagnant water into rainfall and sewerage ponds. Emergency fuel, totaling 10,000 liters, was provided with UNICEF's cooperation and distributed to 13 water wells and a septic pump in Gaza City, Beit Hanoun, and Beit Lahya. However, for nearly two weeks, the Israeli authorities have prevented the regular supply of fuel to water and sanitation facilities in Gaza City and for over three months to those in northern Gaza. This has posed a significant challenge in maintaining water services and addressing sewage, contributing to the spreading of diseases. The Water Authority also announced plans to evaluate alternative solutions for water sources, including using private wells in northern Gaza to provide emergency water, particularly with the anticipated return of displaced people to the area.<sup>46</sup>

An analysis conducted by the Site Management Working Group between November 4 and December 16 assessed 841,954 individuals and 171,505 households. The findings revealed that **in 51% of sites, individuals reported that nobody or very few people had access to enough drinking water.** Most reported water types were water trucking (56%) and buying from desalination centers (29%). Regarding sanitation, the most reported latrine types were family latrines (61%) and communal or shared latrines (26%). Moreover, 63% of individuals reported that nobody had access to sufficient hygiene items.<sup>47</sup>

**At least 800,000 women and girls lack regular access to essential hygiene items, such as sanitary pads, soap, and shampoo.** In addition to this, the lack of private space and safe WASH facilities in the overcrowded areas, which have been unilaterally designated as a “humanitarian zone” by the Israeli authorities, puts all women and girls at risk of at least one form of gender-based violence.<sup>48</sup>

## Humanitarian Access

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<sup>45</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #261 | Gaza Strip. February 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>46</sup> [The Palestinian Water Authority | Facebook](#)

<sup>47</sup> [Site Monitoring Analysis phase 1. December 2024 | CCCM Cluster](#)

<sup>48</sup> [Material Assistance Shortages: Impact on the Protection Situation in Gaza, November 2024 | Protection Cluster](#)

As of January 19, at least 377 aid workers, including 270 UN staff and at least 73 NGO staff, have been killed in the Gaza Strip since October 2023.<sup>49</sup> Following the ceasefire implementation, coordination with Israeli authorities for humanitarian aid missions is no longer required, except for operations within buffer zones. This shift has allowed humanitarian organizations to access previously difficult or entirely inaccessible regions, including areas in northern Gaza, southern Gaza City, and parts of Khan Younis, as well as eastern Rafah. On January 26, OCHA visited these locations to enhance response efforts for the returnees in central and southern Gaza. Al Fukhkhari hosts about 10,000 people, while Abasan is home to roughly 45,000. In Abasan, people are sheltering in schools and temporary shelters after their homes were damaged during the war.<sup>50</sup>

**Since the ceasefire began, there has been a significant increase in the daily entry of supplies into Gaza through the Erez, Zikim, and Kerem Shalom crossings, improving access and allowing humanitarian partners to expand the delivery of lifesaving assistance across the region.** While food supplies make up the majority of incoming aid, plans are in place to increase the flow of shelter, medical, water, sanitation, and other essential supplies.<sup>51</sup> On January 22, the UN Office for Project Services reported that it had delivered nearly three million liters of fuel to meet humanitarian needs in Gaza. This delivery marked a significant increase, with current daily fuel volumes representing more than a tenfold rise compared to the period before the ceasefire, when only 100,000 liters per day were available to cover the most critical needs.<sup>52</sup>

On January 27, 2025, UNICEF reported that it had significantly increased the distribution of supplies to children in the Gaza Strip, with over 350 trucks delivering critical humanitarian aid during the first week of the ceasefire. These trucks, carrying water, hygiene kits, malnutrition treatments, warm clothes, tarpaulins, and other essential items, have been entering through crossings in both the north and south of Gaza and distributed to families in need. More than 2 million people in Gaza, half of them children, continue to face significant shortages of basic necessities, including water, food, and medical care. UNICEF plans to deliver 50 trucks daily in this first phase and has prepositioned aid at the Gaza borders, focusing on the most urgent needs identified by local communities and partners.<sup>53</sup>

## Anera's Response

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<sup>49</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #257 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>50</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #259 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>51</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #259 | Gaza Strip, January 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>52</sup> [Millions of litres of fuel reach Gaza for critical humanitarian needs, January 2025 | UNOPS](#)

<sup>53</sup> [Scaling up supplies and services for children in the Gaza Strip, January 2025 | UNICEF](#)

**The ceasefire agreement remains fragile and uncertain, but Anera is preparing for the months ahead by adopting a three-phase plan for transitioning from relief to recovery.** In phase one, Anera is intensifying its operations to address immediate needs, expanding aid distribution and critical services. Phase two will continue and expand the humanitarian response, ensuring displaced families receive ongoing support. Phase three will focus on recovery and resilience-building, helping communities restore livelihoods and essential services for long-term stability.

By February 4, Anera had coordinated 1,468 truckloads of relief supplies, each carrying 14 to 15 pallets of essential items. To date, the organization has provided 60,004,758 meals to combat food insecurity through food parcels, fresh produce, hot meals, and bread distribution. Over 1,792,039 million gallons of clean water have also been delivered to support displaced families.

Winterization efforts have included the distribution of 53,194 blankets, along with 7,117 tents and 31,519 tarps, to provide temporary shelter solutions. Anera has also established 33 learning spaces, ensuring children can continue their education in safer environments despite displacement.

Healthcare remains a priority, with 1,047 health clinic days provided near shelters to deliver free medical care. To mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks, 63,103 hygiene kits have been distributed. Mental health support is also a crucial component of Anera's response, with 483 psychosocial sessions conducted to help children process trauma and cope with the effects of hostilities and displacement.