

Palestine Situation Report

November 2025

Overview

As the conflict surpasses its twenty-fifth month, both Gaza and the West Bank remain trapped in interlocking crises that blur the line between active warfare and low-intensity conflict. In Gaza, a fragile ceasefire, announced in early October following mediation by Egypt, Qatar, and the United States, has offered some respite from the heaviest bombardments but has failed to deliver stability or recovery. The World Health Organization (WHO) noted on October 23, 2025 that “the ceasefire announced in Gaza two weeks ago is fragile and has been violated, but continues to hold.”¹ The Center for Strategic and International Studies described it as a “first-phase ceasefire” conditioned on hostage exchanges and partial troop withdrawals, warning that it remains “precarious and contingent on sustained international pressure.”² Just Security similarly emphasized that the truce “faces many challenges and is currently threatened by serious violations,” underscoring the fragility of any diplomatic progress.³

While the lull in bombardments briefly allowed additional humanitarian convoys through Rafah and Kerem Shalom, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) confirms that humanitarian conditions remain catastrophic. Access approvals hover around 45% of requests, fuel imports meet less than 40% of operational needs, and nearly 90% of Gaza’s population (1.9 million people) remains internally displaced.⁴ Gaza’s Ministry of Health reports 67,938 killed and 170,169 injured since October 7, 2023; thousands remain missing beneath rubble.⁵ UNRWA warns that without a significant injection of shelter materials and fuel before winter, “the humanitarian system will face total collapse.”⁶

In the West Bank, the ceasefire has brought no relief. As of October 16, OCHA recorded a 40% surge in military raids over September levels, with 48 operations in a single week, concentrated in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Tubas.⁷ Settler violence continues at record pace: the Protection Cluster logged 150 settler attacks in October alone, an average of five per day. Arson, beatings, livestock theft, and home demolitions have displaced dozens of

¹ World Health Organization (WHO). *Director-General’s Opening Remarks at Media Briefing – 23 October 2025*.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/speeches/item/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing---23-october-2025>

² Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS). *What Comes Next After the Israel–Hamas Ceasefire?* 8 October 2025. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/what-comes-next-israel-hamas-ceasefire>

³ *Implementing the Gaza Ceasefire*. Just Security, 20 October 2025.

<https://www.justsecurity.org/122904/implementing-the-gaza-ceasefire>

⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA-oPt). *Situation Updates #327–331: Gaza Strip*. 2–16 October 2025.

⁵ Gaza Ministry of Health (via OCHA Situation Update #331, 16 October 2025).

⁶ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). *Situation Reports #191–193 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem*. 7–20 October 2025.

⁷ OCHA-oPt. *West Bank Situation Update #332*. 16 October 2025.

families, while roadblocks, curfews, and permit denials collectively paralyze the local economy.

Socio-economic conditions across both territories are dire. As of October 2025, The World Bank Palestine Economic Monitor projects a 27% contraction of GDP in 2025 if Israeli banking indemnities are rescinded and shekel clearing terminated.⁸ The WFP Market Monitor documents inflation exceeding 15,000% on basic food commodities, with cash-out commissions of 30–50% eroding humanitarian transfers.⁹ Health and nutrition indicators have deteriorated sharply; WHO confirmed 411 malnutrition deaths (109 children) this year and warned of “a cascading public-health failure.”¹⁰

In both Gaza and the West Bank, humanitarian actors describe a population surviving in “suspended collapse,” alive but deprived of food security, mobility, education, and dignity. Despite the nominal ceasefire, conflict drivers persist, and prospects for recovery remain remote.

Violence in Gaza and the West Bank

Gaza

Hostilities in Gaza persisted throughout October 2025. Between September 24 and October 1, OCHA recorded 429 killed and 1,556 injured; between 8–15 October, another 68 killed and 328 injured, including 47 women and 58 children.¹¹ Although large-scale airstrikes subsided after the ceasefire announcement on October 6, shelling and drone attacks continued along the Salah al-Din corridor, Rafah outskirts, and Gaza City periphery.

On October 10, an Israeli airstrike hit the courtyard of Al-Quds Hospital, killing nine staff and patients and damaging emergency wards. WHO and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that surgical services were suspended for 72 hours due to power loss. Subsequent strikes on 17 October in Khan Younis destroyed three apartment towers, killing 51 people.

Nearly 86% of Gaza’s territory remains under evacuation or militarized orders. UNRWA confirms that 97% of schools and universities have been damaged, many converted into overcrowded shelters.¹² Fuel shortages forced temporary shutdowns at Shifa, Nasser, and Rantisi Hospitals in mid-October, each exceeding 200% capacity.¹³

West Bank

⁸ World Bank. *Palestine Economic Monitor*. October 2025.

⁹ World Food Programme (WFP). *Market Monitor – September–October 2025*

¹⁰ World Health Organization (WHO). *Health Situation Update: Gaza Health System Needs Far Exceed Current Aid Flows*. 23 October 2025.

¹¹ OCHA-oPt. *Situation Updates #327–331: Gaza Strip*. 24 September–15 October 2025.

¹² UNRWA. *Situation Reports #191–193*. 7–20 October 2025.

¹³ WHO. *Hospital Functionality Assessments – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

Violence and repression in the West Bank reached new highs in October. Since the start of 2025, 995 Palestinians (including 210 children) have been killed; by October 31, that total had risen to 1,087, with daily incursions continuing in the northern governorates.¹⁴

Settler violence intensified around the olive-harvest season. The Protection Cluster recorded over 150 incidents in October, including arson attacks in Nablus and the South Hebron Hills. These attacks injured 29 people (including six children) and destroyed more than 600 trees and 20 homes.¹⁵ OCHA estimates an average of four settler attacks per day in 2025, the highest since monitoring began in 2006.

Israeli forces also expanded demolitions and land seizures. OCHA documented 43 Palestinian-owned structures demolished between September 29 and October 4, and another 33 the following week.¹⁶ Cumulatively, more than 130 new settler outposts have been established since 2023, exceeding the total of the previous two decades combined.¹⁷ Human-rights observers warn that the spatial fragmentation of the West Bank is rendering the prospect of a contiguous Palestinian state increasingly impossible.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated on October 24 that “settler violence and military operations are not isolated incidents but a systematic campaign of forcible transfer.” In the words of a local health worker in Jenin: “Every week, we treat children shot while playing, women injured while fetching water. There is no front line anymore — the war is everywhere.”

Displacement and Shelter

Gaza

Mass displacement persists as one of Gaza’s most defining features, nearly two months into the putative ceasefire. According to UNRWA, as of October 20, approximately 1.9 million Palestinians (around 90% of the Strip’s population) remain internally displaced.¹⁸ The fragile ceasefire of early October momentarily slowed new evacuations and prompted some to return north. Entire neighborhoods remain uninhabitable, riddled with unexploded ordnance, collapsed buildings, and impassable debris.

The Site Management Cluster’s Population Movement Update recorded 767,800 population movements since March 2025, mostly secondary displacements among families already uprooted multiple times.¹⁹ In Khan Younis alone, 8 of 10 households surveyed had moved at least twice since January, citing lack of food, destroyed shelters, or renewed fighting as triggers.

¹⁴ OCHA-oPt. *West Bank Protection of Civilians Database – Cumulative Fatalities through 31 October 2025*.

¹⁵ OCHA-oPt Protection Cluster. *Settler Violence Monthly Bulletin*. October 2025.

¹⁶ OCHA-oPt. *Demolitions and Displacement Report*. October 2025.

¹⁷ UN Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). *Statement on Settler Violence and Forcible Transfer in the West Bank*. 24 October 2025.

¹⁸ UNRWA. *Situation Reports #191–193*. 7–20 October 2025.

¹⁹ Site Management Cluster. *Population Movement Update #30 – oPt*. 21 October 2025.

Shelter conditions remain dire. Import restrictions on timber, cement, and metal rods continue under “dual-use” rules, and the limited materials locally available are priced beyond reach.²⁰ Families improvise with burnt wood, tarp, and rubble. The Shelter Cluster estimates that 60% of standing shelter units are “unfit for habitation.” Tents erected in early 2024 have deteriorated under prolonged sun exposure; many are patched with plastic sheeting that traps heat and offers no insulation.

UNRWA warns that winterization needs exceed capacity: there are only 160,000 blankets and 60,000 mattresses in stock, enough for one-fifth of the displaced population.²¹ The agency reports outbreaks of respiratory infection, scabies, and diarrhea in overcrowded collective centers where more than 100 people share a single latrine. OCHA emphasizes that “without unrestricted access to construction materials, shelter conditions will further collapse before the year ends.”²²

West Bank

Displacement in the West Bank continues to surge due to demolitions, settler violence, and movement restrictions. OCHA documented 74 demolitions and confiscations in the first half of October, displacing 186 people, including 89 children.²³ Area C communities remain particularly vulnerable; Hebron and the northern Jordan Valley accounted for more than half of all demolitions.

Aerial imagery from UNOSAT’s Comprehensive Damage Assessment in October 2025 confirms that military incursions have damaged or destroyed 45% of Jenin Camp, 37% of Nur Shams, and 18% of Tulkarem Camp.²⁴ Tens of thousands remain displaced within or near these camps, many living in partially collapsed homes without water or electricity.

The Access and Movement Cluster counted over 900 active roadblocks and checkpoints by late October, including 72 installed in October alone.²⁵ Entire villages report being isolated for days, impeding food delivery and medical referrals. As one OCHA field officer noted, “the West Bank has become a patchwork of besieged enclaves.”

Health

Gaza

Gaza’s health system is collapsing under cumulative damage, chronic shortages, and staff exhaustion. WHO estimates that 45% of hospitals and 38% of primary-health-care centers are “partially functional,” many operating without power for up to 18 hours per

²⁰ Shelter Cluster. *Access and Materials Restriction Update – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

²¹ UNRWA. *Winterization and Shelter Supply Gaps – Gaza Field Office Internal Briefing*. 18 October 2025.

²² OCHA-oPt. *Gaza Humanitarian Operations Update*. October 2025.

²³ OCHA-oPt. *West Bank Situation Update #332*. 16 October 2025.

²⁴ United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). *Comprehensive Damage Assessment: Jenin, Nur Shams, and Tulkarem Camps*. October 2025.

²⁵ OCHA-oPt. *Access and Movement Overview – West Bank*. 28 October 2025.

day.²⁶ Out of 36 hospitals assessed, 11 are non-functional, 9 operate only emergency rooms, and 16 struggle with limited staff or supplies.

Fuel deliveries in October met just 38% of the 1.4 million liters required monthly to sustain essential operations.²⁷ The resulting blackouts halted dialysis, neonatal ventilation, and sterilization services. The WHO Health Cluster recorded 229 deaths linked to power failure since August. At Shifa Hospital, bed occupancy reached 250 percent, forcing triage of trauma and maternity cases.

The nutrition crisis has become lethal. By late October, 411 malnutrition-related deaths were confirmed for 2025, including 109 children under five.²⁸ Cases of severe acute malnutrition rose 28% in September–October alone. Of five operational severe acute malnutrition centers, only two functioned continuously due to insecurity and stock depletion. Health authorities also report outbreaks of meningitis and hepatitis A, driven by overcrowding, unsafe water, and declining vaccination coverage.

Attacks on healthcare remain frequent: Insecurity Insight documented 37 incidents between September 25 and October 15, bringing the 2025 total to over 2,000.²⁹ The UN Special Rapporteur on Health condemned these as “a deliberate strategy to dismantle Gaza’s medical infrastructure.”

West Bank

In the West Bank, access to health services remains obstructed by curfews, checkpoints, and insecurity. Between January and October, 43,800 permit requests for patients to travel outside the West Bank were filed; 31% were denied or delayed, while 36% of companion permits remain pending.³⁰ Ambulances face extensive checks, averaging 47 minutes at crossings, and frequent harassment.

Hospitals in Jenin and Tubas continue to operate intermittently after repeated raids; several clinics in Area C have closed due to settler intimidation. Since January, WHO has documented 142 attacks on health care, 60% concentrated in these northern governorates.³¹

Economy

Economic collapse now threatens to entrench long-term dependency. The WFP Market Monitor (Sept–Oct 2025) found that food prices are 200 – 15,000% above pre-conflict levels.³² The average family can afford only one meal per day, often limited to bread and tea. Retailers in northern Gaza report stock depletion above 90%, while those in Khan

²⁶ World Health Organization (WHO). *Health Cluster Bulletin – oPt*. October 2025.

²⁷ WHO. *Fuel and Power Shortage Impact Brief – Gaza Hospitals*. 19 October 2025.

²⁸ WHO. *Nutrition and Malnutrition Deaths Situation Report*. 23 October 2025.

²⁹ Insecurity Insight. *Attacks on Health Care in the oPt – Weekly Update (23 Sept–15 Oct 2025)*.

³⁰ WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO). *Health Access in the West Bank – Cumulative Permit Data*. July–October 2025.

³¹ WHO. *Attacks on Health Care Dashboard – West Bank 2025*. Updated 20 October 2025.

³² WFP. *Market Monitor – September–October 2025*.

Younis note that suppliers require payment in hard currency or high-fee digital transfers.

Cash liquidity remains the most critical constraint. The CALP Network’s Two Years of Cash Assistance in Gaza reports that transaction costs for mobile-money cash-outs range between 30 and 50%, effectively halving aid value.³³ This has pushed families into barter economies and reliance on credit from local grocers who themselves face insolvency.

The World Bank Palestine Economic Monitor warns that Israel’s plan to end bank indemnities would sever shekel-clearing channels, preventing salary payments and trade settlements.³⁴ If implemented, the West Bank would revert to a cash-only economy within weeks, triggering liquidity panic and humanitarian supply failures. Unemployment across Gaza exceeds 80%, and in the West Bank it has climbed to 37%, the highest since 2002.

In Hebron and Nablus, small industries report 60% revenue losses due to movement restrictions and settler roadblocks. The Palestinian Monetary Authority estimates \$12 billion in cumulative losses to banking, agriculture, and manufacturing since 2023. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) warns that “without a fundamental lifting of closures, reconstruction funds will have no multiplier effect.”³⁵

Education and Child Protection

Gaza

The education system remains paralyzed. According to UNRWA and OCHA, 97 percent of educational facilities have sustained damage, and over 91 percent require major rehabilitation or complete reconstruction to be operational.³⁶ The new school year began under the ceasefire but remains largely symbolic: most classes are suspended, and those that resumed operate outdoors or in temporary tents. Teachers report classes of 80–100 students, often without desks or textbooks. Electricity and internet shortages make remote instruction impossible for most families.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs notes that nearly 1.1 million children in Gaza require psychosocial or mental-health support. UNICEF reports that two-thirds of child fatalities since October 2023 were under age 13, and that trauma, anxiety, and depression are now endemic among survivors.³⁷ Informal learning activities via WhatsApp or printed materials continue but are limited by power shortages and device scarcity.

West Bank

³³ CALP Network. *Two Years of Cash Assistance in Gaza*. October 2025.

³⁴ World Bank. *Palestine Economic Monitor*. October 2025.

³⁵ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). *Report on the Economic Costs of Occupation*. October 2025.

³⁶ UNRWA. *Education Cluster Dashboard – Gaza Field Office*. October 2025.

³⁷ UNICEF. *Child Protection and Psychosocial Support Situation Update – Gaza*. October 2025.

In the West Bank, learning is obstructed by conflict and fragmentation. The Education Cluster reports that as of October 2025, 84 schools face pending demolition orders, 19 have been damaged in military operations, and at least 13,000 students are directly affected.³⁸ Checkpoints and settler harassment delay thousands from attending school daily. Teachers in Hebron report that students arrive “exhausted and fearful,” having passed through tear gas or searches.

Children face arrest and violence: rights groups document over 800 child detentions in 2025, many in Jenin and Hebron. Arrestees describe physical abuse and denial of legal counsel. War Child’s 2025 study found that 75% of caregivers are unaware of legal recourse if a child is detained.³⁹

Gender-based violence and early marriage are rising amid economic hardship. UN Women reports that 16% of girls have experienced sexual exploitation or abuse, most near checkpoints or settlements.⁴⁰ Child-protection actors warn that protracted conflict is reshaping gender norms toward survival marriages and informal labor among adolescents.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Gaza

Famine conditions persist despite the ceasefire. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) declared on October 1, 2025 that “famine thresholds have been surpassed in parts of Gaza.”⁴¹ Acute malnutrition exceeds 30% among children under five in northern areas. Food access is constrained by inflation, liquidity collapse, and import bans. OCHA reports that humanitarian agencies hold sufficient stocks at Rafah and Al-Arish to feed all Gazans for three months, but restrictions prevent entry.⁴²

WFP monitoring shows that two-thirds of households cook with scrap wood or garbage due to lack of gas, exposing families to toxic fumes.⁴³ Dietary diversity has plummeted to record lows; the average family consumes bread and tea six days per week and vegetables or protein once every 10 days. OCHA’s Director of Operations stated on October 9: “We no longer speak of hunger—it is starvation, pure and simple.”

Between April and October, 23,000 children were treated for acute malnutrition, 28 percent classified as severe.⁴⁴ The Ministry of Health confirmed 461

³⁸ Education Cluster. *Incident Monitoring Report (Academic Year 2024–2025)*. October 2025.

³⁹ War Child. *Effects of Israeli Occupation on Mental Health and Wellbeing in East Jerusalem & the West Bank*. 2025.

⁴⁰ UN Women. *Gender-Based Violence and Child Marriage in Humanitarian Contexts – West Bank Field Update*. September–October 2025.

⁴¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). *Special Brief – Gaza Strip Food Insecurity and Malnutrition*. 1 October 2025.

⁴² OCHA-oPt. *Humanitarian Access Constraints – Gaza Border Operations Update*. October 2025.

⁴³ WFP. *Food Security Cluster Bulletin – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

⁴⁴ Gaza Ministry of Health. *Nutrition & Malnutrition Death Data Consolidation Sheet*. 15 October 2025.

malnutrition-related deaths by mid-October, 17 in the previous week alone.⁴⁵ With fuel shortages crippling refrigeration, perishable aid spoils before reaching shelters.

West Bank

Agricultural livelihoods continue to erode under closures and settler expansion. FAO and OCHA report widespread destruction of orchards and grazing lands, particularly in the Jordan Valley and Nablus.⁴⁶ On July 31 and again in October, raids on the Palestinian Seed Bank destroyed the Seed Multiplication Unit, wiping out an entire season's seed stock and threatening food sovereignty.⁴⁷ Farmers now rely on imported hybrid seeds ill-suited to local conditions, reducing yields by 35%. Water restrictions remain severe; Israel controls 85% of the West Bank's water, and Palestinian well-drilling remains banned.⁴⁸

The World Bank warns that if closures persist through the winter, agricultural output will fall another 20% and livestock mortality will double.⁴⁹ Many rural families depend on humanitarian feed distributions to keep animals alive, resources already stretched thin by parallel Gaza operations.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Gaza

Water and sanitation networks are in systemic collapse. According to the October UNICEF WASH Cluster Report, only 39% of water-production facilities (87 of 217) remain functional, operating at reduced capacity due to fuel shortages and damage.⁵⁰ Daily water availability averages 22 liters per person, less than half the humanitarian minimum of 50. Additionally, over 70% of water is biologically contaminated.

In October, WASH partners received 860,000 liters of diesel, meeting just 63% of minimal life-saving requirements.⁵¹ As a result, pumping stations run on staggered schedules, and wastewater plants discharge untreated effluent into streets and the sea. Disease surveillance reports sharp increases in diarrhea, scabies, and vector-borne illness.

The WASH Cluster's Light Touch Monitoring Round 6 in October 2025 found that 96% of households face moderate-to-severe water insecurity, and 78% experience barriers to toilet access.⁵² In crowded shelters, up to 250 people share one latrine. UNICEF warns of "imminent outbreak risks" of cholera if water trucking halts even temporarily.

⁴⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). *Agricultural Damage and Food Systems Assessment – West Bank*. October 2025.

⁴⁶ Quds News Network. *Erasing Food Sovereignty: Israel's Attack on West Bank Agriculture Peaks with Seed Bank Raid*. 31 July 2025 & follow-up coverage October 2025.

⁴⁷ World Bank. *Agricultural Productivity Trends in the Palestinian Territories*. October 2025.

⁴⁸ UNICEF. *WASH Cluster Report – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

⁴⁹ UNICEF. *WASH Cluster Report – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

⁵⁰ UNICEF / WASH Cluster. *Fuel Distribution and Water Production Data Sheet*. 17 October 2025.

⁵¹ WASH Cluster. *Light Touch Monitoring Round 6 – Gaza Strip*. October 2025.

⁵² OCHA-oPt. *Demolition and Service Infrastructure Tracker – Area C*. October 2025.

West Bank

Water scarcity has also intensified in the West Bank. Since January, 128 WASH structures have been demolished in Area C, 46 in Hebron and 42 in the Jordan Valley, further degrading networks.⁵³ Heatwaves and low rainfall exacerbate shortages; 52 communities now travel an hour or more to collect water, while 73 rely exclusively on trucked supply.⁵⁴ Transportation costs have doubled since July, forcing families to ration consumption to 30 liters per day.

OCHA warns that without permit approvals for network rehabilitation, “basic water provision could collapse in isolated valleys before winter.” Humanitarian actors are installing small solar-powered pumping units where possible, but vandalism and confiscation remain risks.

Anera’s Response

Food Security and Livelihoods

Gaza

Through its integrated emergency food assistance and livelihood support initiatives, Anera has contributed significantly to **improving food security, sustaining local livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability among displaced and war-affected families**. Since September, in Gaza, Anera distributed **12093 vegetable parcels** (approximately 10 kg each) in Khan Younis, and the Middle Area, providing **over 345,860 servings of fresh produce** and supporting **nutritional diversity** for displaced households. Moreover, Anera has delivered over 18,000 individual meals to individuals on a rotational basis.

Health

West Bank:

Anera continues to support local partners in the West Bank to continue to provide life-saving services in hard-to-reach areas in the North and South, due to restrictions imposed by the Israeli military and the settlers' violence. Anera signed a memorandum of understanding with the Palestinian Medical Relief Society to provide mobile services in the North, supported by Qattan, Anera Emergency Fund, and other private donors. A new memorandum of understanding is to be signed with the Palestine Red Crescent Society to provide mobile health services in the South starting from December. Meanwhile, with support from Choose Love, the cooperation with TechMakers continues to provide affordable and tailored assistive tools to persons with disabilities.

Since Sep, TechMakers has supported the following:

⁵³ OCHA-oPt. *Water Access and Trucking Costs Update – West Bank*. October 2025.

⁵⁴ OCHA-oPt. *Water Access and Trucking Costs Update – West Bank*. October 2025.



- Production of 22 assistive tools
- Development of 8 wheelchair customizations
- Finalized technical designs for the standing frame and weighted vest
- Creation of consolidated beneficiary database
- Implementation of Product Assembly Workshop on Oct 11 with 21 participants
- Completion of golden samples of the standing frame & weighted vest
- Continuation of production of 3D printed devices

A new partnership is being developed with Al Jaleel to scale up their disability services in the North, and provide auditory screening and services, physiotherapy, assistive devices, and prosthetics. This will start early in December.

Discussions are ongoing with Dunya Center- a local NGO that provides mammograms and breast cancer screening services. Anera plans to support Dunya to provide services to underprivileged women, and will expand the support to mobile services in the near future.

Gaza

Anera's staff were displaced in September, so all the clinics in Gaza City were relocated to the South. The PHC Center in Gaza relocated to Al Nusseirat to fill an urgent health gap in that area. Meanwhile, Deir Balah and Khan Younes PHCCs continued to operate under pressure due to delivering public and specialized health services to the existing population and the newly displaced, with support from WF Aid and Tearfund. Anera successfully procured medications from Gaza and managed to cover the increasing needs. The two mother and child clinics supported by Qattan, Americares, and Deutsche Bank had to relocate to the south and continued to operate in October. Anera managed to cover the needs of the mother and child medications through the direct procurement from Gaza, and with the support of Anera's partnership with UNICEF, which provided Anera with HEB, RUTF, LNS, and RUCF.

Meanwhile, partnerships with Aisha NGO continue to provide mental health support to women, children, and people affected by the war, and to frontliners, with the support of Choose Love. Anera also supported the upscale of the IT system at Al Ahli Hospital.

Education

Kindergarten Infrastructure in the West Bank

Over the past ten years, Anera has built 20 brand new kindergartens (four in Gaza and 16 in the West Bank). This year, we plan to continue this effort with the construction of three new public kindergartens. **In July 2025, we commenced the construction of a new four-classroom kindergarten in Jalazone Refugee Camp, Ramallah.** This new center will provide pre-primary care and education for 100 children per year.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

West Bank:



Anera carried out extensive emergency distributions across the West Bank during the September response plan. In total, the team delivered 1,074 kitchen kits, 1,418 baby kits, 400 elderly kits, 2,388 women's kits, and 2,293 hygiene kits to families in Jericho, Hebron, Jenin, and Tulkarem.

In October, Anera continued its support efforts with an additional delivery of 608 kitchen kits specifically for the Tulkarem area. These distributions reflect Anera's commitment to addressing urgent needs and ensuring that vulnerable households across the West Bank receive essential assistance during the ongoing emergency.

Gaza Strip:

As part of the Gaza Emergency Response Program, Anera provides displaced families and underserved communities with reliable access to safe drinking water—a critical lifeline in the face of severe water scarcity caused by damaged infrastructure and hostilities. In September and October, our dedicated operational team delivered approximately 8035 cubic meters (8,035,000 liters) of safe drinking water daily.

Economic Empowerment

The WeCan project aims to support 350 women-headed households and youth in establishing or sustaining small businesses through grant support, coaching, training, and networking, thereby enhancing their economic activity and income-generating opportunities. The project's overall target of 350 women and Youth is divided across four years, with 85 women supported each year. To date, 70 women have completed training, positively impacting nearly 350 children within their households, including 147 children under the age of 18 and approximately 7 children with disabilities. The training phase has been completed, and preparations are underway for the procurement of start-up kits to enable the women to launch their businesses. Following this, participants will receive mentorship sessions to strengthen their capacity in business management and increase their potential for sustainable income generation.