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UNRWA Situation Report #155 on the situation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 9-14 January 2025*

Day 461-466 of Hostilities

Published 15 January 2025



A displaced woman and child live in a makeshift tent amid cold weather in Deir al-Balah, Gaza Strip, January 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- According to an [analysis](#) published by Save the Children, an average of 475 children every month – or 15 children a day – have sustained potentially lifelong disabilities due to the use of explosive weapons in the Gaza Strip in 2024.
- The fuel crisis continues to constitute a serious threat to the continuation of essential humanitarian operations in the Gaza Strip.
- On 9 January, The Lancet published a [study](#) estimating that 64,260 people were killed in the Gaza Strip between 7 October 2023 and 30 June 2024. However, the study's "findings underestimate the full impact of the military operation in Gaza, as they do not account for non-trauma-related deaths resulting from health service disruption, food insecurity, and inadequate water and sanitation." Based on the study's findings, the Gaza Ministry of Health would have under-reported mortality by 41 per cent during the same reporting period.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Strikes by the Israeli Forces continued, with aerial, land and maritime bombardments across the Gaza Strip, resulting in civilian casualties and the destruction of residential buildings and public infrastructure. Rocket fire by Palestinian armed groups towards Israel has taken place.
- In northern Gaza, for more than 100 days now, the Israeli Forces have been carrying out a ground offensive with a tight siege. Intense military operations are ongoing amid a near total lack of humanitarian aid entering the area, in addition to severe communications and internet disruptions. Some parts of the North Gaza governorate have been under a tightened siege for more than three months. Access remains extremely challenging and humanitarian actors' ongoing attempts to deliver aid to the area continues to be largely prevented by the Israeli Forces. This is leaving thousands of people without access to food, water, electricity or health care, as mass casualty incidents continue.
- The fuel crisis continues to constitute a serious threat to the delivery of essential humanitarian operations in the Gaza Strip. According to [OCHA](#), the Health Cluster reports that all partially operational hospitals have exhausted their reserve fuel stocks and are relying on fuel delivered daily by partners to safeguard the most critical services. Meanwhile, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services risk coming to a halt due to the lack of fuel.
- According to an [analysis](#) published by Save the Children on 14 January, an average of 475 children every month – or 15 children a day – sustained potentially lifelong

disabilities, including severely injured limbs and hearing impairments, due to the use of explosive weapons in the Gaza Strip in 2024.

- On 9 January, The Lancet published a [study](#) estimating that 64,260 people were killed in the Gaza Strip between 7 October 2023 and 30 June 2024. However, the study's "findings underestimate the full impact of the military operation in Gaza, as they do not account for non-trauma-related deaths resulting from health service disruption, food insecurity, and inadequate water and sanitation." According to the study, out of the 28,257 deaths for which age and sex data are available, 16,699 (or around 59 per cent) were women, children, and older people. Based on the study's findings, the Gaza Ministry of Health would have under-reported mortality by 41 per cent during the same reporting period.
- On 13 January, the Site Management Working Group published an [analysis](#) covering the period between 4 November and 16 December 2024 and assessing a total of 565 displaced persons sites in Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis. According to the assessment, Key Informants (KIs) reported that in 75 per cent of the sites, no humanitarian assistance had been received, in 87 per cent of the sites nobody or only a few people had access to sufficient food and in 51 per cent of the sites nobody or only few people had access to enough drinking water. In 82 per cent of the sites, KIs reported having access to health facilities.
- As of January 2025, tens of thousands of families continue to live in at least 80 UNRWA shelters. Many are displaced around them.*
- On 12 January, the Israeli Forces issued an evacuation order impacting the Nuseirat area. Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area, while an additional 14 UNRWA installations are located in its close proximity.
- According to [OCHA](#), as of 14 January, around 80.5 per cent of the Gaza Strip is under active evacuation orders from the Israeli authorities.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip are displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 14 January 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **46,645** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **110,012** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October

2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.

- As of 9 January, the total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **266**.
- Several challenges continue to stand in the way of collecting much needed humanitarian supplies from the Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing point in southern Gaza. These include deteriorating public order, war and insecurity, damaged infrastructure, fuel shortages and access restrictions.
- Between 1 and 5 January, UN agencies monitored the collection of 255 humanitarian trucks from Gaza Strip crossings, excluding fuel. This represents a daily average of only 51 humanitarian trucks, well below the pre-war average of 500 trucks (all types of supplies), per working day.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 204 humanitarian movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 1 to 13 January 2025, 70 were denied access, 31 faced impediments, 20 cancelled due to logistical and security challenges and 83 facilitated.
- Out of the 32 aid movements which needed to pass through the Israeli military-controlled Al Rashid or Salah Ad Din checkpoints to reach areas north of Wadi Gaza, between 1 and 13 January, 12 were denied, seven faced impediments, four were cancelled and nine were facilitated. These include ten attempts to reach the besieged area in North Gaza, of which eight were denied and two withdrawn.
- [OCHA](#) reported that coordinated aid missions to areas in Rafah governorate, which has been under an ongoing Israeli military operation since May 2024, have faced similar challenges, with 15 out of the 22 coordinated requests submitted to Israeli authorities denied between 1 and 13 January. This excludes 16 coordinated movements to Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing, of which two were impeded, five cancelled and nine facilitated.
- The latest information on supplies entering Gaza can be accessed through the link below:

[Gaza Supplies and Dispatch Tracking | UNRWA](#)

**These figures are subject to constant change due to the extremely volatile situation in the Gaza Strip and ongoing verifications. Repeated forced displacement, continued evacuation orders, and relentless attacks on people's homes and on shelters impact the number of people residing in and around UNRWA shelters.*

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 8 January 2025, 816 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- UNICEF reports that 182 Palestinian children and another three Israeli children have been killed and 1,235 Palestinian children injured in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, since 7 October 2023.
- Between 9 and 12 January there was one Palestinian killed in the West Bank: a Palestinian was killed in Jenin Camp on 9 January in the context of clashes between Palestinian Security Forces (PSF) and Palestinian armed actors which continued throughout the reporting period. At least two other Palestinians were injured in the operation, with eight Palestinians detained by the PSF between 9 and 12 January. UNRWA operations in Jenin Camp remain suspended since early December.
- After an Israeli settler was reported injured on 12 January as the result of an alleged stone throwing by Palestinians, the Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in Haris village near Salfit, detaining an estimated 100 Palestinians. One Palestinian was injured and transferred to a hospital, and the Israeli Forces closed the iron gate at the entrance of the village, restricting access.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 14 January 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **46,645** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **110,012** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access & protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- Six new armed conflict-related incidents have been reported impacting UNRWA installations and displaced people sheltering there, including UNRWA personnel:
 - On 12 January, the Israeli Forces reportedly hit an UNRWA contracted truck transporting humanitarian aid in the Shouka/Kerem Shalom area damaging the vehicle. No casualties were reported.
 - On 10 January, an Israeli Forces drone reportedly struck a location near an UNRWA school in Khan Younis. One displaced person sheltering in the school was reportedly killed while he was filling water next to the school. Another person was reportedly slightly injured inside the school. No damage to the school was reported.

- [Late report] On 8 January, an Israeli Forces drone reportedly directly struck a tent inside an UNRWA school in Nuseirat Camp, causing minor damage. No casualties were reported inside the school.
- [Late report] On 8 January, the Israeli Forces reportedly conducted a strike in the vicinity of an UNRWA health centre in Deir al-Balah Camp. It was reported that four Palestinians were killed, and others were injured outside the installation. Minor damage to the windows of the health centre was also reported.
- [Late report] On 7 January, the Israeli Forces reportedly struck a location near a gate of an UNRWA school in Khan Younis. Three people were reported killed outside the school, including a displaced person sheltering at the school. Several others were reportedly injured outside the school.
- [Late report] On 7 January, the Israeli Forces reportedly conducted a strike in the vicinity of an UNRWA office in Al-Maghazi Camp, causing minor damage to the building and to an UNRWA vehicle. No casualties were reported.

*As of 13 January 2025, **665*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war (some with multiple incidents impacting the same location). **205*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **744* persons** sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,346*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.*

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 5 January 2024, UNRWA provided over 7.1 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and support from other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Over 237,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.

- As of 11 January, only three out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 91 mobile medical teams working in 52 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- To date, 1,074 UNRWA health staff continued to work in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 16,091 health consultations on that day.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. On 11 January, UNRWA teams responded to 506 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- On 11 January, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 1,095 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- On 11 January, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 591 patients.
- On 11 January, 330 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.
- UNRWA laboratory services continue to be limited due to little availability of stocks of most laboratory supplies. Laboratory equipment requires maintenance or replacement.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of “Back to Learning” with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 950 teachers and up to 750³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA’s “Back to Learning” programme so far. Between 6 and 12 January 2025,

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, “Back to Learning” will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ 176 school counsellors and 566 assistant counsellors.

9,586 children (3,806 boys, 5,680 girls, including 300 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.
- Since the onset of the conflict and up to 12 January, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 280,767 PSS sessions and activities. Between 6 and 12 January, a total of 5,584 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 13 January 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 202,825 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,052 children, including 1,494 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,160 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 152,512 displaced people.

Food security

- As of 10 January 2024, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; over 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, chickpeas, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, canned meat and canned fish, and are designed to cover approximately 90 per cent of daily calorific needs per quarter. To date, around 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.

- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).
- In the second half of December, around 50,000 cubic metres of water – both potable and domestic – were distributed by UNRWA across the Gaza Strip. Moreover, an UNRWA water well in Gaza city was rehabilitated.
- Winterization efforts are ongoing in southern Gaza and the middle area, with around 250 manholes cleaned in the second half of December. Sixty-six cleaning and pest and rodent control measures were completed. Moreover, during the same period, UNRWA conducted 90 hygiene promotion sessions and distributed over 500 litres of cleaning liquids for shelters across the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service in southern Gaza and the middle area. Over the second half of December, around 4,000 tons of solid waste have been collected and transported to temporary dumping sites.

Quote from Juliette Touma, UNRWA Director of Communications:

“Everyone in Gaza is scarred, physically or emotionally. Children have been out of school for a second year in a row. That on its own is a trauma and a shock.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

1,900,000
Displaced people




At least **744*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,346*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



266 UNRWA team members killed



205* UNRWA installations damaged



665* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



To date, **388,000** families have received flour at least twice. Around **1.69 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 11 Jan 2024:



Only 7 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
16,091 medical consultations were provided in **3** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **52** medical points inside and outside shelters.
91 mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

152,512 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #156 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 15-22 January 2025*

Day 467-474 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 23 January 2025



View of destruction in Rafah, southern Gaza Strip, January 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- A deal to secure a ceasefire and hostage release in the Gaza Strip was announced on 15 January and entered into force on 19 January 2025.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Hundreds of trucks – including UNRWA trucks – carrying essential humanitarian aid have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire. The United Nations are doing everything possible to scale up humanitarian aid across Gaza, fully aware of the existing obstacles and challenges.
- The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director Catherine Russell [stated](#) that the war has reportedly killed at least 14,500 children, injured thousands more, left an estimated 17,000 unaccompanied or separated from their parents, and nearly one million displaced from their homes.
- According to a [preliminary debris quantification assessment](#) conducted by UN-Habitat and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the debris generated by the war in the Gaza Strip amounted to 50,773,496 tonnes by 1 December 2024.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- A deal to secure a ceasefire and hostage release in Gaza was announced on 15 January 2025. The UN Secretary-General António Guterres welcomed the announcement, and UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “this agreement will finally bring much needed respite for the people of Gaza and the release of hostages”, adding that many have been hoping for this moment for 15 months. He pointed out that rapid, unhindered and uninterrupted humanitarian access is needed to respond to the tremendous suffering caused by the war.
- Between 15 January and the morning of 19 January, strikes by the Israeli Forces were reported, with aerial, land and maritime bombardments across the Gaza Strip, resulting in civilian casualties and the destruction of residential buildings and public infrastructure.
- In a press briefing held in New York on 17 January, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#) that a ceasefire is only a starting point, adding that UNRWA is ready to support the international response by scaling up aid delivery, as well as the recovery of Gaza by resuming education and continuing to provide primary healthcare. He also warned that a full implementation of the Israeli legislation to end UNRWA’s operations in the occupied Palestinian territories – due to enter into force by the end of the month – would be catastrophic.
- On the morning of 19 January, the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip came into force. [OCHA](#) explains that the first 42-day phase of the ceasefire provides for the gradual release of some Israeli hostages in exchange for the release of some Palestinian detainees, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from population centres except for identified buffer zones, a

gradual withdrawal from the Netzarim corridor between northern and southern Gaza, and the large-scale expansion of aid delivery into Gaza.

- On the first day of the ceasefire, more than 630 trucks with humanitarian aid entered Gaza, at least 300 of them to the north. On the same day, three female Israeli hostages were released from Gaza and 90 Palestinians, among them 69 women and 21 children, were released from Israeli detention into the West Bank including East Jerusalem, as part of the implementation of the ceasefire deal.
- Addressing the [UN Security Council](#) on 20 January, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres stressed that the United Nations will do everything possible to advance necessary efforts “to scale up humanitarian aid across Gaza, fully aware of the significant obstacles, challenges and constraints that we still face.”
- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including UNRWA’s – carrying essential supplies have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire. The situation and operating environment in Gaza have significantly improved, allowing for a scale-up in the humanitarian response.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver supplies and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Scaling up aid delivery, including for the private sector, will be a complex and challenging humanitarian operation in which UNRWA is pivotal.
- UNRWA holds the equivalent of nearly 7,000 trucks of aid in different locations ready to be delivered to the Gaza Strip. A total of 1,521 trucks are currently under procurement.
- The UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell [stated](#) that “the war has exacted a horrific toll on Gaza’s children – reportedly leaving at least 14,500 dead, thousands more injured, an estimated 17,000 unaccompanied or separated from their parents, and nearly one million displaced from their homes.”
- The World Health Organization (WHO) [stressed](#) that “health challenges ahead are immense”, with only half of Gaza’s 36 hospitals partially operational, nearly all hospitals damaged or partly destroyed, and just 38 per cent of primary health care centres functional. An estimated 25 per cent of those injured – around 30,000 people – face life-changing injuries and will need ongoing rehabilitation.
- According to a [preliminary debris quantification assessment](#) conducted by UN-Habitat and the UNEP, the debris generated by the war in the Gaza Strip increased from 22,9 million tonnes on 7 January 2024 to 50,773,496 tonnes by 1 December 2024, marking a 121 per cent rise in 11 months. The most significant increase was observed in Rafah, while the Gaza Governorate recorded the highest total amount of debris. The UN Secretary-General Spokesperson [reported](#) that, according to UN partners working on

the shelter response in Gaza, more than 90 per cent of housing units in Gaza have been damaged or destroyed over the past 15 months.

- On 15 January, the Israeli Forces issued an evacuation order impacting areas of Jabalia, north Gaza. Fifteen UNRWA installations are located in close proximity to the affected area.
- According to a [study](#) by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Agricultural Development Association (PARC), and Women's Affairs Centre (WAC), between October 2023 and October 2024 people in the Gaza Strip had been displaced an average of six times – or every two months – and up to 19 times. The study highlighted that repeated displacement has devastated livelihoods, with 70 per cent of surveyed families reporting no income. The research also pointed out that resource scarcity, overcrowding and lack of privacy have emerged as new drivers of displacement.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip are displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to their homes, most of which have been either severely damaged or destroyed.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 22 January 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,161** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,166** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- According to [OCHA](#), before the ceasefire came into effect, out of 301 planned aid movements requiring coordination with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 18 January, 115 were denied, 43 were interfered with or faced impediments, 26 were cancelled due to logistical and security challenges, and 117 were facilitated. Of the 52 coordinated movements needing to cross from southern Gaza through the Israeli military-controlled checkpoints on Al Rashid or Salah ad Din roads to areas north of Wadi Gaza, only 15 were facilitated, while 20 were denied, 12 faced impediments, and five were cancelled. These include 21 attempts to reach the formerly besieged area in North Gaza, of which two were impeded. In the south, out of the 33 planned movements submitted to the Israeli authorities to access Rafah governorate between 1 and 18 January, 24 were denied, five were facilitated, three faced impediments, and one was

cancelled. This excludes 20 coordinated movements to Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing, of which 10 were facilitated, three denied, two impeded, and five cancelled. Since the ceasefire came into effect, such coordination is no longer required except for crossing Netzarim corridor or entering the buffer zone.

- As of 20 January, the total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **272**.
- The latest information on supplies entering Gaza can be accessed through the link below:

[Gaza Supplies and Dispatch Tracking | UNRWA](#)

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 15 January 2025, 829 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- Between 13 and 19 January, 15 Palestinians fatalities were reported in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. This includes 12 killed by airstrikes: successive Israeli Forces airstrikes on both 14 and 15 January each killed six Palestinians in Jenin Camp, including one child in the airstrike on 14 January. A Palestinian child was shot and killed by Israeli Forces in Sabastiya on 19 January. Two Palestinians from the West Bank in Israeli detention also died during this period, allegedly due to medical negligence.
- On 17 January an agreement to end hostilities in Jenin Camp and surroundings was reportedly reached between Palestinian Security Forces (PSF) and Palestinian armed actors present inside the camp. UNRWA staff members were able to return to the camp on 18 January, following more than a month of suspended services due to the violence. Damage has been sustained by multiple UNRWA facilities inside Jenin Camp, including the Health Centre, the Camp Services Office, and three UNRWA schools.
- Late on 19 January, 90 Palestinians, among them 69 women and 21 children, were released from Israeli detention into the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as part of the prisoner release within the scope of the Gaza ceasefire deal.
- In the lead up to the start of the ceasefire, there was heightened Israeli settler violence and harassment against Palestinian communities in the West Bank. Incidents of settler violence were reported during 18 and 19 January in locations including Yatma, Kur, Sabastiya, Yasuf, and Al Mughayyer. On 19 January Israeli settlers attacked the Palestinian village of Sinjil, setting fire to a house and several vehicles.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 22 January 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,161** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,166** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- Two new armed conflict-related incidents have been reported impacting UNRWA installations and displaced people sheltering there, including UNRWA personnel:
 - On 18 January, the Israeli Forces directly struck, with an artillery shell, the third floor of an UNRWA health centre in Al Maghazi. The extent of damage to the health centre is under verification.
 - On 16 January, the Israeli Forces reportedly directly struck the second and third floor of the southern side of an UNRWA school in Gaza City. Initial reports indicate that two persons were killed, and 17 others were injured. Six classrooms were reportedly damaged. Additionally, shrapnel resulting from the Israeli Forces strike reportedly struck the northern side of an adjacent UNRWA school, causing damage to eight classrooms. One child was reportedly killed, and 18 persons were injured, including a Job Creation Programme (JCP) worker.

*As of 13 January 2025, **665*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war (some with multiple incidents impacting the same location). **205*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **744* persons** sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,346*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.*

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 12 January 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.2 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Nearly 240,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.
- As of 19 January, only three out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 89 mobile medical teams working in 52 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- As of 19 January, 1,022 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 9,492 health consultations on that day.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. On 19 January, UNRWA teams responded to 378 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- On 19 January, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 439 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- On 19 January, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 355 patients.
- On 19 January, 195 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.
- UNRWA laboratory services continue to be limited due to little availability of stocks of most laboratory supplies. Laboratory equipment requires maintenance or replacement.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On

1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of “Back to Learning” with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 750³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA’s “Back to Learning” programme so far. Between 13 and 19 January 2025, 8,998 children (3,564 boys, 5,434 girls, including 364 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.
- Since the onset of the conflict and up to 19 January, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 281,824 PSS sessions and activities. Between 13 and 19 January, a total of 13,029 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 13 January 2025, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 204,359 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,052 children, including 1,494 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,309 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 153,177 displaced people.

Food security

- As of January 2025, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; over 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, chickpeas, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, canned meat and canned fish, and are designed to cover approximately 90 per cent of daily calorific needs per quarter. To date, around 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, “Back to Learning” will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ 176 school counsellors and 566 assistant counsellors.

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).

Tweet from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“The ceasefire must continue to hold and all elements of the agreement must be implemented. It’s a step in the right direction towards long-lasting peace and stability for all. We will spare no effort to alleviate the immense suffering and scale up the humanitarian delivery.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

1,900,000
Displaced people



At least **744*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,346*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



272 UNRWA team members killed



205* UNRWA installations damaged



665* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



To date, **388,000** families have received flour at least twice. Around **1.69 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 19 Jan 2024:



Only 7 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
9,492 medical consultations were provided in **3** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **52** medical points inside and outside shelters.

89 mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

153,177 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #157 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 23-28 January 2025*

Day 475-480 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 30 January 2025



Displaced people cross to northern Gaza, January 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Thousands of trucks – including over 1,000 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential humanitarian aid have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire until 26 January.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 26 January, UNRWA teams have already reached more than 550,000 people with food parcels and nearly 475,000 with a total of 43,000 cubic metres of potable and domestic water in the Gaza Strip. Thousands of families across the five governorates have received non-food items, including blankets,

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarps. UNRWA continues to provide essential services, including primary health consultations and psychosocial support activities for adults and children.

- On 24 January, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations wrote a letter to the Secretary General ordering UNRWA to cease operations and evacuate all premises in occupied East Jerusalem by 30 January, in line with legislation passed by the Israeli Knesset in October 2024.
- On 27 January, the Israeli Forces withdrew from parts of the Netzarim corridor, allowing displaced people to return to northern Gaza on foot and in vehicles. Since then and as of 28 January, [at least 376,000 persons](#) are estimated to have crossed to the north.
- On 28 January, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [addressed](#) the United Nations Security Council highlighting that a full implementation of the legislation against UNRWA, as adopted by the Israeli Parliament last October, “will be disastrous.”

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- OCHA [reported](#) that on 25 January, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) facilitated the second release operation under the ceasefire agreement that came into effect on 19 January. Four Israeli hostages were transferred from Gaza to the Israeli authorities and 200 Palestinian detainees were released from Israeli prisons.
- On 27 January, the Israeli Forces withdrew from parts of the Netzarim corridor, allowing displaced people to return to northern Gaza on foot and in vehicles. The Site Management Working Group (SMWG) co-lead by UNRWA [reported](#) that, since then and as of the late morning of 28 January, over 376,000 persons are estimated to have crossed to the north.
- On 28 January, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [addressed](#) the United Nations Security Council highlighting that a full implementation of the legislation against UNRWA, as adopted by the Israeli Parliament last October, “will be disastrous.” He stated that, while the Government of Israel claims that UNRWA can be replaced, “the Agency’s mandate to provide public-like services to an entire population is unique. Our capacity to directly provide primary healthcare for millions of Palestinians, and to resume education for hundreds of thousands of children, far exceeds that of any other entity. These services can only be transferred to a functioning state.” UNRWA Commissioner-General also stressed that curtailing the Agency’s operations now “outside a political process, and when trust in the international community is so low – will undermine the ceasefire. It will sabotage Gaza’s recovery and political transition.”

- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 1,000 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire (information is valid only until 26 January), enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response.
- According to [OCHA](#), on 22 January, 274,350 litres of fuel were delivered to northern Gaza for the first time since the ceasefire began, with UNRWA participating in a critical fuel mission to Gaza City.
- The UN is mobilising on average 600 trucks a day and distributing aid to people in urgent need. This is presenting operational challenges, including due to reduced warehousing capacity and destroyed infrastructure – among them UNRWA facilities. Thanks to its footprint and extensive staff presence across the Gaza Strip, UNRWA is pivotal in this scale-up of aid distributions within Gaza. The UN will continue to advocate for an increase of commercial sector activity, as the UN cannot unilaterally sustain the entire response.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver aid and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire up to 26 January, UNRWA teams have already reached more than 550,000 people with food parcels and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza's population.
- As of early January 2025, UNRWA had distributed 60 per cent of all tents provided by humanitarian actors in the Gaza Strip since July 2024. Now the Agency has 22,000 tents (or the equivalent of around 100 trucks) ready to enter Gaza. Since the ceasefire came into force, thousands of families across the five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarps.
- In the Gaza governorate alone, UNRWA teams have distributed around 4,000 tarpaulins reaching approximately 20,000 people, over 2,600 shelter kits, and around 2,700 hygiene kits reaching nearly 15,000 people. Moreover, non-food items and shelter supplies, including hygiene kits, blankets, and tents, continue to be distributed in the southern Gaza Strip, where over 550 tents were distributed to over 550 families (3,000 individuals) so far.
- Since the start of the ceasefire up to 26 January, UNRWA teams have collected 3,000 tons of solid waste and reached nearly 475,000 people with a total of 43,000 cubic metres of potable and domestic water.
- During the same period, 370 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months have been dispatched to UNRWA-run health facilities, including in Deir al-Balah, Nuseirat, and Al Mawasi, as well as the Beach Health Centre in Gaza governorate, where

services have been restored this week. These supplies had previously been stuck in Al Arish for months on end. More medical supplies are ready to enter the Gaza Strip to respond to people's primary health care needs for up to nine months.

- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. On 25 January alone, 1,022 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 13,768 health consultations. Between 20 and 26 January 2025, a total of 12,477 displaced people accessed psychosocial support sessions and activities.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip are displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to their homes, most of which have been either severely damaged or destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of people have crossed to northern Gaza since 27 January.
- On 20 January, the World Health Organization (WHO) [reported](#) that, between 7 October 2023 and 31 December 2024, 651 attacks on health care had been registered in the Gaza Strip, affecting 122 health facilities including 33 hospitals.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to a field assessment by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), up to 70 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in North Gaza have sustained damage, with only three litres per person per day currently available there. PWA reported severe damage — exceeding 90 per cent — to the seawater desalination plant in Gaza City, which has left a critical gap in water supply and whose rehabilitation is estimated to take about one year, with a cost of USD 5 million.
- According to a [study](#) published on 23 January by The Lancet, life expectancy in the Gaza Strip dropped from a pre-war average of 75.5 years to 40.5 years for the period between October 2023 and September 2024, decreasing by almost half (46.3 per cent) since the war began. Life expectancy losses were larger for males (51.6 per cent) than for females, but nonetheless, females also suffered large losses (38.6 per cent). However, the study does not consider the indirect effects of the war, making its estimates conservative.
- On 28 January, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) published a [damage assessment](#) to greenhouses due to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 31 December 2024, according to which 56.5 per cent of the Gaza Strip's greenhouses have been damaged. FAO [reported](#) that 75 per cent of fields once used to grow crops and olive tree orchards have been damaged or destroyed. Over two-thirds of agricultural wells (1,531 in total) are no longer functional. Livestock losses are at 96 per cent, milk production has nearly halted, and only 1 per cent of poultry remains alive. The fishing sector is also on the brink of collapse. FAO assessed that "rebuilding Gaza's agricultural sector will be extremely expensive and will take years, if not decades."

- Between 7 October 2023 and 28 January 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,354** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,563** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- As reported by [OCHA](#), since the ceasefire took effect, coordination with Israeli Authorities for humanitarian aid missions is no longer required, except mainly for entering the buffer zones. Humanitarian partners and assistance are now reaching areas that were previously hard or impossible to access, such as North Gaza, areas in southern Gaza City, Al Fuhkhari and Abasan areas in Khan Younis, and eastern Rafah.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **272**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 26 January 2025, 845 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- On 21 January, the Israeli Forces launched a new large-scale operation in Jenin Camp and city in northern West Bank. As at 28 January, the operation is ongoing, with 16 Palestinians killed and more than 60 injured. Among the fatalities was a two-year-old child killed on 25 January. The Israeli Forces have deployed airstrikes, armoured bulldozers, and explosive demolitions during the course of the operation, which has caused extensive damage to homes and civilian infrastructure, and triggered extensive displacement. This Israeli Forces operation started following a brief pause in hostilities between Palestinian Security Forces and Palestinian armed actors present inside Jenin Camp, which collapsed on 20 January following more than a month of armed clashes resulting in casualties and extensive damage to camp infrastructure. UNRWA services in Jenin Camp remain suspended.
- On 24 January, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations communicated to the Secretary General that [UNRWA](#) would be required to terminate all operations and evacuate all premises in East Jerusalem by 30 January, in line with legislation passed by the Israeli Knesset in October 2024. The order is in contradiction of international law obligations, which oblige the State of Israel to respect United Nations privileges and immunities, including the inviolability of United Nations premises.

- On 25 January, 200 Palestinians were released from Israeli detention as part of the Gaza ceasefire deal.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 28 January 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,354** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,563** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As at 13 January 2025, **665*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **205*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **744* persons** sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,346*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 19 January 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.3 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Over 242,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.

- As of 25 January, only three out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 101 mobile medical teams working in 54 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- As of 25 January, 1,099 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 13,768 health consultations on that day.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. On 25 January, UNRWA teams responded to 346 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- On 25 January, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 923 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- On 25 January, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 538 patients.
- On 25 January, 274 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started, UNRWA health teams have received nearly 370 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for six months. These items had previously been stuck in Al Arish for a long time. More medical supplies are ready to enter the Gaza Strip and are expected to respond to people's primary health care needs for up to nine months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40

UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 20 and 26 January 2025, 5,578 children (3,362 boys, 2,216 girls, including 208 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.
- Since the onset of the war and up to 26 January 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 282,944 PSS sessions and activities. Between 20 and 26 January, a total of 12,477 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 26 January 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 206,439 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,052 children, including 1,606 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,621 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 153,587 displaced people.

Food security

- Since the start of the war, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. To date, at least 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).
- In January so far, around 100,000 cubic metres of water – both potable and domestic – were distributed by UNRWA across the Gaza Strip, registering an increase compared to last year due to the start of the ceasefire.
- Winterization efforts are ongoing in southern Gaza and the middle area, with over 350 manholes cleaned in January. Moreover, 150 cleaning and pest and rodent control measures were implemented. During the same period, UNRWA conducted 45 hygiene promotion sessions.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service in southern Gaza and the middle area. In January thus far, over 7,400 tons of solid waste have been collected and transported to temporary dumping sites.
- Since the start of the ceasefire up to 26 January, UNRWA teams have collected 3,000 tonnes of solid waste and reached nearly 475,000 people with a total of 43,000 cubic metres of potable and domestic water.

Quote from UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini's remarks at the United Nations Security Council:

“A ceasefire in Gaza must be followed by a political transition that includes an orderly conclusion of UNRWA's mandate, and the handover of its public-like services to empowered and prepared Palestinian institutions.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

At least 376,000 displaced people returning to northern Gaza.



At least **744*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,346*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



272 UNRWA team members killed



205* UNRWA installations damaged



665* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



To date, **388,000** families have received flour at least twice. Around **1.69 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels, including **around 550,000** since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 25 Jan 2024:



Only 7 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
13,768 medical consultations were provided in **3** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **54** medical points inside and outside shelters.

101 mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

153,587 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #158 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 29 January -4 February 2025*

Day 481-487 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 7 February 2025



UNRWA teams distribute food parcels to displaced people in Deir al-Balah, Gaza middle areas, February 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- As of 30 January, Knesset legislation against UNRWA started to go into effect. This includes implementing a no-contact policy between UNRWA and the Israeli authorities.
- UNRWA operations however in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank continue, with tens of thousands of staff providing essential services and urgent humanitarian response.
- Following the Israeli authorities' decision not to renew their work visas, UNRWA international staff were forced to leave East Jerusalem on 29 January.
- Thousands of trucks – including over 1,500 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential humanitarian aid have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire entered into effect on 19 January (numbers above valid until 2 February).
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA teams are estimated to have reached around 1.2 million people with critical food assistance.
- The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) reported that, as areas that have undergone months of military activity have become newly accessible by humanitarians and civilians following the implementation of the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip, "it is likely they will become more exposed to the threat posed by explosive ordnance (EO)".

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- As of 30 January, Knesset legislation against UNRWA started to go into effect. This includes implementing a no-contact policy between UNRWA and the Israeli authorities. However, UNRWA operations in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank continue, with tens of thousands of staff providing essential services and urgent humanitarian response.
- During the reporting period, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) facilitated the third and fourth release of hostages held in Gaza as part of the ceasefire deal. OCHA [reported](#) that, on [30 January](#), three Israeli and another five Thai hostages were transferred from Gaza to the Israeli authorities, while 110 Palestinian detainees, including 30 [children](#), were released from Israeli detention centres. On [1 February](#), three Israeli hostages were transferred out of Gaza to Israel, and 183 Palestinian detainees were released from Israeli detention centres.
- The Site Management Working Group (SMWG), co-led by UNRWA, [reported](#) that, since the Israeli Forces withdrew from parts of the Netzarim corridor on 27 January until 4 February, over 565,000 people are estimated to have crossed to the north, while over 45,500 are estimated to have moved southward. Among the people who moved within the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire, 60 per cent are men, 20 per cent women, and 20 per cent children. Around 41 per cent of people moved on foot. Since 27 January,

members of the UNRWA Protection team have been supporting Site Management teams by carrying out protection assessments on Al Rasheed and Salah ad Din roads, south of Wadi Gaza.

- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 1,500 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire until 2 February, enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response.
- The UN is mobilising on average 600 trucks a day and distributing aid to people in urgent need. This is presenting operational challenges, including due to reduced warehousing capacity and destroyed infrastructure – among them UNRWA facilities. Thanks to its footprint and extensive staff presence across the Gaza Strip, UNRWA is pivotal in this scale-up of aid distributions within Gaza. The UN will continue to advocate for an increase of commercial sector activity, to reduce the dependency of people on humanitarian handouts. As of 2 February, UNRWA had the equivalent of around 6,000 trucks of aid in different locations (outside of Gaza) ready to be delivered to the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver aid and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. In two weeks, since the start of the ceasefire up to 3 February, UNRWA teams are estimated to have already reached more than 1.2 million people with food parcels and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza's population.
- Since the ceasefire, UNRWA has opened 10 new Designated Emergency Shelters (DESSs), including seven in Gaza City and three in North Gaza. Over 6,700 tents have already been delivered to Gaza City, with around 22,000 more ready to enter the Gaza Strip.
- Since the ceasefire came into force, thousands of families across the five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarps.
- During the reporting period, UNRWA teams distributed over 16,000 tarpaulins north of Wadi Gaza, reaching around 8,000 families in Gaza City and North Gaza.
- In the reporting period, UNRWA teams rehabilitated a water well in Jabalia that is now serving around 20,000 people in the area.
- Since the ceasefire started until 4 February, 400 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months have been dispatched to UNRWA-run health facilities, including in Deir al-Balah, Nuseirat, and Al Mawasi, as well as the Beach Health Centre in Gaza governorate. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA health services for two months,

and some will cover up to eight months. More medical supplies are ready to enter the Gaza Strip to respond to people's primary health care needs for up to nine months.

- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. On 3 February alone, 1,068 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 12,131 health consultations. Between 27 January and 2 February 2025, a total of 8,894 displaced people accessed psychosocial support sessions and activities. Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has reopened one of its health centres in Gaza City; as of 3 February, this health centre was under maintenance and was expected to resume services.
- UNRWA continues to provide nutrition services at 38 sites across the Gaza strip. This accounts for more than 20 per cent of all the 162 nutrition sites currently operational across Gaza.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes have been either severely damaged or destroyed. On 30 January, UNMAS [highlighted](#) that, as areas that have undergone months of military activity have become newly accessible by humanitarians and civilians following the implementation of the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip: “It is likely they will become more exposed to the threat posed by explosive ordnance”, requiring an expansion of Emergency Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). UNRWA teams continue to provide essential EORE services to children, youth and adults in the Gaza Strip.
- On 1 February, UNICEF [reported](#) that at least 14,500 children have reportedly been killed and 23,000 injured in the Gaza Strip since the war started: an average of 32 children killed every day. Some 17,000 children are estimated to be unaccompanied and/or separated, while thousands more are estimated to be trapped under the rubble. The entire population of children under five – or around 335,000 children – are at high risk of malnutrition.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 4 February 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,540** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,618** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October

2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.

- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **273**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 31 January 2025, 864 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Camp on 21 January 2025, expanded during the reporting period to include Tamun and Tulkarm in the northern West Bank. During the course of the operation and as of 2 February, 26 Palestinians have been reported killed and more than 70 injured. Between 27 January and 2 February, there were at least seven recorded airstrikes in the West Bank as part of the operation, cumulatively resulting in 19 Palestinian fatalities. The deadliest of these airstrikes took place in Tamun on 29 January, wherein an Israeli Forces drone targeted a group of Palestinians in the village, killing ten.
- On 2 February, large sections of Jenin Camp were completely destroyed in a series of controlled detonations by the Israeli Forces. The Israeli Forces stated that at least 23 buildings were destroyed in these detonations. UNRWA estimates that approximately 3,000 families have been displaced from Jenin Camp over the last two months.
- Since 21 January, UNRWA services have been suspended on numerous occasions in the affected areas, with services in Jenin Camp in particular suspended since December 2024. The new school semester began on 2 February, however 13 UNRWA schools serving more than 5,000 children in the northern West Bank were forced to remain closed because of the ongoing violence.
- Between 27 January and 2 February, settler violence and harassment directed at Palestinian communities was reported across the West Bank. On 2 February, Israeli settlers burnt down the mosque of the Arab Al Milihat Bedouin community northwest of Jericho.
- As of 30 January, Knesset legislation targeting UNRWA started to come into effect, including a no-contact policy between UNRWA and the Israeli authorities. Following the Israeli authorities' decision not to renew their work visas, UNRWA international staff were forced to leave East Jerusalem on 29 January.
- As part of the Palestinian detainees release associated with the Gaza ceasefire deal, 66 Palestinian detainees were released into the West bank on 30 January, and 32 on 1 February. On both occasions, Israeli Forces fired stun grenades, tear gas and live ammunition into the crowds of Palestinians waiting for the prisoner release in the vicinity of Ofer Prison in Beituniya, injuring at least seven Palestinians.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 4 February 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **47,540** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,618** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As of 13 January 2025, **665*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **205*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **744* persons** sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,346*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 19 January 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.3 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Over 242,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.

- As of 3 February, only three out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 125 mobile medical teams working in 54 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- As of 3 February, 1,068 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 12,131 health consultations on that day.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. On 3 February, UNRWA teams responded to 433 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- On 3 February, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 702 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- On 3 February, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 534 patients.
- On 3 February, 235 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started, UNRWA health teams have received over 400 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 27 January and 2 February 2025, 2,375 children (721 boys, 1,654 girls, including 126 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.
- Since the onset of the war and up to 2 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 283,899 PSS sessions and activities. Between 27 January and 2 February, a total of 8,894 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 2 February 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 206,496 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,164 children, including 1,606 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,621 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 153,686 displaced people.

Food security

- Since the start of the war, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. To date, at least 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has worked tirelessly to reach hundreds of thousands of people with WASH services. In the reporting period, UNRWA teams rehabilitated a water well in Jabalia that is now serving around 20,000 people in the area.
- Only over the last week of January, UNRWA WASH teams distributed 475 cubic metres of water in the north, and 9700 in the south, reaching around 180,000 people.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. In the reporting period, over 405 tons of solid waste were collected and transported to temporary dumping sites.
- Following the ceasefire, UNRWA teams distributed over 240 cleaning kits and 1,200 hygiene kits in the north.

Quote from Sam Rose, Director of UNRWA Affairs in Gaza:

“People in Gaza want safety for their family, they want to be able to go to sleep at night and not worry about what is going to happen to them, [...] to have a laugh, to look to a future that isn’t measured in ‘am I going to get a litre of water today? Am I going to get a bag of flour today?’.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 565,000
displaced people returning
to northern Gaza.



At least **744*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,346*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



273 UNRWA team members killed



205* UNRWA installations
damaged



665* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



To date, **388,000** families have received flour at least twice. Around **1.69 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels, including **around 1.2 million people** since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 3 Feb 2025:



Only 7 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
12,131 medical consultations were provided in **3** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **54** medical points inside and outside shelters.
125 mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

153,686 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #159 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 5-10 February 2025*

Day 488-494 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 13 February 2025



UNRWA teams providing sanitation services in northern Gaza, February 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Thousands of trucks – including over 1,750 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential humanitarian aid have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire entered into effect on 19 January (numbers above valid until 9 February).

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Since the start of the ceasefire, it is estimated that UNRWA teams have reached over 1.5 million people with critical food assistance.
- Since the ceasefire until 9 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 226,000 health consultations, care for more than 14,000 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 8,850 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for nearly 4,350 patients.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- On 7 February, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that, since the war started, “people in Gaza have undergone systematic dehumanization,” reiterating that the rights, lives, and futures of Palestinians matter and highlighting that human rights cannot be applied selectively.
- On 8 February, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) facilitated the fifth release of hostages and detainees as part of the Gaza ceasefire deal. OCHA [reported](#) that three hostages were transferred out of Gaza to Israel, and 183 Palestinian detainees were released from Israeli detention centres. Palestinian detainees included 111 people who were detained from the Gaza Strip after 7 October 2023 and [seven](#) detainees who were released to Egypt.
- On 9 February, as part of the first 42-day phase of the ceasefire agreement, Israeli Forces completed their withdrawal from the Netzarim corridor. The following day, they announced that the movement of people on foot via Salah Al Deen Road would be permitted and the movement of vehicles northward on the same road would continue to be subjected to inspection. They reiterated that residents are warned not to approach all areas where Israeli Forces are deployed, the Rafah Crossing area, the Philadelphi Corridor, the “buffer zone,” or the maritime area.
- The [Site Management Working Group \(SMWG\)](#), co-led by UNRWA, reported that, since the Israeli Forces withdrew from parts of the Netzarim corridor on 27 January until 6 February, more than 586,000 people were estimated to have crossed to the north, while over 56,000 were estimated to have moved southward.
- On 6 February, the Protection Cluster [reported](#) that, with 92 per cent of Gaza homes having been damaged or destroyed according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), the acute shelter crisis compounds the challenges Palestinians face in meeting basic needs, including food security. According to the Protection Cluster, women and children are disproportionately affected, with rising incidents of violence, deprivation, lack of privacy, and exploitation in the absence of secure shelter.

- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 1,750 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire until 9 February, enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response.
- The UN is mobilising on average 600 trucks a day and distributing aid to people in urgent need. This is presenting operational challenges, including due to reduced warehousing capacity and destroyed infrastructure – among them UNRWA facilities. Thanks to its footprint and extensive staff presence across the Gaza Strip, UNRWA is pivotal in this scale-up of aid distributions within Gaza. The UN will continue to advocate for an increase of commercial sector activity, to reduce the dependency of people on humanitarian handouts. As of 9 February, UNRWA had the equivalent of around 5,900 trucks of aid in different locations (outside of Gaza) ready to be delivered to the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver aid and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire up to 8 February, it is estimated that UNRWA teams have already reached more than 1.5 million people with food parcels and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza's population.
- UNRWA runs 120 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 120,000 living there. Since the ceasefire, UNRWA has opened 37 new Designated Emergency Shelters (DESS), including seven in Gaza City and 30 in North Gaza. Over 9,500 UNRWA tents have already entered the Gaza Strip, with thousands more in the pipeline.
- Since the ceasefire came into force, thousands of families across the five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarpaulins.
- In January, UNRWA teams reached 57,000 families (or over 377,000 people) with shelter supplies and non-food items, including tents. Of these, over 43,000 families (or over 314,000 people) were reached after the ceasefire started. This includes the distribution of tents to 1,132 families (or 5,592 displaced people).
- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. Since the start of the ceasefire until 9 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 226,000 health consultations, care for more than 14,000 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 8,850 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for nearly 4,350 patients.

- Since the ceasefire came into force and until 11 February, UNRWA has reopened one of its health centres in Gaza City and has established new medical points to expand people's access to health services throughout the Gaza Strip.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) have been either severely damaged or destroyed.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 11 February 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,219** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,665** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **273**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 9 February 2025, 876 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Camp on 21 January 2025 is now the single longest Israeli Forces operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the 2000s.
- The ongoing operation caused widespread forced displacement from four Palestine Refugee camps in the northern West Bank: Jenin, Tulkarm, Nur Shams and El Far'a. Jenin Camp is reportedly almost completely emptied of residents, with thousands displaced from Tulkarm, Nur Shams and El Far'a refugee camps. UNRWA services inside the affected camps are fully suspended; however, UNRWA is providing emergency assistance to displaced families outside the camps where the security situation permits.

- The Israeli Forces continue to deploy advanced weaponry and militarised tactics as part of the operation. Between 3 and 9 February, 17 Israeli Forces airstrikes were recorded, predominantly targeting Jenin Camp and the town of Tammun.
- On 4 February, two Israeli Forces personnel were reportedly killed and another eight injured when a Palestinian allegedly opened fire at them at a military post near Tayasir in the northern West Bank. The alleged assailant was shot and killed at the scene by Israeli Forces.
- As part of the Palestinian detainees release associated with the Gaza ceasefire deal, 45 Palestinian residents of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, were released from Israeli detention in Ofer Prison in Beituniya on 8 February.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 11 February 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,219** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,665** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As of 30 January 2025, **786*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **310*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **738*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,401*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 26 January 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.4 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Over 245,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 9 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 226,000 health consultations, care for more than 14,000 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 8,850 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for nearly 4,350 patients.
- As of 10 February, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 117 mobile medical teams working in 54 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 3 and 9 February, an average of 1,050 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 69,800 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 3 and 9 February, UNRWA teams responded to 3,366 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 3 and 9 February, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 4,303 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- Between 3 and 9 February, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 2,846 patients.
- Between 3 and 9 February, 1,322 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.

- Since the ceasefire started and until 4 February, UNRWA health teams have received over 400 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 3 and 9 February 2025, 3,627 children (1,244 boys, 2,383 girls, including 111 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.
- Since the onset of the war and up to 9 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 283,899 PSS sessions and activities. Between 3 and 9 February, a total of 10,907 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 9 February 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 207,344 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,162 children, including 1,604 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,728 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 153,742 displaced people.

Food security

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- Since the start of the war, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. To date, at least 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November 2024, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has worked tirelessly to reach hundreds of thousands of people with WASH services. UNRWA teams rehabilitated a water well in Jabalia that is now serving around 25,000 people in the area.
- Since the start of the ceasefire and until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 3,400 tons of solid waste. Following the ceasefire, UNRWA teams distributed over 240 cleaning kits and 1,200 hygiene kits in the north.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“Despite all the obstacles and the pressure UNRWA is under, our objective is to stay and deliver until we are prevented to do so.”

ENDs –

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000 displaced people returned to northern Gaza.



At least **738*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,401*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



273 UNRWA team members killed



310* UNRWA installations damaged



786* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



To date, **388,000** families have received flour at least twice. Around **1.69 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels, including around **1.5 million people** since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 3-9 Feb 2025



Only 8 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
69,800 medical consultations were provided in up to **4** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **54** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **124** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

153,742 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #160 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 12-18 February 2025*

Day 494-500 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 20 February 2025



A destroyed house in Nuseirat, Gaza Middle Areas, February 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the start of the ceasefire up to 16 February, it is estimated that UNRWA teams have already reached more than 1.9 million people with food parcels and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza's population. During the same reporting period, UNRWA health teams have provided over 297,000 health consultations.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- On 18 February, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that the Israeli Forces and personnel from the Jerusalem Municipality had forcefully entered the UNRWA Kalandia Training Centre and ordered its immediate evacuation. On the same day, Israeli police officers, accompanied by staff from the Israeli Ministry of Education went to three UNRWA schools ordering their closure. [UNRWA runs](#) six schools, two health centres and one vocational training centre in areas that fall with the Israeli-defined East Jerusalem municipal boundary in the West Bank.
- On 18 February, the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union [published](#) a report assessing damages, losses and needs in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank based on data between October 2023 and October 2024. According to the assessment's findings, reconstruction and recovery needs in Gaza are estimated to require around US\$ 53 billion.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- On 15 February, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) facilitated the sixth release of hostages and detainees as part of the Gaza ceasefire deal. OCHA [reported](#) that three hostages were transferred out of Gaza to Israel, and 369 Palestinian detainees were released from Israeli detention centres. Palestinian detainees included 333 people who were detained from the Gaza Strip after 7 October 2023 and [24](#) detainees who were released to Egypt.
- On the same day, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [addressed](#) the Munich Security Conference, highlighting that UNRWA teams continue to stay and deliver in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. He stated that, if UNRWA were to implode because of the Israeli legislation which entered into force at the end of January and the suspension of funding by key donors, this would "create a vacuum and potentially sow the seeds for more despair and extremism in the future."
- On 18 February, the World Bank, in partnership with the United Nations and the European Union, [published](#) a report assessing damages, losses and needs in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank based on data between October 2023 and October 2024. According to the assessment's findings, reconstruction and recovery needs in Gaza are estimated to require around US\$ 53 billion. Damages to physical structures alone are estimated at about US\$ 30 billion, with housing being the hardest hit sector accounting for 53 per cent of total damages, followed by commerce and industry at 20 per cent. The impact on lifeline infrastructure such as health, water and transport is estimated at over 15 per cent of the total damages. According to the report, economic losses from reduced

productivity, foregone revenues, and operating costs are estimated at US\$ 19 billion, with health, education and commerce being particularly impacted.

- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 1,900 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire until 18 February, enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response.
- The UN is mobilising on average 600 trucks a day and distributing aid to people in urgent need. This is presenting operational challenges, including due to reduced warehousing capacity and destroyed infrastructure – among them UNRWA facilities. Thanks to its footprint and extensive staff presence across the Gaza Strip, UNRWA is pivotal in this scale-up of aid distributions within Gaza. The UN will continue to advocate for an increase of commercial sector activity, to reduce the dependency of people on humanitarian handouts. As of 18 February, UNRWA had the equivalent of around 5,700 trucks of aid in different locations (outside of Gaza) ready to be delivered to the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver aid and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire up to 16 February, it is estimated that UNRWA teams have already reached more than 1.9 million people with food parcels and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza's population. UNRWA and WFP work together to meet the caloric needs of the population.
- UNRWA runs 120 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 120,000 displaced people residing there. Over 18,300 UNRWA tents and over 145,000 tarpaulins have already entered the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire came into effect.
- Since the ceasefire, thousands of families across the five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and at least 50,000 tarpaulins. On 17 February alone, UNRWA teams have distributed nearly 5,000 tents to displaced families across the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. Since the start of the ceasefire until 16 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 297,000 health consultations (or nearly 15,000 per working day), care for around 19,000 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching nearly 12,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 5,500 patients.
- Since the ceasefire until 18 February, UNRWA has reopened three of its health centres that had been forced to close due to the war and has established new medical points to expand people's access to health services throughout the Gaza Strip. As of 16 February,

five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in the Gaza Strip. Health services are also provided through 124 mobile medical teams working in 54 medical points.

- On 13 February, the World Health Organization (WHO) [reported](#) that hundreds of children in Gaza need to be evacuated to receive lifesaving cancer treatment, adding that “of the 405 children with cancer referred to pediatric facilities outside Gaza after the war erupted in October 2023, only 10 were approved with a companion. In some cases, children died before receiving approval.”
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) have been either severely damaged or destroyed.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 18 February 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,291** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,722** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **274**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 17 February 2025, 883 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 498 Palestinians were killed in 2024.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Camp on 21 January 2025 is now the single longest Israeli Forces operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the 2000s. Tens of thousands of refugee camp residents remain displaced, primarily from the Jenin , Nur Shams and Tulkarm refugees camps , where conditions are near-uninhabitable following weeks of sustained violence and destruction.

- Following the withdrawal of Israeli Forces from El F'ara Camp, most families displaced from there were able to return, and UNRWA services resumed in full.
- Early on 12 February, without UNRWA's authorization, the Israeli Forces forcibly [entered](#) the Agency's Arroub Camp Health Centre, in the southern West Bank, and used it as a temporary detention site during a search and arrest operation. Dozens of Palestinian residents from the camp were detained and interrogated within the UNRWA health centre by the Israeli Forces.
- An increase in Israeli settlers' violence was witnessed from 14 to 16 February reported in several locations, including Masafer Yatta, Wadi Qana, Wadi Al Faw, and Araba. In one incident in Al Maniya on 14 February, armed Israeli settlers physically assaulted Palestinian villagers, throwing stones and setting fire to their property. Some 16 Palestinians were reported injured.
- On 16 February, the Israeli Forces carried out a search operation in the Old City of Nablus, during which anti-tank grenades were deployed against a Palestinian house. Twelve Palestinians, including one child, were injured during the operation.
- As part of the latest phase of the Palestinian detainee releases associated with the Gaza ceasefire deal, 12 Palestinian detainees were released from Israeli detention into the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- On 18 February, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that the Israeli Forces and personnel from the Jerusalem Municipality had forcefully entered the UNRWA Kalandia Training Centre and ordered its immediate evacuation. On the same day, Israeli police officers, accompanied by staff from the Ministry of Education went to UNRWA schools ordering their closure. The UNRWA Commissioner-General stated that these incidents "have impacted 250 children in three UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem, more than 350 trainees in the Kalandia Training Centre, a large United Nations compound," adding that "this is a violation of the basic right to education as well as of United Nations privileges and immunities."

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 18 February 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,291** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,722** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As of 30 January 2025, **786*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **310*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **738*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,401*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

** Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 16 February 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.6 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to immunize children. Over 252,000 routine vaccines have been administered to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 16 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 297,000 health consultations, care for around 19,000 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching nearly 12,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 5,500 patients.
- As of 16 February, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 124 mobile medical teams working in 54 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 10 and 16 February, an average of 1,062 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 70,880 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 10 and 16 February, UNRWA teams responded to 3,346 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 10 and 16 February, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 4,875 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- Between 10 and 16 February, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics, reaching 2,974 patients.
- Between 10 and 16 February, 1,204 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 10 and 16 February 2025, 5,914 children (4,037 boys, 1,877 girls, including 128 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- Building on the success of onsite learning initiative in the Temporary Learning Shelters, on 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme to further mitigate learning loss among displaced children. This enables UNRWA to use a blended approach that combines online with onsite learning, helping Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip to have access to basic literacy and numeracy despite the crisis. To date, 251,691 children (128,686 boys, 123,005 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by 7,665 teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults. Since the onset of the war and up to 16 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 285,725 PSS sessions and activities. Between 10 and 16 February, a total of 7,625 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 February 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 208,420 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,162 children, including 1,604 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,835 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,050 displaced people.

Food security

- Since the start of the war and until the start of the ceasefire, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching over 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites by providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Between August and mid-November 2024, UNRWA accounted for around 44 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene activities reported in the Gaza Strip, including access to water (56 per cent), access to sanitation and solid waste management (42 per cent), and flood mitigation and prevention (66 per cent).
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has worked tirelessly to reach hundreds of thousands of people with WASH services.
- UNRWA teams rehabilitated a water well in Khan Younis that has the capacity to provide 70 cubic litres of water per hour and is now serving around 14,000 people in the area.
- Between 10 and 16 February, UNRWA teams provided over 35,000 cubic litres of water to displaced people in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. Between 10 and 16 February, over 2,500 tons of solid waste were collected by UNRWA sanitation teams.
- During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams distributed around 80,000 soaps and over 3,000 cleaning items.
- Since the start of the ceasefire and until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 5,700 tons of solid waste.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“If UNRWA collapses, what is the alternative? Our operating environment is becoming more and more difficult, but Knesset bills do not prevent the agency from providing critical services in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000
displaced people returned
to northern Gaza.



At least **738*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,401*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



274 UNRWA team members killed



310* UNRWA installations
damaged



786* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Over **1.1 million** people have received flour and around
1.9 million people have received UNRWA food parcels
since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 10-16 Feb 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 16 Feb
70,880 medical consultations were provided in up to **6** UNRWA
health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **54** medical
points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **124** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,050 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #161 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 19-25 February 2025*

Day 501-507 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 27 February 2025



UNRWA teams distribute essential blankets and other shelter supplies in an UNRWA shelter in Deir al-Balah, Gaza Middle Areas, February 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the start of the ceasefire up to 23 February, UNRWA has delivered critical food assistance to an estimated 2 million people across the Gaza Strip. During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams have provided over 364,000 health consultations and reached more than half a million people with shelter and non-food items.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Six newborns [reportedly died](#) from the extremely cold weather on 24 and 25 February in the Gaza Strip. The heavy drop in temperatures and lack of appropriate housing, families in Gaza are in dire and urgent need of shelter items.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners started on 22 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip aiming to vaccinate over 591,000 children under ten years of age. With over 1,700 team members, UNRWA constituted around one third of the overall polio response.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin camp and other areas of northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is now in its fifth consecutive week, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the early 2000s.
- On 23 February, the Israeli Minister of Defense released a statement that he had instructed Israeli Forces to remain in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm refugee camps for the coming year, and that residents would not be permitted to return. On the same day, the Israeli Forces deployed tanks in the West Bank for the first time since the second intifada.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- As part of the Gaza ceasefire deal, on 20 and 21 February, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) facilitated the return by Palestinian armed groups of the remains of four Israeli hostages including an elderly man, a woman and her two children. As reported by [OCHA](#), initially an unidentified body was sent instead of the dead Israeli mother, whose actual remains were then returned separately. On 22 February, the ICRC facilitated the release of six Israeli hostages. The release of 620 Palestinian detainees scheduled for the same day was postponed by the Israeli authorities, reportedly until Palestinian armed groups cease to carry out release ceremonies.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners started on 22 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip aiming to vaccinate over 591,000 children under ten years of age. Between 22 and 25 February, over 586,000 children were vaccinated, reaching 99 per cent of the intended population. With over 1,700 UNRWA team members in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA reached over 207,000 children with the vaccine and constituted around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.
- Six newborns [reportedly died](#) from cold on 24 and 25 February in the Gaza Strip. Amid cold weather and lack of appropriate housing, families in Gaza are in dire and urgent need of shelter items.

- On 25 February, in her [address](#) to the Security Council, the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process a.i. and Senior Humanitarian and Reconstruction Coordinator for Gaza Sigrid Kaag stated that “Death, destruction, and multiple displacement has been inflicted upon the Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip” and added that “While the first phase of the ceasefire has provided a surge of much-needed relief, far more remains to be done to address over 15 months of deprivation of basic human necessities and above all a loss of human dignity.”
- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 2,100 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire until 23 February, enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response.
- The UN is mobilising on average 600 trucks a day and distributing aid to people in urgent need. This presents operational challenges, including due to reduced warehousing capacity and destroyed infrastructure – among them UNRWA facilities. Thanks to its footprint and extensive staff presence across the Gaza Strip, UNRWA is pivotal in this scale-up of aid distributions within Gaza. The UN will continue to advocate for an increase of commercial sector activity, to reduce the dependency of people on humanitarian handouts. As of 23 February, UNRWA had the equivalent of over 5,400 trucks of aid in different locations (outside of Gaza) ready to be delivered to the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground to deliver aid and provide services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire up to 23 February, UNRWA teams have delivered critical food assistance to around 2 million people and have enough in the pipeline to reach the rest of Gaza’s population. UNRWA and WFP work together to meet the caloric needs of the population.
- UNRWA runs 120 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 120,000 displaced people residing there.
- Since the ceasefire, more than half a million people across the five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarpaulins for rain protection. As of 15 February, over 61,500 families (or nearly 489,000 people) had received bedding kits and over 312,000 people were reached with tarpaulins. As of 24 February, over 12,800 families (or around 64,000 people) had been reached by UNRWA teams with tents since the ceasefire started.
- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. Since the start of the ceasefire until 23 February 2025,

UNRWA health teams have provided over 364,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 24,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 15,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 6,500 patients.

- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) have been either severely damaged or destroyed.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 25 February 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,348** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,761** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **275**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 21 February 2025, 887 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 81 Palestinians, including 17 children, were killed in 2025.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Camp on 21 January 2025 has now exceeded one month in duration, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the 2000s. The death toll associated with the operation now stands at 51 Palestinians, among them seven children. Among these was a Palestinian girl shot and killed by the Israeli Forces in Jenin on 21 February. On the same day, both the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Israeli Minister of Defense Israel Katz entered Tulkarm Camp with Israeli Forces personnel.
- On 23 February, the Israeli Minister of Defense released a statement that he had instructed Israeli Forces to remain in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm refugee camps for the coming year, and that residents would not be permitted to return. On the same day,

the Israeli Forces deployed tanks in the West Bank for the first time since the second intifada.

- On 18 February, Israeli officials from the Jerusalem Municipality and the Israeli Ministry of Education approached four UNRWA educational facilities in East Jerusalem. Israeli Forces entered the Kalandia Training Centre without the Agency's authorization, located immediately adjacent to Qalandiya Camp, accompanied by Jerusalem Municipality officials. The officials ordered the immediate evacuation of this UN premises; however, left afterwards without it taking place. At around the same time as the unauthorized entry, sound bombs and tear gas were fired by the Israeli Forces in the vicinity of the main street of Qalandiya Camp. On the same day, Israeli Ministry of Education officials accompanied by Israeli police went to three UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem – in Wadi al Joz, Silwan, and Sur Baer. They were denied entry by UNRWA staff, based on UN privileges and immunities.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 25 February 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,348** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,761** have been reported injured.

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 16 February 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.6 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to vaccinate children. Over 252,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners started on 22 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip aiming to vaccinate over 591,000 children under 10 years of age. Between 22 and 25 February, over 586,000

children were vaccinated, reaching 99 per cent of the intended population. With over 1,700 personnel organised in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA reached over 207,000 children with the vaccine and constituted around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.

- Since the start of the ceasefire until 23 February 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 364,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 24,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 15,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 6,500 patients.
- As of 23 February, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and five additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 115 mobile medical teams working in 50 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 17 and 23 February, an average of 1,080 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 68,925 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 16 and 23 February, UNRWA teams responded to 3,634 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 17 and 23 February, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 5,140 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 3,247 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,039 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started and until 24 February, UNRWA health teams have received nearly 550 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On

1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of “Back to Learning” with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 86 Temporary Learning Spaces in 40 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 18,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA’s “Back to Learning” programme so far. Between 17 and 23 February 2025, 6,604 children (1,878 boys, 4,726 girls, including 112 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- Building on the onsite learning initiative in the Temporary Learning Shelters, on 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme to further mitigate learning loss among displaced children. This enables UNRWA to use a blended approach that combines online with onsite learning, helping Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip to have access to basic literacy and numeracy despite the crisis. To date, 259,409 children (133,051 boys, 126,358 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. With the support of 240 school counsellors and more than 300 assistant counsellors UNRWA has provided children, youth, and adults in Gaza with psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordinance Risk Education and protection cash assistance. Since the onset of the war and up to 23 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 286,623 PSS sessions and activities. Between 17 and 23 February, a total of 8,128 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 23 February 2025, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 208,533 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,162 children, including 1,604 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,858 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,050 displaced people.

Food security

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, “Back to Learning” will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- Since the start of the war and until the start of the ceasefire, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.69 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA teams rehabilitated another water well in Jabalia (north) that has the capacity to provide 80 cubic metres of water per hour and is now serving up to 20,000 people in the area.
- Between 17 and 23 February, UNRWA teams with the support of the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility have provided 5,500 cubic metres of water per day to displaced people in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. Between 17 and 23 February, over 300 tons of solid waste per day were collected by UNRWA sanitation teams.
- During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams distributed around 3,000 soaps and 2,000 jerrycans.
- Since the start of the ceasefire and until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 5,700 tons of solid waste.

Quote from Roland Friedrich, Director of UNRWA affairs in the West Bank:

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

“We are committed to continue delivering our services as effectively as possible, as long as possible and wherever possible, because we have an obligation.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000 displaced people returned to northern Gaza.



Around **120,000** people are registered sheltering in **120 UNRWA installations** across the Gaza Strip

UNRWA fatalities



275 UNRWA team members **killed**

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Over **1.28 million** people have received flour and around **2 million** people have received UNRWA food parcels since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 17-23 Feb 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 23 Feb
68,925 medical consultations were provided in **4** UNRWA health centres, **5** temporary health centres and **52** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **126** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,050 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #162 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 26 February-4 March 2025*

Day 508-514 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 9 March 2025



UNRWA team member provides health services to children in the Gaza Strip, March 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip. During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams have provided over 412,000 health consultations and reached more than half a million people with shelter and non-food items.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a halt to humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, including fuel. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#) that “Humanitarian aid must continue to flow at scale similar to what we’ve seen over the past six weeks when the ceasefire began,” explaining that “The vast majority of the people in Gaza rely on aid for their sheer survival.”
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin camp and other areas of northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces’ operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the early 2000s and causing the largest population displacement since the 1967 war. UNRWA estimates that at least 40,000 people were forced to flee, the vast majority of them are from Palestine refugee camps.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- As part of the Gaza ceasefire deal, on 26 February, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) facilitated the return of the remains of four deceased Israeli hostages by Palestinian armed groups. As reported by [OCHA](#), on 26 and 27 February the Israeli authorities released 642 Palestinian detainees, including 491 who were reportedly detained from the Gaza Strip after 7 October, among them 44 children, and 151 others.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a halt to humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, including fuel. Tom Fletcher, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, [described](#) the decision as “alarming”, adding that, “International humanitarian law is clear: We must be allowed access to deliver vital lifesaving aid.” UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#) that, “Humanitarian aid must continue to flow at scale similar to what we’ve seen over the past six weeks when the ceasefire began,” explaining that “The vast majority of the people in Gaza rely on aid for their sheer survival.”
- [OCHA](#) reports that, according to the Nutrition Cluster, since the ceasefire started more than 3,000 children and 1,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women have been diagnosed with acute malnutrition in the Gaza Strip and referred for treatment. However, February data collected by the Nutrition Cluster showed a slight improvement in the number of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women consuming the minimum required food groups.

- Thousands of humanitarian trucks – including over 2,300 UNRWA trucks – carrying essential food supplies, shelter items, and medicines have crossed into the Gaza Strip since the start of the ceasefire until 1 March, enabling a significant expansion of the humanitarian response. The closure of all crossing points on 2 March brought the influx of assistance to a halt for all humanitarian partners.
- UNRWA teams are on the ground delivering aid and providing services to a population overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA teams have delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA runs 116 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 148,000 displaced people residing in them.
- Since the ceasefire, more than half a million people across all five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarpaulins for rain protection. As of 28 February, over 100,000 families (or more than a quarter of Gaza's population) had received bedding items through UNRWA and over 60,000 families (or around 400,000 people) were reached with tarpaulins. As of 2 March, over 14,400 families (or around 72,000 people) had been reached by UNRWA teams with tents since the ceasefire started.
- UNRWA teams continue to provide psychosocial support services and primary health consultations wherever possible. Since the start of the ceasefire until 2 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 412,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 28,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 17,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 7,300 patients.
- Since the war started, UNRWA established 52 women's committees in shelters to provide a gender-sensitive emergency response. These committees remain active even after the ceasefire. In 2024 alone, UNRWA teams distributed over half a million dignity kits aimed at reducing the risk of exploitation for women and girls lacking basic menstrual hygiene supplies. In addition, more than 2,200 women participated in the UNRWA Job Creation Programme (JCP), gaining access to employment opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to exploitation and Gender-Based Violence (GBV).
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) have been either severely damaged or destroyed.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 2 March 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,405** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,835** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **275**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 3 March 2025, 894 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 88 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed only since the year began .
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Palestine refugee camp on 21 January 2025 continues, with operations in Nur Shams, Tulkarm, and Jenin camps. Israeli statements have suggested that the operation will continue for the foreseeable future, including preventing residents from returning to the camps. Coercive conditions, threats of demolition, and evacuation orders drove further displacement from these already near-empty camps. The Israeli Forces continued to deploy militarised tactics and advanced weaponry, including the use of tanks. On 1 March, the anticipated demolition of homes in Nur Shams camp took place, with Israeli Forces bulldozers demolishing 11 houses that had received military demolition orders the previous week.
- One Palestinian was killed during an Israeli Forces' search operation in Nablus on 25 February, and one Palestinian was killed in an exchange of fire between Israeli Forces and Palestinians in Balata Palestine refugee camp on 27 February.
- On 27 February, a Palestinian from Silat al Harithiya (northern West Bank) allegedly rammed a group of Israelis at an intersection on Road 65 in northern Israel, injuring ten people. He was shot and killed by Israeli police after attempting to flee the scene.
- The Holy Month of Ramadan started on 1 March with some tensions occurring at Al Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem's Old City; this included the Israeli Forces entry to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound on 1 March after evening prayers, and several worshipers summoned by the Israeli Forces for interrogation on 2 March.

- The Israeli Forces on 2 and 3 March accompanied Israeli settlers to visit Joseph's Tomb on the outskirts of Nablus, while undertaking search operations and restricting Palestinian movement in the vicinity of the site.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 4 March 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,405** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,835** have been reported injured.

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 2 March 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.7 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 257,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organised in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 2 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 412,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 28,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 17,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 7,300 patients.
- As of 3 March, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and five additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 114 mobile medical teams working in 46 medical

points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 24 February and 2 March, an average of 1,026 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 68,038 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 24 February and 2 March, UNRWA teams responded to 2,793 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 24 February and 2 March, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 5,288 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 3,240 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,115 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started and until 24 February, UNRWA health teams have received nearly 550 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 260 Temporary Learning Spaces in 44 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 35,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 24 February and 1 March 2025, 34,838 children (16,027 boys, 18,811 girls, including 287 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- Building on the onsite learning initiative in the Temporary Learning Shelters, on 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme to further mitigate learning loss among displaced children. This enables UNRWA to use a blended approach that combines online with onsite learning, helping Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip to have access to basic literacy and numeracy despite the crisis. To date, 259,409 children (133,051 boys, 126,358 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. With the support of 240 school counsellors and more than 300 assistant counsellors, UNRWA has provided children, youth, and adults in Gaza with psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and protection cash assistance. Since the onset of the war and up to 23 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 287,507 PSS sessions and activities. Between 24 February and 1 March, a total of 8,497 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 2 March 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 209,348 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,162 children, including 1,604 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,906 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,308 displaced people.

Food security

- Since the start of the war and until the start of the ceasefire, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA teams rehabilitated another water well in Jabalia (north) that has the capacity to provide 80 cubic metres of water per hour and is now serving up to 20,000 people in the area.
- Between 17 and 23 February, UNRWA teams, with the support of the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility, have provided 5,500 cubic metres of water per day to displaced people in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. Between 17 and 23 February, over 300 tons of solid waste per day were collected by UNRWA sanitation teams.
- During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams distributed around 3,000 soaps and 2,000 jerrycans.
- Since the start of the ceasefire and until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 5,700 tons of solid waste.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“The decision of Israel to stop aid into Gaza threatens the lives of civilians exhausted by 16 months of brutal war. Humanitarian aid must continue to flow at scale similar to what we’ve seen over the past six weeks when the ceasefire began. This brought respite and relief to people in need.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000
displaced people returned
to northern Gaza.



Around **148,000 people** are
registered sheltering in **116**
UNRWA installations across
the Gaza Strip

UNRWA fatalities



275 UNRWA team members killed

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received
UNRWA food assistance since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 24 Feb-2 Mar 2025



Only 10 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 3 Mar
68,038 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health
centres, **5** temporary health centres and **46** medical points inside
and outside shelters.

Up to **114** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,308 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #163 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 5-11 March 2025*

Day 515-521 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 15 March 2025



Children accessing basic education in one of UNRWA Temporary Learning Spaces in the Gaza Strip, March 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a halt to humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – either humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since then. Despite the border closure and existing challenges, UNRWA continues to provide critical aid and services to a population communities overwhelmed

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources.

- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip. During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams have provided over 507,000 health consultations and reached more than half a million people with shelter and non-food items.
- Over the past two weeks, UNRWA teams have been able to recover access to more than 130 additional Temporary Learning Spaces in schools and shelters in Gaza City, Gaza middle area and southern Gaza, reaching over 44,000 children with basic education in the past week alone.
- According to [OCHA](#), on 9 March, the Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Eli Cohen [announced](#) an order to cut off electricity to Gaza with immediate effect, impacting the operations of the South Gaza Desalination Plant supported by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF [warned](#) that water shortages in the Gaza Strip have reached critical levels, with only one in 10 people currently able to access safe drinking water.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin camp and other areas of northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces' operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the early 2000s and causing the largest population displacement since the 1967 war. UNRWA and partners continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support (PSS) to families displaced within the northern West Bank.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a halt to humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since then. The Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Muhannad Hadi, [stated](#): "The entry of lifesaving aid must resume immediately. Any further delays will further reverse any progress we have managed to achieve during the ceasefire."
- Despite the border closure and existing challenges, UNRWA teams are on the ground delivering aid and providing services to communities overwhelmed by 15 months of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA teams have delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA runs 116 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 148,000 displaced people residing in them.

- Since the ceasefire, more than half a million people across all five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarpaulins for rain protection. As of 9 March, over 100,000 families (or more than an estimated 600,000 people) had received bedding items through UNRWA, around 63,000 families (or around 416,000 people) had been reached with tarpaulins, and more than 31,000 winter clothing kits had been distributed to vulnerable adults. Over 14,400 families (or around 72,000 people) have been reached by UNRWA teams with tents since the ceasefire started.
- UNRWA teams continue to provide PSS services and primary health consultations wherever possible. Since the start of the ceasefire until 9 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 507,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 34,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 21,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 8,800 patients.
- Over the past two weeks, UNRWA teams have been able to recover access to more than 130 additional Temporary Learning Spaces in schools and shelters in Gaza City, Gaza middle area and southern Gaza, reaching over 44,000 children with basic education in the past week alone.
- [OCHA](#) reports that, on 9 March, the Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Eli Cohen [announced](#) an order to cut off electricity to Gaza with immediate effect. This decision only impacts the operation of the South Gaza Desalination Plant supported by UNICEF, which has been able to supply up to 18,000 cubic metres of drinking water per day since November 2024. Without electricity, the quantity of drinking water provided by this plant daily will go down to 2,500 cubic metres. UNICEF [warned](#) that water shortages in the Gaza Strip have reached critical levels, with only one in 10 people currently able to access safe drinking water.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) have been either severely damaged or destroyed.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 11 March 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,503** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **111,927** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one

year of age, representing about 6 per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.

- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **275**.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 4 March 2025, 896 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 90 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed only since the year began.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in Jenin Palestine refugee camp on 21 January 2025 continues, with operations in Nur Shams, Tulkarm and Jenin camps. As of 9 March, more than 50 Palestinians had been killed in the operation, among them eight children, and more than 35,000 Palestinians remain displaced.
- Between 3 and 4 March, three Palestinians were killed in exchanges of fire between Israeli Forces and Palestinians in Jenin.
- On 6 March, the Israeli Forces started the demolition of more than 16 houses in the Al Manshiyeh neighbourhood of Nur Shams Palestine refugee camp, following demolitions of houses and other structures by the ISF. UNRWA [released a statement](#) in relation to the pattern of similar demolitions occurring across a number of Palestine refugee camps in the northern West Bank. To date in 2025, at least 354 structures have been demolished in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. This excludes much of the damage incurred as part of the Israeli Forces large-scale operation in the north, given limited access to affected camps. The demolition on 6 March comes less than a week after 11 houses were demolished in the same camp, 14 houses in the Tulkarm Camp in mid-February, and controlled detonations in Jenin Camp around a month ago that left the parts of the camp uninhabitable.
- UNRWA and partners continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and PSS services to families displaced within the northern West Bank.
- During a search operation in Nablus early on 7 March, the Israeli Forces entered several mosques in the city, reportedly setting fire to Al Nasr Mosque. They also detained three Palestinians.
- Heightened tensions in and around Al Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem Old City were reported amid tightened security for Ramadan. During the week at least four Palestinians were detained by the Israeli Forces from within the Al Aqsa compound.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 11 March 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,503** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **111,927** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As of 11 March 2025, **805*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **738*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,401*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 9 March 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.8 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 259,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organised in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.

- Since the start of the ceasefire until 9 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided over 507,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 34,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 21,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 8,800 patients.
- As of 9 March, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and five additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 119 mobile medical teams working in 46 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 3 and 9 March, an average of 1,045 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 73,658 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 3 and 9 March, UNRWA teams responded to 1,643 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 3 and 9 March, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 4,899 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 2,967 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,141 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started until 24 February, UNRWA health teams have received nearly 550 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in 397 Temporary Learning Spaces in 48 UNRWA

schools-turned-shelters², with the support of over 900 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. More than 50,000 children, over half of them girls, have benefited from UNRWA's "Back to Learning" programme so far. Between 3 and 9 March 2025, 44,839 children (19,561 boys, 25,278 girls, including 426 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- Building on the onsite learning initiative in the Temporary Learning Shelters, on 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme to further mitigate learning loss among displaced children. This enables UNRWA to use a blended approach that combines online with onsite learning, helping Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip to have access to basic literacy and numeracy despite the crisis. To date, 277,716 children (149,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. With the support of 240 school counsellors and more than 300 assistant counsellors, UNRWA has provided children, youth, and adults in Gaza with psychological first aid, individual and group counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and protection cash assistance. Since the onset of the war and up to 23 February 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 288,902 PSS sessions and activities. Between 3 and 9 March, a total of 12,674 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 9 March 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 209,445 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,590 children, including 1,720 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, cash assistance, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items through referrals. The team also supported 22,936 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,434 displaced people.

Food security

² Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- Since the start of the war and until the start of the ceasefire, over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In March so far, UNRWA teams have provided 35,500 cubic metres of water to displaced people in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities. In the north alone, UNRWA has provided over 4,000 cubic metres of water for over 25,000 people.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. In March so far, over 4,000 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams. In Rafah, UNRWA supported the cleaning of schools, health centres and streets in Al Shaborah and Khirbat Aladas.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 13,000 tons of solid waste.

Press remarks from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“The ceasefire agreement has shown that whenever there is a political will, humanitarian assistance can be unhindered and un-interrupted.”

ENDs –

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000
displaced people returned
to northern Gaza.



At least **738*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,401*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



275 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



805* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received
UNRWA food assistance since the ceasefire began.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 3-9 Mar 2025



Only 11 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 9 Mar
73,658 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health
centres, **5** temporary health centres and **46** medical points inside
and outside shelters.

Up to **119** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,434 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.

UNRWA SITUATION REPORT #164 ON THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE GAZA STRIP AND THE WEST BANK, INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM

Friday, March 21, 2025

[All information updated for 12-18 March 2025 \[1\]](#)

[Days 522-528 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip](#)



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 586,000
displaced people returned
to northern Gaza.



At least **738*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,401*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



281 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



805* incidents

*Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received UNRWA food assistance since the ceasefire began. Food supplies are now running low.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 10-16 Mar 2025



Only 11 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 15 Mar

71,536 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health centres, **5** temporary health centres and **44** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **115** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,582 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.

[Download UNRWA multimedia resources here](#)

Highlights

- On the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces resumed airstrikes and bombardments across the Gaza Strip, reportedly killing over 400 people. These strikes come two weeks after Israeli authorities initiated a total siege of the Gaza Strip, blocking all humanitarian aid and supplies from entering since 2 March and not providing any humanitarian assistance to the population in need.
- Since the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA has delivered food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip. During the same reporting period, UNRWA teams have provided nearly 579,000 health consultations and reached more than half a million people with shelter and non-food items like tents, tarpaulins, blankets, clothes, and hygiene kits. [OCHA](#) reports that over one million people risk being left without food parcels in March if supplies are not urgently allowed into Gaza.
- The Israeli Forces' large-scale operation that started in Jenin camp and other areas of northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces' operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the early 2000s and causing the largest population displacement since the 1967 war. UNRWA and partners continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support (PSS) to families displaced within the northern West Bank.

Key points

The Gaza Strip

- On the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces conducted airstrikes and bombardments across the Gaza Strip. As a result, around 500 people were [reportedly killed](#), including more than 170 children. On 18 March, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#) “Awful scenes of civilians killed among them children following waves of heavy bombardment from Israeli Forces overnight. Fueling “hell on earth” by resuming the war will only bring more despair and suffering. A return to the ceasefire is a must.”
- On 18 March, the Israeli authorities issued new evacuation orders for multiple areas in the Gaza Strip. [OCHA](#) reported that 19 neighbourhoods were directly affected, including 13 in North Gaza and six in eastern Khan Younis, affecting an estimated 30,000 and 35,000 people, respectively.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a halt to humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since then. This is longer than in the beginning of the war when the Israeli authorities laid a siege that lasted from 7-21 October 2023. Critical supplies, including food and medical equipment, are running low and are urgently needed to respond to the already dire humanitarian situation.
- On 16 March, UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Director Edouard Beigbeder [stated](#): “Without aid entering the Gaza Strip, roughly 1 million children are living without the very basics they need to survive – yet again,” adding that “approximately 4,000 newborns are currently unable to access essential lifesaving care due to the major impact on medical facilities in the Gaza Strip.”
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues to delivering aid and providing services to communities overwhelmed by nearly 1.5 years of constant bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since 19 January, UNRWA teams have delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA runs 116 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 148,000 displaced people residing in them.
- Since 19 January (when the ceasefire started), more than half a million people across all five Governorates have received non-food items, including blankets, mattresses, floor mats, clothes, kitchen items, and tarpaulins for rain protection. As of 9 March, over 100,000 families (or more than an estimated 600,000 people) had received bedding items through UNRWA, around 63,000 families (or around 416,000 people) had been reached with tarpaulins, and more than 31,000 winter clothing kits had been distributed to vulnerable adults. Over 14,400 families (or around 72,000 people) have been reached by UNRWA teams with tents since the ceasefire started.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 16 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided nearly 579,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 39,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 10,000 patients.
- In March, UNRWA has established around 180 additional Temporary Learning Spaces in schools and shelters in Khan Younis, the Middle Area, Gaza and North Gaza, [for a total of around 440 UNRWA Temporary Learning Spaces across the Gaza Strip](#). Around 50,000 children received basic learning in these spaces. Since the resumption of the bombardment, UNRWA has been forced to halt these learning activities.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to whatever is left of their homes. Most homes ([92 per cent](#) according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH)) have been either severely damaged or destroyed. Since the recent evacuation orders were issued, it is likely that more people will be forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 17 March 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,577** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **112,041** have been injured.
- [OCHA reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about six per cent of children killed whose full identification details have been documented, the MoH

further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, the MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.

- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **281**.



Displaced Palestinians break their fast amid the rubble in Nuseirat, middle areas, Gaza Strip, March 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 14 March 2025, 902 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 96 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, who were killed only since the year began.
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in the northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 continues, with demolition and destruction of homes, including reports of Israeli Forces ordering residents to vacate homes, and Israeli Forces setting fire to houses. Around 200 families were displaced from Tulkarm Camp by Israeli Forces.
- On 10 March, a Palestinian on a motorcycle was hit and killed by an Israeli Forces vehicle in Jenin, and on 11 March, four Palestinians were killed in Jenin by the Israeli Forces among them one elderly woman.
- UNRWA and partners continued the delivery of emergency assistance to the displaced people/families in the northern West Bank, including food kits and other in-kind assistance.
- Early on 11 March, Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in Azzun, east of Qalqiliya. They temporarily detained around 180 Palestinians, subjecting them to field interrogations before taking some into detention.
- Bulldozing and uprooting of olive trees by Israeli Forces occurred in the area between Salfit and Bruqin in the northern West Bank over four days between 12 and 16 March, allegedly linked to the expansion of an Israeli illegal outpost.



UNRWA teams provide primary health care services in the north of the West Bank, March 2025.

© 2025 UNRWA Photo

Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

- Between 7 October 2023 and 17 March 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **48,577** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **112,041** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

As of 11 March 2025, **805*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **738*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,401*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 9 March 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.8 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.

- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 259,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF, and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organised in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 16 March 2025, UNRWA health teams have provided nearly 579,000 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day), antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 39,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 10,000 patients.
- As of 15 March, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and five additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services are also provided through 115 mobile medical teams working in 44 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 10 and 16 March, an average of 1,024 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 71,536 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 10 and 16 March, UNRWA teams responded to 1,610 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 10 and 16 March, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 4,838 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 2,723 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,374 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Since the ceasefire started until 24 February, UNRWA health teams have received nearly 550 pallets of medical supplies including medicines, laboratory and dental supplies, and enough insulin syringes for over 17,000 people for eight months. Most of these supplies will cover UNRWA Health services for two months, and some up to eight months.

Psychosocial Support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. “Back to Learning” activities are taking place in 439 Temporary Learning Spaces in 51 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters, with the support of around 1,000 teachers and up to 600[2] school counsellors. Between 10 and 16 March 2025, 50,159 children (22,160 boys, 27,999 girls, including 683 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports. Since the resumption of the bombardment, UNRWA has been forced to halt these learning activities.
- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (149,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science. During the reporting period 29,876 children received learning materials and 56,209 children were provided with PSS kits.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 16 March 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 289,834 PSS sessions and activities. Between 10 and 16 March, a total of 20,891 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 March 2025, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 209,711 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,814 children, including 1,779 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 22,943 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received

assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,582 displaced people.

Food Security

- Since the start of the war and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include^[3] rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In March so far, UNRWA teams have provided 35,500 cubic metres of water to displaced people in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities. In the north alone, UNRWA has provided over 4,000 cubic metres of water for over 25,000 people.
- UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service wherever possible. In March so far, over 4,000 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams. In Rafah, UNRWA supported the cleaning of schools, health centres and streets in Al Shaborah and Khirbat Aladas.
- Since the start of the ceasefire until 4 February, UNRWA has reached nearly 475,000 people with clean water. Over the same period, UNRWA has collected over 13,000 tons of solid waste.

Quote from Sam Rose, Acting Director of UNRWA Affairs in Gaza:

“We had a respite for eight weeks [...] but all that has been shattered again. [...] But it isn’t too late to stop this slide into war: we can pull back from the brink as we have done before.”

Your donations can help provide emergency humanitarian assistance.

Donate today

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Email:

media@unrwa.org

[1] Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

[2] Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

[3] The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.



Displaced Palestinians break their fast amid the rubble in Nuseirat, middle areas, Gaza Strip, March 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra



UNRWA Situation Report #165 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 19-25 March 2025*

Day 529-535 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 28 March
2025



A displaced family living in a tent in northern Gaza prepares food as the siege blocking the entry of food continues, The Gaza Strip, March 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March, intense military activities and hostilities [have continued](#), killing and injuring hundreds of people

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

and further damaging and destroying what remains of civilian infrastructure, including hospitals.

- Over 180 children were reported killed on 18 March, marking “one of the largest single-day child death toll in the last year” according to [UNICEF](#).
- On 19 March, two [UN guesthouses were hit](#) by an explosion in Deir al-Balah (Gaza middle areas), killing one UNOPS team member and injuring six more UN staff, some of whom sustained life-altering injuries.
- On 24 March, the [UN Secretary-General](#) “has taken the difficult decision to reduce the Organisation’s footprint in Gaza”. However, the UN is not leaving the Gaza Strip and “remains committed to continuing to provide aid that civilians depend on for their survival and protection.”
- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip since March 2, when the Israeli authorities imposed a siege. This siege has now lasted over three weeks, surpassing the duration of the total siege first imposed in October 2023 when the war started. As a result, critical humanitarian supplies, including food and medical aid, are rapidly depleting.
- In the West Bank, the Israeli Forces’ large-scale operation that started in Jenin camp and other areas in the north on 21 January 2025 is ongoing, making it by far the single longest Israeli Forces’ operation in the West Bank since the second intifada in the early 2000s and causing the largest population displacement since the 1967 war. UNRWA and partners continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support (PSS) to families displaced within the northern West Bank, in addition to adapted services such as mobile health clinics and online learning.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- On the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces conducted airstrikes and bombardments across the Gaza Strip. Intense military activities and hostilities have continued since then, killing and injuring hundreds of people and damaging and destroying civilian infrastructure, including hospitals. Over 180 children were reported killed on 18 March, marking “one of the largest single-day child death toll in the last year” according to [UNICEF](#).
- As reported by [OCHA](#), on 20 March the Israeli Forces re-deployed along the Netzarim Corridor and announced that movement between north and south was only allowed via Al Rashid Road along the coast.

- On 19 March, two [UN guesthouses were hit](#) by an explosion in Deir al-Balah (Gaza middle areas), [which killed](#) a UNOPS staff member. [OCHA](#) reported that the strikes, “according to information currently available were caused by an Israeli tank, left six others with severe injuries, some of them life-altering”. Three of the injured UN team members worked in support of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). A [statement](#) from the Spokesperson of the UN Secretary-General highlighted that “the locations of all UN premises are known to the parties to the conflict, who are bound by international law to protect them and maintain their absolute inviolability.”
- On 24 March, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General, stated that, following the devastating strikes carried out by the Israeli Forces on Gaza, “the Secretary-General has taken the difficult decision to reduce the Organization’s footprint in Gaza, even as humanitarian needs soar and our concern over the protection of civilians intensifies.” However, the UN is not leaving the Gaza Strip and “remains committed to continuing to provide aid that civilians depend on for their survival and protection.”
- Since the collapse of the ceasefire and until 24 March, the Israeli Forces have issued [six displacement orders](#) covering about 55 square kilometres, or 15 per cent of the Gaza Strip. These, along with severe bombardments and airstrikes, caused another wave of displacement which, according to the Site Management Cluster, [is estimated](#) to have impacted over 142,000 people between 18 and 23 March.
- The evacuation orders issued by the Israeli Forces between 20 and 24 March, estimated to have impacted around 30 UNRWA installations, include the following:
 - One on 20 March impacting Al Qarara and Bani Suheila. Two UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - One on 21 March impacting Jabalia. Two UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - One on 23 March impacted Tal As-Sultan. Eleven UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - Two evacuation orders were issued on 24 March: one impacting areas of Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahiya, where eight UNRWA installations are located, and another one impacting areas of Jabalia and Beit Lahiya, where eleven UNRWA installations are located.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced they will no longer allow humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since. This siege has now lasted longer than the initial siege at the start of the war, which lasted from October 7 to October 21, 2023. Critical supplies, including food and medical equipment, are severely depleted and urgently needed to address the already catastrophic humanitarian crisis.

- According to OCHA, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reported that “half of all pregnant women in the Gaza Strip face a high-risk pregnancy, malnutrition is high among pregnant and breastfeeding women, and at least one in five newborns in February were born with complications, including low birth weight.”
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues delivering aid and providing services to communities overwhelmed by nearly 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. Since 19 January, UNRWA teams delivered critical food assistance to the entire population of the Gaza Strip and continued to provide essential primary health care services.
- UNRWA runs 115 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 90,000 displaced people residing in them.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent evacuation orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 25 March 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **50,144** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **113,704** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **284**.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 49 aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 18 to 24 March 2025, 40 were denied , two impeded, and only seven facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 25 March 2025, 906 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 100 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, who were killed only since the year began (2025).
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in the northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing. Reports of evictions and forced displacement of Palestinians by the Israeli Forces continued. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that the ongoing operation has “caused systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure and homes, aiming to

permanently change the character of Palestinian cities and refugee camps at a scale unjustifiable by any purported military or law enforcement aims.”

- On 19 of March, the Israeli Forces reportedly issued demolition orders for Jenin Camp that included 66 new houses in addition to 29 buildings already demolished earlier during operation impacting the northern West Bank.
- UNRWA and humanitarian partners continued to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and PSS to families displaced within the northern West Bank in addition to some services including health through mobile clinics and education through online learning.
- On 19 March, two consecutive Israeli Forces operations took place in Camp No.1 in Nablus city. During the night an Israeli Forces undercover unit fired live ammunition at a Palestinian vehicle, killing one Palestinian whose body was withheld. Later in the same morning, the Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in the camp. Tens of families were forcibly displaced and UNRWA services in the camp were suspended. The Israeli Forces left the camp in the late evening.
- On 20 March, the Israeli Forces demolished an agricultural structure in the village of al-Walajah near Betlehem (home to Palestine Refugees), and delivered demolition orders for five residential structures and one structure hosting animals in the village.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 25 March 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **50,144** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **113,704** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there. Additionally, five evacuation orders were issued by the Israeli Forces, affecting areas housing UNRWA installations:
 - On 24 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly directly struck a tent hosting displaced persons in the yard of an UNRWA school in Nuseirat resulting in the killing of four displaced people according to reports. Three UNRWA personnel reportedly sustained moderate injuries due to shrapnel.

- On 23 March, an UNRWA personnel was reportedly seriously injured near Rafah Logistics Base due to Israeli Forces shooting and was transferred to a hospital in Rafah.
- On 23 March, a Job Creation Programme (JCP) worker was reportedly injured inside Rafah Logistics Base due to Israeli Forces shooting and was later evacuated to a hospital in Khan Younis.
- On 23 March, an UNRWA distribution centre northeast of Gaza City reportedly sustained minor damage due to an Israeli Forces airstrike.
- On 22 March, an UNRWA distribution centre in Nuseirat reportedly sustained minor damage due to nearby Israeli Forces shelling. No injuries were reported.
- On 21 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly impacted Jabalia Camp, 20 metres from two UNRWA schools, causing minor damage to those premises.
- On 21 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike in Al Naser Area, northwest Gaza City, reportedly impacted an UNRWA health centre in Rimal, causing minor damage.
- On 21 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly impacted the Al Tuffah area, east of Gaza City, causing minor damage to the western side of an UNRWA distribution centre. No injuries were reported.
- On 21 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly impacted Al Tuffah/Daraj area in proximity to an UNRWA school causing minor damage.
- On 20 March, an UNRWA health centre in Ma'an area, east of Khan Younis, reportedly sustained minor damage due to a nearby Israeli Forces airstrike. No injuries were reported.

As of 25 March 2025, **820*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **312*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **742*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,406*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 16 March 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 262,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA health teams have provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 40,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,400 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for around 10,500 patients.
- As of 25 March, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and four additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are also provided through 107 mobile medical teams working in 53 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 17 and 23 March, an average of 911 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 56,546 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 17 and 23 March, UNRWA teams responded to 3,345 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 17 and 23 March, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 3,538 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile

clinics reaching 1,830 patients and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,005 patients in health centres and medical points.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. “Back to Learning” activities are taking place in 439 Temporary Learning Spaces in 51 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters, with the support of around 1,000 teachers and up to 600² school counsellors. Between 17 and 23 March 2025, 28,273 children (12,493 boys, 15,780 girls, including 272 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports. Since the resumption of the bombardment, UNRWA has been forced to reduce these learning activities.
- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (149,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 16 March 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 289,834 PSS sessions and activities. Between 17 and 23 March, a total of 10,209 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 23 March 2025, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 210,223 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,694 children, including 1,773 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 22,943 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,582 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.

² Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In the second half of March, UNRWA teams provided around 30,000 cubic metres of water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 12 and 25 March, around 1,200 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams despite the shrinking quantities of fuel and movement restrictions.
- During the same reporting period, UNRWA WASH team cleaned over 170 manholes in emergency shelters and other UNRWA facilities, serving over 30,000 displaced people. Moreover, the team conducted over 40 cleaning campaigns in 40 emergency shelters serving around 25,000 displaced people.
- During the reporting period, UNRWA WASH operations were forced to halt in some emergency shelters due to the evacuation orders issued by the Israeli authorities.

Statement from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General (available from his X account and other UNRWA global platforms):

“The people of Gaza depend on imports via Israel for their survival. Every day that passes without the entry of aid means more children go to bed hungry, diseases spread and deprivation deepens. Every day without food inches Gaza closer to an acute hunger crisis.”

ENDs –

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 142,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced between 18-23 March.



At least **742*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,406*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



284 UNRWA team members killed



312* UNRWA installations damaged



820* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received UNRWA food assistance since the ceasefire began. Food supplies are now running extremely low.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 17-23 Mar 2025



Only 10 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 25 Mar

56,546 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **53** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **107** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,582 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #166 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 26 March-8 April 2025*

Day 536-549 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 10 April 2025



People including children in northern Gaza look for water amid appalling scarcity of their basic needs following the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities over a month ago, The Gaza Strip, April 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense military activities and hostilities have continued to escalate, resulting in hundreds of civilians killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- On 30 March, OCHA, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD) conducted a mission to retrieve the bodies of several humanitarian workers, including one UNRWA colleague, buried in a mass grave in Rafah.
- On 31 March, UNICEF [stated](#) that at least 322 children have been reportedly killed and 609 injured in the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire collapsed. According to the UN, over 1,000 children have been reported killed or injured in the first week after the ceasefire collapsed.
- On 7 April, UNRWA, OCHA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP and WHO published a [statement](#) denouncing “acts of war in Gaza that show an utter disregard for human life” and calling on the international community to act “firmly, urgently and decisively to ensure the basic principles of international humanitarian law are upheld.”
- On 8 April, the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres [stated](#) that “As aid has dried up, the floodgates of horror have re-opened. Gaza is a killing field – and civilians are in an endless death loop.”
- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for nearly six weeks now (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli Authorities imposed a siege. This is almost three times longer than the siege the Israeli Authorities imposed in October 2023 when the war started. As a result, critical humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly depleting.
- On 8 April, Israeli officials from the Jerusalem Municipality, accompanied by Israeli Security Forces, [forcibly entered](#) six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem and issued closure orders for the schools effective in 30 days.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, and for more than three weeks, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardment from the air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in hundreds of casualties, destruction of

civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to [OCHA](#), on 3 and 6 April, rockets were fired from Gaza towards Israel, most were reportedly intercepted. [Media](#) reported that rocket fire directed to Ashkelon on 6 April reportedly resulted in the injury of at least 12 Israelis.

- On 30 March, OCHA, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD) conducted a mission to retrieve the bodies of several humanitarian workers, including one UNRWA colleague, buried in a mass grave in Rafah. [OCHA](#) reported that “They were buried under the sand, alongside their wrecked emergency vehicles – five clearly marked ambulances, a fire truck and a UN car. The mass grave was marked with the emergency light of one of the crushed ambulances.” UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “Whether on the front line, or in their homes with their families, civilians must be protected at all time. Targeting or endangering emergency responders, journalists or humanitarian workers is a flagrant and severe disregard of international law,” adding that “in Gaza, these killings have become routine.”
- Based on an [assessment](#) published by the Education Cluster on 1 April and relying on satellite imagery collected on 25 January 2025, 403 schools (or around 71.5 per cent of school buildings in the Gaza Strip) have been directly hit. According to the assessment, nearly 88.5 per cent of school buildings in the Gaza Strip (499 out of 564) have been directly hit or damaged and are estimated to require either full reconstruction or major rehabilitation work. Nearly a third of these schools (or 162 in total) are UNRWA schools.
- On 2 April, the Israeli Forces hit two rooms on the first floor of an UNRWA destroyed Health Centre in Jabalia. The site was used as an UNRWA-managed shelter for 160 displaced families (or around 735 people) when it was hit. The UNRWA personnel managing the shelter did not receive any warning signals prior to the strike. Fifteen displaced people, including nine children, were reported killed in the strike. UNRWA Commissioner-General [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “The total disregard of UN staff, premises or operations is a profound defiance of international law” and called once again for “independent investigations to find out the circumstances of each of these attacks and the serious violations.”
- On 4 April, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [warned](#) about “the breakdown of public order in Gaza, with recent allegations of killings and unnecessary or disproportionate use of force in crowd control by local police.” According to OHCHR, the attacks conducted on the Gaza Strip by the Israeli Forces have “served to dismantle and destroy Gaza’s governance and law enforcement structures” and contributed to a deterioration of public order that “threatens the safety of Palestinians and their access to basic services and life-saving humanitarian aid.”
- On 7 April, UNRWA, OCHA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP and WHO published a [statement](#) denouncing “acts of war in Gaza that show an utter disregard for human life” and calling

on the international community to act “firmly, urgently and decisively to ensure the basic principles of international humanitarian law are upheld.” In the statement, senior UN officials denounced the conditions people in the Gaza Strip are forced to endure, explaining that “More than 2.1 million people are trapped, bombed and starved again, while, at crossing points, food, medicine, fuel and shelter supplies are piling up, and vital equipment is stuck” and adding that over 1,000 children have been reported killed or injured in the first week after the ceasefire collapsed.

- On the same day, WHO [reported](#) that the already fragile health system in the Gaza Strip “is overwhelmed by the influx of casualties, including among children. Essential medicines, trauma and medical supplies are rapidly running out, threatening to reverse hard-won progress rehabilitating hospitals and keeping them operational.” According to WHO, one third of the 55,000 women estimated to be pregnant in Gaza are facing high-risk pregnancies, with around 130 babies born each day (27 per cent of them by caesarean). WHO added that “Approximately 20 per cent of newborns are pre-term, underweight, or born with complications, needing advanced care that is rapidly diminishing.”
- On 8 April, the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres [stated](#) that “As aid has dried up, the floodgates of horror have re-opened. Gaza is a killing field – and civilians are in an endless death loop.” In his remarks to the press, the Secretary-General highlighted that the ceasefire worked in achieving several results, including the release of hostages, the distribution of lifesaving aid, and proving that the humanitarian community can deliver. Moreover, he reiterated that “As the occupying power, Israel has unequivocal obligations under international law – including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.”
- On 27 March, the remaining UNRWA international staff left the Gaza Strip. All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two bills by the Israeli Knesset on 28 October 2024², which aim to prohibit UNRWA's operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response.
- According to [OCHA](#), two thirds (or 66 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within ‘no-go’ areas, under active displacement orders, or both. The UN [estimates](#) that over 390,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire. That amounts to nearly one in five people in Gaza.
- Several displacement orders affecting areas with 66 UNRWA installations were issued by the Israeli Forces between 26 March and 7 April:

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- Two on 26 March impacting the Tal El Hawa area, south of Gaza City. Four UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- One on 29 March impacting the Khan Younis areas of Abasan, Bani Suheila, Al Qarara, and Khirbat Ikhza'a. No UNRWA installations were directly impacted, but two UNRWA installations are located within close proximity to the affected area.
- One on 31 March impacting the Rafah area. Twenty-nine UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- One on 1 April impacting the Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahia areas. Ten UNRWA installations are located in the affected areas.
- One on 2 April impacting Jabalia, Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahia. Nineteen UNRWA installations are located in the affected areas.
- Two on 3 April: one impacting the Shuja'iyya area, east of Gaza City, where one UNRWA installation is located; and one impacting Zaytoun and Sabra areas, south of Gaza City, where two UNRWA installations are located.
- One on 6 April impacting Az Zawayda, northeast of Deir al-Balah. One UNRWA installation is located in the affected area.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege on Gaza where they will no longer allow humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since. This siege is now nearly three times longer than the initial siege at the start of the war, which lasted from October 7 to October 21, 2023. Critical supplies, including food and medical equipment, are severely depleted and urgently needed to address the already catastrophic humanitarian crisis.
- OCHA [reported](#) that more than 1 million people were left without food parcels in March, while during the ceasefire UNRWA and partners had reached more than 2 million people (or approximately the entire population of the Gaza Strip) with food assistance.
- Access to water is also rapidly shrinking, with [UNICEF](#) estimating that around 1 million people, including 400,000 children, went from having access to 16 litres of drinking water per person, per day to just six. According to UNICEF, "If fuel runs out in the coming weeks, this could drop below 4 litres, forcing families to use unsafe water, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly among children."
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the lack of access for humanitarian supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the

humanitarian actors' ability to respond to food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.

- UNRWA runs 115 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with around 90,000 displaced people residing in them.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip were displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 8 April 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **50,810** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **115,688** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **289**.
- OCHA reported on [4 April](#) and [8 April](#) that, of the 108 aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 25 March to 7 April 2025, 68 were denied, five impeded, three cancelled, and only 32 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 6 April 2025, 913 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 107 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, who were killed only since the year began (2025).
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in the northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing. Forced displacement by the Israeli Forces in and around the Jenin Camp continued. To date, at least 62 Palestinians including nine children have been killed in the operation.
- UNRWA and humanitarian partners continued to provide urgent humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support services (PSS) to families displaced within the northern West Bank, in addition to some services, including health, through mobile clinics and education through online learning.
- On 24 March, the Israeli Forces fired tear gas canisters at Palestinians during a search operation in Shu'fat Camp, East Jerusalem. Some 14 Palestinians, including a child, were detained. On the same day, the Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in Balata

Camp, Nablus. UNRWA staff and refugees, including school students inside the camp, took shelter where they were during the operation which ended three hours later.

- On 24 March, Israeli settlers fired live ammunition in the village of Susiya, Hebron (south). Four Palestinians were injured and four were detained by the Israeli Forces. On 1 April, armed Israeli settlers opened fire at Palestinians in the village of Duma (northern West Bank) and set fire to two animal structures and five vehicles.
- On 25 March, an exchange of fire between the Israeli Forces and armed Palestinians took place in Qalqilya where the Israeli Forces surrounded and shot munition at a building, killing one Palestinian and withholding his body. Some families were reportedly displaced from the neighborhood.
- On 25 March, the Israeli Forces shot and killed a Palestinian allegedly for attempting to ram into Israeli Forces near the Israeli settlement of Ma'ale Adumim in East Jerusalem.
- On 29 March, the Israeli Forces surrounded a house in Tammoun, Tubas, and fired munitions, including live ammunition. One Palestinian was killed and his body withheld with the Israeli authorities. An exchange of fire erupted between armed Palestinians and Israeli Forces.
- On 31 March, another arson attack took place at the UNRWA West Bank Field Office Compound in occupied East Jerusalem, with unidentified perpetrators setting fire to grass around the compound's perimeter fence. The fire brigade arrived at the scene and the fire was contained.
- On 2 April, the Israeli Forces fired tear gas and live ammunition in clashes with Palestinians in the village of Silat al Harithiya, Jenin. One Palestinian child was killed and three other Palestinians injured. On 4 April the Israeli Forces shot and killed a Palestinian in Jenin city.
- On 2 April, an Israeli Forces operation took place in Dheisheh Camp, Bethlehem, starting when UNRWA installations and services were already running. The operation lasted for several hours and disrupted the work of the UNRWA Health Centre and other services in the camp. One Palestinian was injured with live ammunition and four Palestinians were detained.
- On 3 April, a 17-year-old child was shot and killed in Hussan, Bethlehem. Another child, (an American Palestinian national) aged 14 years, was killed on 6 April when the Israeli Forces opened fire at Palestinians near the entrance of Turmus'ayya town, Ramallah. The two Palestinian children were hit with live ammunition by the Israeli Forces allegedly for throwing stones at vehicles.
- On 8 April, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [stated](#): "Israeli officials from the Jerusalem Municipality, accompanied by Israeli Security Forces, forcibly entered six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem. They gave closure orders for the schools effective in 30 days." The Commissioner-General reiterated that UNRWA schools are protected by

the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, adding that the unauthorised entries and the issuance of closure orders “are a violation of these protections and represent a revocation of Israel’s obligations under international law.”

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 8 April 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **50,810** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **115,688** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there.:
 - On 2 April, an UNRWA health centre in Jabalia was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.
 - On 31 March, an UNRWA school in the Bureij camp was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces quadcopter. No damage was reported.
 - On 27 March, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly impacted an UNRWA guesthouse in West Nuseirat causing minor damage.
 - On 27 March, an Israeli Forces tank shell reportedly impacted an UNRWA school in Beit Hanoun causing minor damage.

As of 25 March 2025, **825*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **742*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,409*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 16 March 2025, UNRWA provided over 7.9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 262,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli Authorities.
- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 40,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,400 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for around 10,500 patients.
- As of 6 April, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are also provided through 130 mobile medical teams working in 40 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi and Gaza City. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 24 March and 6 April, an average of around 1,000 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 131,982 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial

counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 24 March and 6 April, UNRWA teams responded to 3,570 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).

- Between 24 March and 6 April, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 8,103 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 4,382 patients and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,818 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with nearly two thirds (63 per cent) of essential supplies projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. “Back to Learning” activities have taken place in 449 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in 58 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters, with the support of around 1,000 teachers and up to 600³ school counsellors. Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active TLS decreased to 78, only in Khan Younis and Middle areas, a reduction of 371 compared to before. Between 24 and 30 March 2025, 3,323 children (1,169 boys, 2,154 girls, including 168 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports. Since the resumption of the bombardment, UNRWA has been forced to reduce these learning activities.
- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (149,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 16 March 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 291,506 PSS sessions and activities. Between 24 and 30 March, a total of 9,055 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 6 April 2025, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 211,626 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,713 children, including 1,773 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 23,407 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and

³ Comprising both school counsellors and assistant counsellors.

rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 154,582 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁴ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide 2500 cubic metres of water and collect 230 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- Between 31 March and 2 April, UNRWA teams provided around 5,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 31 March and 2 April, around 150 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted over 20 cleaning campaigns in Khan Younis alone, serving over 12,000 displaced people.

⁴ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

[Tweet](#) from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General (on the joint UN statement with fellow UN Principals):

“In Gaza, acts of war show an utter disregard for human life, at the world’s watch. People are trapped, bombed, displaced and starved all over again. Among those killed: children, humanitarian and medical workers, first responders and journalists. No one is safe, no one is spared. ”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 390,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced between 18 March-6 April.



At least **742*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,409*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



289 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



825* incidents

*Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received UNRWA food assistance during the ceasefire. Food supplies are now running extremely low.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 23 Mar-6 April 2025



Only 8 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 6 April

131,982 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **40** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **130** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

154,582 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #167 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 9-15 April 2025*

Day 550-556 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 17 April 2025



Forcibly displaced child sheltering in an UNRWA school-turned-shelter in Gaza city the Gaza Strip, April 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense military activities and hostilities have continued to escalate, resulting in hundreds of civilians killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for almost seven weeks now (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli Authorities imposed a siege. This is three times longer than the siege the Israeli Authorities imposed in October 2023 when the war started. As a result, critical humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly depleting.
- This is "[likely the worst humanitarian crisis](#)" the Gaza Strip is facing in the 18 months since the war started in October 2023.
- Stéphane Dujarric (Spokesperson of the UN Secretary-General) [stated](#) that "under international humanitarian law, if the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all the means at its disposal."

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, and for more than four weeks, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardment from the air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in hundreds of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to [OCHA](#), on 3 and 6 April, rockets were fired from Gaza towards Israel, most were reportedly intercepted. [Media](#) reported that rocket fire directed to Ashkelon on 6 April resulted in the injury of at least 12 Israelis.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege where they will no longer allow humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered Gaza since. This siege is now more than three times longer than the initial siege at the start of the war, which lasted from October 7 to October 21 2023. Critical supplies, including food and medical equipment, are severely depleted and urgently needed to address the already catastrophic humanitarian crisis.
- The lack of essential food supplies has contributed to [further deteriorating](#) the nutrition situation and dietary diversity in the Gaza Strip. According to the Nutrition Cluster, nearly 3,700 children in March alone were newly admitted for treatment for acute malnutrition, compared to slightly over 2,000 in February. Due to constant challenges and the lack of essential aid, in March, the number of children who received blanket supplementary feeding decreased by more than 70 per cent compared to February.
- The access to water and sanitation infrastructure has also been heavily impacted by the collapse of the ceasefire and the continuous displacement orders issued by the Israeli military. Over 90 per cent of households are reporting water insecurity, highlighting that

access to safe water has become alarmingly limited. According to the WASH cluster as reported by [OCHA](#), over 50 per cent of WASH facilities have been impacted by displacement orders and the imposition of the “no-go” zone, with more than 320 facilities made inaccessible.

- On 14 April, Stéphane Dujarric (Spokesperson of the UN Secretary-General) [stated](#) that “under international humanitarian law, if the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all the means at its disposal. This is reflected in a number of Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2730 (2024) and 2417 (2018), which strongly condemn the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival.”
- On 27 March, the remaining UNRWA international staff left the Gaza Strip. All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two bills by Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aim to prohibit UNRWA’s operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response.
- With [at least 20 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military between 18 March and 14 April, about 142.7 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders. According to [OCHA](#), over two thirds (or 69 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within ‘no-go’ areas, under active displacement orders, or both. The UN [estimates](#) that nearly 420,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- Several displacement orders affecting areas with 13 UNRWA installations were issued by the Israeli Forces between 8 and 14 April. Additional 15 UNRWA installations are in close proximity to areas impacted by these displacement orders:
 - On 13 April, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Qizan an Najjar area, south of Khan Younis. No UNRWA installations are located in the affected area, while three UNRWA installations are in close proximity.
 - On 12 April, the Israeli Forces issued two displacement orders. One impacted the Nuseirat area. No UNRWA installations are located in the affected area, but nine UNRWA installations are in close proximity. The other impacted area was Qizan an Najjar, south of Khan Younis. No UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 11 April, the Israeli Forces issued two displacement orders. One impacted Shuja'iyya and Tuffah areas, northeast of Gaza City, where nine UNRWA installations are located.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

The other impacted Khuza'a and Abasan areas, east of Khan Younis. Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area, while three UNRWA installations are in close proximity.

- On 8 April, the Israeli Forces issued two displacement orders. One impacted Khan Younis and Rafah areas, where one UNRWA installation is located. The other impacted the Shuja'iyya area, east of Gaza City. No UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the lack of access for humanitarian supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the humanitarian actors' ability to respond to food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.
- UNRWA runs 115 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with over 90,000 displaced people residing in them.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 15 April 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **51,000** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **116,343** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- The total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **290**.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 49 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 8 to 14 April 2025, 23 were denied, one impeded, four cancelled, and 21 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 14 April 2025, 915 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 109 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed since the beginning of 2025.

- On 8 April, Israeli education officials from the Jerusalem Municipality, accompanied by Israeli Forces personnel, forcibly entered six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem, issuing closure orders effective in 30 days. Some 800 students attend the six schools, which are operationally independent and inviolable under international law. Statements in response to the forced entry and illegal closure orders were issued by UNRWA [Commissioner-General](#) and the [Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank](#).
- The Israeli Forces large-scale operation that started in the northern West Bank on 21 January 2025 is ongoing, with further demolitions and eviction orders, particularly affecting Tulkarm Camp, reported during the week beginning 7 April. UNRWA has expanded health services for displaced communities through the establishment of alternative health points and mobile health teams, and UNRWA schools in the affected areas are delivering online teaching to students.
- On 9 April, the Israeli Forces conducted a 22-hour-long operation in Balata Camp, concluding on 10 April. UNRWA services were temporarily suspended, with the Israeli Forces operating in the vicinity of UNRWA installations. A number of residents were reportedly forcibly evicted from their homes by the Israeli Forces, with at least 14 Palestinians injured by live ammunition and more treated for tear gas inhalation.
- Settler violence in the South Hebron Hills remains heightened, with attacks on Palestinians in Masafer Yatta by Israeli settlers on both 7 and 13 April injuring at least six Palestinian residents, among them two children.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 15 April 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **51,000** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **116,343** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there:
 - On 13 April, a distribution point used by UNRWA was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Khan Younis, causing its complete destruction. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

- On 13 April, an UNRWA school was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in the Shuja'iyya area, east of Gaza City, causing severe damage. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.
- On 12 April, an UNRWA school was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Beit Lahia. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.
- On 10 April, an UNRWA school was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in the Shuja'iyya area, east of Gaza City, causing severe damage to the storage facility. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.
- On 8 April, an UNRWA Training Centre in Gaza City was reportedly struck by gunfire. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

As of 25 March 2025, **829*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **742*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,409*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 6 April 2025, UNRWA provided nearly 8.1 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Nearly 268,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip,

reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli Authorities.

- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 40,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,400 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for around 10,500 patients.
- As of 13 April, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are also provided through 119 mobile medical teams working in 39 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 7 and 13 April, an average of around 1,200 UNRWA health staff worked in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 92,516 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 7 and 13 April, UNRWA teams responded to 2,791 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 7 and 13 April, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 6,260 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 3,580 patients and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,872 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with nearly two thirds (65 per cent) of essential supplies projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. Since the launch of the “Back to Learning” (BTL) programme in August 2024, BTL activities have taken place in up to 449 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in 58 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters,

reaching around 56,000 children across the Gaza Strip. Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active TLS decreased to 78, only in Khan Younis and Middle areas, a reduction of 371 compared to before. Between 7 and 13 April 2025, 7,822 children (3,122 boys, 4,700 girls, including 156 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.

- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (149,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 13 April 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 292,494 PSS sessions and activities. Between 7 and 13 April, a total of 8,743 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 13 April 2025, UNRWA's social work team has provided services to 212,880 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,540* children, including 1,773 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 23,592 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 155,045 displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in the previous situation report (166).*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people have been reached, of whom at least 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA teams are estimated to have reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March, critical food resources are now running dangerously low and UNRWA had to ration its food response.
- Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, UNRWA teams have distributed nearly 79,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 26,000 families – or around 184,000 people.
- Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In 2025 so far, on a daily basis, UNRWA teams have provided an average of 2600 cubic metres of water and collected around 220 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- Between 3 and 16 April, UNRWA teams provided around 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, including around 15,000 in North Gaza alone. During the reporting period, UNRWA teams rehabilitated one water well in Jabalia.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 3 and 16 April, around 2500 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 150 manholes, serving over 23,000 displaced people.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted over 150 cleaning campaigns and 300 awareness sessions, including for school-aged children.

Quote from Dr. Muhammad, Head of an UNRWA medical point in Gaza:

“We are doing everything we can, but the conditions are dire. We make do with what we have, but the severe shortages of medicine, painkillers, and other essential medical

supplies pose a grave threat to the lives of our patients and exacerbate this medical crisis.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Nearly 420,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced between 18 March-16 April.



At least **742*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,409*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



290 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



829* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



The **entire population** of the Gaza Strip has received UNRWA food assistance during the ceasefire. Food supplies are now running dangerously low.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 7-13 April 2025



Only 8 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 6 April

92,516 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **39** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **119** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

155,045 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #168 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 16-22 April 2025*

Day 557-563 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 23 April 2025



Forcibly displaced people continue to seek shelter in a severely damaged UNRWA school-turned-shelter in Gaza city, the Gaza Strip, April 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense military activities and hostilities have continued to escalate, resulting in hundreds of civilians killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for over 50 days now (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli authorities imposed a siege. As a result, critical humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly depleting; UNRWA flour supplies have run out and only 250 food parcels remain.
- On 22 April, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini stated that, while hunger is spreading and deepening in the Gaza Strip, nearly 3,000 UNRWA trucks of lifesaving aid are ready to enter.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, and for over a month, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in hundreds of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported, particularly in North Gaza and Rafah.
- [OCHA](#) reported that over 30 bulldozers and other heavy equipment vehicles, including some donated during the ceasefire, were bombed by the Israeli Forces in Gaza City, North Gaza and Khan Younis on 21 and 22 April. The equipment affected included machinery for search-and-rescue operations, waste removal, sewage maintenance, and water supply.
- According to [OCHA](#), the widespread destruction of homes and critical infrastructure has resulted in an estimated 50 million tons of debris. While the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) have conducted a joint pilot initiative in priority areas, removing debris continues to be extremely challenging due to fuel shortages, the limited availability of necessary machinery, severe damage to roads, and overall insecurity.
- Moreover, after the ceasefire collapsed on 18 March, most Mine Action (MA) activities have been suspended due to the deteriorating security situation. [OCHA](#) reported that, between January and 22 April 2025, MA partners reported 21 incidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO), resulting in three people killed and 45 injured, including two children killed and 20 children injured.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege, no longer allowing humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered since. Critical supplies, including food and medical equipment, are severely

depleted and urgently needed to address the already catastrophic humanitarian crisis; UNRWA flour supplies have run out and only 250 food parcels remain.

- On 22 April, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that after 50 days of siege imposed by the Israeli authorities, hunger is spreading and deepening, as Gaza has become a land of desperation. With humanitarian aid being used as a bargaining chip and a weapon of war, two million people are undergoing collective punishment. Meanwhile, nearly 3,000 UNRWA trucks of lifesaving aid are ready to enter the Gaza Strip. The UNRWA Commissioner-General asked: "How much longer until hollow words of condemnation will translate into action to lift the siege, resume a ceasefire and save whatever is left of humanity?"
- According to a [market monitor analysis](#) published in April by the World Food Programme (WFP), the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March has exacerbated the fragility of the Gaza market, leading to a further increase in food prices coupled with significant shortages of essential goods. WFP stated that "prices have surged significantly – rising between 150 per cent and 700 per cent over pre-conflict levels, and by 29 per cent to as much as 1,400 per cent above ceasefire prices." According to the analysis, April prices were 50 per cent higher than those recorded in March. Moreover, food diversity has declined in April compared to March. The price of cooking gas increased by 4,000 per cent compared to pre-war levels and by 600 per cent compared to February during the ceasefire. Many people are resorting to alternative cooking methods using waste and wood.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced, with two thirds (66%) of essential supplies projected to run out in under two months – including 32% of them already out of stock.
- On 27 March, the remaining UNRWA international staff left the Gaza Strip. All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two bills by Israel's parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aim to prohibit UNRWA's operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response.
- With [at least 20 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 142.7 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over two thirds (or 69 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within 'no-go' areas, under active displacement orders, or both. The UN [estimates](#) that around 420,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- A total of **124 UNRWA installations** are located within no-go areas, under active displacement orders, or both.
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the lack of access for humanitarian supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.
- UNRWA runs 115 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with over 90,000 displaced people residing in them.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 22 April 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **51,266** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **116,991** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 Palestinians killed as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- Over **290** UNRWA team members have been killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 42 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 15 to 21 April 2025, 20 were denied, two impeded, one cancelled, and 19 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 21 April 2025, 916 Palestinians were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 110 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed since the beginning of 2025.
- On 14 April, a 16-year-old Palestine Refugee was shot and killed by the Israeli Forces in Jalazone Camp during an operation that started in the early morning, during which at least two other Palestinians sustained injuries.
- Two Palestinians, among them a child, were shot and killed by the Israeli Forces on 17 April, allegedly for throwing stones at Israeli settler vehicles near Osarin village, south of Nablus. On the same day, two Palestinians were killed and their bodies withheld by the

Israeli Forces during an exchange of fire between the Israeli Forces and Palestinians near Misliya, south of Jenin.

- On 19 April, the Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in Al Fawwar Camp, south of Hebron, reportedly subjecting more than 60 Palestinians to temporary field detention. Eight Palestinians were subsequently further detained offsite.
- Early on 21 April, the Israeli Forces conducted a search operation in Al 'Arroub Camp, southern West Bank, detaining at least five Palestinian children. During the operation, the Israeli Forces forcibly entered the UNRWA Al 'Arroub Girls' Schools compound, causing damage to the main gate and to internal doors.
- Tensions were high in and around the Jerusalem Old City over the Easter weekend, with multiple reports of Palestinian worshippers being physically assaulted by the Israeli Forces while attempting to reach the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This was accompanied by heightened access and movement restrictions in the city.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 22 April 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **51,266** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **116,991** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, an armed conflict-related incident has reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there:
 - On 17 April, an UNRWA school was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Jabalia, causing severe damage. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

As of 21 April 2025, **830*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, some on multiple occasions. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **742*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,409*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 6 April 2025, UNRWA provided nearly 8.1 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Nearly 268,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli authorities.
- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 40,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,400 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for around 10,500 patients.
- As of 20 April, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are also provided through 125 mobile medical teams working in 39 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 14 and 20 April, an average of around 1,300 UNRWA health personnel worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 80,616 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 14 and 20 April, UNRWA teams responded to 1,851 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 14 and 20 April, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 5,377 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 2,963 patients and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 1,851 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with two thirds (66 per cent) of essential supplies projected to run out in under two months, including around one third (32 per cent) already out of stock.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. Since the launch of the “Back to Learning” (BTL) programme in August 2024, BTL activities have taken place in up to 449 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in 58 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters, reaching around 56,000 children across the Gaza Strip. Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active TLS has shown week-to-week fluctuations, with an overall declining trend, and currently stands at 148. As a result, the number of child beneficiaries has significantly decreased. Between 14 and 20 April 2025, 15,973 children (7,406 boys, 8,567 girls, including 1,226 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (146,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 20 April 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 293,363 PSS sessions and activities. Between 14 and 20 April, a total of 10,869 displaced people accessed these services.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 20 April 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 213,789 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,540* children, including 1,773 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 23,897 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 155,045 displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in situation report #166.*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people were reached, of whom at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA teams are estimated to have reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities since 2 March, critical food resources are now running dangerously low and UNRWA had to ration its food response.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. UNRWA is now completely out of flour and therefore forced to halt flour distributions. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. As of 22 April, only 250 food parcels remain available for distribution.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In 2025 so far, on a daily basis, UNRWA teams have provided an average of 2,600 cubic metres of water and collected around 220 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 475,000 people monthly.
- Between 3 and 16 April, UNRWA teams provided around 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, including around 15,000 in North Gaza alone. During the reporting period, UNRWA teams rehabilitated one water well in Jabalia.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 3 and 16 April, around 2,500 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 150 manholes, serving over 23,000 displaced people.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted over 150 cleaning campaigns and 300 awareness sessions, including for school-aged children.
- With an increase in medical consultations related to skin diseases, particularly at UNRWA medical points established in Mawasi Khan Younis area, UNRWA has responded with an intensive cleaning campaign, insect and pest spraying, environmental and health awareness campaigns, and community engagement. These activities have taken place throughout the war and increased in this area over the past two weeks. UNRWA teams have operated in around 50 displacement sites in the area, based on several factors: overcrowding, improper waste disposal, limited hygiene awareness, existence of livestock within the displacement site, and unavailability of hygiene materials/kits.
- Due to the ongoing siege, the stock of pesticides is expected to run out within 10 days in southern Gaza, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.

Quote from Intisar, 10-year-old displaced girl in Gaza:

“We used to easily get bread, now it’s difficult. The bakeries are closed, there’s no flour, and no cooking gas.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Around 500,000
people estimated to have
been forcibly displaced
since 18 March.



At least **742*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,409*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Over 290 UNRWA team members
killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



830* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2
March, UNRWA flour has run out and food parcels are
running dangerously low.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 14-20 April 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 20
April

80,616 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA
health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **39** medical
points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **125** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

155,045 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #169 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 23-29 April 2025*

Day 564-570 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip
Published 1 May 2025



As temperatures rise, waste continues accumulating posing increasing environmental and health challenges to forcibly displaced people, Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, April 2025. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in thousands of civilians killed and

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for nearly two months (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli authorities imposed a siege. As a result, critical humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel, medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly depleting; UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and around one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock. This is having a devastating impact on the population, particularly on vulnerable groups including children, women and the elderly.
- On 28 April, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) began advisory proceedings on the "Obligations of Israel in relation to the presence and activities of the United Nations, other international organizations and third states in and in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory." UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [welcomed](#) the ongoing hearings and stated that "unlawful restrictions on the work of UNRWA and other organisations hamper the delivery of assistance to people in need,"
- On 29 April, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that, since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip, over 50 UNRWA staff – among them teachers, doctors, social workers – have been detained and abused.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, and for over a month, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in thousands of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported, particularly in North Gaza, eastern Gaza City and Rafah.
- On 25 April, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) published a [statement](#) on the deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, highlighting that, between 8 March and 22 April, the UN Human Rights office for the Occupied Palestinian Territory recorded 229 attacks on residential buildings and 91 attacks on tents of forcibly displaced people in Gaza, most resulting in fatalities, including many children and women. The text also states that "Extremely high civilian casualties over 18 months do not appear to have prompted any changes in Israeli targeting practices and policies, a pattern indicating at the very least a complete disregard for the lives of civilians in Gaza. Matched with Israel's policy of deliberately blocking life-saving assistance from entering the Gaza Strip, these policies appear to be aimed at punishing the civilian population of Gaza and inflicting on them

conditions of life increasingly incompatible with their continued existence as a group in Gaza.”

- According to a [report](#) from the Global Protection Cluster published on 25 April and covering the period between December 2024 and March 2025, access to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response services in Gaza is critically limited. The analysis highlights that “displaced women report deep fears for their personal safety and that of their families, with many citing the lack of privacy, secure latrines, and safe bathing spaces as significant protection and health concerns.” An [analysis](#) from the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group highlighted that the current crisis “is deepening existing gender inequalities and disproportionately affecting those with intersecting vulnerabilities – such as women heads of households, adolescent girls, older women, caregivers, and those with disabilities or chronic health conditions.”
- On 28 April, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) began advisory proceedings on the “Obligations of Israel in relation to the presence and activities of the United Nations, other international organizations and third states in and in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory.” UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [welcomed](#) the ongoing hearings and stated that “unlawful restrictions on the work of UNRWA and other organisations hamper the delivery of assistance to people in need,” adding that “All parties to the conflict, including the State of Israel, must comply with all their obligations under international law at all times.”
- In his remarks to the Security Council on 29 April, the [UN Secretary-General António Guterres](#) spoke about the “unrelenting conflict and devastation in Gaza”, highlighting the “utterly inhumane conditions of life imposed on its people who are repeatedly coming under attack, confined to smaller and smaller spaces, and deprived of lifesaving relief.” He also reiterated that “In line with international law, the Security Council has rejected any attempt at demographic or territorial change in the Gaza Strip, including any actions that reduce its territory.” The Secretary-General added that “This is not a time for ritualistically expressing support, ticking a box, and moving on. We are past the stage of ticking boxes – the clock is ticking.”
- On 29 April, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that, since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip, over 50 UNRWA staff – among them teachers, doctors, social workers – have been detained and abused. The Commissioner-General stated that these staff members have reported being beaten up and used as human shields, subjected to sleep deprivation, humiliation, threats of harm to them and their families and attacks by dogs, and many to forced confessions. “Justice for those serving on the humanitarian frontlines is not an option, it is an obligation,” he added.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege, no longer allowing humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial –

have entered since. This siege is already four times longer than the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities at the onset of the war in October 2023. UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and around one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock.

- With basic resources nearly depleted due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities nearly two months ago, nutrition conditions in the Gaza Strip continue deteriorating. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [defined](#) the situation “A manmade and politically motivated starvation.” OCHA [reports](#) that, based on information collected by the Nutrition Cluster, 92 per cent of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women are not meeting their nutrient requirements. Around 290,000 children under five and 150,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women require feeding and micronutrient supplements.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced, around one third (31 per cent) of essential supplies are already out of stock and another third (33 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- Since the ceasefire collapsed, nearly 100,000 families (or an estimated over half a million people) across the Gaza Strip have been reached by UNRWA teams with non-food items including mattresses, tarpaulin sheets, tents, clothes and hygiene supplies.
- OCHA [reported](#) that the fuel crisis is ongoing in the Gaza Strip – with fuel being scarce and often inaccessible. This is forcing humanitarian actors to ration fuel allocation, therefore disrupting the provision of essential services across all sectors.
- Children are being particularly affected by the constantly deteriorating humanitarian crisis. According to the Child Protection (CP) Area of Responsibility (AoR), as [reported by OCHA](#), 20 child friendly spaces in the “no-go” zones and areas slated for displacement have been forced to suspend activities between 18 March and 30 April. Services in several Temporary Learning Spaces have been suspended after the ceasefire collapsed, leaving many children without access to learning activities and psychosocial support services. Overall, substantial and cumulative learning losses in Gaza have created gaps in foundational literacy and numeracy, according to a [report](#) by the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) and the Occupied Palestinian Territory Education Cluster. In addition, based on monitoring activities [conducted](#) by UNRWA protection teams between 4 and 17 April, children are experiencing deteriorating mental health, increased child labor, and increased exposure to violence and neglect in displacement shelters.
- On 27 March, the remaining UNRWA international staff left the Gaza Strip. All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aim to

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

prohibit UNRWA's operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA staff continue to provide services to their communities including education to nearly 50,000 boys and girls who go to UNRWA schools.

- With [at least 22 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 144.3 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over two thirds (or 70 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within 'no-go' areas, under active displacement orders, or both. OCHA [reports](#) that, by governorate, 100 per cent of Rafah is a no-go zone or a displacement area, followed by 84 per cent of North Gaza, 78 per cent of Gaza, 51 per cent of Khan Younis and 41 per cent of Deir al Balah. The UN [estimates](#) that around 420,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- Two displacement orders affecting areas with 12 UNRWA installations were issued by the Israeli Forces between 22 and 28 April:
 - On 24 April, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Beit Lahia and Beit Hanoun in northern Gaza. Eleven UNRWA installations are located within the affected area.
 - On 25 April, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Shuja'iyya and Az Zaitoun areas in Gaza City. One UNRWA installation is located within the affected area.
- A total of **124 UNRWA installations** are located within no-go areas, under active displacement orders, or both.
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the lack of access for humanitarian supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.
- UNRWA runs 115 shelters across the Gaza Strip, with over 90,000 displaced people residing in them.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been

displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 22 April 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,400** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **118,014** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 Palestinians killed as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- Over **290** UNRWA team members have been killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 44 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 23 to 29 April 2025, 22 were denied, four impeded, one cancelled, and 17 facilitated. Overall, of the 192 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 29 April, 99 were denied, eight impeded, eight cancelled, and 77 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 26 April 2025, 924 Palestinians – including at least 196 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 118 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed only since the beginning of 2025.
- The Israeli Forces operation in the northern West Bank started on 21 January 2025 continues. On 23 April, the Israeli Forces installed metal gates at the entrances of Jenin Camp to control access. Some residents in Al Zahra area of Jenin, near Jenin Governmental Hospital and in the vicinity of Jenin Camp, were forcibly displaced by Israeli Forces on 26 April. UNRWA continues to deliver essential services including education and healthcare to forcibly displaced Palestinians in the northern West Bank.
- On 23 April a child was reportedly killed by live fire from Israeli Forces during a search operation in Al Yamun, west of Jenin, in the northern West Bank. Another child was shot and killed by Israeli Forces on 25 April, while a search operation was underway in Salem, east of Nablus, during which clashes erupted between Palestinians and Israeli Forces.
- Heightened Israeli settler violence was recorded across the West Bank. On 21 April, a Palestinian died due to tear gas inhalation following clashes between Israeli Forces, Israeli settlers, and Palestinians after Israeli settlers installed a tent and set fire to agricultural land and property in Sinjil, north-east of Ramallah. On 23 April, a group of Israeli settlers opened fire at local Palestinians in Bardala, north-east of Nablus, attempting to steal sheep and setting fire to property. Five Palestinians were injured with live ammunition, with the Israeli Forces then reportedly blocking ambulances from

accessing the village. On the same day, armed Israeli settlers purportedly opened fire in clashes with Palestinians after they attacked Sinjil, north-east of Ramallah, and set fire to agricultural facilities and vehicles, injuring eight Palestinians.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 30 April 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,400** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **118,014** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, an armed conflict-related incident has reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there:
 - On 23 April, an UNRWA school in Bureij, Gaza middle areas, was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. The munition did not explode, and no damage or injuries were reported.

As of 28 April 2025, **832*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **742*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,409*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health

services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 20 April 2025, UNRWA provided over 8.2 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.

- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 272,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign.
- A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli authorities, as well as the lack of sufficient vaccine due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities.
- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 40,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching over 24,400 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for around 10,500 patients.
- After the ceasefire collapsed and until 27 April, UNRWA health teams provided over 450,000 health consultations, antenatal, post-natal and family planning care for over 29,000 women, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching nearly 16,000 patients, and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for over 8,500 patients.
- As of 27 April, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 120 mobile medical teams working in 38 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 21 and 27 April, an average of around 1,280 UNRWA health personnel worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 94,828 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 21 and 27 April, UNRWA teams responded to 2,581 cases in health

centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).

- Between 21 and 27 April, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 6,638 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, dental and oral health services in fixed and mobile clinics reaching 3,570 patients and physiotherapy rehabilitation services for 2,388 patients in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with around one third (31 per cent) of essential supplies already out of stock, and another third (33 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. Since the launch of the “Back to Learning” (BTL) programme in August 2024, BTL activities have taken place in up to 449 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in 58 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters, reaching around 56,000 children across the Gaza Strip. Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active TLS has shown week-to-week fluctuations, with an overall declining trend, and currently stands at 182. As a result, the number of children has significantly decreased. Between 21 and 27 April 2025, 24,516 children (9,556 boys, 14,960 girls, including 999 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (146,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 27 April 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 295,808 PSS sessions and activities. Between 21 and 27 April, a total of 7,051 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 28 April 2025, UNRWA’s social work team provided services to 215,462 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,649 children, including 1,740* unaccompanied children. The team also supported 24,081 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 157,941 displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in situation report #168.*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks. Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people were reached, of whom at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA teams are estimated to have reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities since 2 March, UNRWA is now completely out of flour and food parcels and therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In 2025 so far, on a daily basis, UNRWA teams have provided an average of 2,600 cubic metres of water and collected around 220 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 475,000 people monthly.
- Between 17 and 29 April, UNRWA teams provided around 55,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, including around 30,000 in North Gaza alone.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 17 and 29 April, around 2,000 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 250 manholes, serving around 40,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted over 350 cleaning campaigns in different locations and over 70 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza. Due to the ongoing siege, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.

Quote from Juliette Touma, UNRWA Director of Communications, during a Briefing to the Press, Geneva, 29 April 2025:

“The siege on Gaza is a silent killer of the most vulnerable.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Around 420,000
people estimated to have
been forcibly displaced
since 18 March.



At least **742*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,409*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Over **290** UNRWA team members
killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



832* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2
March, UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 21-27 April 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 27
April

94,828 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA
health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **38** medical
points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **120** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

157,941 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #170 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 30 April – 7 May 2025*

Day 571-578 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 9 May 2025



An UNRWA school-turned-shelter sustains severe damage after being hit twice by the Israeli Forces on 6 May 2025, Gaza middle areas, the Gaza Strip, May 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in thousands of civilians killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for over nine weeks now (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli authorities imposed a siege. As a result, basic humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel, medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly running out; UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and over one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock. This is having a devastating impact on the population, particularly on vulnerable groups including children, women and the elderly.
- On 7 May, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that another UNRWA school turned shelter home to 2,000 displaced people had been hit twice in the previous day by Israeli Forces, resulting in the reported killing of at least 30 displaced people – including women and children.
- The Israeli Forces operation in the northern West Bank that started on 21 January 2025 is ongoing. On 1 May, two demolition orders were issued for a total of 106 houses in the Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugees camps. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [issued a statement](#) on 2 May saying: “This practice constitutes collective punishment, categorically prohibited under the Fourth Geneva Convention”.
- On 8 May, heavily armed Israeli Forces [entered three UNRWA schools](#) in Shu’fat Camp in occupied East Jerusalem, with the intent to enforce the illegal closure orders issued on 8 April 2025, forcing over 550 children out of their schools. The Israeli Security Forces harassed UNRWA teachers and detained one UNRWA staff member, ordering them to dismiss the students. As a result, UNRWA was forced to evacuate all children across the six schools it runs in East Jerusalem. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “Storming schools and forcing them shut is a blatant disregard of international law. These schools are inviolable premises of the United Nations. By enforcing closure orders issued last month, the Israeli authorities are denying Palestinian children their basic right to learn.”

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in thousands of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported, particularly in North Gaza, eastern Gaza City and Rafah.
- On 4 May, the Humanitarian Country Team of the Occupied Palestinian Territory – composed of 15 UN entities and over 200 NGOs – [stated](#) that “Israeli officials have sought to shut down the existing aid distribution system run by the United Nations and

its humanitarian partners and have us agree to deliver supplies through Israeli hubs under conditions set by the Israeli military, once the government agrees to re-open crossings.” The Humanitarian Country Team stressed that the design of the plan “will mean large parts of Gaza, including the less mobile and most vulnerable people, will continue to go without supplies. It contravenes fundamental humanitarian principles and appears designed to reinforce control over life-sustaining items as a pressure tactic – as part of a military strategy. It is dangerous, driving civilians into militarized zones to collect rations, threatening lives, including those of humanitarian workers, while further entrenching forced displacement.”

- OCHA reported that, on 5 May, Israel’s Security Cabinet reportedly approved a plan to expand military operations in the Gaza Strip and a modality for the distribution of limited supplies in Gaza, pending a separate decision of activation.
- On 7 May, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, [stated](#) that “Israel’s reported plans to forcibly transfer Gaza’s population to a small area in the south of the strip and threats by Israeli officials to deport Palestinians outside of Gaza further aggravate concerns that Israel’s actions are aimed at inflicting on Palestinians conditions of life increasingly incompatible with their continued existence in Gaza as a group.” He added that people in Gaza have been deprived of lifesaving necessities including food and warned that “Any use of starvation of the civilian population as a method of war constitutes a war crime.”
- On 7 May, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that another UNRWA school turned shelter home to 2,000 displaced people had been hit twice in the previous day by the Israeli Forces, resulting in the reported killing of at least 30 displaced people – including women and children. The Commissioner-General added “In Gaza, day after day, inaction and indifference are normalizing dehumanization and overlooking crimes live-streamed under our eyes: families bombed, children burned alive, children starved.”
- According to a [report](#) published by the Education Cluster on 7 May assessing the probability of damage to school buildings by analyzing their proximity to damaged sites identified by UNOSAT using data collected on 4 April 2025, 95.4 per cent of schools in the Gaza Strip sustained some level of damage to their buildings. Nearly 88.8 per cent of school buildings in Gaza (501 out of 564) will either need full reconstruction or major rehabilitation work to be functional again. The assessment found that 406 school buildings (or 72 per cent of the total school buildings in Gaza) have been “Direct hit” since 7 October 2023. Around one third of the schools classified as “directly hit” or “damaged” are UNRWA schools.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege, no longer allowing humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial –

have entered for more than nine weeks now. UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and over one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock.

- With basic resources nearly depleted due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities more than two months ago, nutrition conditions in the Gaza Strip continue deteriorating. On 2 May, [UNICEF](#) Executive Director Catherine Russell warned that children in the Gaza Strip “face the growing risk of starvation, illness and death” with each passing day of the aid blockade, adding that more than 9,000 children have been admitted for treatment of acute malnutrition in 2025 so far, and hundreds more are in desperate need of treatment but unable to access it. In the same statement, UNICEF highlighted that “in the past month, over 75 per cent of households have reported deteriorating access to water”, with not enough to drink and often forced to choose how to use the little water they have.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced, over one third (38 per cent) of essential supplies are already out of stock and around one third (28 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- On 1 May, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PRCS) [highlighted](#) that unemployment rates in the Gaza Strip have drastically increased, reaching unprecedented levels of about 68 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared to about 45 per cent in the third quarter of 2023. The analysis also showed that the youth (15-29 years) are particularly affected, with around three quarters (or 74 per cent) of them being outside education, training, and the labor market.
- A [survey](#) conducted by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster in April 2025 showed that the WASH situation in the Gaza Strip worsened between March and April due to the collapse of the ceasefire, the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities, forced displacement, and fuel shortages. Over 75 per cent of the households interviewed reported a worsening water situation in the past month, along with a decrease in soap access, and 90 per cent are facing water insecurity.
- All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aim to prohibit UNRWA’s operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA staff continue to provide education and health services to Palestine Refugees.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- With [at least 22 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 144.3 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over two thirds (or 70 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. OCHA [reports](#) that, by governorate, 100 per cent of Rafah is a no-go zone or a displacement area, followed by 84 per cent of North Gaza, 78 per cent of Gaza, 51 per cent of Khan Younis and 41 per cent of Deir al Balah. The UN [estimates](#) that nearly 430,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- A total of **121 UNRWA installations** are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the siege banning entry of basic supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 7 May 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,653** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **118,897** have been injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that the MoH in Gaza published the breakdown of 50,021 Palestinians killed as of 22 March 2025. These reportedly include 15,613 children, 8,304 women, 3,839 elderly, and 22,265 men. According to the MoH, among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation.
- Nearly 300 UNRWA team members have been killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 63 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 30 April to 6 May 2025, 43 were denied, four were initially accepted but faced impediments, two cancelled, and 14 facilitated. Overall, of the 199 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 30 April, 104 were denied, eight impeded, eight withdrawn, and 79 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 2 May 2025, 926 Palestinians – including at least 196 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 120 Palestinians, including at least 17 children, were killed only since the beginning of 2025.
- The Israeli Forces operation in the northern West Bank that started on 21 January 2025 continues, with 29 April marking the 100th continuous day of operations in Jenin governorate. Force displacement, demolitions, and destruction of Palestinian houses continued in Tulkarm, Nur Shams and Jenin refugee camps, as well as neighbourhoods adjacent to the camps.
- On 28 April, Israeli Forces conducted an operation in Camp No. 1 in Nablus. UNRWA's Health Centre and offices in the camp were evacuated, while students and staff at the UNRWA schools sheltered in place for several hours until the operation ended.
- On 1 May, two demolition orders were issued for a total of 106 houses in Tulkarm Camp and Nur Shams Camp. These orders continue a trend of mass demolitions conducted by Israeli Forces in northern West Bank camps. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [issued a statement](#) on 2 May saying: "This practice constitutes collective punishment, categorically prohibited under the Fourth Geneva Convention".
- On 2 May, Israeli Forces forcibly entered and searched the UNRWA Microfinance Department office in Jenin city, despite the office being clearly marked as an UNRWA installation. Minor damage to doors and locks were fixed the following day.
- On 8 May, heavily armed Israeli Forces [entered three UNRWA schools](#) in Shu'fat Camp in occupied East Jerusalem, with the intent to enforce the illegal closure orders issued on 8 April 2025, forcing over 550 children out of their schools. The Israeli Security Forces harassed UNRWA teachers and detained one UNRWA staff member, ordering them to dismiss the students. As a result, UNRWA was forced to evacuate all children across the six schools it runs in East Jerusalem. UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that "Storming schools and forcing them shut is a blatant disregard of international law. These schools are inviolable premises of the United Nations. By enforcing closure orders issued last month, the Israeli authorities are denying Palestinian children their basic right to learn."

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 7 May 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,653** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **118,897** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, an armed conflict-related incident has reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there:
 - On 6 May, an UNRWA school was reportedly directly struck twice by Israeli Forces airstrikes in Bureij, Gaza middle areas, resulting in moderate to severe damage and causing a fire in another UNRWA school nearby. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel. At least 30 displaced people, including women and children, were reportedly killed.

As of 6 May 2025, **837*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 27 April 2025, UNRWA provided over 8.3 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 275,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024.
- In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign. A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel

organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli authorities, as well as the lack of sufficient vaccine due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities.

- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, over 40,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 24,400 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 10,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 4 May, UNRWA health teams provided over half a million (nearly 540,000 health consultations), over 35,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 19,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and over 11,000 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- As of 4 May, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 117 mobile medical teams working in 39 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 28 April and 4 May, an average of around 1,270 UNRWA health personnel worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 93,822 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 28 April and 4 May, UNRWA teams responded to 3,046 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 28 April and 4 May, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,222 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,465 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,565 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.

- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with over one third (38 per cent) of essential supplies already out of stock, and almost one third (28 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) has shown week-to-week fluctuations, with an overall declining trend, and currently stands at 182. As a result, the number of children has significantly decreased. Between 28 April and 4 May 2025, 31,991 children (12,874 boys, 19,117 girls, including 439 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. Since the launch of the “Back to Learning” (BTL) programme in August 2024. On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. To date, 277,716 children (146,794 boys, 130,922 girls) have enrolled in the programme and received basic learning activities delivered by thousands of teachers covering Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 4 May 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 296,594 PSS sessions and activities. Between 28 April and 4 May, a total of 11,645 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 28 April 2025, UNRWA’s social work team provided services to 218,369 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,898 survivors of GBV and 3,688 children, including 1,740 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 24,361 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 160,967 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people were reached with food parcels, of whom at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the

war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities since 2 March, UNRWA is now completely out of flour and food parcels and therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- In 2025 so far, on a daily basis, UNRWA teams have provided an average of 2,600 cubic metres of water and collected around 220 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 475,000 people monthly.
- Between 17 and 29 April, UNRWA teams provided around 55,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, including around 30,000 in North Gaza alone.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 17 and 29 April, around 2,000 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 250 manholes, serving around 40,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- During the same reporting period, the team conducted over 350 cleaning campaigns in different locations and over 70 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza. Due to the ongoing siege, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.

Tweet from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“The manmade and politically motivated starvation in Gaza is an expression of absolute cruelty. It cannot be addressed by weaponising humanitarian assistance.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Nearly 430,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced since 18 March.



At least **767*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,419*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Nearly 300 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



837* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March, UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 28 April–4 May 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 4 May

93,822 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **39** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **117** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

160,967 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #171 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 8 – 14 May 2025*

Day 579-585 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 16 May
2025



Forcibly displaced people seek refuge in a destroyed UNRWA school-turned-shelter in Jabalia, north Gaza, the Gaza Strip, May 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- On 13 May, in an [interview](#) to the BBC, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini stated that humanitarian aid including food is being used as a weapon of war, which could be qualified as a war crime by the ICJ. He added that “there is absolutely no doubt

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

that we are talking about massive atrocities” unfolding in the Gaza Strip, that “could end up to genocide”.

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- Humanitarian aid and supplies have not entered the Gaza Strip for over ten weeks now (since 2 March 2025), when the Israeli authorities imposed a siege. As a result, basic humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel, medical aid and vaccines for children, are rapidly running out; UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and over one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock. This is having a devastating impact on the population, particularly on vulnerable groups including children, women and the elderly.
- On 12 May, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ([IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot](#)) concerning the period between April - September 2025 highlighted that the entire population of the Gaza Strip continues facing a critical risk of Famine. For the projection period, from 11 May to 30 September 2025, the whole Gaza Strip is classified with Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including over a million people – or 54 per cent of the population – in the Emergency phase (IPC Phase 4), and nearly 470,000 people – or 22 per cent of the population – facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5).
- Briefing the UN Security Council on 13 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, [stated](#) that “Israel is deliberately and unashamedly imposing inhumane conditions on civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory”, and asked “for those killed and those whose voices are silenced: what more evidence do you need now? Will you act – decisively – to prevent genocide and to ensure respect for international humanitarian law?”

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Hospitals continue to be hit, alongside residential buildings, schools, and tents where forcibly displaced people live. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- On 12 May, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ([IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot](#)) concerning the period between April - September 2025 highlighted that the entire population of the Gaza Strip continues facing a critical risk of famine following 19 months of conflict, mass displacement and

severe restrictions on humanitarian aid. Half a million people (or one out of five people) are facing starvation. Overall, the latest data indicate a deteriorating trend that is expected to persist. For the projection period, from 11 May to 30 September 2025, the whole Gaza Strip is classified with Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including over a million people – or 54 per cent of the population – in the Emergency phase (IPC Phase 4), and nearly 470,000 people – or 22 per cent of the population – facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). Nearly 71,000 children under the age of five are expected to be acutely malnourished over the next 11 months (May 2025-April 2026). Of these, 14,100 cases are expected to be severe. In addition, nearly 17,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women also require treatment for acute malnutrition during this period.

- According to [OCHA](#), in April, Nutrition Cluster partners screened close to 60,000 children and identified 2,500 cases of acute malnutrition, including 169 with severe acute malnutrition. Compared to February 2025, the proportion of children identified with acute malnutrition out of those screened almost doubled, indicating a deteriorating nutrition situation in the Gaza Strip. The worsening trend is confirmed by the number of children admitted for treatment: 27 children with severe acute malnutrition with medical complications were admitted in April to three stabilization centers, compared to 14 cases in March. Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March, specialized nutrition supplements for the prevention of malnutrition are being depleted, with humanitarian actors reporting them already out of stock.
- On 13 May, in an [interview](#) to the BBC, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini stated that humanitarian aid including food is being used as a weapon of war, which could be qualified as a war crime by the ICJ. He added that “there is absolutely no doubt that we are talking about massive atrocities” unfolding in the Gaza Strip, that “could end up to genocide”.
- Briefing the UN Security Council on 13 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, [stated](#) that “Israel is deliberately and unashamedly imposing inhumane conditions on civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.” He added that “the Israeli-designed distribution modality is not the answer” for Israel to comply to its obligations under international humanitarian law, as “It practically excludes many, including people with disabilities, women, children, the elderly, the wounded. It forces further displacement. It exposes thousands of people to harm. It sets an unacceptable precedent for aid delivery not just in the OPT, but around the world. It restricts aid to only one part of Gaza, while leaving other dire needs unmet. It makes aid conditional on political and military aims. It makes starvation a bargaining chip. It is a cynical sideshow. A deliberate distraction. A fig leaf for further violence and displacement.” Addressing the Security Council, Tom Fletcher asked “for those killed and those whose voices are silenced: what more evidence do you

need now? Will you act – decisively – to prevent genocide and to ensure respect for international humanitarian law?”

- In an overview covering the period between 7 October 2023 and 7 May 2025, [WHO](#) reported 686 health attacks in the Gaza Strip, affecting 122 health facilities – including 33 hospitals damaged – and 180 ambulances. According to WHO, 910 people have been killed in these attacks, and 1,380 injured.
- On 2 March, the Israeli authorities announced a siege, no longer allowing humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip, including fuel. No supplies – humanitarian or commercial – have entered for more than ten weeks now. UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out and over one third of essential medical supplies are already out of stock.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Forty-one per cent of essential supplies are already out of stock and over one fourth (27 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- All UNRWA international staff are now banned from entering the Gaza Strip. This follows the passage of two bills by Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aim to prohibit UNRWA’s operations in the occupied Palestinian territory and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local, Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA staff continue to provide education and health services to Palestine Refugees.
- With at least [23 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 146 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over two thirds (or 71 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. OCHA [reports](#) that, by governorate, 100 per cent of Rafah is a no-go zone or a displacement area, followed by 84 per cent of North Gaza, 78 per cent of Gaza, 51 per cent of Khan Younis and 41 per cent of Deir al Balah. The UN [estimates](#) that around 436,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- On 13 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Jabalia, An Nuzhah, Tal Az-Za'atar, and As-Salam areas, in northern Gaza. Twenty-six UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- A total of **132 UNRWA installations** are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the siege and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the siege banning entry of basic supplies are further deteriorating an already dire situation, impacting the humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the food, water, sanitation, shelter, and other needs of the population.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 14 May 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,928** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **119,846** have been injured.
- Nearly 300 UNRWA team members have been killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 53 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 7 to 13 May 2025, 31 were denied, one was initially accepted but faced impediments, one cancelled, and 20 facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 109 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 13 May, 69 were denied, five impeded, three withdrawn, and 32 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 9 May 2025, 930 Palestinians – including at least 196 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 124 Palestinians, including at least 23 children, were killed only since the beginning of 2025.
- On 8 May, heavily armed Israeli Forces personnel forcibly entered three UNRWA schools in Shu'fat Camp, East Jerusalem, with the intent to enforce the illegal closure orders issued on 8 April 2025. The Israeli Forces harassed UNRWA teachers and detained one other UNRWA personnel, ordering them to dismiss the students. As a result, UNRWA evacuated all children across the six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem, leaving nearly 800 students out of school. Both [UNRWA Commissioner-General](#), Philippe Lazzarini, and the [Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank](#), Roland Friedrich, released statements in response, noting that Israel's actions to forcibly close the schools are a violation of its obligations as a UN Member State under international law. On 13 May, Israeli Forces again returned to the UNRWA schools in Shu'fat Camp, in a clear attempt to verify that

no educational activities were taking place. As the schools were empty, they left after a few minutes.

- The Israeli Forces operation in the northern West Bank that started on 21 January 2025 continues, with explosive detonations of buildings reported in Al Manshiya neighbourhood in Nur Shams Camp on 8, 9 and 10 May. On 10 May, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected a petition to block the Israeli Forces from executing the demolition order issued on 1 May against 106 buildings in Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps.
- A Palestinian from Dura was shot and killed by the Israeli Forces at Al Fahs checkpoint in Hebron on 7 May after allegedly ramming and attempting to stab Israeli Forces personnel. The body was subsequently withheld, and the checkpoint was temporarily closed. The Israeli Forces then conducted a search operation in Dura, physically assaulting six family members of the alleged perpetrator and detaining four.
- One Palestinian was shot and killed and some 44 injured during an Israeli Forces search operation in the Nablus Old City on 8 May which erupted into an exchange of fire. Of the injuries, nine were injured by live ammunition, and 35 linked to the effects of tear gas inhalation. At least two Palestinians were subsequently detained by the Israeli Forces, and the body of the killed Palestinian was withheld.
- On 9 May, an exchange of fire took place between Palestinians and the Israeli Forces after the Israeli Forces surrounded a house in Masaken al Sha'abi neighbourhood east of Nablus and targeted it with Energa anti-tank grenades. Two Palestine Refugees were killed, among them a noted Palestinian armed actor, according to media reports. Ambulances were reportedly prevented from reaching the scene.
- On 13 May, two Palestinians were killed with live ammunition by Palestinian Security Forces: one in El Far'a Camp, and one in the eastern neighbourhood of Jenin. Both fatalities occurred in the context of Palestinian Security Forces operations in these areas.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 14 May 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **52,928** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **119,846** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, two armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations, personnel, and displaced people sheltering there:

- On 10 May, an UNRWA school was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Gaza City, causing moderate damage.
- On 9 May, an UNRWA Office was reportedly directly struck twice by Israeli Forces airstrikes in Jabalia, resulting in its complete destruction. Three nearby UNRWA installations – a distribution centre, a non-food items store and a health centre – sustained moderate to severe damage due to the impact of the airstrikes. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

As of 13 May 2025, **842*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 4 May 2025, UNRWA provided nearly 8.5 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 275,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024.
- In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign in 2024. A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement

orders from the Israeli authorities, as well as the lack of sufficient vaccine due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities.

- During the ceasefire (19 January-17 March 2025), UNRWA health teams provided nearly 590,000 health consultations, over 40,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 24,400 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 10,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 11 May, UNRWA health teams provided around 635,000 health consultations, over 42,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, nearly 23,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and over 14,000 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- As of 11 May, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 123 mobile medical teams working in 37 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, giving out medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security. Between 5 and 11 May, an average of around 1,250 UNRWA health personnel worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 95,533 health consultations during the reporting period.
- Between 5 and 11 May, an average of around 1,250 UNRWA health personnel worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 95,533 health consultations during the reporting period.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 5 and 11 May, UNRWA teams responded to 3,697 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 5 and 11 May, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,770 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,563 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,761 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points. Medical services are critically under-resourced, with

41 per cent of essential supplies already out of stock, and almost one third (27 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) has declined and currently stands at 281. As a result, the number of children has significantly decreased. Between 5 and 11 May 2025, 38,422 children (16,959 boys, 21,463 girls, including 1,404 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. The first cycle of distance learning, conducted from 1 January to 31 March 2025, successfully provided education services to 277,716 children (146,794 boys, 130,922 girls). The second cycle began on 22 April 2025 and is scheduled to run until 15 July 2025. To date, 287,889 children (149,465 boys and 138,424 girls) have enrolled in the programme, receiving basic learning services from thousands of teachers in core subjects including Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.
- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war and up to 4 May 2025, around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 297,704 PSS sessions and activities. Between 5 and 11 May, a total of 10,893 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 11 May 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 220,670 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 3,688 children, including 1,766 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 24,672 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 164,786 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.

- Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people were reached with food parcels, of whom at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities since 2 March, UNRWA is now completely out of flour and food parcels and therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide an average of 3 million litres of water and collect over 200 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 420,000 people monthly.
- Between 1 and 14 May, UNRWA teams provided around 30,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, in addition to around 20,000 pills and chlorination tablets.
- During the same reporting period, three small water wells inside UNRWA shelters in northern Gaza (one in North Gaza and two in Gaza city) have been drilled by WASH partners, allowing UNRWA to reach additional 24,000 displaced people.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 14 May, around 2,300 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 207 manholes, serving over 37,200 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 98 hygiene awareness sessions, 80 cleaning campaigns in different locations benefitting around 38,000 people, and 29 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza, benefiting over 32,000 people. Due to the ongoing siege, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“Starvation is spreading, people are exhausted and hungry. More and more now, if no aid comes in, we can expect in the coming weeks that people will not just die because of bombardment, but also because of the lack of food.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Around 436,000
people estimated to have
been forcibly displaced
since 18 March.



At least **767*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,419*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Nearly 300 UNRWA team
members killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



842* incidents

*Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March, UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 5-11 May 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 11 May

95,533 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **37** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **123** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

164,786 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #172 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 15 – 22 May 2025*

Day 586-592 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 23 May
2025



UNRWA health care worker confirms malnutrition in one year old Dareen, Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, May 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians killed

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 81 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 599,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 161,000 between 15 and 21 May.
- For over 11 weeks, between 2 March and 18 May, no humanitarian aid entered the Gaza Strip due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities. As a result, basic humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel, medical aid and vaccines for children, are running out, with a devastating impact on the population. On 18 May, the Israeli authorities announced they would allow the delivery of limited aid into Gaza.
- On 19 May, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that the Israeli military's escalation in the previous 48 hours raised "further concerns that Israel is inflicting conditions of life on Palestinians increasingly incompatible with their continued existence in Gaza as a group."

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Hospitals continue to be hit with [extremely severe consequences](#) on the provision of lifesaving treatments, alongside residential buildings, schools, and tents where forcibly displaced people live. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- For over 11 weeks, between 2 March and 18 May, no humanitarian aid entered the Gaza Strip due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities. As a result, basic humanitarian supplies, including food, fuel, medical aid and vaccines for children, are running out, with a devastating impact on the population. On 18 May, the Israeli authorities announced they would allow the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, [Tom Fletcher](#), welcomed the development but added that "it is a drop in the ocean of what is urgently needed."
- On 19 May, 27 humanitarian partners – including the Foreign Ministers of 24 countries and three EU representatives – published a joint donor [statement](#) calling on the Government of Israel to "allow a full resumption of aid into Gaza immediately and enable the UN and humanitarian organizations to work independently and impartially to save lives, reduce suffering and maintain dignity." The statement reiterated that "Hamas must

immediately release all remaining hostages and allow humanitarian assistance to be distributed without interference.”

- Meanwhile, the nutrition situation in the Gaza Strip keeps deteriorating. UNRWA Director of Health, Dr. Akihiro Seita, [said](#) that April data “shows malnutrition on the rise. And then the worry is that if the current food shortage continues, it will exponentially increase, and then get beyond our control.” According to the Nutrition Cluster as reported by [OCHA](#), 2,917 out of 49,527 children screened for malnutrition in the first two weeks of May were diagnosed with acute malnutrition – compared to 2,626 out of about 60,000 children screened in February. Overall, since January, nutrition cluster partners diagnosed and treated over 10,000 children for acute malnutrition.
- Moreover, WFP’s recent [market monitoring analysis](#) concluded that “food diversity in Gaza has sharply declined since March, pushing diets to dangerously unbalanced and nutritionally inadequate levels.” The analysis highlights that some essential food items, such as eggs and frozen meat, have disappeared from the market, while the price of flour increased 3,000 per cent compared to pre-conflict levels and +4,000 per cent compared to the ceasefire period. The energy crisis is deepening, many people have resorted to burning waste for fuel.
- On 16 May, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, Edouard Beigbeder, [denounced](#) the reported killing of at least 45 children in the Gaza Strip in the previous two days, stating that it is “yet another devastating reminder that children in Gaza are suffering first and foremost, having to starve day after day only to be victims of indiscriminate attacks.” He added that, in the past two months, over 950 children have been reported killed in strikes in the Gaza Strip. “The threats to children’s lives go beyond bombs and bullets. The living conditions too, threaten their survival,” he stated, adding that since the war started “children have suffered violence without relent, including indiscriminate attacks.”
- According to a [Preliminary Debris Management Scenario](#) published on 17 May, nearly 175,000 structures were damaged in the Gaza Strip as of 4 April 2025, generating a total of 53,466,870 tonnes of debris. [OCHA](#) reported that, according to UNOSAT’s damage assessment disposal, it will take 22 years to clear all debris using 105 trucks, costing over \$US 1 billion.
- On 19 May, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that the Israeli military’s escalation in the previous 48 hours raised “further concerns that Israel is inflicting conditions of life on Palestinians increasingly incompatible with their continued existence in Gaza as a group.”
- Several attacks on UNRWA schools continued in the past weeks. On 20 May, UN experts [said](#) that these attacks “are also an assault on the right to safe education and a blatant violation of international law, all the more in the context of an unlawful

occupation,” and added that “Targeted attacks against civilians and civilian objects are strictly prohibited under international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes. In the current context, such actions may also amount to collective punishment.”

- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Forty-one per cent of essential supplies are already out of stock and over one fourth (27 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel’s parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aimed to prohibit UNRWA’s operations in “Israeli territory” and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 local UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees.
- With at least [29 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 197.7 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). Hospitals in areas placed under displacement orders reportedly did not need to evacuate but were not permitted to admit new patients. According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 81 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 599,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 161,000 between 15 and 21 May.
- Between 14 and 20 May, seven displacement orders affecting areas with at least 76 UNRWA installations were issued by Israeli Forces. Some of these installations were impacted multiple times.
 - On 20 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Jabalia, Al Karamah, An Nahdah, An Nuzhah, Tal Az-Za’atar, Madinat Ash Sheikh Zayed and Izbet Beit Hanun areas in northern Gaza. Forty-four UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 19 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of Khan Younis, Bani Suhaila and Abasan. Twenty-nine UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- On 18 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting East of Deir al-Balah, Mazra'a, Abu Ureif Street, and Abu al-Ajeen. Five UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 16 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of Beit Lahiya. Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 15 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Deir El-Balah and Khan Younis areas. Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 14 May, the Israeli Forces issued one displacement order impacting areas of Al Rimal Area in Gaza City. Two UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 14 May, the Israeli Forces issued one displacement order impacting areas of northern Gaza. . Eleven UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **172 UNRWA installations** – or around half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
 - Despite the lack of aid and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned entry of basic supplies between 2 March and 18 May, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
 - According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
 - Between 7 October 2023 and 21 May 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **53,655** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **121,950** have been injured.
 - At least 310 UNRWA team members have been killed since 7 October 2023.
 - [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 58 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 14 to 20 May 2025, 36 were denied, ten were initially accepted but faced impediments, five withdrawn, and seven facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 167 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip

between 1 and 20 May, 105 were denied, 15 impeded, eight withdrawn, and 39 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 17 May 2025, 938 Palestinians – including at least 198 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 132 Palestinians, including at least 25 children, were killed only since the beginning of 2025.
- Following the mass demolition order issued against Nur Shams and Tulkarm refugee camps on 1 May, Israeli Forces bulldozers continued demolishing houses in Nur Shams Camp on an almost daily basis. As of time of reporting, the Israeli Forces had not yet undertaken the demolitions in Tulkarm linked to the 1 May order. Approximately 42,000 residents of both camps, as well as Jenin camp, remain displaced, prevented from returning to their homes by the ongoing Israeli Forces operation which started on 21 January 2025 in the northern West Bank.
- On 14 May, one Israeli settler was killed and two injured by Palestinians in an alleged shooting attack against a settler vehicle on Route 446 between Burqin (northern West Bank) and the Israeli settlement of Peduel. Following the incident, the Israeli Forces conducted search operations in the area, killing one Palestinian and detaining more than 20 residents of Burqin. New movement and access restrictions were imposed on nearby villages. In the following days, numerous incidents of settler violence and harassment against Palestinians were reported in Burqin and nearby villages, including arson attacks against Palestinian property. The Israeli Forces issued an eviction order for Palestinian land in Burqin, and uprooted trees in the area.
- Five Palestinians, including one child, were killed in Tammoun (northeast of Nablus) on 15 May when the Israeli Forces besieged a house as part of an ongoing operation in the area. The Israeli Forces and Palestinians engaged in an exchange of fire, with the Israeli Forces firing grenades at the house. The bodies of four of the persons killed are withheld by the Israeli Forces.
- On 16 May, the Israeli Forces shot and killed a Palestinian at the Bab Al Silsila (Chain Gate) of Al Aqsa Mosque in East Jerusalem, after he allegedly attempted to stab Israeli Forces personnel in the area. One Israeli Forces personnel was injured as a result.
- On 17 May, the Israeli Forces opened fire on Palestinians who were allegedly throwing stones at Israeli settler vehicles in the vicinity of Burqa, northwest of Nablus. One Palestinian refugee child was killed, and two other children were injured by the Israeli Forces as a result.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 21 May 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **53,655** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **121,950** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and personnel:
 - On 20 May, the courtyard of an UNRWA school was reportedly impacted by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Beit Lahia (north). No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.
 - On 20 May, an UNRWA sanitation office in Khan Younis was reportedly hit by a box of leaflets dropped by an Israeli Forces quadcopter causing damage to the generator room.
 - On 19 May, three UNRWA personnel were reportedly killed, one was seriously injured, and one sustained minor injuries following an Israeli Forces airstrike that directly struck an UNRWA school in Nuseirat.
 - On 17 May, an UNRWA health centre in Hamad City, northern Gaza, was reportedly indirectly impacted by a nearby Israeli Forces airstrike, resulting in shattered windows.
 - On 17 May, an UNRWA training centre and a health centre in Qarrara, east Khan Younis, were reportedly indirectly impacted by an Israeli Forces airstrike and artillery shelling, resulting in shattered windows.
 - On 16 May, the Israeli Forces reportedly entered an UNRWA school in Beit Lahia in northern Gaza. Reportedly, Israeli Forces tanks advanced towards the school compound and besieged it. It was reported that men sheltering at the school were detained while women and children were forcefully evacuated from the premises.
 - On 14 May, an UNRWA residential unit was reportedly slightly damaged by a nearby Israeli Forces airstrike in Gaza City, causing minor damage to digital equipment.
 - On 14 May, an UNRWA school was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces artillery shell in Nuseirat, causing minor damage. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

As of 20 May 2025, **850*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some

installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 4 May 2025, UNRWA provided nearly 8.5 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 275,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024.
- In addition, around 560,000 children under the age of 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio in the first two rounds of the campaign in 2024. A third round of the polio vaccination campaign supported by UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and other partners took place between 22 and 26 February 2025 in the Gaza Strip, reaching over 600,000 children under the age of 10 with this critical vaccine. With over 1,700 personnel organized in 555 mobile and fixed teams, UNRWA vaccinated over 213,000 children, constituting around one third of the overall polio vaccination response in February 2025. A fourth round of the polio vaccination campaign was scheduled to start on 13 April but had to be postponed until further notice due to the continuous bombardment and displacement orders from the Israeli authorities, as well as the lack of sufficient vaccines due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 18 May, UNRWA health teams provided over 710,000 health consultations, over 47,500 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, around 26,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 16,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- As of 18 May, only six out of 22 UNRWA health centres and three additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition,

health services are provided through 100 mobile medical teams working in 37 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 12 and 18 May, an average of around 1,170 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 75,783 health consultations during the reporting period (or around 12,600 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 12 and 18 May, UNRWA teams responded to 3,350 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 12 and 18 May, UNRWA medical teams provided 5,282 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,220 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,458 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with 41 per cent of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fourth (27 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- Following the collapse of the ceasefire (on 18 March), the number of active Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) has declined and currently stands at 296. As a result, the number of children has significantly decreased. Between 12 and 18 May 2025, 36,828 children (16,691 boys, 20,137 girls, including 271 children with disabilities) participated in basic literacy and numeracy activities, PSS sessions and recreational activities including arts, music and sports.
- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children are out of school due to the war. On 1 January 2025, UNRWA launched a new distance learning programme, combining online with onsite learning. The first cycle of distance learning, conducted from 1 January to 31 March 2025, successfully provided education services to 277,716 children (146,794 boys, 130,922 girls). The second cycle began on 22 April 2025 and is

scheduled to run until 15 July 2025. To date, 287,889 children (149,465 boys and 138,424 girls) have enrolled in the programme, receiving basic learning services from thousands of teachers in core subjects including Arabic, English, mathematics, and science.

- UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza. Since the onset of the war, more than 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, have benefited from 297,704 PSS sessions and activities. Between 12 and 18 May, a total of 14,488 displaced people accessed these services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 18 May 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 221,381 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 3,715 children, including 1,766 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 24,856 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 164,786 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, at least 1.7 million people were reached with food parcels, of whom at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA is now completely out of flour and food parcels and therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide an average of 3 million litres of water and collect over 200 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 420,000 people monthly.
- Between 1 and 14 May, UNRWA teams provided around 30,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip, in addition to around 20,000 pills and chlorination tablets.
- During the same reporting period, three small water wells inside UNRWA shelters in northern Gaza (one in North Gaza and two in Gaza city) have been drilled by WASH partners, allowing UNRWA to reach additional 24,000 displaced people.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 14 May, around 2,300 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. Moreover, UNRWA teams cleaned 207 manholes, serving over 37,200 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 98 hygiene awareness sessions, 80 cleaning campaigns in different locations benefitting around 38,000 people, and 29 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza, benefiting over 32,000 people. Due to the ongoing siege, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.
- [OCHA](#) reports that 65 per cent of WASH assets and facilities are now falling within the Israeli-militarized zone or in areas that have been placed under displacement orders since 18 March. Access constraints, damage to infrastructure, and the fuel crisis are further undermining the WASH response in the Gaza Strip

Quote from Louise Wateridge, UNRWA Senior Emergency Officer:

“Our warehouse is full of supplies [...], full of everything everyone could possibly need [...]. The facts are the facts: we can have supplies, food, everything that people need in the Gaza Strip in around three hours.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 599,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced since 18 March.



At least **767*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,419*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



At least **310** UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



850* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March, UNRWA flour and food parcels have run out.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 12-18 May 2025



Only 9 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational on 18 May

75,738 medical consultations were provided in **6** UNRWA health centres, **3** temporary health centres and **37** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **100** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

164,786 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #173 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 22 – 28 May 2025*

Day 593-599 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 30 May
2025



UNRWA health care worker provides a medical consultation to a child in an UNRWA shelter in Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, May 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- On 28 May, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that, based on information recently made available to UNRWA, “our colleague Kamal left his home in Rafah on 23 March, wearing his UN vest, and driving a clearly marked UN vehicle. Within an hour, UNRWA lost contact with him. His whereabouts unknown for a week. On 30 March, Kamal’s body was discovered near a mass grave, alongside the human remains of the PRCS humanitarian workers killed by the Israeli Forces.” The Commissioner-General stated that, despite several requests to

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

the Government of Israel, “no response was directly received on Kamal’s death”, and called for independent investigations into his killing and those of all UNRWA staff killed since the war began.

- On 27 May, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini stated that, “Over the past 20 months, the Government of Israel has continuously made unsubstantiated claims against UNRWA and its neutrality.” He made available [extracts](#) of a letter he sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel where he “repeated the concrete steps that UNRWA has taken for more than a decade in cooperation with the Government of Israel in line with transparency and neutrality”, adding that the Agency has requested cooperation from the Government on Israel in “providing information and evidence to substantiate the accusations made against UNRWA.” The Commissioner-General stated that UNRWA had not “received any response, nor has the Government of Israel shared any sufficient evidence, to back up these very serious claims against the Agency and its personnel.”
- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 81 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 632,700 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 195,000 between 15 and 27 May.
- On 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into Gaza, including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities allowed the UN to temporarily resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. [OCHA](#) confirmed that limited amounts of certain food, nutrition supplies and medical items have entered the Gaza Strip, adding that significant operational challenges persist.
- On 28 May, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), bringing together heads of UN entities and over 200 NGOs, [stated](#) that “the humanitarian situation in Gaza is at its darkest point yet”, with relentless bombardment, mass displacement, and people being “starved and denied the basic means of survival”. According to the statement, “a new militarized distribution system has been launched” – a system that “does not align with humanitarian principles, it puts people at risk, and it will not meet people’s needs, or dignity, across Gaza.” The HCT added that the humanitarian system needs predictable and at-scale aid to flow through multiple crossings, unimpeded access, and “all humanitarian partners, including UNRWA, to be enabled to provide supplies and, critically, services.”
- On the same day, the Head of OCHA oPt, [Jonathan Whittall](#), stated that the new distribution scheme implemented through a US-Israeli backed entity “is surveillance-based rationing that legitimizes a policy of deprivation by design. And it comes at a time when people in Gaza, half of whom are children, are facing a crisis of survival.”

- On 26 May, a group of Israelis led by a Member of the Knesset and accompanied by Israeli media entered without authorisation into UNRWA's compound in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem. Israeli police alerted to the scene failed to protect the compound. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that "This unauthorised entry represents another violation of Israel's obligations as a UN member state to protect UN premises and facilitate humanitarian work".

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Hospitals continue to be hit with extremely severe consequences on the provision of lifesaving treatments, alongside residential buildings, schools, and tents where forcibly displaced people live. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- On 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into Gaza, including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities allowed the UN to temporarily resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. [OCHA](#) confirmed that limited amounts of certain food, nutrition supplies and medical items have entered the Gaza Strip since then, adding that significant operational challenges persist.
- On 23 May, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, [stated](#) that "Israel has clear obligations under international humanitarian law. It must treat civilians humanely, with respect for their inherent dignity. It must not forcibly transport, deport or displace the civilian population of an occupied territory. And as the occupying power, it must agree to allow and facilitate the aid that is needed."
- On 28 May, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), bringing together heads of UN entities and over 200 NGOs, [stated](#) that "the humanitarian situation in Gaza is at its darkest point yet", with relentless bombardment, mass displacement, and people being "starved and denied the basic means of survival". While a very limited quantity of aid has been allowed into the Gaza Strip since 19 May, this only includes some nutrition and medical supplies and is nowhere near enough to respond to the massive needs of the population. According to the statement, "a new militarized distribution system has been launched" – a system that "does not align with humanitarian principles, it puts people at risk, and it will not meet people's needs, or dignity, across Gaza." The HCT added that the humanitarian system needs predictable and at-scale aid to flow through multiple

crossings, unimpeded access, and “all humanitarian partners, including UNRWA, to be enabled to provide supplies and, critically, services.”

- On the same day, the Head of OCHA oPt, [Jonathan Whittall](#), told the press that “The newly developed distribution scheme is more than just the control of aid. It is engineered scarcity: four distribution hubs located in central and southern Gaza, secured by private US security contractors, where those Palestinians who can reach them will receive rations.” He stressed that this system cannot meet the needs of people in the Gaza Strip, adding that “Knowingly designing a plan that falls short of minimum obligations under international law, is essentially an admission of guilt.
- OCHA [reported](#) that “Over the past week, several incidents have taken place whereby aid was looted or taken by crowds whilst being transported from Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom crossing”. The World Food Programme (WFP) [confirmed](#) that, on 28 May, “Hordes of hungry people broke into WFP’s Al-Ghafari warehouse in Deir al-Balah, Central Gaza, in search of food supplies that were pre-positioned for distribution.” The WFP stated that “Humanitarian needs have spiralled out of control” after the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities. According to initial reports, two people died and several were injured in the incident.
- Briefing the UN Security Council on the situation in the Middle East on 28 May, the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Sigrid Kaag, [said](#) that “Since the resumption of hostilities in Gaza, the already horrific existence of civilians has only sunk further into the abyss,” adding that this is man-made.
- According to an [analysis](#) based on April 2025 data and conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), only around 4.6 per cent of cropland across the Gaza Strip is available for cultivation, with more than 80 per cent of the total cropland being damaged and 77.8 per cent not accessible to farmers. FAO Deputy Director-General, Beth Bechdol, said that “This level of destruction is not just a loss of infrastructure – it is a collapse of Gaza’s agrifood system and of lifelines. What once provided food, income, and stability for hundreds of thousands is now in ruins.”
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Forty-five per cent of essential supplies are already out of stock and around one fourth (24 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), only 19 out of 36 hospitals in the Gaza Strip remain operational, with at least 94 per cent of all hospitals damaged or destroyed. Moreover, across the Gaza Strip, “only 2,000 hospital beds remain available, for a population of over 2 million people, grossly insufficient to meet the current needs.”

- OCHA [reports](#) that 72 per cent of WASH assets and facilities are now falling within the Israeli-militarized zone or in areas that have been placed under displacement orders since 18 March. Access constraints, damage to infrastructure, and the fuel crisis are further undermining the WASH response in the Gaza Strip. According to the Gaza Municipality as reported by [OCHA](#), with over a quarter of a million tons of waste piling up, solid waste keeps accumulating creating ideal conditions for the spread of disease.
- On 28 May, UNFPA, the Gaza sexual and reproductive health working group, GBV sub-cluster, Health Cluster and WASH Cluster issued a [brief](#) highlighting that nearly 700,000 women and girls of menstruating age in the Gaza Strip are facing a silent menstrual hygiene emergency. According to the document, an estimated 10.4 million sanitary pads are needed each month, with over 75 per cent of this need remaining unmet. The lack of privacy, necessary hygiene conditions, adequate infrastructure and supplies has a considerable impact on women's and girls' physical and mental wellbeing and safety.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aimed to prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials. Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since end of January 2025.
- With at least [31 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 229.4 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 81 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 632,700 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire (mid-March), including over 195,000 only between 15 and 27 May.
- Between 21 and 27 May, three displacement orders affecting areas with 114 UNRWA installations were issued by Israeli Forces. Some of these installations were impacted multiple times.
 - On 26 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Khan Younis City Centre, Abasan area, Al Qarara, Bani Suhaila and east Deir Al Balah. Seventy-Five UNRWA installations were located in affected areas.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- On 22 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting north Gaza (neighborhoods of Ghaben, Al-Shaimaa, Fadous, Al-Manshiyah, Sheikh Zayed, Al-Salateen, Al-Karama, Mashrou' Beit Lahia, Al-Zuhour, Tel Al-Zaatar, Al-Noor, Abdul Rahman, Al-Nahda, and Jabalia Camp). Thirty-Nine UNRWA installations were in the affected area.
- On 21 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting north Gaza (neighborhoods of Ghaben, Al-Shaimaa, Fadous, Al-Manshiyah, Sheikh Zayed, Al-Salateen, Al-Karama, Mashrou' Beit Lahia, Al-Zuhour, Tel Al-Zaatar, Al-Noor, Abdul Rahman, Al-Nahda, and Jabalia Camp). Thirty-Nine UNRWA installations were in the affected area.
- At least **167* UNRWA installations** – or around half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the lack of aid and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 1.5 years of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned entry of basic supplies between 2 March and 18 May, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 28 May 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **54,084** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **123,308** have been injured.
- At least 310 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 71 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 21 to 27 May 2025, 31 were denied, 11 were initially accepted but faced impediments, four withdrawn, and 25 facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 238 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 27 May, 136 were denied, 26 impeded, 12 withdrawn, and 64 facilitated.

**After further verification, the total number of UNRWA installations located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap is lower than the one reported in UNRWA Situation Report #172.*

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 27 May 2025, 939 Palestinians – including at least 198 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 133 Palestinians, including at least 25 children, were killed only since the beginning of 2025.
 - At midday on 26 May, a group of Israelis led by a Member of the Knesset and accompanied by Israeli media entered without authorisation into UNRWA's compound in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem. The group claimed they were "liberating" the "former UNRWA headquarters" on the occasion of Jerusalem Day, which for Israelis marks the 1967 reunification of the city. Israeli police alerted to the scene failed to protect the compound. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that "This unauthorised entry represents another violation of Israel's obligations as a UN member state to protect UN premises and facilitate humanitarian work".
 - On 25 May, it was publicly reported that the demolition of 58 houses in Tulkarm Camp would start the week beginning 26 May; the demolitions are linked to the order issued by the Israeli Forces on 1 May, affecting both Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps. These demolitions form part of the broader widescale destruction associated with the operation carried out in the northern West Bank by the Israeli Forces since 21 January 2025, which has left some 42,000 Palestinians forcibly displaced.
 - On 21 May, Israeli Forces opened fire on a diplomatic delegation in the vicinity of Jenin Camp during an official visit hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Palestinian Authority. A few UNRWA staff members were present as part of the visit. In a later statement, the Israeli Forces described having "mistakenly identified [the delegation] as a threat." No injuries occurred. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, [stated](#) that "This incident is a stark reminder of the lax use of excessive force routinely deployed by Israeli Security Forces in the West Bank, often with lethal consequences".
 - The escalation in Israeli settlers' violence following the killing of an Israeli settler by a Palestinian near Burqin on 14 May continued, with repeated attacks against Palestinian communities across the West Bank, including Burqin, Al Mu'arrajat, Maghayer Aad Deir, and Turmus'ayya. Between 21 and 27 May, at least 94 incidents of settlers' violence and harassment were recorded in the West Bank, resulting in injuries to at least 32 Palestinians.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 28 May 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **54,084** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **123,308** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and personnel:
 - On 27 May, the Israeli Forces struck a community kitchen in an UNRWA school east of Gaza City. No damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 26 May, an Israeli Forces quadcopter opened fire striking the fourth floor of an UNRWA school in Gaza City. No damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 21 May, an UNRWA installation in Gaza City was hit twice by Israeli Forces airstrikes. No injuries were reported among UNRWA personnel.

As of 27 May 2025, **852*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 25 May 2025, UNRWA provided over 8.7 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.

- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 283,000 routine vaccines have been given to children from January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 25 May, UNRWA health teams provided nearly 800,000 health consultations, over 53,500 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 29,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 18,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- As of 25 May, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 120 mobile medical teams working in 35 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 19 and 25 May, an average of around 1,155 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 88,556 health consultations during the reporting period (or around 14,800 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 19 and 25 May, UNRWA teams responded to 2,992 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 19 and 25 May, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,231 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,368 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,067 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with 45 per cent of essential supplies already out of stock, and around one fourth (24 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and psychosocial support services (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing PSS and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.

- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 449 TLSs established across 58 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 19 and 25 May 2025, a total of 24,056 children (11,874 boys, 12,182 girls, including 533 children with disabilities) benefitted from TLS-based learning activities in 251 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 287,889 Palestine Refugee children (149,465 boys, 138,424 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers.
- With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 300,749 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 19 and 25 May 2025, a total of 9,308 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 25 May 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 270,949 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 3,882 children, including 1,766 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,048 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,753 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 199,730 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels several weeks ago and was therefore forced to halt food distributions.

- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. UNRWA ran out of food to distribute given the siege. The Agency has not been allowed to bring any supplies including food since 2 March.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide an average of 3 million litres of water and collect over 200 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 420,000 people monthly.
- Between 15 and 28 May, UNRWA teams provided over 28,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, a water well in North Gaza is under rehabilitation. However, UNRWA teams have evacuated the north due to displacement orders and no further services are being provided in the area.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 15 and 28 May, around 2,600 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. UNRWA teams cleaned around 100 manholes, serving over 40,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 300 hygiene awareness sessions, 120 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching around 40,000 people, and 30 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza, benefiting over 32,000 people. Due to the lack of aid, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and North Gaza.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General

“No one should be surprised let alone shocked at scenes of precious aid looted, stolen or “lost”. The people of Gaza have been starved and deprived of the basics including water and medicines for more than 11 weeks. Mothers and fathers have run out of food for their children. Older people died because of lack of medicines.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 632,700 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced since 18 March.



At least **767*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,419*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



At least **310** UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



852* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 19-25 May 2025



Only 7 UNRWA health centres operational on 25 May

88,556 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health centres, **2** temporary health centres and **35** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **120** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

199,730 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,753 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #174 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 29 May – 4 June 2025*

Day 600-606 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 6 June 2025



As forced displacement continues, people seek shelter in an UNRWA school in Deir al-Balah amid the lack of basic supplies, Gaza middle areas, the Gaza Strip, June 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 82 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 640,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 200,000 between 15 May and 3 June.

- On 1 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that aid distribution in Gaza has become “a death trap”, with mass casualties reported during aid distribution.
- On 2 June, UN Secretary-General António Guterres [stated](#) that he was appalled by the reports of Palestinians killed and injured while seeking aid in the Gaza Strip and called for “an immediate and independent investigation into these events and for perpetrators to be held accountable.”
- On 29 May it was publicly reported that the construction of 22 new Israeli settlements in the West Bank had been approved by the Israeli cabinet, including the legalization of nine existing outposts.
- Following the demolition order issued on 1 May for 106 houses in Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps, demolitions in Nur Shams Camp resumed on 29 May after a short pause.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Hospitals continue to be hit with extremely severe consequences on the provision of lifesaving treatments, alongside residential buildings, schools, and tents where forcibly displaced people live. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. [OCHA](#) confirmed that limited amounts of certain food, nutrition supplies, medical supplies, and water purification items have entered the Gaza Strip since 19 May. However, UNRWA has not been able to bring in any supplies for more than three months (since 2 March).
- OCHA [reported](#) that the militarized distribution mechanism of food supplies, through the newly established Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF), began on 27 May at two points set up in Rafah and Deir al-Balah. Since then, thousands of Palestinians reportedly walked towards these distribution sites to receive food packages, but several shooting incidents resulted in mass casualties.

- On 1 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that aid distribution in Gaza has become “a death trap”, with mass casualties reported during aid distribution. He stated that “a distribution point by the Israeli-American distribution plan was put far south in Rafah,” adding that “This humiliating system has forced thousands of hungry and desperate people to walk for tens of miles to an area that’s all but pulverized due to heavy bombardment by the Israeli Army.”
- On 2 June, UN Secretary-General António Guterres [stated](#) that he was appalled by the reports of Palestinians killed and injured while seeking aid in the Gaza Strip and called for “an immediate and independent investigation into these events and for perpetrators to be held accountable.” He added that “Israel has clear obligations under international humanitarian law to agree to and facilitate humanitarian aid.”
- On 3 June, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, [stated](#) that “Palestinians have been presented the grimmest of choices: die from starvation or risk being killed while trying to access the meagre food that is being made available through Israel’s militarized humanitarian assistance mechanism.” He added that “This militarized system endangers lives and violates international standards on aid distribution, as the United Nations has repeatedly warned,” saying that “The willful impediment of access to food and other life-sustaining relief supplies for civilians may constitute a war crime.”
- The fuel blockade – now entering its fourth month, continues placing life-sustaining services at severe risk. While forced mass displacement continues, no shelter supplies have entered the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March.
- While aid and supplies available in the Gaza Strip continue to be limited, the nutritional situation of children keeps deteriorating. According to the Nutrition Cluster as reported by [OCHA](#), preliminary analysis indicates that out of 46,738 children under five who were screened for malnutrition in the second half of May, 2,733 (5.8 per cent) were diagnosed with acute malnutrition – up from 4.7 per cent in the first half of May. Available data for pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) confirm that there has been a sharp deterioration in their nutritional status in the last two months.
- According to the [Protection Cluster](#), systematic attacks on fishers and fishing infrastructure and Israeli military restrictions on fishing activities in the Gaza Strip, combined with the damage and destruction of other food production infrastructure and severe access restrictions, have “contributed directly to risk of famine and growing protection concerns for vulnerable persons, creating conditions which threaten the survival of Gaza’s population.”
- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to humanitarian partners, there has been a sharp rise in child protection challenges, including an increase in child-headed households pushed

into dangerous survival strategies. Children are reported working on the streets, participating in looting or gathering within large crowds in search of food supplies at insecure distribution points. Since the ceasefire collapsed on 18 March, nearly 50 child protection centres have been forced to suspend operations because of displacement orders and the displacement of staff, directly affecting at least 40,000 children.

- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Forty-seven per cent of essential supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (22 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aimed to prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since end of January 2025.
- With at least [35 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 277.6 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 82 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 640,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire (mid-March), including over 200,000 between 15 May and 3 June alone.
- Between 28 May and 3 June, three displacement orders affecting areas with 157 UNRWA installations were issued by Israeli Forces.
 - On 2 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Al Mahattah, Khan Younis Camp, and Al Amal. Eight UNRWA installations were located in affected areas.
 - On 31 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Rafah, Khan Younis City Centre, Abasan area, Al Qarara, Bani Suhaila and east Deir al-Balah. Seventy-four UNRWA installations were in the affected area.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- On 29 May, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting north Gaza and Gaza City (At Tuffah, Shaja'iya, Az Zaitoun, Gaza Old City, and the eastern part of Ad Darraj). Seventy-five UNRWA installations were in the affected area.
- At least **182* UNRWA installations** – or around half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the lack of aid and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by 20 months of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned entry of any basic supplies from UNRWA since 2 March, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 4 June 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **54,607** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **125,341** have been injured.
- Over 310 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed since 7 October 2023.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 75 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 28 May to 3 June 2025, 44 were denied, 11 were initially accepted but faced impediments, two withdrawn, and 18 facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 276 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 31 May, 156 were denied, 33 impeded, 14 withdrawn, and 73 facilitated.

**After further verification, the total number of UNRWA installations located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap is lower than the one reported in UNRWA Situation Report #172.*

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 2 June 2025, 942 Palestinians – among them at least 200 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 136 Palestinians, among them at least 27 children, were killed only since the beginning of this year alone.
- Following the demolition order issued on 1 May for 106 houses in Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps, demolitions in Nur Shams Camp resumed on 29 May after a short pause. In Tulkarm, demolitions have not started yet. However, during the week, families

attempted to retrieve belongings from homes in Tulkarm Camp, ahead of anticipated demolitions due to the demolition order. On 31 May, images circulated widely on social media appeared to show Israeli flags installed across Nur Shams Camp, including on the dome of the Abu Bakr al-Sadiq mosque in the centre of the camp.

- On 29 May, it was publicly reported that the construction of 22 new Israeli settlements in the West Bank had been approved by the Israeli cabinet, including the legalization of nine existing outposts. Among the newly authorised settlements were two previously dismantled during the 2005 disengagement. Israeli settlements remain illegal under international law. The announcement of this approval also comes at a time of heightened Israeli settlers violence, including the forcible displacement of the Maghayer Al Deir community in Ramallah governorate in late May, and repeated violent attacks on Palestinians in Bruqin and Kafr ad Dik in Salfit governorate.
- On 2 June, a Palestinian child was shot and killed by Israeli Forces in Sinjil (northeast of Ramallah), allegedly after throwing stones at Israeli Forces personnel. His body was withheld by the Israeli Forces.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 4 June 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **54,607** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **125,341** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 2 June, several windows of the UNRWA Khan Younis Training Centre compound were reportedly shattered and damaged due to Israeli Forces airstrikes and activity in the Khan Younis area. No injuries were reported.
 - On 29 May, an Israeli Forces airstrike reportedly struck an UNRWA installation in Gaza City. No damage to the installation and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

- On 28 May, an Israeli Forces quadcopter reportedly opened fire striking a wall of an UNRWA installation located in south Mawasi, Khan Younis. No damage to the installation and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
- On 28 May, an Israeli Forces quadcopter reportedly opened fire striking an UNRWA installation in Gaza City. No damage to the installation and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

As of 27 May 2025, **858*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 25 May 2025, UNRWA provided over 8.7 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 283,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 25 May, UNRWA health teams provided nearly 800,000 health consultations, over 53,500 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 29,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 18,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions.
- As of 1 June, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 117 mobile medical teams working in 35 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including

outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 26 May and 1 June, an average of around 1,122 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 93,609 health consultations during the reporting period (or around 15,600 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 26 May and 1 June, UNRWA teams responded to 3,279 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 26 May and 1 June, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,882 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,480 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,309 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with 47 per cent of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (22 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and psychosocial support services (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing PSS and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 26 May and 1 June 2025, a total of 25,554 children (11,689 boys, 13,865 girls, including 309 children with disabilities) benefited from TLS-based learning activities in 260 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers.
- With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 303,075 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 26 May and 1 June 2025, a total of 9,235 people accessed these essential services.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 1 June 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 224,176* displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 3,882 children, including 1,849 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,291 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 169,120* displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in the previous situation report (#173).*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels several weeks ago and was therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. **UNRWA ran out of food to distribute given the siege. The Agency has not been allowed to bring in any supplies including food since 2 March.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide an average of 3 million litres of water and collect over 200 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 420,000 people monthly.
- Between 15 and 28 May, UNRWA teams provided over 28,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, a water well in north Gaza is under rehabilitation. However, UNRWA teams have evacuated the north due to displacement orders and no further services are being provided in the area.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 15 and 28 May, around 2,600 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. UNRWA teams cleaned around 100 manholes, serving over 40,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 300 hygiene awareness sessions, 120 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching around 40,000 people, and 30 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza, benefiting over 32,000 people. Due to the lack of aid, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and north Gaza.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General

“There has been no safe, dignified and significant aid in Gaza for more than three months now. People’s suffering is unconscionable, deepening further on a daily basis. [...] Delaying the decision to properly respond to the deepening hunger will further push down people in Gaza to an endless bottom and deepen dehumanization.”

ENDs –

UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 640,000
people estimated to have
been forcibly displaced
since 18 March.



At least **767*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,419*** injured since 7
October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Over 310 UNRWA team members
killed



311* UNRWA installations
damaged



858* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli
authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA flour
and food parcels ran out several weeks ago.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 26 May-1 June 2025



Only 7 UNRWA health centres operational on 1 June
93,609 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA
health centres, **2** temporary health centres and **35** medical
points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **117** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced
people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted
from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

169,120 displaced people received awareness raising
sessions and internal community social network support.

8,500 persons with disabilities and injuries received
assistive devices and rehabilitation services.



UNRWA Situation Report #175 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 5 – 11 June 2025*

Day 607-613 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 13 June 2025



Forcibly displaced children seeking shelter in an UNRWA school in Deir al-Balah, Gaza middle areas, the Gaza Strip, June 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 82 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that nearly 665,000 people have been displaced

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 227,000 between 15 May and 11 June.

- On 10 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “Day after day, casualties and scores of injured are reported at distribution points manned by Israel and private security companies.” He added that this “humiliating system” forces thousands of hungry and desperate people to walk very long distance, “excluding the most vulnerable and those living too far,” and stated that “This system does not intend to address hunger.”
- On 10 June, a blackout of internet connectivity and significant disruptions to mobile networks in Gaza city and north Gaza were reported by a major telecommunications and internet service provider. Without the immediate delivery of fuel and engine oil, telecommunications services are expected to shut down imminently, which could lead to a complete collapse of telecommunications and internet services.
- Mass demolitions and accompanying orders, in the context of the Israeli Forces operation that started on 21 January, continued in the northern West Bank. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, published a [post](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) about the “mass demolition”, stating that “The West Bank is not a warzone. It is governed by international standards and codes of conduct for law enforcement, which Israeli (Security) Forces have an obligation to uphold. Law enforcement exists for the purpose of safeguarding human rights, not violating them. It should seek to protect the most vulnerable, not further victimise them. Above all, it should preserve human dignity and life.”

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Hospitals continue to be hit with extremely severe consequences on the provision of lifesaving treatments, alongside residential buildings, schools, and tents where forcibly displaced people live. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported. One rocket was reportedly fired by Palestinian armed groups in Gaza toward Israel on 10 June and intercepted.
- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. [OCHA](#) confirmed that limited amounts of certain food, nutrition supplies, medical supplies, and water

purification items have entered the Gaza Strip since 19 May. However, UNRWA has not been able to bring in any supplies for more than three months (since 2 March).

- [OCHA](#) reported that limited access, long delays in movement approvals (sometimes up to 36 hours and beyond), constantly shifting, insecure convoy routes, intensified military operations, and a breakdown of public order and safety with a very high risk of looting continue to severely constrain operations to collect aid from Kerem Shalom crossing and are placing humanitarian staff, drivers and trucks at significant risk.
- OCHA [reported](#) that the militarized distribution mechanism of food supplies, through the newly established Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF), began on 27 May at two points set up in Rafah and Deir al-Balah. Since then, thousands of Palestinians reportedly walked towards these distribution sites to receive food packages, but several shooting incidents resulted in mass casualties. According to [OCHA](#), as of 11 June, the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that hospitals have received 224 people killed and over 1,858 people injured from the areas newly designated for food distributions.
- On 10 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that "Day after day, casualties and scores of injured are reported at distribution points manned by Israel and private security companies." He added that this "humiliating system" forces thousands of hungry and desperate people to walk very long distance, "excluding the most vulnerable and those living too far," and stated that "This system does not intend to address hunger."
- The World Food Programme (WFP) [stated](#) that, since 19 May and as of 10 of June, it had only transported over 700 trucks of aid to the Kerem Shalom border crossing point. "This compares to 600-700 trucks of aid transported per day during the ceasefire earlier this year. The trucks carried over 11,000 metric tons (MT) of food but only 6,000 metric tons entered Gaza – enough to support less than 300,000 people for a month with minimal daily food requirements. This is a small fraction of what is needed for a population of 2.1 million people and far too low to meet the overwhelming needs." According to the Food Security Sector as reported by [OCHA](#), most of the 6,000 MT of wheat flour that entered Gaza since 19 May was offloaded by hungry people in dire need, mostly coming from the north, to feed their families, and in some cases by armed criminals, before reaching warehouses or designated distribution points.
- The restrictions on the entry of fuel – now entering its fourth month, continue placing life-sustaining services at severe risk. While forced mass displacement continues, no shelter supplies have entered the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities on 2 March. According to [OCHA](#), between 15 May and 9 June, missions to retrieve fuel from northern Gaza were denied by the Israeli authorities 14 times and about 260,000 litres of it were recently looted.

- On 10 June, [OCHA reported](#) that a major telecommunications and internet service provider confirmed a critical infrastructure failure, resulting in a blackout of internet connectivity and significant disruptions to mobile networks in Gaza city and north Gaza. The Emergency and Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) warned that, without the immediate delivery of fuel and engine oil, telecommunications services are expected to shut down imminently, which could lead to a complete collapse of telecommunications and internet services.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies. Between 1 January and 31 May 2025, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) recorded 76 attacks on health care across the Gaza Strip. According to WHO, only 17 out of 36 hospitals are partially functional and only 61 out of 160 primary health care facilities are functional.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Forty-seven per cent of essential supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (22 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, the Knesset, on 28 October 2024², which aimed to prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since end of January 2025.
- With at least [39 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 277.6 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 82 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that nearly 665,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire (mid-March), including over 227,000 between 15 May and 11 June alone.
- Between 4 and 10 June, six displacement orders were issued by Israeli Forces. Of these, five affected areas with 83 UNRWA installations.

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

- On 10 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of north Gaza ((Al-Karama neighborhood, Ibad Al-Rahman area and Al-Shanti Land area). Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 9 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Gaza City (At Tuffah, eastern part of Ad Darraj) and north Gaza (Ar Rawdah, Jabalia El Balad). Seven UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 8 June, the Israeli Forces reportedly dropped leaflets in the Al Amal area of Khan Younis, containing a displacement order impacting the same area of the displacement order issued on 2 June 2025. Eight UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 7 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting north Gaza (Safatawi, An Nahdah). Two UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 4 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Gaza City (Tuffah, Shaja'iya, Az Zaitoun, Gaza Old City, and the eastern part of Ad Darraj) and the entire north Gaza. Seventy-five UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **182 UNRWA installations** – or around half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the lack of aid and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by 20 months of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned entry of any basic supplies from UNRWA since 2 March, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 11 June 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **55,104** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **127,394** have been injured.
- Since the war began 317 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 102 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 4 to 10 June 2025, 48 were denied, five were initially

accepted but faced impediments, 18 withdrawn, and 31 facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 139 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 10 June, 72 were denied, nine impeded, 18 withdrawn, and 40 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 7 June 2025, 943 Palestinians – among them at least 200 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 137 Palestinians, among them at least 27 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - Mass demolitions and accompanying orders, in the context of the Israeli Forces operation started on 21 January, continued in the northern West Bank. On 6 June, Israeli Forces began executing the 1 May demolition order for Tulkarm Camp, following weeks of similar house demolitions in Nur Shams Camp. This was followed by the issuance of a new demolition order targeting Jenin Camp on 9 June, with demolitions set to start after 72 hours. The camp currently stands empty, with all residents forcibly displaced. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, published a [post](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) about the “mass demolition”, stating that “The West Bank is not a warzone. It is governed by international standards and codes of conduct for law enforcement, which Israeli Security Forces have an obligation to uphold. Law enforcement exists for the purpose of safeguarding human rights, not violating them. It should seek to protect the most vulnerable, not further victimise them. Above all, it should preserve human dignity and life.”
 - On 10 June, Israeli Forces conducted an extensive operation in Nablus, during which two Palestinians were killed and at least 15 were injured, including two children. Six Israeli Forces personnel were also reported injured during exchanges of fire with Palestinians. The city was also placed under heavy movement restrictions, with Israeli Forces directing residents not to leave their homes while the operation was underway. On the same day, Israeli Forces conducted an operation in Tammun, northeast of Nablus, killing one Palestinian and injuring two.
 - The South Hebron Hills continued to see heightened settlers violence, an expanded Israeli Forces presence, and demolitions of homes and property. Access restrictions were imposed by Israeli Forces on residents, activists, and journalists attempting to access the area.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 11 June 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **55,104** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **127,394** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, one armed-conflict-related incident has reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 4 June, two stray bullets (source of bullets unknown) struck the northeast side of the second floor of an UNRWA health centre in Khan Younis. Minor damage to the facility but no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

As of 10 June 2025, **861*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **767*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,419*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 283,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 8 June, UNRWA health teams provided around 951,000 health consultations, including over 64,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, nearly 35,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 22,500

physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 8 June 2025, UNRWA provided nearly 8.9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.

- As of 8 June, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 114 mobile medical teams working in 30 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 2 and 8 June, an average of around 1,162 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 58,409 health consultations (or around 14,600 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 2 and 8 June, UNRWA teams responded to 1,776 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 2 and 8 June, UNRWA medical teams provided 3,934 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 1,993 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 1,535 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with 47 per cent of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (22 per cent) projected to run out in under two months.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and psychosocial support services (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing PSS and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 26 May and 1 June 2025, a total of 25,554 children (11,689 boys, 13,865 girls, including 309 children with disabilities) benefitted from TLS-based learning activities in 260 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools

to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers.

-
- With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 303,075 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 26 May and 1 June 2025, a total of 9,235 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 1 June 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 224,176* displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 3,882 children, including 1,849 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,291 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 169,120* displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in the previous situation report (#173).*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels several weeks ago and was therefore forced to halt food distributions.

- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. **UNRWA ran out of food to distribute given the siege. The Agency has not been allowed to bring in any supplies including food since 2 March.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- On a daily basis, UNRWA teams provide an average of 3 million litres of water and collect over 200 tons of solid waste. In Gaza overall, UNRWA contributes to 29 per cent of the water sector, 75 per cent of the sanitation sector, 57 per cent of the hygiene sector, and 39 per cent of the solid waste management sector.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 420,000 people monthly.
- Between 15 and 28 May, UNRWA teams provided over 28,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water to displaced people across the Gaza Strip.
- During the same reporting period, a water well in north Gaza is under rehabilitation. However, UNRWA teams have evacuated the north due to displacement orders and no further services are being provided in the area.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 15 and 28 May, around 2,600 tons of solid waste have been collected by UNRWA sanitation teams and transferred to designated temporary dumping sites. UNRWA teams cleaned around 100 manholes, serving over 40,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 300 hygiene awareness sessions, 120 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching around 40,000 people, and 30 pest and rodent control campaigns in southern Gaza, benefiting over 32,000 people. Due to the lack of aid, the stock of pesticides in southern Gaza is expected to run out soon, while it has already run out in the middle areas and north Gaza.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General

“Gaza, another day of aid distribution another day of death traps. Day after day, casualties and scores of injured are reported at distribution points manned by Israel and private security companies. [...] This system does not intend to address hunger. Aid deliveries and distribution must be at scale and safe. In Gaza, this can be done only through the United Nations including UNRWA.”

ENDs –



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Nearly 665,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced since 18 March.



At least **767*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,419*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



317 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



861* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 2-8 June 2025



Only 7 UNRWA health centres operational on 8 June

58,409 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health centres, **2** temporary health centres and **30** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **114** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

169,120 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

8,500 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.

UNRWA SITUATION REPORT #176 ON THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE GAZA STRIP AND THE WEST BANK, INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM

Friday, June 20, 2025

All information updated for 12 - 18 June 2025 [1]

Days 614- 620 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip



UNRWA situation and response to the escalation in the Gaza Strip

Over 680,000 people estimated to have been forcibly displaced since 18 March.



At least **809*** people sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **2,500*** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



317 UNRWA team members killed



311* UNRWA installations damaged



863* incidents

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA response – Food assistance



Due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago.

UNRWA response – Health



Update for 9-15 June 2025

Only 7 UNRWA health centres operational on 15 June

81,169 medical consultations were provided in **5** UNRWA health centres, **2** temporary health centres and **25** medical points inside and outside shelters.

Up to **125** mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, around **730,000** displaced people, including over **520,000 children**, have benefitted from psychosocial support sessions and activities.

171,839 displaced people received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

8,500 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.

[Download UNRWA multimedia resources here](#)

Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 82.4 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 680,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire, including over 242,000 between 15 May and 17 June.
- According to the latest [FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots report](#), the risk of famine in the Gaza Strip is becoming increasingly likely due to the ongoing military operations, forced displacement, and severe limitations imposed on the humanitarian response. The Nutrition Cluster also warned that rates of acute malnutrition have sharply increased among children aged six to 59 months across all governorates.
- Mass casualties among people trying to access food supplies continue being reported. On 17 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “It is now the new routine to shoot and kill desperate and starving people while they try to collect little food from a company made of mercenaries”, adding that “Inviting people to their death is a war crime.”
- The fuel crisis in the Gaza Strip has reached deeply worrisome levels. Humanitarian organisations warn that without the immediate entry of fuel, lifesaving and life-sustaining services are at risk of shutting down imminently.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, on 16 and 17 June, a fiber optic cable cut along the Khan Younis route caused a complete internet connectivity outage and the disruption of mobile services in southern and central Gaza.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced, with nearly half of medical supplies already out of stock and over one fifth projected to run out in less than two months.
- Since the escalation between Iran and Israel started on 13 June, missile debris and interceptor shrapnel in the West Bank have fallen inside the premises of at least two UNRWA schools and one UNRWA training centre in Ramallah and Qalqiliya, without causing injuries.
- Mass demolitions have continued in the northern West Bank, with bulldozing of buildings occurring in Jenin and Tulkarm camps, in execution of mass demolition orders previously issued by Israeli Forces, including those of 1 May (for Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps) and 9 June (for Jenin Camp).

Key points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip

and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.

- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. However, the entry of aid has remained challenging. [OCHA](#) reported that among the limited number of trucks that were collected from crossing points for distribution inside Gaza since the total siege was lifted, only a small fraction was delivered to the intended destinations due to obstacles to humanitarian aid delivery. UNRWA has not been able to bring in any supplies for more than three months (since 2 March). No fuel has been allowed into Gaza since 2 March.
- According to [OCHA](#), humanitarian actors have managed to bring in around 9,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat flour into Gaza as of 16 June, equivalent to 360,000 25-kilogramme bags. However, most of this aid has been offloaded by civilians in desperate need of humanitarian assistance, and, in some cases, seized by armed actors, before reaching their intended destinations.
- The latest [Market Monitor](#) published by the World Food Programme highlighted that prices of the very limited and still available food items in Gaza continue to increase at an alarming rate, with the population suffering from a further deteriorated diet, severely deficient in essential nutrients. The WFP reported that the dietary diversity is now collapsing to its lowest level since the beginning of the conflict, adding that cooking gas, diesel and gasoline remain largely unavailable and can only be found in small quantities on the black market for very high prices.
- According to [OCHA](#), mass casualties continue being [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at militarized distribution points in Rafah and Deir al-Balah or wait for trucks carrying UN aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), as of 17 June, the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that 397 people were killed and at least 3,031 injured trying to access food supplies.
- On 17 June, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “It is now the new routine to shoot and kill desperate and starving people while they try to collect little food from a company made of mercenaries”, adding that “Inviting people to their death is a war crime.”
- According to the latest [FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots report](#), the risk of famine in the Gaza Strip is becoming increasingly likely due to the ongoing military operations, forced displacement, and severe limitations imposed on the humanitarian response. The analysis highlights that, over a year and a half into the conflict, approximately 80 per cent of cropland in the Gaza Strip had been damaged and around 83 per cent of agricultural wells rendered inoperative. This was coupled with extensive

losses in agricultural and fishing capacity, that are expected to further constrain food supply availability throughout 2025.

- The [Nutrition Cluster](#) warned that rates of acute malnutrition have sharply increased among children aged six to 59 months across all governorates. According to OCHA, between March and May, proxy rates of acute malnutrition have more than doubled: in Gaza city the rates multiplied by 1.7, in Khan Younis by 2.2, in Deir al Balah by 2.8, and in North Gaza by 2. No data is currently available for Rafah due to active displacement orders.
- The restrictions on the entry of fuel – now entering its fourth month, continue placing life-sustaining services at a severe risk. Humanitarian actors including UNRWA are implementing strict ration measures with, but critical health and WASH services are at risk of shutting down if the entry of fuel is not urgently allowed.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, on 16 and 17 June, a fiber optic cable cut along the Khan Younis route caused a complete internet connectivity outage and the disruption of mobile services in southern and central Gaza. Although repairs on 16 June enabled the temporary restoration of connectivity services in the area, data speed remained limited. Another subsequent fiber optic cable cut on 17 June, which is yet to be repaired, has left Khan Younis and Deir al-Balah without access to mobile, landline and internet services. The telecommunications service providers warn that without the immediate supply of fuel and engine oil to operate generators of key infrastructure, communications services are expected to shut down imminently. This could lead to a complete collapse of telecommunications and internet services across Gaza.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Nearly half (or 49 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (21 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eyes preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, (The Knesset), on 28 October 2024[2], which aimed to prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since end of January 2025.
- With at least [42 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 279.5 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are now

under active displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 82.4 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 680,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire (mid-March), including over 242,000 between 15 May and 17 June alone.

- Between 11 and 17 June, five displacement orders and one designated Israeli-militarized zones affecting UNRWA installations were issued by Israeli Forces.
 - On 17 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of northwest Khan Younis (Al Jalaa, Hamad City and Qarara). Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 14 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Rafah, Khan Younis and Maghazi. Ninety-five UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 14 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Khan Younis. Twenty-one UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 12 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of north Gaza and Gaza City. Eight UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 12 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting of Khan Younis. Twenty-one UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **182 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the lack of aid allowed into Gaza and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 20 months of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned entry of any basic supplies from UNRWA since 2 March, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 18 June 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **55,637** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **129,880** have been injured.
- Since the war began 317 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 100 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 11 to 17 June 2025, 51 were denied, 12 were initially accepted but faced impediments, 14 withdrawn, and 23 facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 239 planned aid movements coordinated with

Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 17 June, 123 were denied, 21 impeded, 32 withdrawn, and 63 facilitated.



Forcibly displaced people seek shelter in a destroyed UNRWA school in Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, June 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 12 June 2025, 947 Palestinians – among them at least 200 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 141 Palestinians, among them at least 27 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - Since the escalation between Iran and Israel started on 13 June, missile debris, including from missile interception, have fallen in the West Bank including inside the premises of at least two UNRWA schools and one UNRWA training centre in Ramallah and Qalqiliya, without causing injuries. This occurred during the final week of the academic year; consequently, final exams in UNRWA schools took place under strict safety measures for children and with explosive ordinance risk education materials circulated.
 - In Sa'ir, Hebron governorate, five Palestinians including two children were reportedly injured by shrapnel from a missile fired from Yemen that landed in the area on 13 June.
 - Israeli Forces imposed severe access and movement restrictions on the West Bank starting from 13 June, including the closure of

checkpoints and the erection of new barriers preventing people's movement between areas. This included access restrictions to the Old City in East Jerusalem including Al Aqsa Mosque, where all entry was prohibited for the first time in several years.

- Mass demolitions have continued in the northern West Bank, with bulldozing of residential buildings occurring in Jenin and Tulkarm camps, in execution of mass demolition orders previously issued by Israeli Forces, including those of 1 May (for Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps) and 9 June (for Jenin Camp).
- Settlers' violence was ongoing despite heightened movement restrictions. On 17 June, Israeli settlers reportedly established a new settlement outpost on Palestinian land south of Sinjil, blocked roads and made property measurements in advance of anticipated further settlement expansion in the South Hebron Hills.

Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 18 June 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **55,637** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **129,880** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:

1. On 16 June, a Job Creation Programme (JCP) worker was reportedly injured while on duty in UNRWA Khan Younis Training Centre (KYTC) due to Israeli Forces fire in the vicinity of Asda'a and Street 05, Khan Younis. Artillery shrapnel reportedly fell inside the KYTC due to Israeli Forces fire in the area and shell fragments hit the outer wall of an office building at KYTC. Minor damage to the facility was reported. A number of displaced persons, who were reportedly injured outside UNRWA installations due to Israeli Forces shelling, were transferred to an UNRWA health centre and subsequently to hospital.
2. On 11 June, a stray bullet (source unconfirmed) reportedly hit the curbstone near a gate in KYTC. No damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

3. [Late report] On 3 June, an UNRWA missing vehicle was found completely burnt in the area of Beach Camp. No further information regarding the incident is available.

As of 17 June 2025, **863*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **809*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,500*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 290,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 15 June, UNRWA health teams provided around 1,032,000 health consultations (or around 14,500 per working day), including over 71,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 37,700 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 24,600 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 15 June 2025, UNRWA provided over 8.9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- As of 15 June, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 125 mobile medical teams working in 25 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable

disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 9 and 15 June, an average of around 1,133 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 81,169 health consultations (or around 13,500 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 9 and 15 June, UNRWA teams responded to 2,705 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 9 and 15 June, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,783 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 2,735 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,065 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in health centers and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. Between 1 and 15 June, screenings were conducted on 5,229 children.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with nearly half of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (21 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eyes preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.

Psychosocial Support and Learning

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 9 and 15 June 2025, a total of 26,546 children (14,937 boys, 11,609 girls, including 104 children with disabilities) benefited from TLS-based learning activities in 260 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts makes digital learning a challenge.
- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 305,279 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000

displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 9 and 15 June 2025, a total of 8,590 people accessed these essential services.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 15 June 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 224,841 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 4,040 children, including 1,869 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,543 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 171,839 displaced people.

Food Security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include[3] rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels several weeks ago and was therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. UNRWA ran out of food supplies and has been banned to bring in any food or other basics including medicine since 2 March 2025.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.

- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 600,000 people monthly.
- Between 1 and 15 June, UNRWA teams provided around 26,500 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 88,000 people. UNRWA was forced to stop providing services in North Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in designated emergency shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli Forces.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 15 June, UNRWA teams collected around 1,200 tons of solid waste and transferred to temporary dumping sites. UNRWA teams cleaned 73 manholes, serving over 80,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 375 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 80,000 people, and 200 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching around 45,000 people.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“Restrictions on bringing in aid from the UN including UNRWA continue despite an abundance of assistance ready to be moved into Gaza. In addition, severe shortages of fuel are now hampering the delivery of critical services, especially health and water. Killings and wars will breed more wars and bloodshed. Civilians will always suffer first and suffer most.”

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UNRWA Situation Report #177 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 19 – 25 June 2025*

Day 621-627 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 27 June 2025



Forcibly displaced people in an UNRWA school in Gaza City receive water from UNRWA amid a severe lack of basic supplies including food and water, the Gaza Strip, June 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 82.6 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 684,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.

- The UN Human Rights office (OHCHR) [stated](#) that “Israel’s militarised humanitarian assistance mechanism is in contradiction with international standards on aid distribution. It endangers civilians, and contributes to the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza.”
- The fuel crisis in the Gaza Strip has reached deeply worrisome levels. Humanitarian organisations warn that without the immediate entry of fuel, lifesaving and life-sustaining services are at risk of shutting down imminently. On 20 June, UNICEF Spokesperson James Elder stated that only 40 per cent (or 87 out of 217) of drinking water production facilities are still functional in the Gaza Strip.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. UNRWA medical services are under-resourced, with nearly half of medical supplies already out of stock. UNRWA was not allowed to bring any humanitarian aid including medicines and medical supplies for nearly four months now (since 2 March 2025).
- Mass demolitions under the Israeli operation that started on 21 January – which has entered its sixth month – continue in the northern West Bank.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and any other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to resume the delivery of limited aid into Gaza. However, the entry of aid has remained challenging. [OCHA](#) reported that among the limited number of trucks that were collected from crossing points for distribution inside Gaza since the siege was eased but not lifted, only a small fraction was delivered to the intended destinations due to obstacles to humanitarian aid delivery. UNRWA has not been able to bring in any humanitarian supplies for nearly four months (since 2 March). No fuel has been allowed at all into Gaza since 2 March.

- According to OCHA, mass casualties continue being [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at militarized distribution points in Rafah and Deir al-Balah or wait for trucks carrying aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), as of 25 June, the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that 549 people were killed and at least 4,066 injured trying to access food supplies.
- Jonathan Whittall, Head of OCHA oPt, [stated](#) that people in Gaza are being killed while trying to reach food, adding that “The attempt to survive is being met with a death sentence.” He explained that “The majority of the casualties have been shot or shelled trying to reach US-Israeli distribution sites purposefully set up in militarized zones” with “Israeli Forces opening fire on crowds gathering to get food,” while others have been killed or injured by armed gangs.
- The UN Human Rights office (OHCHR) [reported](#) that “scenes of chaos” have been observed “around the food distribution points of the “Gaza Humanitarian Foundation” and the few UN humanitarian convoys. Women, children, older and disabled people in particular are facing multiple challenges at these points and are potentially at risk of aggravated forms of exploitation and abuse.” OHCHR added that “Israel’s militarised humanitarian assistance mechanism is in contradiction with international standards on aid distribution. It endangers civilians and contributes to the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza.”
- Malnutrition continues to increase, with [UNICEF](#) reporting that an average of 112 children a day have been admitted for treatment for malnutrition between January and May 2025.
- According to [UNFPA](#), the lack of sufficient amount of food and the cooking energy crisis is deepening gender inequality and exacerbating risks of gender-based violence (GBV). UNFPA reported that “In displacement settings, where women often carry the burden of securing food and water, their movement through unsafe areas exposes them to harassment, assault, and exploitation.” UNFPA highlighted that the “Denial of food or control over food access within families has been identified as a form of violence,” with food being used as a means of coercion in abusive relationships.
- The restrictions on the entry of fuel – now entering their fourth month, continue placing life-sustaining services at a severe risk. Humanitarian actors including UNRWA are implementing strict ration measures, but critical health and WASH services are at risk of shutting down if the entry of fuel is not urgently allowed.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, as of 24 June, [77 per cent](#) of WASH assets and facilities fall within the Israeli-militarized zone or in areas that have been placed under displacement orders

since 18 March. On 20 June, UNICEF Spokesperson James Elder stated that only 40 per cent (or 87 out of 217) of drinking water production facilities are still functional in the Gaza Strip, adding that “without fuel, every one of these will stop operating within weeks.” The lack of water also contributes to a severe deterioration of hygiene, creating conditions for the further spread of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases.

- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Nearly half (or 49 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (21 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to the Palestinian Ministry of Education, over 76,000 students in Gaza were unable to sit for their general secondary examinations over the past two academic years.
- According to [OCHA](#), between 10 and 21 June, the Gaza Strip experienced five fiber-optic cable cuts, causing a complete internet outage and widespread mobile service interruptions. This has also severely hindered life-saving humanitarian operations and the ability of people to access critical information and essential services.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel’s parliament, (the Knesset), on 28 October 2024², that prohibit UNRWA’s operations in “Israeli territory” and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since the end of January 2025.
- With at least [47 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 281.9 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are under displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 82.6 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 684,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire in mid-March.

- Between 18 and 24 June, three displacement orders, including two affecting a total of 27 UNRWA installations, were issued by Israeli Forces.
 - On 24 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of north Gaza including Jabalia Al-Balad, Al-Nahda, Al-Rawda and north of At-Tuffah neighborhood. No installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 23 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting central and north Khan Younis. Twenty-one UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 20 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of Gaza City (Old City and Tuffah neighborhood). Six UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **172 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- Despite the lack of aid allowed into Gaza and existing challenges, UNRWA continues providing services to communities overwhelmed by over 20 months of bombardment, forced displacement, and lack of critical resources. However, the resumed bombardment and the 11-week-long siege, which completely banned the entry of any basic supplies from UNRWA since 2 March, have further worsened an already dire situation, severely hindering humanitarian actors' ability to respond to the population's need for food, water, sanitation, shelter and more.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the recent displacement orders were issued, more people have been forced to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 25 June 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **56,156** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **132,239** have been injured.
- Since the war began 317 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 84 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 18 to 24 June 2025, nearly 37 per cent were denied, 11 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, 12 per cent withdrawn, and 40 per cent facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 323 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli

authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 24 June, 154 were denied, 30 impeded, 42 withdrawn, and 97 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 19 June 2025, 949 Palestinians – among them at least 200 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 143 Palestinians, including at least 27 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - Until the ceasefire between Israel and Iran started on 24 June, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, continued to be subject to falling missile debris and interceptor fragments from the conflict between Israel and Iran. Furthermore, heightened movement and access restrictions remained in place across the West Bank, purportedly linked to the regional escalation. The Jerusalem Old City was under a de facto lockdown, including the closure of Al Aqsa Mosque.
 - In the northern West Bank, the Israeli operation that started on 21 January entered its sixth month. The operation has been characterised by large-scale forced displacement, destruction on an unprecedented scale, and the deployment of militarised tactics. Mass demolitions continued in camps, with Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps all subject to demolitions by Israeli Forces during this period.
 - On 19 June Israeli settlers reportedly shot and killed a Palestinian and injured eight others in Surif, northwest of Hebron, reportedly after Palestinians attempted to extinguish a fire lit by the settlers in the area. On 23 June a Palestinian child was shot and killed by Israeli Forces near Kafr Malik, allegedly after throwing stones at Israeli settler vehicles in the vicinity of the village.
 - On 18-19 June, Israeli Forces conducted an operation that lasted more than 40 hours in Balata Camp, during which some households were forced to temporarily vacate their homes. At least 16 Palestinians were reported injured, with UNRWA's services in the camp suspended on both days for the safety of staff and beneficiaries.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 25 June 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **56,156** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **132,239** have been reported injured.

Displacement, UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



Over 684,000
people estimated
to have been
forcibly displaced
since 18 March



317 UNRWA
team members
killed



311* UNRWA
installations
damaged



865* incidents
reported



At least **812*** people
sheltering in UNRWA
premises have been killed
and **2,500*** injured since 7
October 2023

**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises. Additional information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 23 June, an UNRWA school in northeast Gaza was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. Damage to the facilities and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 19 June, an UNRWA armoured vehicle (AV) was reportedly impacted indirectly by an Israeli Forces airstrike near Beach camp, west Gaza. Minor damage to the AV and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

As of 24 June 2025, **865*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **812*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,500*** injured since the start

of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 292,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 22 June, UNRWA health teams provided just over 1.1 million health consultations (or around 14,500 per working day), including nearly 78,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, around 41,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 26,800 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 22 June 2025, UNRWA provided over 9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- As of 22 June, only five out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 115 mobile medical teams working in 25 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 16 and 22 June, an average of around 1,222 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 88,676 health consultations (or around 14,780 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres

and shelters. Between 16 and 22 June, UNRWA teams responded to 3,095 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).

- Between 16 and 22 June, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,612 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,320 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,238 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. Between 1 and 15 June, 5,229 children were screened for malnutrition.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with nearly half of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (21 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods. UNRWA has thousands of trucks including with medicines and medical supplies ready to get into Gaza. The Israeli Authorities have not allowed the agency to bring in any aid into Gaza for nearly four months now (since 2 March 2025).

Psychosocial support and Learning

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 16 and 22 June 2025, a total of 22,010 children (9,650 boys, 12,360 girls, including 578 children with disabilities) benefitted from TLS-based learning activities in 182 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts makes digital learning a challenge.
- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 307,423 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 16 and 22 June 2025, a total of 6,658 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 22 June 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 226,269 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and

individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 4,109 children, including 1,894 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,844 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 144,125* displaced people.

**Due to further verification, figures have decreased compared to those reported in the previous situation report (#176).*

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels several weeks ago and was therefore forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. UNRWA ran out of food supplies and has been banned from bringing in any food or other basics including medicine since 2 March 2025.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

continues to maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.

- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection translates into assistance for up to around 600,000 people monthly.
- Between 1 and 15 June, UNRWA teams provided around 26,500 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 88,000 people. UNRWA was forced to stop providing services in North Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in designated emergency shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli Forces.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 15 June, UNRWA teams collected around 1,200 tons of solid waste and transferred to temporary dumping sites. UNRWA teams cleaned 73 manholes, serving over 80,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 375 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 80,000 people, and 200 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching around 45,000 people.

Quote from press remarks by Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General

“The courage and determination of our Palestinian staff – despite arrests, intimidation and harassment – means essential services are still delivered to Palestine Refugees, including primary healthcare and education.”

ENDs –

UNRWA response in the Gaza Strip

Health



Over 9 million health consultations since October 2023



Over 88,000 health consultations provided between 16-22 June



5 UNRWA health centres, 2 temporary health centres and 25 medical points still operational

WASH



Around 88,000 people reached with 26,500 cubic metres of domestic and potable water between 1-15 June



Around 1,200 tons of solid waste collected and transferred to temporary dumping sites between 1-15 June



375 hygiene awareness sessions for around 80,000 people conducted between 1-15 June

Psychosocial Support and learning



Around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, reached with psychosocial support sessions and activities



UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago. No UNRWA supplies entered the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025



Over 22,000 children participating in basic literacy and numeracy learning



Protection

Protection services provided to over 2,500 GBV survivors and over 4,000 children (including around 1,900 unaccompanied children)



UNRWA Situation Report #178 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 26 June – 2 July 2025*

Day 628-634 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 4 July 2025



Forcibly displaced children in an UNRWA school in Deir al-Balah, middle areas, the Gaza Strip, June 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 85 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 714,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- The fuel crisis in the Gaza Strip is deepening. Humanitarian organisations warn that a total collapse of humanitarian operations is imminently expected if no fuel enters the Gaza Strip. Lifesaving services including health, water and sanitation, telecommunications and protection services are at imminent risk of shutting down. No fuel has been allowed into Gaza for more than four months now: since 2 March 2025.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and fuel. UNRWA medical services are under-resourced, with over half of medical supplies already out of stock. UNRWA was not allowed to bring any humanitarian aid including medicines and medical supplies for over four months now (since 2 March 2025).
- On 30 June, a new demolition order for 104 buildings in Tulkarm Camp (north West Bank) was issued by Israeli Forces, set to be executed after 72 hours. This is the fourth such mass demolition order for the northern West Bank camps issued during the course of the Israeli operation that started on 21 January in the area. A total of around 400 buildings have been impacted by these orders, but the destruction in the northern West Bank is far greater.

2. Key Points

The Gaza Strip

- Since the night between 17 and 18 March, the Israeli Forces have escalated bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- On 27 June, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that the Israeli Forces continue “to target tents of displaced Palestinians in Al Mawasi in western Khan Younis, killing entire families, while at the same time ordering Palestinians from other parts of Gaza to move to “known shelters” (in Al Mawasi) even though the area remains unsafe and there is little or no infrastructure to house or support them.” According to OHCHR, the area of Al Mawasi unilaterally designated as a “humanitarian zone” by the Israeli Forces is less than nine square kilometers and lacks basic infrastructure for services. OHCHR affirmed that, despite Israel's obligation under international humanitarian law to provide safe shelter and access to basic necessities for internally displaced people, “in the 21 months since the first orders instructing civilians to relocate, Israel has not made any efforts to comply with its obligations as the occupying power to provide proper accommodation to those relocating or to ensure

that these removals are done in satisfactory conditions of health, hygiene, safety and nutrition,” adding that “Despite instructing civilians to relocate to Al Mawasi, the Israeli military has continued to conduct intense military attacks on the area, notwithstanding the extremely high concentration of civilians per square kilometer.”

- OCHA [reported](#) that, at least 10 schools sheltering forcibly displaced people were reportedly hit between 26 June and 1 July, including two that received a warning before the hit. The attacks resulted in the reported killing of 29 people, injuries, and displacement of tens of families. According to the [Education Cluster](#), 61 attacks on schools have been reported since 18 March. In addition to putting people’s lives at severe risk, this trend has contributed to the prolonged disruption of education with a direct impact on access to recreational and learning activities and severe short- and long-term effects on children.
- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bring very little aid into Gaza. However, the entry of aid has remained challenging. UNRWA has not been able to bring in any humanitarian supplies for over four months (since 2 March). No fuel has been allowed at all into Gaza since 2 March.
- According to OCHA, mass casualties continue to be [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at militarized distribution points in Rafah and Deir al-Balah or wait for trucks carrying aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), as of 2 July, the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that 640 people were killed and at least 4,488 injured trying to access food supplies since 27 May 2025.
- On 27 June, during a [briefing to the press](#), the UN Secretary-General António Guterres stated that in the Gaza Strip “bombs are falling – on tents, on families, on those with nowhere left to run”, while “People are being killed by simply trying to feed themselves and their families.” He affirmed that “Any operation that channels desperate civilians into militarized zones is inherently unsafe. It is killing people.”
- While access to basic food resources continues to be extremely dangerous and severely constrained, malnutrition keeps increasing, especially among children. OCHA [reported](#) that, since March, rates of acute malnutrition have been multiplied by two to four times, depending on the governorate, with the most severe increases observed in Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis.
- The restrictions on the entry of fuel – for over four months now – continue placing life-sustaining services at a severe risk. Humanitarian actors including UNRWA are implementing strict rationing measures, but a total collapse of humanitarian operations is imminently expected if no fuel enters the Gaza Strip.

- A recent [report](#) by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), NRC's NORCAP and the Shelter Cluster highlighted that the Gaza Strip has an urgent need for energy access. According to the report, the average household's energy consumption went from 200-300 kilowatt-hour (kWh) per month before October 2023 to less than 50 kWh per month. More than 90 per cent of households report having access to electricity for less than four hours per day. This forces families to limit their energy use only to essentials, disrupts the provision of essential services – including health care – and has severe consequences on the overall humanitarian response.
- The health response in Gaza continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements within the Gaza Strip, and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. This is forcing the few remaining hospitals to ration resources and/or suspend critical services.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Over half (or 51 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (22 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to the Head of the Pediatrics Department at Al-Nasr Al-Rantisi Children's Hospital in Gaza, a sharp increase in meningitis is being observed in the Gaza Strip. This is driven by the shortage of clean water and hygiene supplies, coupled with overcrowded shelters, summer heat, and the challenges faced by the health care system.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, (the Knesset), on 28 October 2024², that prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between UNRWA and Israeli officials.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff continue to provide education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since the end of January 2025.
- With at least [50 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 282.4 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are under displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

fifths (or 85 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN [estimates](#) that over 714,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire in mid-March.

- Between 25 June and 1 July, four displacement orders affecting a total of 29 UNRWA installations were issued by Israeli Forces.
- On 1 July, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting southeast Khan Younis. Three UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 30 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of north Gaza and Gaza City. Eighteen UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 29 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting areas of north Gaza and Gaza City. Eighteen UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- On 28 June, the Israeli Forces issued a displacement order impacting Gaza middle areas (the municipalities of Nuseirat, Az-Zahra, Al-Mughraqa, in the North Coast neighbourhood, An-Nozha, Al-Bawadi, Al-Basma, Al-Basateen, Bader, Abu-Horayra, Ar-Rawda and As-Safa neighborhoods). Eight UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **175 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. The many displacement orders issued by the Israeli Forces since the collapse of the ceasefire forced more people to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 2 July 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **57,012** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **134,592** have been injured. Gaza MoH [reported](#) that, of the 55,202 identified fatalities as of 15 June, 24,818 were men, 9,126 women, 17,121 children, and 4,137 elderly.
- Since the war began over 320 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 85 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 25 June to 1 July 2025, nearly 27 per cent were denied, 14 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, 12 per cent withdrawn, and 47 per cent facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 393 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli

authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 30 June, 174 were denied, 38 impeded, 50 withdrawn, and 131 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

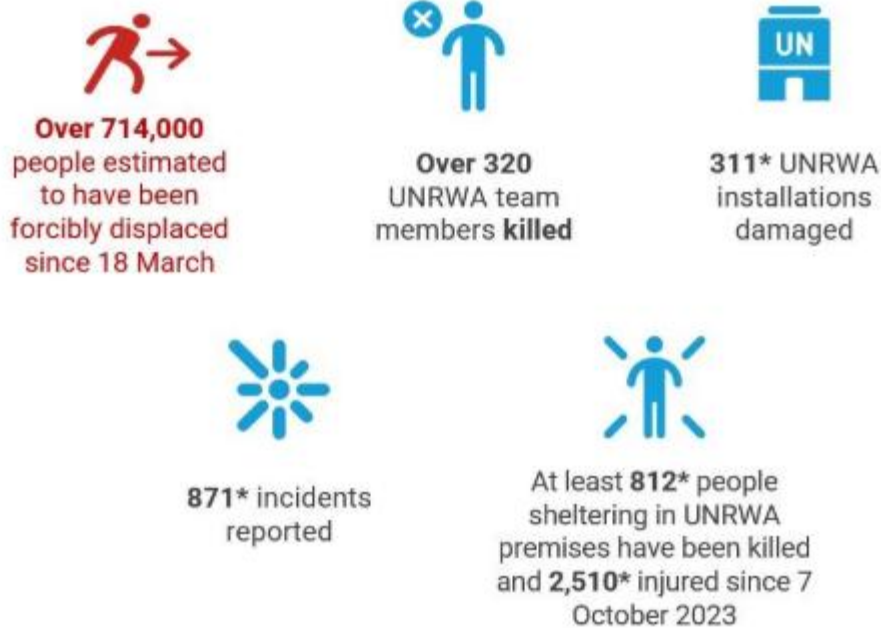
- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 1 July 2025, 957 Palestinians – among them at least 203 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 151 Palestinians, including at least 30 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - On 30 June, a new demolition order for 104 buildings in Tulkarm Camp was issued by Israeli Forces, set to be executed after 72 hours. This is [the fourth](#) such mass demolition order for the northern West Bank camps issued during the course of the Israeli operation that started on 21 January in the northern West Bank, which has seen the destruction of hundreds of homes as part of a systematic effort to reshape the topography of Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams camps in the northern West Bank.
 - On 25 June, three Palestinians were shot and killed in a violent attack by Israeli settlers on the village of Kafr Malik, near Ramallah. During the attack, settlers opened fire at Palestinians and set fire to property. Incidents of settler violence and harassment were reported across the West Bank, including the Palestine Refugee community of Umm al Kheir in the South Hebron Hills, where Israeli settlers attempted to extend the fence of the neighbouring settlement into community land on 29 June.
 - On 25 June, a Palestinian child was shot and killed during an exchange of fire between the Israeli Forces and Palestinians while an Israeli Forces operation was underway in Al Yamun, west of Jenin.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 2 July 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **57,012** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **134,592** have been reported injured.

Displacement, UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises and/or personnel. Additional information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 1 July, an UNRWA school in Meghazi was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces drone. Minor damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 30 June, an UNRWA school in Gaza City was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. Significant damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported. Minor damage was reported to two adjacent UNRWA facilities.
 - On 29 June, an Israeli Forces quadcopter reportedly opened fire in the vicinity of an UNRWA facility in west Khan Younis. Two bullets struck a container located inside the UNRWA facility. Minor damage to the container and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

- On 27 June, an UNRWA facility in Daraj, Old Gaza City, was reportedly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. Minor damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
- On 25 June 2025, two solar panels of an UNRWA health centre in Khan Younis were reportedly found damaged due to shrapnel or bullets (the source of the bullets/shrapnel is unknown).

As of 1 July 2025, **871*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **812*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been reported killed and at least **2,510*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to around half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 292,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 29 June, UNRWA health teams provided just over 1.2 million health consultations (or nearly 15,000 per working day), including over 84,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 44,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 29,000 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 22 June 2025, UNRWA provided over 9 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- As of 29 June, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition,

health services are provided through 121 mobile medical teams working in 25 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.

- Between 23 and 29 June, an average of around 1,208 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 92,699 health consultations (or around 15,000 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 23 and 29 June, UNRWA teams responded to 2,961 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 23 and 29 June, UNRWA medical teams provided 6,395 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,615 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,232 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. Between 1 and 15 June, 5,229 children were screened for malnutrition.
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with over half of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (22 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods. UNRWA has thousands of trucks including with medicines and medical supplies ready to enter Gaza. The Israeli Authorities have not allowed UNRWA to bring in any aid into Gaza for nearly four months now (since 2 March 2025).

Psychosocial support and Learning

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 23 and 29 June 2025, a total of 16,584

children (6,880 boys, 9,704 girls, including 168 children with disabilities) benefited from TLS-based learning activities in 184 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts makes digital learning a challenge.

- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 311,309 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 23 and 29 June 2025, a total of 13,340 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 29 June 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 226,473 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,562 survivors of GBV and 4,109 children, including 1,894 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 25,995 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 144,125 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. However, due to the 11-week-long siege imposed by the Israeli authorities between 2 March and 18 May, UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels at the end of April and was forced to halt food distributions.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection reaches up to around 600,000 people monthly.
- Between 16 and 30 June, UNRWA teams provided around 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 200,000 people. The teams continue to clean and disinfect water tanks, with over 30 campaigns conducted in different areas of the Gaza Strip reaching over 70,000 people.
- Since 17 May, UNRWA has not been able to provide services in North Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in designated emergency shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli Forces. Since 13 June, UNRWA has been forced to stop operating 18 emergency shelters in Khan Younis due to displacement orders. As a result, the water distribution system through smaller wells in Khan Younis has gone down from 11 emergency shelters to seven.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 16 and 30 June, UNRWA teams collected around 2,000 tons of solid waste and transferred to temporary dumping sites assisting around 300,000 people. UNRWA teams cleaned over 150 manholes, serving over 70,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 150 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 150,000 people, and 220 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching over 70,000 people.

Tweet from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General

“Hope and anticipation for a ceasefire deal. It’s so desperately needed and long overdue. People in Gaza are exhausted after nearly 660 days of war, displacement, bombing, siege. A deal is paramount. Starvation must be reversed and the hostages released. Principled, dignified and at scale humanitarian assistance needs to resume uninterrupted and safely under the UN mechanisms, including UNRWA, the largest humanitarian agency.”

UNRWA response in the Gaza Strip

Health



Over 9 million health consultations since October 2023



Over 92,000 health consultations provided between 23-29 June



4 UNRWA health centres, 2 temporary health centres and 25 medical points still operational

WASH



Around 200,000 people reached with 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water between 16-30 June



Around 2,000 tons of solid waste collected and transferred to temporary dumping sites between 16-30 June



150 hygiene awareness sessions for around 150,000 people conducted between 16-30 June

Psychosocial Support and learning



Around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, reached with psychosocial support sessions and activities



Food assistance

UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago. No UNRWA supplies entered the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025



Over 16,500 children participating in basic literacy and numeracy learning



Protection

Protection services provided to over 2,500 GBV survivors and over 4,000 children (including around 1,900 unaccompanied children)



A displaced woman in western Gaza baths her child in the summer heat amid scarcity of clean water and hygiene supplies, , Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, July 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement. Schools sheltering forcibly displaced people continue to be hit, causing casualties, fear, and additional forced displacement.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- On 9 July, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “Israeli officials state they plan yet another mass displacement of the Palestinian people in Gaza towards Rafah. This would de-facto create massive concentration camps at the border with Egypt for the Palestinians, displaced over and over across generations. This would also deprive Palestinians of any prospects for a better future in their homeland.”
- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with over 86 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN estimates that over 725,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and fuel. UNRWA medical services are under-resourced, with over half of medical supplies already out of stock. UNRWA was not allowed to bring in any humanitarian aid including medicines and medical supplies for over four months now (since 2 March 2025).
- On 7 July, Israeli Forces resumed demolitions in Tulkarm Camp in the northern West Bank. This followed an amended Israeli Supreme Court decision issued on 3 July, which reversed the previously imposed freeze on the 30 June demolition order, in cases of “urgent combat needs or overriding security considerations.” The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank, Roland Friedrich, [stated](#) that “The camp is emptied and its residents forcibly displaced [...] These demolitions are illegitimate and must halt.”

2. Key points

The Gaza Strip

- Israeli Forces continue to carry out heavy bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. According to [OCHA](#), fighting between the Israeli Forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, between 1 and 8 July, at least seven schools sheltering forcibly displaced people were hit, including some that had already been hit. The attacks resulted in the reported killing of 42 people, the injury of several others, and the displacement of dozens of families – many of them had returned to damaged schools not having anywhere else to go. On 9 July, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [posted](#) on X (previously known as Twitter) that “Israeli officials state they plan yet another mass displacement of the Palestinian people in Gaza towards Rafah. This

would de-facto create massive concentration camps at the border with Egypt for the Palestinians, displaced over and over across generations. This would also deprive Palestinians of any prospects for a better future in their homeland.”

- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bring very little aid into Gaza. However, the entry of aid has remained challenging. UNRWA has not been able to bring in any humanitarian supplies for over four months (since 2 March).
- According to OCHA, mass casualties continue to be [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at militarized distribution points in Rafah and Deir al-Balah or wait for trucks carrying aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that 773 people were killed and at least 5,101 injured trying to access food supplies since 27 May 2025.
- While access to basic food resources continues to be extremely dangerous and severely constrained, malnutrition keeps increasing, especially among children. According to an [assessment](#) by the World Food Programme (WFP), nearly one in three people in the Gaza Strip goes without eating for days, placing more people at risk of starvation. A seven-month-old baby [died from malnutrition](#) on 8 July.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are being severely constrained by the lack of fuel, with devastating impact on public health and people’s access to critical necessities, including water. UNOPS Executive Director, Jorge Moreira da Silva, explained that humanitarian teams were forced to make the choice to prioritise fuel for the desalination plant over the sewage pumps, adding that “This means sewage will flood the streets again in some areas, on top of everything else.” Meanwhile, OCHA [reports](#) that, as of 4 July, 80 per cent of WASH assets and facilities now fall within the Israeli-militarized zone or in areas that have been placed under displacement orders since 18 March.
- Due to the deteriorating public health situation, according to [OCHA](#), the WASH and Health clusters warn that water-borne diseases are on the rise, with acute watery diarrhea accounting for 39 per cent of reported illnesses, alongside emerging cases of bloody diarrhea and acute jaundice syndrome reported at overcrowded displacement sites.
- The health response in Gaza continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, killing of medical workers, obstacles to safe movements within the Gaza Strip, and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. This is forcing the few remaining hospitals to ration resources and/or suspend critical services.

- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to the Ministry of Health, Gaza's laboratories and blood banks are facing a critical shortage of blood units and their components. However, despite the urgent needs exacerbated by the growing number of injuries, according to MoH efforts to encourage community blood donations have become ineffective, as widespread malnutrition and anemia have left many people unable to donate.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Over half (or 51 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and over one fifth (22 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March 2025. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, (the Knesset), on 28 October 2024², that prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between Israeli officials with UNRWA.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while spearheading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, UNRWA continues to play a central role with over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff providing education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. **No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since the end of January 2025.**
- With at least [54 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, about 297 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are under displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 86.1 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. **The UN estimates that over 725,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire in mid-March.**
- Between 2 and 8 July, four displacement orders were issued by Israeli Forces, including three affecting a total of 37 UNRWA installations.
- At least **188 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. The many displacement orders issued by the Israeli Forces since the collapse of the ceasefire forced more people to flee in search of safety.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 9 July 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **57,680** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **137,409** have been injured. Gaza MoH [reported](#) that, of the 55,202 identified fatalities as of 15 June, 24,818 were men, 9,126 women, 17,121 children, and 4,137 elderly.
- Since the war began, over **320** UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 69 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 2 to 8 July 2025, nearly 30 per cent were denied, 17 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, 17 per cent withdrawn, and 36 per cent facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 84 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 8 July, 23 were denied, 16 impeded, 14 withdrawn, and 31 facilitated.

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

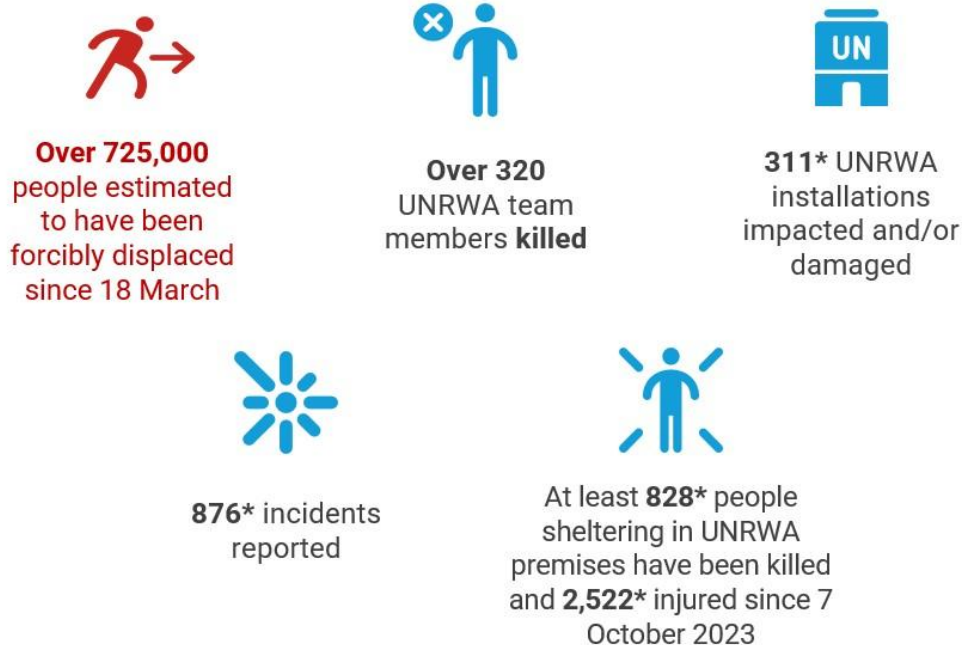
- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 8 July 2025, 961 Palestinians – among them at least 203 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 155 Palestinians, including at least 30 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - On 7 July, Israeli Forces resumed demolitions in Tulkarm Camp in the northern West Bank. This followed an amended Israeli Supreme Court decision issued on 3 July, which reversed the previously imposed freeze on the 30 June demolition order issued by the Israeli Forces, in cases of “urgent combat needs or overriding security considerations.” On 3 July, a Palestinian was shot and killed by Israeli Forces near the entrance of Nur Shams Camp. On 7 July, Israeli Forces conducted a drone strike at the entrance of Tulkarm Camp, injuring three Palestinians. Access to Tulkarm, Nur Shams, and Jenin camps remains nearly impossible for residents as a result of movement restrictions imposed by Israeli Forces, with coordination efforts to retrieve belongings prior to anticipated demolitions dangerous and difficult.
 - As of 4 July, the entire Bedouin community of Mu’arrajat East in the Jordan Valley had been forcibly displaced by escalating attacks and growing harassment perpetrated by Israeli settlers. An estimated 50 families were forced to depart in the wake of sustained violence and threats to the community.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

- Between 7 October 2023 and 9 July 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **57,680** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **137,409** have been reported injured.

Displacement, UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

Humanitarian access & protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises and/or personnel. Additional information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 8 July, an UNRWA facility in Bureij (middle areas) was reportedly directly struck by Israeli Forces drones. Damage to the facility was reported with no casualties among UNRWA personnel.
 - On 6 July, an UNRWA staff member was reportedly injured due to an Israeli Forces airstrike that directly struck an UNRWA school in Beach Camp, west of Gaza City. Damage to the facility was reported.

- On 5 July, an UNRWA school was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike in Al-Zaitoun neighborhood in Gaza City. Minor damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
- On 4 July, an Israeli Forces drone reportedly opened fire in close proximity of the gate of an UNRWA school in Gaza City. No damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
- On 2 July, an UNRWA facility located in Shujaiya (east of Gaza City) was reportedly directly struck by Israeli Forces tank shelling. Moderate damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

As of 8 July 2025, **876*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **828*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **2,522*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to around half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 6 July, UNRWA health teams provided nearly 1.3 million health consultations (or over 14,000 per working day), including over 90,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, nearly 48,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and over 31,000 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7

October 2023 and 6 July 2025, UNRWA provided over 9.2 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.

- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 296,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- As of 6 July, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 104 mobile medical teams working in 22 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 30 June and 6 July, an average of around 1,130 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 80,631 health consultations (or around 13,400 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 30 June and 6 July, UNRWA teams responded to 3,138 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 30 June and 6 July, UNRWA medical teams provided 5,723 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,355 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,250 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. **Between 16 and 30 June, 10,638 children were screened for malnutrition, with over 8.5 per cent of them presenting some form of malnutrition.**
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with over half of essential supplies already out of stock, and over one fifth (22 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods. UNRWA has thousands of trucks including with medicines and medical supplies ready to enter Gaza. The Israeli Authorities have not allowed UNRWA to bring in any aid into Gaza for nearly four months now (since 2 March 2025).

Psychosocial support (PSS)

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support (PSS) services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 59 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 30 June and 6 July 2025, a total of 15,545 children (6,699 boys, 8,846 girls, including 168 children with disabilities) benefited from TLS-based learning activities in 191 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts make digital learning a challenge.
- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 312,974 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 30 June and 6 July 2025, a total of 10,538 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 6 July 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 226,630 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,655 survivors of GBV and 4,109 children, including 1,894 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 26,082 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 144,703 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels at the end of April and was forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to maintain hygiene in its shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management, and pest control.
- UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection reaches up to around 600,000 people monthly.
- Between 16 and 30 June, UNRWA teams provided around 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 200,000 people. The teams continue to clean and disinfect water tanks, with over 30 campaigns conducted in different areas of the Gaza Strip reaching over 70,000 people.
- Since 17 May, UNRWA has not been able to provide services in North Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli Forces. Since 13 June, UNRWA has been forced to stop operating 18 emergency shelters in Khan Younis due to displacement orders. As a result, the water distribution system through smaller wells in Khan Younis has gone down from 11 emergency shelters to seven.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 16 and 30 June, UNRWA teams collected around 2,000 tons of solid waste and transferred to temporary dumping sites assisting around 300,000 people. UNRWA teams cleaned over 150 manholes, serving over 70,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 150 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 150,000 people, and 220 cleaning campaigns in different locations reaching over 70,000 people.

Quote from Rawya, displaced mother in western Gaza:

"I can't clean my son properly... no baby soap, no wipes, nothing. I feel guilty while bathing him."

ENDs –

UNRWA response in the Gaza Strip

Health



Over 9.2 million health consultations since October 2023



Over 80,000 health consultations provided between 30 June and 6 July



4 UNRWA health centres, 2 temporary health centres and 22 medical points still operational

WASH



Around 200,000 people reached with 45,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water between 16-30 June



Around 2,000 tons of solid waste collected and transferred to temporary dumping sites between 16-30 June



150 hygiene awareness sessions for around 150,000 people conducted between 16-30 June

Psychosocial Support and learning



Around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, reached with psychosocial support sessions and activities



UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago. No UNRWA supplies entered the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025

Protection



Over 15,500 children participating in basic literacy and numeracy learning



Protection services provided to over 2,600 GBV survivors and over 4,000 children (including around 1,900 unaccompanied children)



A baby screened for malnutrition by an UNRWA health worker, Gaza City, the Gaza Strip, July 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo

1. Highlights

- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli Forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with over 86 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. The UN estimates that over 737,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire.
- On 11 July, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that “the Israeli military continues to kill and gravely injure hundreds of Palestinians as they desperately seek the little shelter and food available, raising further concerns that Israel is inflicting on Palestinians conditions of life increasingly incompatible with their continued existence in Gaza.”
- The food security situation in Gaza keeps deteriorating. Malnutrition screenings conducted by UNRWA show that acute malnutrition among children under five years of age has more than doubled from March to June, due to the effect of the 11-week-long (from 2 March to 18 May) total Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip. Around [one in ten](#) children screened in UNRWA health facilities across the Gaza Strip is malnourished.
- While limited quantities of fuel have entered the Gaza Strip, its levels remain dangerously low, with critical services – including health care, WASH, and telecommunications – at risk of shutting down.
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and fuel. UNRWA medical services are under-resourced. The agency has run out of nearly 60 per cent of essential medicines. As an example: UNRWA no longer have medicines for hypertension and no antibiotics for adults.
- UNRWA has not been allowed to bring in any humanitarian aid, including medicines and medical supplies, for 4.5 months (since 2 March 2025).
- On 15 July, the Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure announced the publication of a [proposed amendment](#) to the anti-UNRWA Knesset laws, aiming to suspend all electricity and water provision to UNRWA installations, potentially impacting UNRWA's operations, especially in East Jerusalem.
- Demolitions in the northern West Bank continued in Tulkarm and Nur Shams Camp, including implementing the demolition order from the Israeli Forces for Tulkarm Camp on 30 June.

2. Key points

The Gaza Strip

- Israeli Forces continue to carry out heavy bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement.

People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. Strikes on people sheltering in schools and tents and on people trying to access food or other forms of humanitarian assistance keep being reported, resulting in mass casualties, including among children.

- On 11 July, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that “the Israeli military continues to kill and gravely injure hundreds of Palestinians as they desperately seek the little shelter and food available, raising further concerns that Israel is inflicting on Palestinians conditions of life increasingly incompatible with their continued existence in Gaza.” OHCHR referred to “intense attacks” on makeshift tents resulting in mass casualties and warned that “It is difficult to see how such actions comply with the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law: distinction, proportionality, and precautions in attack.”
- Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bring very little aid into Gaza. However, the entry of aid has remained challenging. UNRWA has not been able to bring in any humanitarian supplies for over four months (since 2 March).
- According to OCHA, mass casualties continue to be [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at distribution points militarized by Israel in Rafah and Deir al-Balah, or wait for trucks carrying aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that 851 people were killed and at least 5,634 injured trying to access food supplies since 27 May 2025.
- The food security situation in Gaza keeps deteriorating. Malnutrition screenings conducted by UNRWA show that acute malnutrition among children under five years of age has more than doubled from March to June, due to the effect of the 11-week-long (from 2 March to 18 May) total Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip. Around [one in ten](#) children screened by UNRWA health teams is malnourished.
- According to the Food Security Sector and the Nutrition Cluster, as reported by [OCHA](#), families generally survive on a single nutritiously poor meal per day, and in some cases, people go for days without eating.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, since 9 July, the Israeli authorities have allowed the entry of two trucks of fuel per day, five days a week, through Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing. This concession on the entry of an extremely limited amount of fuel – which constitutes only a fraction of what is needed for the humanitarian operations to continue at an adequate scale – followed a 130-days-long full blockade on the entry of fuel in the Gaza Strip, which caused a severe shortage. In a [joint statement](#) released on 12 July, UN

agencies including UNRWA pointed out that “Without adequate fuel, UN agencies responding to this crisis will likely be forced to stop their operations entirely, directly impacting all essential services in Gaza. This means no health services, no clean water, and no capacity to deliver aid.”

- The health response in Gaza continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, killing of medical workers, obstacles to safe movements within the Gaza Strip, and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. This is forcing the few remaining hospitals to ration resources and/or suspend critical services.
- Diseases are spreading, with the Health Cluster [reporting](#) an increase in acute watery diarrhea cases. Severe dehydration, acute jaundice syndrome and bloody diarrhea are also on the rise. Between 1 and 9 July, 178 suspected cases of meningitis were reported, the majority of which were among children under one year of age.
- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Over half (or 57 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and nearly one fifth (18 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- According to a [Protection Analysis](#), persons with disabilities, older persons, their families and caregivers are experiencing severe denial of their basic rights, confronted with additional and growing barriers and steadily eroding coping capacities to meet their needs. Forced displacement, which has affected the population of the Gaza Strip throughout the war, has severe impact on persons with disabilities and older people, who face higher risks and greater challenges before, during, and after fleeing to access critical information, devices, services, and essential goods for their safety, dignity, and survival.
- OCHA [reported](#) that, according to the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR), unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and those without parental care are among the most vulnerable groups in Gaza, facing heightened risks of neglect, exploitation, abuse, emotional distress, and social isolation. Due to the consequences of the war, the birth registration system in Gaza has been disrupted, with an estimate of about 10,000 newborns who may not have been registered since 7 October 2023.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March 2025. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's

parliament, (the Knesset), on 28 October 2024², that prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between Israeli officials with UNRWA.

- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while leading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, UNRWA continues to play a central role with over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff providing education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. **No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since the end of January 2025.**
- With at least [55 displacement orders](#) issued by the Israeli military since 18 March, 297.6 square kilometres of the Gaza Strip are under displacement orders (the total area of the Gaza Strip is approximately 365 square kilometres). According to [OCHA](#), over four-fifths (or 86.3 per cent) of the Gaza Strip are within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap. **The UN estimates that over 737,000 people have been displaced yet again since the breakdown of the ceasefire in mid-March.**
- Between 9 and 15 July, three displacement orders were issued by Israeli Forces affecting a total of 25 UNRWA installations.
 - On 15 July, an order impacting areas of north Gaza and Gaza City. Eighteen UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 12 July, an order impacting central Gaza City. Seven UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
 - On 11 July, an order impacting central Gaza City. Seven UNRWA installations are located in the affected area.
- At least **190 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. The many displacement orders issued by the Israeli Forces since the collapse of the ceasefire forced more people to flee in search of safety.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 July 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **58,573** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

and **139,607** have been injured. Gaza MoH [reported](#) that, of the 58,380 identified fatalities as of 15 July, 26,655 were men, 9,497 women, 17,921 children, and 4,307 elderly.

- Since the war began, over 330 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 66 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 9 to 15 July 2025, nearly 17 per cent were denied, 33 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, 5 per cent withdrawn, and 45 per cent were facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 150 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 15 July, 34 were denied, 38 impeded, 17 withdrawn, and 61 facilitated.

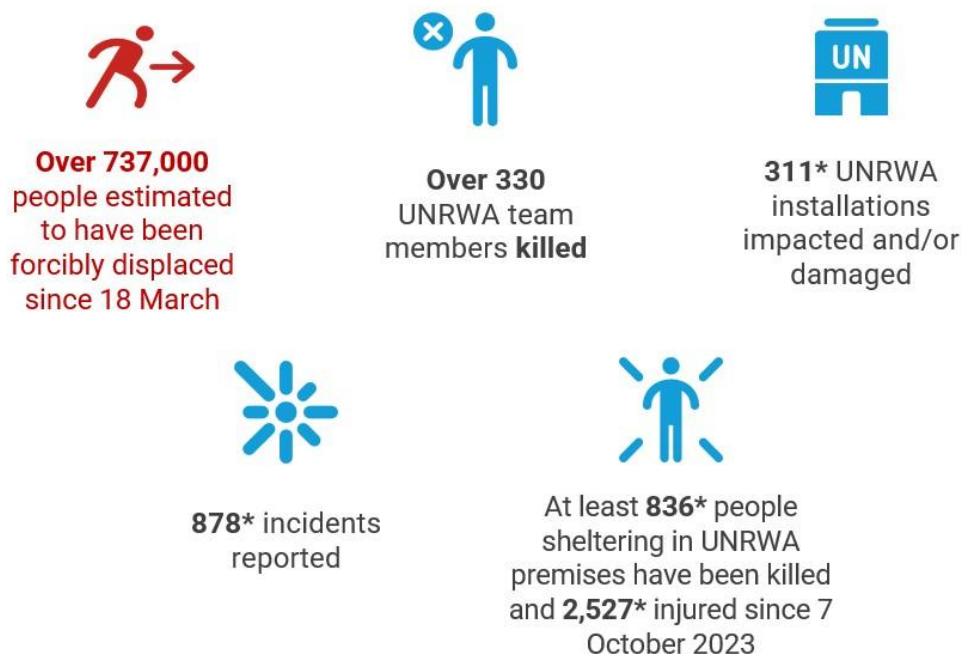
The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 16 July 2025, 968 Palestinians – among them at least 204 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 162 Palestinians, including at least 31 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - Settler violence and the establishment of new settlement outposts, including in Bardala, Al Maniya, and Mount Gerizim, persisted across the West Bank between 9 and 15 July. On 9 July, Israeli settlers injured some 19 Palestinians in the Tell al Khashaba herding community southeast of Nablus. On the evening of 11 July, two Palestinians were killed in an Israeli settler attack near Sinjil, northeast of Ramallah, with at least ten other Palestinians injured in the incident.
 - On 10 July, an Israeli was killed in the vicinity of the Gush Etzion junction in the southern West Bank. The two alleged assailants, both Palestinian Security Forces personnel, were killed and their bodies withheld by the Israeli Forces.
 - On 15 July, the Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure announced the publication of a [proposed amendment](#) to the anti-UNRWA Knesset laws, aiming to suspend all electricity and water provision to UNRWA installations, potentially impacting UNRWA's operations, especially in East Jerusalem. The proposed amendment would also enable the seizure of land on which the West Bank Field Office and Kalandia Training Centre are located. UNRWA has already been forced to suspend in-person teaching at six schools in East Jerusalem since May 2025, when the schools were forcibly closed by Israeli authorities.
 - During this period, demolitions in the northern West Bank continued in Tulkarm and Nur Shams Camps, including the implementation of a demolition order issued by Israeli Forces for Tulkarm Camp on 30 June. Since the beginning of July, UNRWA has distributed cash for rent to nearly 5,000 forcibly displaced households from Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams camps.

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 16 July 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **58,573** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **139,607** have been reported injured.

Displacement, UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

Humanitarian access & protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises and/or personnel. Additional information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 15 July 2025, an UNRWA truck was found in severely damaged condition near Al-Nasr Street in Gaza City, reportedly due to the Israeli Forces military operation in the area.

- On 10 July, an UNRWA vehicle was found destroyed in the UNRWA Gaza Field Office. The date of the incident and the cause are not yet confirmed.
- On 9 July 2025, an UNRWA school in Bani Suhaila, east Khan Younis City, was reportedly directly struck by an Israeli Forces airstrike. Major damage to the facility was reported with no casualties among UNRWA personnel.

As of 15 July 2025, **878*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** (or nearly all) UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **836*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been reported killed and at least **2,527*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to around half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023.
- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 13 July, UNRWA health teams provided over 1.3 million health consultations (or over 14,000 per working day), including over 96,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, over 51,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and around 33,500 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 6 July 2025, UNRWA provided over 9.2 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 296,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.

- As of 13 July, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 116 mobile medical teams working in 21 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 7 and 13 July, an average of around 1,100 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 72,220 health consultations (or around 12,000 per working day).
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 7 and 13 July, UNRWA teams responded to 2,865 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 7 and 13 July, UNRWA medical teams provided 5,400 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 3,126 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 2,087 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. **Between 16 and 30 June, 10,638 children were screened for malnutrition, with over 8.5 per cent presenting with some form of malnutrition. Overall, since January 2024, more than 240,000 children under the age of five have been screened for malnutrition in UNRWA health facilities and medical points. One in 10 children were malnourished.**
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with over half of essential supplies (57 per cent) already out of stock, and around one fifth (18 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods. UNRWA has thousands of trucks including medicines and medical supplies ready to enter Gaza. The Israeli Authorities have not allowed UNRWA to bring in any aid into Gaza for 4.5 months now (since 2 March 2025).

Psychosocial support (PSS)

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support (PSS) services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 62 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 30 June and 6 July 2025, a total of 15,545 children (6,699 boys, 8,846 girls, including 168 children with disabilities) benefitted from TLS-based learning activities in 191 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts make digital learning a challenge.
- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 314,457 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 7 and 13 July 2025, a total of 9,461 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 13 July 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 226,633 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,655 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and 4,300 children, including 1,980 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 26,164 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 144,703 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), UNRWA reached over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels at the end of April and was forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. UNRWA ran out of food at the end of April. The Agency has not been allowed to bring in any humanitarian assistance including food for more than 4.5 months now (since 2 March 2025).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to maintain hygiene in its shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management, and pest control.
- In 2025 so far, UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection have reached around 1.3 million people.
- Between 1 and 15 July, UNRWA teams provided around 44,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 600,000 people. The teams continue to clean and disinfect water tanks, with over 35 campaigns conducted in different areas of the Gaza Strip reaching over 90,000 people.
- Since 17 May, UNRWA has not been able to provide services in North Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli Forces. As of July, UNRWA's water distribution system, which relied on smaller wells in emergency shelters in Khan Younis, has been forced to stop operating due to displacement orders.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 15 July, UNRWA teams collected around 2,000 tons of solid waste from different areas and transferred to temporary dumping sites assisting over 250,000 people. UNRWA teams cleaned over 150 manholes, serving over 90,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 110 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 150,000 people, and 115 cleaning campaigns in different emergency shelters reaching over 90,000 people.

Quote from Juliette Touma, UNRWA Director of Communications:

“Why should babies die of malnutrition in the 21st century, especially when it’s totally preventable? [...] Amid the daily livestream of horrors we get from Gaza on our screens, one cannot help but ask how many more Ahlam’s and Salam’s have to die before taking action?”

ENDs –

UNRWA response in the Gaza Strip

Health



Over 9.2 million health consultations since October 2023



Over 72,000 health consultations provided between 7-13 July



4 UNRWA health centres, 2 temporary health centres and 21 medical points still operational

WASH



Around 600,000 people reached with 44,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water between 1-15 July



Around 2,000 tons of solid waste collected and transferred to temporary dumping sites between 1-15 July



110 hygiene awareness sessions for around 150,000 people conducted between 1-15 July

Psychosocial Support and learning



Around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, reached with psychosocial support sessions and activities



UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago. No UNRWA supplies entered the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025

Protection



Over 15,500 children participating in basic literacy and numeracy learning



Protection services provided to over 2,600 GBV survivors and around 4,300 children (including nearly 2,000 unaccompanied children)



UNRWA Situation Report #181 on the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 17-23 July 2025*

Day 649-655 since the start of the war in the Gaza Strip

Published 25 July 2025



People are forced to flee yet again as a result of a displacement order issued by the Israeli authorities and impacting Deir al-Balah, middle areas, the Gaza Strip, 20 July 2025. © 2025 UNRWA photo by Ashraf Amra

1. Highlights

- Malnutrition screenings conducted by UNRWA show that acute malnutrition among children under five years of age has more than doubled from March to June, due to the effect of the 11-week-long (from 2 March to 18 May) hermetic Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip. Around [one in ten](#) children screened in UNRWA health facilities across the Gaza Strip is malnourished. As malnutrition surges and the crisis deepens, everyone is affected, including [UNRWA workers](#).
- Since the collapse of the ceasefire in Gaza on the night between 17 and 18 March 2025, intense Israeli forces activities escalated, resulting in tens of thousands of civilians

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

reportedly killed and injured, further damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, and new waves of forced displacement.

- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with around 88 per cent of the Gaza Strip within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap, as of 23 July 2025. According to the Site Management Cluster [latest population movement report](#), 762,593 people have been displaced since the breakdown of the ceasefire, on 18 March 2025.
- As reported by [OCHA](#), between 16 and 23 July, the Israeli military issued three additional displacement orders for parts of north Gaza, Gaza City and Deir al-Balah governorates, covering 10.5 square kilometres, with the most recent displacement order on [20 July](#) having especially concerning consequences given that it affects an area of Deir al-Balah that has served as a hub for humanitarian operations, including offices, guesthouses, medical facilities, warehouses and other critical infrastructure.
- On 22 July, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [stated](#) that “The desperation caused by a lack of food and other necessities of life is forcing Palestinians to approach GHF sites and humanitarian convoys, even though between 27 May and 21 July, 1,054 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli military in Gaza while trying to access food. Of these, 766 were killed in the vicinity of GHF sites and 288 around UN and other aid convoys.”
- The health response in the Gaza Strip continues to face operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, obstacles to safe movements and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and fuel. UNRWA medical services are under-resourced. The agency has run out of nearly 60 per cent of essential medicines. As an example: UNRWA no longer have medicines for hypertension and no antibiotics for adults.
- UNRWA has not been allowed to bring in any humanitarian aid, including medicines and medical supplies, for 4.5 months (since 2 March 2025).
- Destruction in the northern West Bank as part of operation ‘Iron Wall’ continued, including several houses being set on fire in Nur Shams Camp late on 20 July. Late on 22 July, Israeli forces forcibly entered the emergency department of “The Specialized Arab Hospital” in Nablus, reportedly firing stun grenades and tear gas.

2. Key points

The Gaza Strip

[Fatalities and Injuries](#)

- Israeli forces continue to carry out heavy bombardments from air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations, resulting in tens of thousands of

reported casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. People are living in inhumane conditions, seeking shelter anywhere they can, including damaged or destroyed buildings, overcrowded displacement sites, and open areas. Strikes on people sheltering in schools and tents and on people trying to access food or other forms of humanitarian assistance keep being reported, resulting in mass casualties, including among children.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 23 July 2025, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **59,219** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **143,045** have been injured. Gaza MoH [reported](#) that, of the 58,380 identified fatalities as of 15 July, 26,655 were men, 9,497 women, 17,921 children, and 4,307 elderly.
- Since the war began, over 330 UNRWA team members have been confirmed killed.

[Displacement orders and incidents](#)

- According to [OCHA](#), people are confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with around 88 per cent of the Gaza Strip within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap, as of 23 July 2025. According to the Site Management Cluster [latest population movement report](#), 762,593 people have been displaced since the breakdown of the ceasefire, on 18 March 2025.
- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip have been displaced during the war. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. The many displacement orders issued by the Israeli Forces since the collapse of the ceasefire forced more people to flee in search of safety.
- Between 16 and 22 July, three displacement orders and a warning order were issued by Israeli Forces affecting a total of 79 UNRWA installations, more than double than the previous reporting period.
 - On 20 July, an order impacted areas southwest of Deir al-Balah. One UNRWA facility was in the affected area.
 - On 20 July, a communication was issued impacting areas of north Gaza and east of Gaza City (Beit Lahia, Jabalia, Beit Hanoon, Al-Shujaeya, al-Daraj, The Old City, Al-Tuffah and Al-Zaitoun neighborhoods). Seventy-Five (75) UNRWA facilities were in the affected area.
 - On 18 July, an order impacted areas of north Gaza (Beit Lahia and the Abd al-Rahman and al-Karama). Three UNRWA facilities were in the affected area.

- On 17 July, an order impacted areas of Gaza City. No UNRWA facilities were in the affected area.
- At least **189 UNRWA installations** – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap.
- A majorly concerning displacement order was issued by Israeli forces on 20 July. The displacement order, covering about 5.6 square kilometres of Deir al-Balah, spanning four neighbourhoods. According to [OCHA](#), initial estimates indicate that between 50,000 and 80,000 people were in the area at the time the order was issued, including some 30,000 people sheltering in 57 displacement sites. At the time of writing, at least 1,000 families have fled the area. This new order cuts through Deir al-Balah all the way to the Mediterranean Sea, further splintering the Strip. It will limit the ability of the UN and our partners to move safely and effectively within Gaza, choking humanitarian access when it is needed most.
- [OCHA](#) reports that the newly designated area includes several humanitarian warehouses, four primary health clinics, four medical points, and critical water infrastructure: the Southern Gaza Desalination Plant, three water wells, one water reservoir, one solid waste dumping site and one wastewater pumping station. An UNRWA school is also located in the area. With this latest order, the area of Gaza under displacement orders or within Israeli-militarized zones has increased to 87.8 per cent.
- [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 75 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across Gaza from 16 to 22 July 2025, nearly 23 per cent were denied, 21 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, 25 per cent withdrawn, and 31 per cent were fully facilitated. [Overall](#), of the 225 planned aid movements coordinated with Israeli authorities across the Gaza Strip between 1 and 22 July, 51 were denied, 54 impeded, 36 withdrawn, and 84 facilitated.

Operational implications and humanitarian response

- Following the displacement order, hostilities intensified in Deir al-Balah, with Israeli forces launching a ground operation in the area. Due to the ongoing military activities, [UNOPS](#) central Gaza premises in Deir al-Balah were hit, as well as a [WHO](#) staff residence and warehouse, which is no longer functional.
- People in Gaza continue facing deepening starvation and malnutrition, with cases of death from malnutrition increasing by the day. Since 19 May, after almost 80 days of siege on the entry of aid and other supplies into the Gaza Strip – including food, medicine and fuel, the Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deliver aid into Gaza - volumes that remain vastly insufficient to meet the scale of humanitarian need.

The entry of aid remains constrained; the Israeli authorities have not permitted UNRWA to bring in any humanitarian supplies for over four months (since 2 March).

- According to OCHA, mass casualties continue to be [reported](#) among people attempting to access food in the Gaza Strip, including as they approach or gather at distribution points militarized by Israel in Rafah and Deir al-Balah, or wait for trucks carrying aid supplies. According to [OCHA](#), the Gaza Ministry of Health reported that the number of casualties among people trying to access food supplies has increased to 1,060 fatalities and more than 7,207 injuries since 27 May 2025.
- The food security situation in Gaza keeps deteriorating. Malnutrition screenings conducted by UNRWA show that acute malnutrition among children under five years of age has more than doubled from March to June, due to the effect of the 11-week-long (from 2 March to 18 May) total Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip. Around [one in ten](#) children screened by UNRWA health teams is malnourished.
- As reported by [OCHA](#), since January 2025, partners have documented the deaths of 20 children from severe acute malnutrition, 13 of whom have died thus far in July. According to the MoH in Gaza, as of 22 July, they have documented 101 deaths from malnutrition, including 80 children, of whom 11 adults and four children died in hospitals in the preceding 24 hours.
- Limited fuel supplies remain insufficient to sustain operations in the Gaza Strip. While contingency measures have been implemented to maintain UNRWA activities during the reporting period, **operations are expected to cease by the end of July if no additional fuel is received.**
- Generators in UNRWA emergency shelters are running two hours per day instead of seven to pump water. UNRWA health centres are forced to operate one shift instead of two. Sanitation and water trucking services also need be scaled down to only half of their usual capacity.
- The health response in Gaza continues to face severe operational challenges, including extensive damage to health facilities, killing of medical workers, obstacles to safe movements within the Gaza Strip, and restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and critical fuel. This is forcing the few remaining hospitals to ration resources and/or suspend critical services.
- Diseases are spreading, with the UNRWA health teams reporting 178 suspected cases of viral meningitis and 71 cases of bacterial meningitis, with 67 per cent being among six-month-old children or below. UNRWA also reported five new Acute Flaccid Paralysis cases, bringing the total to 30 cases since the beginning of the year. As for water-borne diseases, bloody diarrhea is primarily reported from Khan Younis governorate,

particularly in Al-Mawasi area, where large numbers of displaced individuals are living in overcrowded shelters under poor sanitary conditions. Acute Jaundice Syndrome cases are mainly emerging from Gaza City, where the lack of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) resources hampers large-scale interventions. Ongoing displacement orders further contribute to the rising number of cases.

- UNRWA medical services are critically under-resourced. Over half (or 57 per cent) of essential medical supplies are already out of stock and nearly one fifth (18 per cent) are projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods.
- All UNRWA international staff are banned from entering the Gaza Strip since the few remaining left at the end of March 2025. This follows the passage of two laws by Israel's parliament, (the Knesset), on 28 October 2024², that prohibit UNRWA's operations in "Israeli territory" and bar any contact between Israeli officials with UNRWA.
- Meanwhile, around 12,000 Palestinian UNRWA personnel in Gaza continue to provide services and assistance to an entire population in need, while leading the collective humanitarian response. In the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem, UNRWA continues to play a central role with over 4,000 UNRWA Palestinian local staff providing education, health and other services to Palestine Refugees. **No visas have been issued from the Government of Israel to UNRWA international staff since the end of January 2025.**

The occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 18 July 2025, 973 Palestinians – among them at least 205 children – were killed in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of those, 167 Palestinians, including at least 32 children, were killed since the beginning of this year alone.
 - On 17 July, two Palestinians detained from the northern West Bank died in Israeli prisons. One of them had been detained on the same day he died, while the other had been detained earlier in July.
 - On 18 July, a 13-year-old Palestinian boy was shot and killed by Israeli forces in Ya'bad, south of Jenin.
 - The destruction in the northern West Bank as part of operation 'Iron Wall' continued. The Israeli Forces launched a large-scale operation in northern West

² The legislation came into effect on 29 January 2025.

Bank, on 21 January 2025, in Jenin, Tulkarem and Nur Shams refugee camps, negatively impacting on the lives of its residents and leading to their displacement. Several houses were set on fire in Nur Shams Camp late on 20 July. Late on 22 July, Israeli forces forcibly entered the emergency department of "The Specialized Arab Hospital" in Nablus, reportedly firing stun grenades and tear gas.

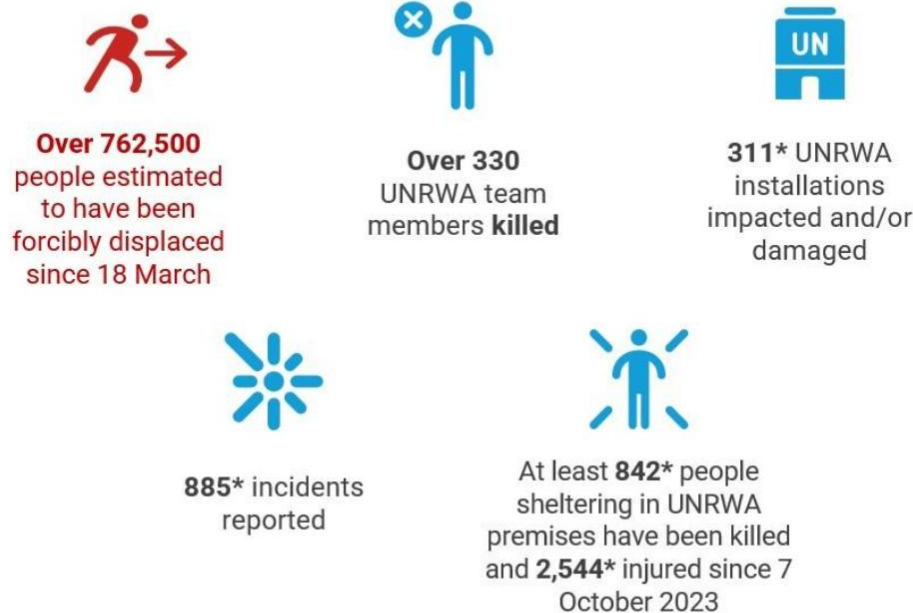
- Israeli settler violence and harassment continued across the West Bank during the reporting period, including attacks on Palestinian-owned livestock and crops. Israeli settlers allegedly established a new outpost on Jabal al Salama in Raba on 18 July, and near Aqraba on 20 July.

3. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

Between 7 October 2023 and 23 July 2025, according to the MoH in Gaza as stated by [OCHA](#), at least **59,219** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in the Gaza Strip while **143,045** have been reported injured.

Displacement, UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



**Numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

Humanitarian access & protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impacted UNRWA premises and/or personnel. Additional information will be provided once it becomes available*.
- During the reporting period, several armed-conflict-related incidents have reportedly impacted UNRWA installations and/or personnel:
 - On 19 July, Israeli Forces' drone reportedly opened fire at the rooftop of an UNRWA school in Khan Younis. Minor damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 18 July, media footage was circulated seemingly displaying controlled bombing by the Israeli forces of an UNRWA school located in the west of Rafah City.
 - On 17 July, two UNRWA schools in Bureij, middle area, were reportedly directly struck twice by Israeli Forces drones. Severe damage to the facilities and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.
 - On 17 July, an UNRWA school in Khan Younis was reportedly struck by Israeli Forces tank shelling. Minor damage to the facility and no casualties among UNRWA personnel were reported.

As of 22 July 2025, **885*** incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war. **311*** (or nearly all) UNRWA installations have been impacted by armed conflict-related incidents since the beginning of the war, with some installations impacted multiple times. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **842*** persons sheltering in UNRWA installations have been reported killed and at least **2,544*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA continues to verify and update the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

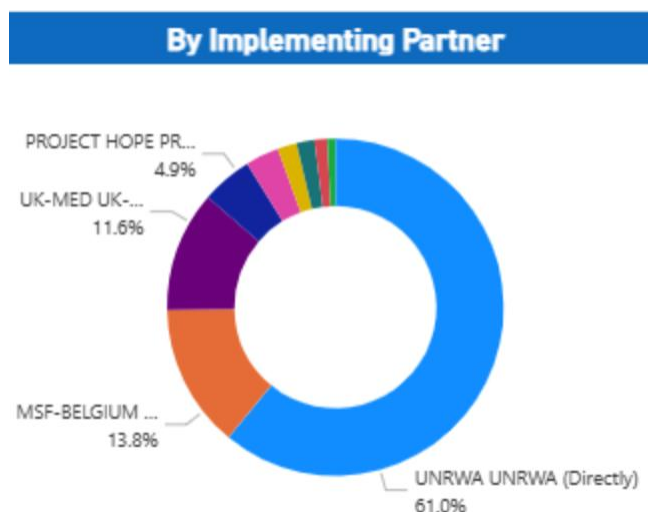
**Since the start of the war in October 2023, the latest casualty figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. The summary figures will be published/updated as information becomes available, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

4. UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to around half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023, with 61 per cent of the health consultations provided by UNRWA between 13 and 19 July 2025, as reported in the [oPt Health Cluster dashboard](#).



- Since 18 March (when the ceasefire collapsed) and until 20 July, UNRWA health teams provided over 1.4 million health consultations (or over 14,000 per working day), including over 100,000 maternal consultations including antenatal, post-natal and family planning care, nearly 54,000 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and over 35,000 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions. Between 7 October 2023 and 20 July 2025, UNRWA provided over 9.38 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and supported by other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continued to vaccinate children. Over 300,000 routine vaccines have been given to children since January 2024.
- As of 20 July, only four out of 22 UNRWA health centres and two additional UNRWA-rented facilities used as temporary health centres were operational in Gaza. In addition, health services are provided through 123 mobile medical teams working in 21 medical points inside and outside shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Al Mawasi, Gaza City and north Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease care, medications, vaccination for children, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory and dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- Between 14 and 20 July, an average of over 1,100 UNRWA health personnel per day worked in UNRWA health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 70,831 health consultations (or around 12,000 per working day).

- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Gaza City, the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists, psychosocial counsellors and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. Between 14 and 20 July, UNRWA teams responded to 2,563 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- Between 14 and 20 July, UNRWA medical teams provided 5,668 consultations for post-natal and pregnant women at high risk, 2,782 dental and oral health consultations in fixed and mobile clinics, and 1,982 physiotherapy rehabilitation services sessions in health centres and medical points. A total of 3,690 lab tests were conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points.
- Nutritional assessments are being conducted in UNRWA health centres and medical points reaching children from six to 59 months of age. **Between 1 and 15 July, 6,239 children were screened for malnutrition, with over 12.5 per cent presenting some form of malnutrition compared to 8.5 per cent in the second half of June. Overall, since January 2024, more than 240,000 children under the age of five have been screened for malnutrition in UNRWA health facilities and medical points. One in 10 children were malnourished.**
- Medical services are critically under-resourced, with over half of essential supplies (57 per cent) already out of stock, and around one fifth (18 per cent) projected to run out in under two months. The affected supplies include medicine for non-communicable diseases, antimicrobials and antiparasitic products, dermatological and eye preparations, analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, gastrointestinal products, respiratory medications, and family planning methods. UNRWA has thousands of trucks, including medicines and medical supplies ready to enter Gaza. The Israeli Authorities have not allowed UNRWA to bring in any aid into Gaza for over 4.5 months now (since 2 March 2025).

Psychosocial support (PSS)

- Since the onset of the war, UNRWA has been providing psychosocial support (PSS) services (PSS) and learning services in Gaza in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and through its distance learning initiative.
- To date, more than 56,000 children — over 55 per cent of them girls— have benefitted from learning and recreational activities delivered in up to 450 TLSs established across 62 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters. Between 14 and 20 July 2025, a total of 12,322 children (5,364 boys, 6,958 girls, including 134 children with disabilities) benefited from TLS-based learning activities in 168 active TLSs. UNRWA has also leveraged digital tools to provide basic literacy and numeracy education to 294,621 Palestine Refugee children (152,945 boys, 141,676 girls) in Gaza, facilitated by thousands of teachers. Ongoing and reoccurring telecommunications cuts make digital learning a challenge.

- UNRWA remains one of the largest providers of emergency learning and PSS across the Gaza Strip. With the support of 236 school counsellors and over 300 assistant counsellors, since the start of the war UNRWA has conducted 315,741 critical PSS sessions for approximately 730,000 displaced persons, including more than 520,000 children. Between 14 and 20 July 2025, a total of 7,415 people accessed these essential services.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 21 July 2025, UNRWA's social work team provided services to 227,426 displaced people, including psychological first aid, PSS services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 2,708 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and 4,490 children, including 1,985 unaccompanied children. The team also supported 26,310 persons with disabilities with PSS; 8,500 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors, were conducted for 144,703 displaced people.

Food security

- Since 7 October 2023 and until the start of the ceasefire (19 January 2025), UNRWA reached over 388,000 families (nearly 1.9 million people) with two rounds of flour; at least 374,000 of those families have received three rounds.
- Up until the start of the ceasefire, UNRWA reached at least 1.7 million people with food parcels. Of those, at least 215,000 people received two rounds of food parcels since the war started. These include³ rice, lentils, beans, oil, salt, sugar, milk powder, hummus, halawa, yeast, and canned fish, and are designed to meet the needs of a family of five for two weeks.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency has distributed food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, having reached over 1.4 million people before the start of the ceasefire.
- During the ceasefire, UNRWA reached over 2 million people with critical food assistance. UNRWA ran out of flour and food parcels at the end of April and was forced to halt food distributions.
- Between 1 March and 19 April 2025, UNRWA distributed nearly 270,000 bags of flour, reaching an estimated 88,000 families – or over 700,000 people. Since the ceasefire collapsed and until 8 April, only around 15,500 families (or an estimated 77,500 people) have received UNRWA food parcels. **UNRWA ran out of food at the end of April. The Agency has not been allowed to bring in any humanitarian assistance including food for more than 4.5 months now (since 2 March 2025).**

³ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. The main activities include operating and maintaining water wells and desalination systems and supplying water with water trucks and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to maintain hygiene in its shelters and sites through cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management, and pest control.
- In 2025, UNRWA water provision and solid waste collection have reached around 1.3 million people (to date).
- Between 1 and 15 July, UNRWA teams provided around 44,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water reaching around 600,000 people. The teams continue to clean and disinfect water tanks, with over 35 campaigns conducted in different areas of the Gaza Strip reaching over 90,000 people.
- Since 17 May, UNRWA has not been able to provide services in north Gaza for around 25,000 displaced people in shelters due to displacement orders issued by Israeli forces. As of July, UNRWA's water distribution system, which relied on smaller wells in emergency shelters in Khan Younis, has been forced to stop operating due to displacement orders.
- UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer services wherever possible. Between 1 and 15 July, UNRWA teams collected around 2,000 tons of solid waste from different areas and transferred to temporary dumping sites, assisting over 250,000 people. UNRWA teams cleaned over 150 manholes, serving over 90,000 displaced people in different locations across the Gaza Strip, despite the shortage of personal protection equipment and maintenance tools.
- During the same reporting period, the team conducted 110 hygiene awareness sessions reaching around 150,000 people, and 115 cleaning campaigns in different emergency shelters reaching over 90,000 people.

Quote from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“Gaza: starving and exhausted, medical and humanitarian workers are fainting while on duty. Our UNRWA staff are struggling to find food yet continue to work. How much longer until words turn into action?”

ENDs –

UNRWA response in the Gaza Strip

Health



Over 9.3 million health consultations since October 2023



Over 70,000 health consultations provided between 14-20 July



4 UNRWA health centres, 2 temporary health centres and 21 medical points still operational

WASH



Around 600,000 people reached with 44,000 cubic metres of domestic and potable water between 1-15 July



Around 2,000 tons of solid waste collected and transferred to temporary dumping sites between 1-15 July



110 hygiene awareness sessions for around 150,000 people conducted between 1-15 July

Psychosocial Support and learning



Around 730,000 displaced people, including over 520,000 children, reached with psychosocial support sessions and activities



UNRWA flour and food parcels ran out several weeks ago. No UNRWA supplies entered the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025



Over 12,300 children participating in basic literacy and numeracy learning



Protection

Protection services provided to over 2,700 GBV survivors and around nearly 4,500 children (including nearly 2,000 unaccompanied children)