

# Palestine Situation Report

June 30, 2025

## Overview

Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza in March 2025, Israeli military operations have escalated, resulting in thousands of casualties and injuries, as well as the further destruction of civilian infrastructure and new waves of forced displacement. From March 2 to May 18, Israeli authorities imposed a full blockade on Gaza, bringing humanitarian efforts to a standstill.<sup>1</sup> On May 19, Israel allowed the first few aid trucks to enter Gaza, though U.N. humanitarian chief Tom Fletcher described the trucks as a “drop in the ocean of what is urgently needed,”<sup>2</sup> as distribution issues keep aid from reaching affected populations.<sup>3</sup> Basic humanitarian supplies such as food, fuel, and medical aid are either depleted or running out, as no fuel has been allowed into Gaza since March 2.<sup>4</sup> On June 12, the head of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) emergency programs warned that Gaza’s fragile social order is on the brink of collapse.<sup>5</sup>

UN estimates indicate that Gaza has been reduced to 51 million tons of rubble.<sup>6</sup> According to UN demining experts, at least 10% of fired munitions potentially failed to detonate, posing a particular threat to Gaza’s remaining population; experts add that it may take up to 14 years to clear unexploded ordnance. Since October 2023, at least 23 people have been killed and 162 injured by discarded or unexploded ordnance.<sup>7</sup>

Military operations in the West Bank continue to escalate under a campaign which began on January 21, 2025. On May 1, authorities issued demolition orders for 106 homes in the Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps, exacerbating the ongoing displacement of Palestinian refugees.<sup>8</sup> UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini stated that such actions amount to collective punishment, a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.<sup>9</sup> The Israeli military rejected a legal petition to stop the

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<sup>1</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #288 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>2</sup> [First few aid trucks enter Gaza but allies threaten Israel with sanctions and urge more, May 2025 | AP News](#)

<sup>3</sup> [In Gaza, limited food aid meets desperate crowds and looting, May 2025 | CNN](#)

<sup>4</sup> [UNRWA Situation Report #176 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, June 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Flash Quote by Jose Mas, Head of MSF Emergency Programmes, June 2025 | MSF](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Education in ruins: Gaza’s children on losing their right to learn, March 2025 | CNN](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Gazans survive among unexploded bombs, April 2025 | Reuters](#)

<sup>8</sup> [UNRWA Situation Report #170 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, May 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Statement by UNRWA Commissioner-General, Mr Philippe Lazzarini, on Israeli Security Forces demolition orders issued on 1 May | UNRWA](#)

demolition of homes, citing military necessity as justification.<sup>10</sup> Curfews, along with both longstanding and intensified movement restrictions, have disrupted livelihoods and access to schools, workplaces, and healthcare facilities.

Due to its irreversible nature, international law prohibits an occupying power from conducting such a process in occupied territories. As the actions of the Israeli government display a clear violation of international law, OHCHR has raised concerns that the process will be used to obtain Palestinian land and consolidate the annexation of the West Bank.

The UN estimates that at least \$6.6 billion is necessary to support the humanitarian needs of 3.3 million people in Gaza and the West Bank. Of the \$4 billion requested in the UN's 2025 appeal, \$669 million (16%) has been disbursed by member states.<sup>11</sup>

## Violence in Gaza and the West Bank

Since October 7, 2023, the Ministry of Health in Gaza reported that at least 55,104 Palestinians have been killed and 127,394 have been injured. Among the deceased, an estimated 70% are women and children, including 16,728 child casualties. Following the resumption of hostilities on March 18, 2025, 2,799 people have been killed and 7,805 injured.<sup>12</sup>

On the 77th anniversary of Nakba Day, an annual commemoration of the loss of Palestinian land following the 1948 war on May 15, a wave of Israeli attacks across the Gaza Strip killed at least 115 Palestinians.<sup>13</sup> A UN special committee warned that Gaza may be experiencing “another Nakba” as Israel expands its confiscation of land.<sup>14</sup>

Between December 2024 and March 2025, reports from UNFPA indicated an increase in various forms of gender-based violence, with intimate partner violence, particularly psychological and emotional abuse, among the most commonly reported. Survivors are experiencing severe psychological distress, with UNFPA reporting at least 43 women known to have died by suicide between December and March.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #289 | West Bank, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #298 | West Bank, June 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #288 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Israel kills over 100 in Gaza as Palestinians mark 77 years since the Nakba, May 2025 | AlJazeera](#)

<sup>14</sup> [UN Special Committee on Israeli practices in occupied territories warns of a second Nakba, May 2025 | OHCHR](#)

<sup>15</sup> [GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE \(GBV\) SNAPSHOT: GAZA, March 2025 | UNFPA](#)

Since January 2024, there have been at least 1,936 attacks by Israeli settlers, resulting in numerous casualties and instances of property damage.<sup>16</sup> Between May 13 and May 19, there were 28 settler attacks, leading to nine injuries, the vandalism of around 100 olive trees and 26 vehicles, and the deaths of 17 Palestinian-owned sheep.<sup>17</sup> Between June 3 and June 16, at least 46 settler attacks resulted in property damage, casualties, or both. Since January 2025, more than 300 people have been injured as a result of settler attacks.<sup>18</sup>

## Displacement and Shelter

### Gaza

According to the Site Management Cluster, more than 680,000 people have been displaced and forced to seek refuge in severely overcrowded displacement sites since the resumption of hostilities on March 18.<sup>19</sup> Between May 15 and June 17, the intensified Israeli military offensive forcibly displaced nearly 242,000, reflecting both a growing trend of direct attacks on displacement sites and an increasing vulnerability of shelter locations.<sup>20</sup> Approximately 82.4% of Gaza is either designated as an Israeli-militarized zone or placed under active displacement orders, with at least 35 displacement orders issued since the collapse of the ceasefire.<sup>21</sup> The entirety of Rafah is a no-go/displacement area, followed by 84% of North Gaza, 78% of Gaza, 51% of Khan Younis, and 41% of Deir Al Balah.<sup>22</sup>

Between May 13 and May 15, Israel issued three displacement orders, covering 7% of the Gaza Strip.<sup>23</sup> On May 14, Israel issued one of the broadest civilian evacuation orders in Gaza since the start of the war.<sup>24</sup> Large areas of Gaza City, already heavily damaged by previous bombings, have been declared unsafe, with residents instructed to evacuate ahead of intense strikes announced by the IDF. As thousands of civilians shelter in buildings highlighted by Israel, there is significant risk of mass casualties.

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<sup>16</sup> [West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement | April 2025, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #291 | West Bank \[EN/AR\], May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #298 | West Bank, June 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>19</sup> [Population Movement Monitoring Flash-Update, June 2025 | CCCM Cluster](#)

<sup>20</sup> [Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster Condemns Attacks on Displacement Sites in Gaza, May 2025 | IOM](#)

<sup>21</sup> [UNRWA Situation Report #174 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, June 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>22</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #284 | Gaza Strip, April 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Gaza: New displacement orders force thousands to flee as famine looms, May 2025 | UN](#)

<sup>24</sup> [Israel issues major evacuation order for Palestinians sheltering in Gaza City, May 2025 | BBC](#)

On May 19, Israel placed Khan Younis, the second largest city in Gaza, under evacuation orders, forcing Palestinians to flee despite there being no safe places left.<sup>25</sup> Though directed to move to Mawasi, a unilaterally designated “humanitarian zone,” the area has been repeatedly subjected to airstrikes.<sup>26</sup>

## West Bank

The Jenin refugee camp remains depopulated, though an estimated 200 families have returned to the outskirts of the camp. In the northern West Bank, approximately 44,000 Palestinians have been displaced since January, taking refuge in public buildings, homes of relatives, or rented accommodations.<sup>27</sup> Of those displaced, 35,196 were forced to evacuate due to operations by Israeli forces.<sup>28</sup>

Between January and February 2025, OCHA found at least 849 movement obstacles either permanently or intermittently restricting the movements of 3.3 million Palestinians throughout the West Bank.<sup>29</sup> Beginning June 13, Israeli forces have imposed severe access and movement restrictions, including checkpoint closures and the construction of barriers.<sup>30</sup> As Palestinians’ freedom of movement is restricted, access to livelihoods, healthcare, education, and other essential services is impeded, directly contributing to the worsening humanitarian conditions.

## Health

### Gaza

Gaza’s medical system continues towards complete collapse, strained by surges in traumatic injuries, damaged facilities, and critical shortages of staff and supplies. The World Health Organization reports at least 686 attacks on health facilities since the start of the war, damaging 33 of Gaza’s 36 hospitals and resulting in the deaths of more than 1,400 healthcare workers.<sup>31</sup> Today, 17 hospitals are partially functional, and 7 of 15 field hospitals are functional.<sup>32</sup> Of those hospitals partially functioning, less than one-third

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<sup>25</sup> [Updates: Israel kills dozens in Gaza; allies issue warning to halt assault, May 2025 | AlJazeera](#)

<sup>26</sup> [Israeli forces strike displaced Palestinians' tents in Khan Younis – video, May 2025 | The Guardian](#)

<sup>27</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #289 | West Bank, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>28</sup> [West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement | April 2025, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>29</sup> [Movement and access update in the West Bank | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>30</sup> [UNRWA Situation Report #176 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, June 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>31</sup> [oPt Emergency Situation Update, May 2025 | WHO](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Reported impact snapshot | Gaza Strip \(11 June 2025\) | OCHA](#)

have adequate access to water.<sup>33</sup> Of the remaining health facilities, over half are located in zones under active evacuation orders.<sup>34</sup>

In May, OCHA reported at least 29 attacks on healthcare infrastructure.<sup>35</sup> On May 13, Israel attacked the European Gaza Hospital complex near Khan Younis, rendering the hospital out of service and forcing most of its 200 patients to evacuate.<sup>36</sup> The hospital was the last facility providing cancer treatment, neurosurgery, and cardiac care throughout the Gaza Strip.<sup>37</sup> On the same day, an attack on Naser Medical Complex's burn unit resulted in the loss of 40 hospital beds, including 10 critical intensive care beds.<sup>38</sup> Since the re-escalation of hostilities, the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital and the Al-Durrah Hospital have been rendered out of service.<sup>39</sup> On June 12, displacement orders were issued for the area surrounding Nasser Medical Complex, the last major hospital functioning in southern Gaza, which currently operates at 150% of its bed capacity.<sup>40</sup> In North Gaza, Al-Awda Jabalia Hospital is the only operational general hospital, working at partial accessibility and functionality.<sup>41</sup> By the end of April 2025, the Ministry of Health reported that 43% of essential medicines and 64% of medical disposables were out of stock. As fuel is not allowed into Gaza, and access to fuel reserves is suspended, life-saving services are at risk of shutting down, including 80% of critical care units necessary for births and medical emergencies.<sup>42</sup>

Displaced families in southern Gaza are facing an escalating public health crisis as rising temperatures, accumulating raw sewage, and mounting waste contribute to the spread of disease.<sup>43</sup> Between April 21 and April 22, OCHA reported that Israeli airstrikes destroyed more than 30 vehicles essential for waste management, sewage maintenance, and water supply.<sup>44</sup> With 25% of medical consultations related to acute watery diarrhea, the WASH cluster warns of a rapid deterioration of public health, leading to outbreaks and further malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.<sup>45</sup> With limited access to clean water and hygiene facilities, there has been a reported increase in

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<sup>33</sup> [oPt Emergency Situation Update #59 | May 2025 | WHO](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Heat, Raw Sewage and Trash Escalate Public Health Crisis in Gaza | April 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>35</sup> [Gaza Humanitarian Response Update | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>36</sup> [Strike on Hospital Highlights Israeli Attacks on Gaza Health System | May 2025 | The New York Times](#)

<sup>37</sup> [Gaza's last cancer-treatment facility goes out of service after Israeli strike | May 2025 | Anadolu Agency](#)

<sup>38</sup> [Gaza: 57 Children Reported Dead from Malnutrition, says WHO | May 2025 | United Nations](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #288 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #297 | Gaza Strip, June 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>41</sup> [oPt Emergency Situation Update #59 | May 2025 | WHO](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #297 | Gaza Strip, June 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>43</sup> [Sewage, trash and disease overwhelm displaced communities in Gaza | April 2025 | United Nations](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #282 | Gaza Strip, April 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>45</sup> [WASH Light Touch Monitoring | April 2025 | WASH Cluster](#)

infectious diseases and sexually transmitted infections, including among pregnant women, increasing their risk of complications.<sup>46</sup>

As of April 2025, a UN-backed polio vaccination campaign targeting 600,000 children has been suspended, risking the return of the once eradicated disease.<sup>47</sup> Psychological distress is widespread, with UN Women data showing 75% of women experiencing depression, 62% experiencing an inability to sleep, and 65% suffering from nightmares and anxiety.<sup>48</sup> UNFPA warns of an impending maternal health crisis as women continue giving birth without adequate water, hygiene, or medical care. As a result, one in three pregnancies is considered high-risk, and one out of every five newborns is born prematurely or underweight.<sup>49</sup>

## West Bank

Since October 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) has reported more than 791 attacks on health facilities in the West Bank, affecting 62 health facilities, 22 mobile clinics, and 526 ambulances.<sup>50</sup> Of the West Bank's health service points, 63% are partially functional, and 2% remain non-operational.<sup>51</sup> Facilities are facing shortages of medicines and supplies, including those necessary for trauma, emergency, and chronic disease services.<sup>52</sup> WHO additionally reports that access to healthcare, including emergency services, in the West Bank is hindered by obstructions and detentions at checkpoints, full closures in areas affected by Israeli military operations, militarized searches of healthcare personnel/facilities/vehicles, and the prior coordination requirement for the movement of ambulances.<sup>53</sup>

According to a brief released by the UNFPA and the Palestinian Ministry of Health, the ongoing military operation in refugee camps across the northern West Bank has severely disrupted sexual, reproductive, maternal, and newborn health services. As a result, more than 161,400 women of reproductive age and over 71,000 girls in Jenin, Tulkram, and Tubas have been denied access to essential sexual and reproductive healthcare.<sup>54</sup> Of the

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<sup>46</sup> [As famine looms in Gaza, pregnant women and newborns face life-threatening health risks | May 2025 | UNFPA](#)

<sup>47</sup> [Israel steps up Gaza strikes: polio vaccination halted by blockade | April 2025 | Reuters](#)

<sup>48</sup> [Inside the crisis you don't see: How war impacts women's mental health | April 2025 | UN Women](#)

<sup>49</sup> [As famine looms in Gaza, pregnant women and newborns face life-threatening health risks | May 2025 | UNFPA](#)

<sup>50</sup> [oPt Emergency Situation Update #58 | May 2025 | WHO](#)

<sup>51</sup> [oPt Emergency Situation Update #59 | May 2025 | WHO](#)

<sup>52</sup> [OPT: Northern West Bank Operational Plan | April 2025 | West Bank Humanitarian Access Working Group](#)

<sup>53</sup> [Movement and Access Update in the West Bank | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>54</sup> [Urgent Action for Addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Northern West Bank | May 2025 | UNFPA](#)



14,813 pregnant women struggling to receive antenatal care services, 1,646 may deliver their children in unsterile or unsafe conditions within the next month.<sup>55</sup>

## Economy

The World Bank reports that the war on Gaza constitutes the most severe economic shock experienced by Gaza and the West Bank in the past two decades.<sup>56</sup> The Conflict Severity Index classifies the ongoing conflict as the tenth most severe economic crisis since 1960.<sup>57</sup> As of February 2025, Gaza's economy contracted by 83%, reducing its share of the Palestinian economy to a mere 3%, despite housing 40% of the population.<sup>58</sup> The World Bank estimates that GDP per capita in Gaza is unlikely to return to pre-war levels until 2038, while the West Bank is expected to recover by 2028.<sup>59</sup>

On May 1, International Workers' Day, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics reported on the rising unemployment in Gaza, noting that while this metric has significantly risen since October 2023 (reaching 80% in December 2024), standard labor force metrics have become inapplicable under the prevailing circumstances, as individual priorities have shifted to securing shelter, food, and safety.<sup>60</sup>

In both the West Bank and Gaza, women entrepreneurs have faced significant difficulties in business performance. According to the World Bank, 67% of women-led businesses experienced growth before the war (summer 2023), but by January 2025, a mere 19% reported continuous growth, and 58% reported declines in operations.<sup>61</sup> Additionally, 62% of women-led businesses reduced their workforce, with 18% adopting underemployment strategies to mitigate losses.

A survey from World Vision found that three in four families in the West Bank are now living below the deep poverty line and are unable to cover their most essential costs.<sup>62</sup> Job losses are estimated at approximately 20% of the 195,000 workers in the commerce, industry, services, and tourism sectors.

## Education

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<sup>55</sup> [Urgent Action for Addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Northern West Bank | May 2025 | UNFPA](#)

<sup>56</sup> [Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy | April 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

<sup>57</sup> [Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy | April 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

<sup>58</sup> [The Economic Devastation of Gaza | May 2025 | The Friday Times](#)

<sup>59</sup> [Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy | April 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

<sup>60</sup> [On the Occasion of the International Workers Day | May 2025 | Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics](#)

<sup>61</sup> [Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy | April 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

<sup>62</sup> [SitRep - Emergency Response West Bank | April 2025 | World Vision](#)

## Gaza

An estimated 660,000 children remain out of school due to the war.<sup>63</sup> Despite efforts by the Ministry of Education to resume the educational process during the now collapsed ceasefire, incessant bombardment and forced displacement orders have lowered attendance rates. Temporarily established learning spaces lack proper resources, such as textbooks, notepaper, pencils, and erasers, leaving them unable to provide adequate instruction.

According to the Education Cluster, 72% of school buildings have sustained a direct hit from Israeli strikes.<sup>64</sup> When accounting for school buildings and university campuses that have sustained some level of damage, at least 95% of all educational facilities in Gaza have been affected. Additionally, 62% of schools being used by internally displaced people were directly hit.<sup>65</sup> Between May 11 and May 24, around 103 temporary learning spaces, largely located in Khan Younis and northern Gaza, were forced to suspend operations for over 45,000 students as they were in areas under displacement orders.<sup>66</sup>

## West Bank

Escalating operations in the West Bank have disrupted schooling, with 849 Israeli movement obstacles affecting children's and teachers' safe access to schools throughout the region. According to a survey conducted by World Vision, 8% of families reported that at least one child had dropped out of school due to economic hardship, and both caregivers and children cited safety concerns as a reason for frequent absences. During the 2023/24 academic year, public schools only operated two days per week. The start of the 2024/25 school year was delayed, with students engaging in remote learning as circumstances allowed. Nearly 100 schools in the Jenin, Tubas, and Tulkarem governorates have closed or temporarily suspended in-person instruction due to escalating violence.<sup>67</sup> According to the Education Cluster, 84 schools throughout the West Bank, serving 12,855 students, are subject to pending demolition orders; of these, 54 are under threat of full demolition.<sup>68</sup>

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Gaza

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<sup>63</sup> [Situation Report #171 | May 2025 | UNRWA](#)

<sup>64</sup> [Education in ruins: Gaza's children on losing their right to learn, March 2025 | CNN](#)

<sup>65</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #288 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>66</sup> [Gaza Humanitarian Response Update | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>67</sup> [Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy | April 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

<sup>68</sup> [Schools at Risk in West Bank | June 2025 | Education Cluster](#)



The Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) reports that nineteen months into the war, famine is a bleak and imminent reality.<sup>69</sup> As acute food insecurity grips the entire population, one in every five people is at risk of starvation, marking a severe deterioration in comparison to the previous IPC analysis released in October 2024. Currently, all of Gaza is classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above. Diversity in food groups has declined sharply since March, leading to nutritionally inadequate diets. In the case of prolonged, expanded military operations and the continuation of humanitarian aid blockades, the IPC projects that food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and mortality would surpass the IPC Phase 5 (Famine) thresholds.<sup>70</sup>

Severe food deprivation continues to plague the majority of children in the Gaza Strip, with 75% consuming two or fewer food groups daily, a figure far below dietary requirements for optimal growth and development. The Ministry of Health reports that 57 children have died from malnutrition since the blockade of aid began.<sup>71</sup> As reported by OCHA, the Nutrition Cluster screened approximately 60,000 children in April, identifying 2,500 cases of acute malnutrition and 169 cases of severe acute malnutrition. Compared to February, the number of children with acute malnutrition almost doubled, signifying the rapid deterioration of nutrition in Gaza.<sup>72</sup> Between April 2025 and March 2026, 71,000 children, aged 6 months to 59 months, as well as 17,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, are expected to experience acute malnutrition.

Between April 27 and May 7, a third of UN-supported community kitchens shut down due to the limited access to fuel and food supplies.<sup>73</sup> In April, all 25 World Food Programme operated bakeries shut down, and most of the 177 hot meal kitchens have run out of food stocks. Food prices continue to rise exponentially, with the cost of wheat flour reported at 23-27 USD per kilogram in June, representing a 4,900% increase since October 2023.<sup>74</sup> Households continue to adopt increasingly severe coping strategies: one-third reported collecting garbage to sell for food, while one-quarter indicated there is no longer any valuable waste to collect.<sup>75</sup>

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates the number of goats has dropped to 39%, sheep to 36%, cattle to 3.8%, and broilers to 1.4%. Following the

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<sup>69</sup> [Gaza Strip | May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

<sup>70</sup> [Gaza Strip: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot | May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

<sup>71</sup> [Gaza: 57 Children Reported Dead from Malnutrition, says WHO | May 2025 | United Nations](#)

<sup>72</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #288 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>73</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Update #286 | Gaza Strip, May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>74</sup> [Palestine External Situation Report #57 | June 2025 | WFP](#)

<sup>75</sup> [Gaza Strip: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot | May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

ongoing ban of humanitarian and commercial supplies, an additional 20-30% of livestock are predicted to have perished.<sup>76</sup> According to the most recent geospatial assessment from FAO and UNOSAT, less than 5% of cropland is available for cultivation, further exacerbating the risk of famine.<sup>77</sup>

## West Bank

According to the World Food Programme's annual report on Palestine, escalating instability and economic downturn throughout 2024 have significantly worsened food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that at least 700,000 people in the West Bank require food assistance, a 99% increase from before the war.<sup>78</sup> Farming and livestock-keeping households are struggling to maintain production due to the loss of essential agricultural inputs and increased restrictions on access to land, placing them at severe risk of losing their livelihoods.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

### Gaza

Of 618 WASH facilities, 459 (74%) are either under displacement orders or within the Israeli-militarized zone. Additionally, 89% of WASH sector assets have been destroyed or partially damaged.<sup>79</sup> Over the past month, more than three-quarters of Gaza's households report a decrease in their access to water and soap as well as rapidly declining sanitation conditions. A survey conducted by the WASH Cluster revealed that conditions in Gaza have worsened between March and April due to the escalation of hostilities and blockade of aid.<sup>80</sup> 90% of households are facing water insecurity and are forced to deprioritize essential needs, choosing between cooking or washing their hands. At least 70% of critical water infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed.<sup>81</sup> From May 9 to May 22, the Palestinian Water Authority and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility reported daily water production averages of approximately 91,000 cubic meters, reflecting a continued decline in availability.<sup>82</sup> Chemical supplies for water treatment and de-clogging are also critically low. After the collapse of the ceasefire, the monthly

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<sup>76</sup> [Gaza: With Famine Looming, FAO Urges Immediate Access to Save Livelihoods and Food Production | May 2025 | FAO](#)

<sup>77</sup> [Land Availability for Cultivation in the Gaza Strip | April 2025 | FAO](#)

<sup>78</sup> [Palestine: Flash Appeal 2025 | 2025 | FAO](#)

<sup>79</sup> [Reported Impact Snapshot, Gaza Strip | June 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>80</sup> [WASH Light Touch Monitoring | April 2025 | WASH Cluster](#)

<sup>81</sup> [What is happening in Gaza? | June 2025 | British Red Cross](#)

<sup>82</sup> [Gaza Humanitarian Response Update | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

consignment of water treatment materials was halted, with Israeli authorities now denying all requests for entry.<sup>83</sup>

Solid waste collection has ceased in areas under displacement orders. Due to a lack of access to landfills, the North Gaza governorate, eastern Gaza city, and many overcrowded displacement sites no longer enjoy solid waste collection and disposal, leading to the further deterioration of public health conditions.<sup>84</sup> Fuel shortages also compound worsening water and sanitation services; though 200,000 liters of fuel are necessary to sustain critical WASH facilities, no fuel is available in the south of Gaza.<sup>85</sup>

## West Bank

Since January, Israeli settlers have damaged the West Bank's water infrastructure 62 times, harming main pipelines, irrigation networks, shared tanks, and agricultural wells. According to the WASH Cluster's 2024 water vulnerability mapping, most herding communities in the northern Jordan Valley fall into the highest category of water vulnerability. These communities rely heavily on costly water trucking—paying 20–25 ILS (US\$5–7) per cubic metre—and lack adequate water storage capacity. More broadly, herding and Bedouin communities across the West Bank, whose livelihoods depend on livestock grazing, face severe water access challenges and are disproportionately impacted by the demolition of water, sanitation, and agricultural infrastructure.

## Anera's Response

Since October 2023, Anera has delivered over 65 million meals in Gaza, including food parcels, fresh produce, hot meals, and bread. To address critical water needs, Anera delivered over 3.1 million gallons of water.

In the health sector, Anera provided 1,801 health clinic days, offering free healthcare and over 6.6 million treatments near shelters. In the area of mental health and psychosocial support, 24,140 children participated in guided self-expression activities. These sessions provide children with emotional support and a sense of normalcy.

Anera also prioritized hygiene, distributing 76,853 hygiene kits to help prevent the spread of illness in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.

To support education continuity, Anera established 33 temporary learning spaces, enabling children to continue their studies despite displacement.

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<sup>83</sup> [Gaza Humanitarian Response Update | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>84</sup> [Gaza Humanitarian Response Update | May 2025 | OCHA](#)

<sup>85</sup> [Occupied Palestinian Territory, Ukraine, Sudan | May 2025 | OCHA](#)



Anera also distributed 35,369 tarps and 7,127 tents, offering displaced families much-needed shelter. Additionally, 53,194 blankets were provided to help keep families warm, particularly during colder months.

In the West Bank, Anera is actively scaling up its operations to address the growing humanitarian needs. Our expanded response focuses on delivering comprehensive support across multiple sectors, including education and psychosocial support, WASH, health, and emergency distributions. Special attention is given to displaced families and other vulnerable communities who are increasingly affected by violence, restricted movement, and the breakdown of public services.

Anera's interventions include the establishment of safe learning environments and summer programming for displaced children, the rehabilitation of water systems and hygiene kit distribution, and the provision of essential medical supplies and mobile health services. We also roll out targeted food assistance and shelter support to communities facing the highest levels of displacement and insecurity.

As the situation continues to evolve, Anera remains committed to responding swiftly and effectively to the urgent needs on the ground.