

### HUMANITARIAN SITUATION: KEY FIGURES



78

days full cargo blockade



78%

Increase of land under displacement orders



77%

of fuel missions to Rafah fuel station denied between 2 Mar and 30 June



100 out of 106

road assessment/repair missions denied between 2 Mar and 30 June



100%

water distribution missions to Jabalya denied between 2 Mar and 30 June



64%

of personnel denied entry during the blockade were emergency medical teams

### OVERVIEW

Between January and June 2025, the Gaza Strip experienced a continued severe humanitarian crisis, with only some respite during the six-week ceasefire. 78 days, over half of the remaining 20 weeks, saw a full Israeli blockade banning the entry of any supplies into Gaza while some humanitarian supplies were allowed under strict limitations during the remaining weeks.

Chronologically, these six months were shaped by four key periods, each with specific access constraints affecting the delivery of humanitarian aid and people's access to assistance:

The first period, from 1 to 18 January, saw the continuation of intense hostilities and bureaucratic impediments severely restricting humanitarian access. Most of North Gaza governorate was under siege. Repeated Israeli denials of fuel deliveries to northern Gaza continued, going on since October 2024, and crippling essential water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

The second period, from 19 January to 1 March, allowed for a rapid scale-up of aid as it spanned the initial six weeks of the ceasefire, also known as "Phase One" of the ceasefire. Based on information received from the guarantors of the ceasefire, over 25,000 trucks of goods entered Gaza during Phase One. Some 35 per cent of these included goods coordinated by the UN and its partners to help addressing food security, health, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and beyond,

while the remaining trucks are believed to have included goods donated bilaterally.

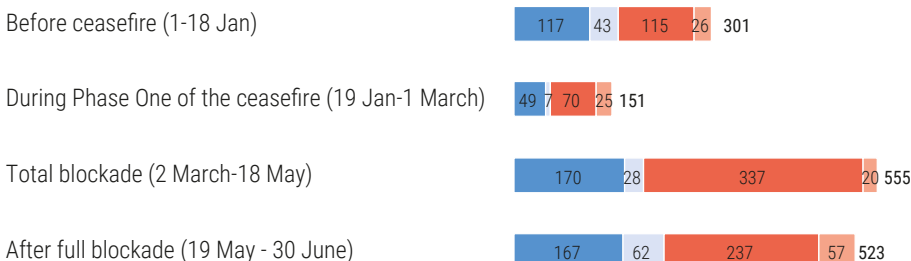
The third period, from 2 March to 18 May, saw a full blockade imposed by Israeli authorities on the entry of any supplies – humanitarian or commercial – into Gaza, leading to the rapid depletion of medical items including blood and anesthetics, as well as food and fuel stocks, and forcing closure of all UN-supported bakeries. On 18 March, just over two weeks into the full blockade, full-blown hostilities resumed.

The fourth period, from 19 May to 30 June, saw a limited re-opening of border crossings for limited humanitarian supplies to enter. Commercial supplies remained blocked, and the volumes of humanitarian convoys remained insufficient, as insecurity, looting, and interference with aid distribution intensified. Shooting at people nearing aid trucks became commonplace, resulting in hundreds of casualties and significantly hampering what and how much could be delivered. Wheat flour prices surged and so did the number of children identified with acute malnutrition.

Following the breakdown of the ceasefire, the number of displacement orders issued by Israeli authorities sharply increased. Three displacement orders were issued in January, none in February, eight in March, nine in April, 10 in May, and 13 in June. Collectively, these orders have covered more than 86 per cent of the Gaza Strip and forced

### HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

#### Missions requiring coordination with the Israeli authorities

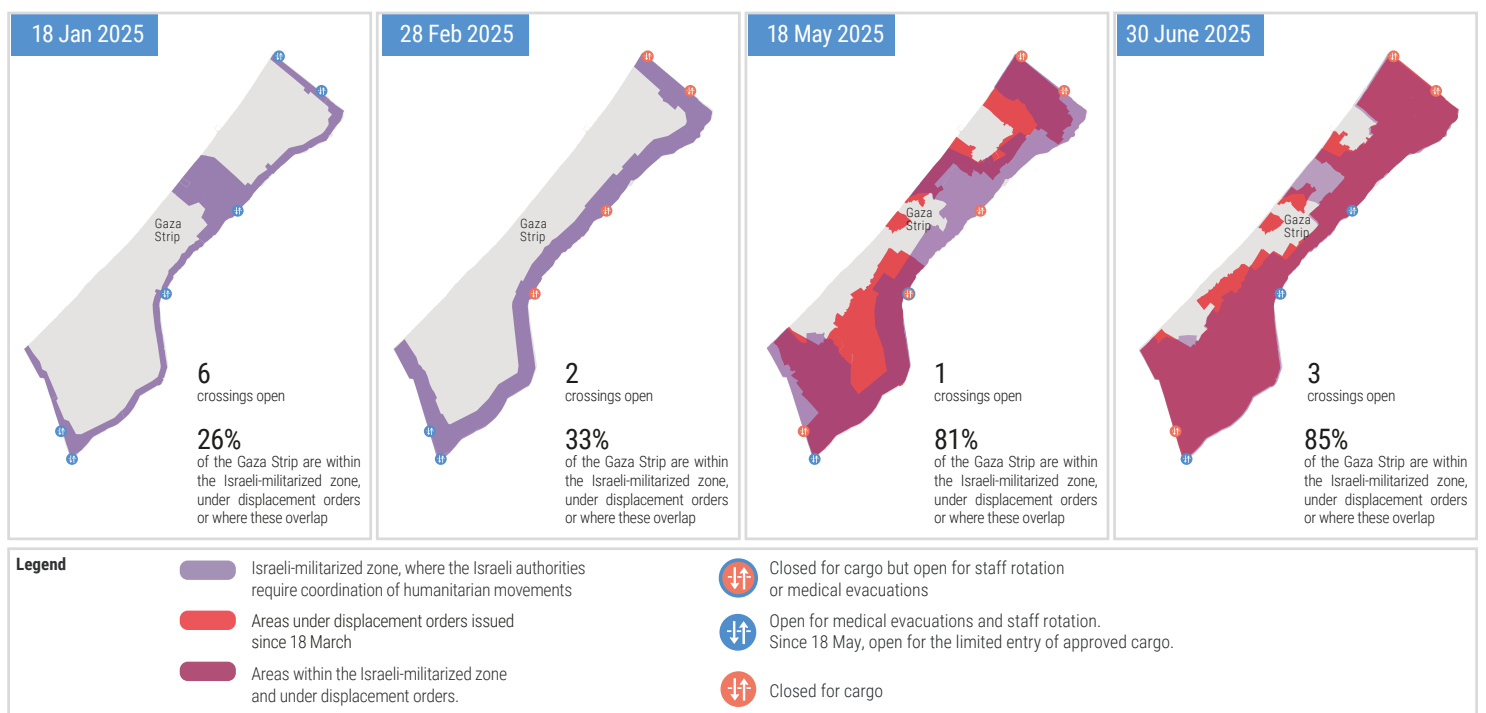


- Withdrawn:** Humanitarian organizations cancel their facilitation request due to logistical, operational, or security reasons.
- Denied:** The Israeli Coordination and Liaison Administration (CLA) rejects a facilitation request.
- Impeded:** CLA accepts a facilitation request but the movement is blocked or delayed on the ground, resulting in some missions being aborted or accomplished partially.
- Facilitated:** CLA accepts a facilitation request and the movement on the ground is not impeded.

hundreds of thousands of people into increasingly overcrowded and shrinking areas. Meanwhile, since the imposition of a full blockade and through 30 June, no new shelter materials were allowed entry into Gaza, thus exacerbating the shelter crisis. An expansion of the Israeli-militarized areas has further restricted humanitarian movement as coordination with Israeli forces was required to access this area. The growing military presence and ongoing military operations significantly complicated humanitarian movements and delivery of assistance throughout Gaza.

Furthermore, humanitarian operations in Gaza have been hampered by significant bureaucratic impediments. Delays and denials of visas and permits restricted the movement of humanitarian staff, with visa durations of previously one year being reduced to one or two months for some agencies, or six months for others. Visas for certain functions were increasingly being denied, and some personnel was

refused entry into Gaza. During the full blockade on cargo, Israeli authorities denied nearly one fifth of all requests for humanitarian staff to enter. The denial of NGO staff steadily increased, culminating in 14 per cent in the fourth period. Throughout the entire reporting period, emergency medical teams registered the highest rate of denials, peaking at 64 per cent of all denials during the cargo blockade. In March, the introduction of new legislation requiring international NGOs to re-register in Israel also affected the scale at which the delivery of aid could be increased. Despite international NGOs having valid registration until 10 September 2025, organizations already faced rejections when trying to bring aid into Gaza. These administrative barriers slowed the delivery of critical assistance, limited the ability to scale up operations during periods of heightened need, and further constrained the overall humanitarian response.



## BREAKDOWN OF EACH PERIOD

### Period 1 – Before ceasefire (18 January)

Gaza entered 2025 with its basic services already shattered: hospitals and primary-health facilities running well below their original capacity due to damage and fuel shortages; bakeries and community kitchens closed or operating intermittently; and massive displacement across the Strip.

Between 1 and 18 January, the UN and its NGO partners attempted to coordinate with Israeli authorities 301 humanitarian movements across the Gaza Strip. Of these, 117 (39%) were facilitated, 43 (14%) were initially approved but then impeded on the ground, 115 (38%) were denied outright and 26 (9%) had to be cancelled by the organizers.

Since Israeli authorities allowed for limited amounts of fuel to enter Gaza, missions and activities requiring fuel had to be strictly prioritized. As most of North Gaza was kept under siege, out of the 21 attempts to deliver humanitarian assistance into the besieged area, 17

were denied (80%), 2 were impeded (10%) and two had to be withdrawn (10%). In addition, looting by criminal elements was rife and only missions on the Fence Road were able to deliver humanitarian cargo into southern Gaza.

### Period 2 – Phase One of Ceasefire (2 March)

Phase One of the ceasefire enabled a substantial humanitarian scale-up. The UN and its NGO partners delivered large volumes of food, fuel, medicines, shelter items and other essential supplies. Hot-meal kitchens and bakeries re-opened, allowing people to receive cooked food and basic rations.

During that time, humanitarian movements increased sharply as Erez crossing re-opened, security risks decreased, fuel was let in, the Israeli north-south checkpoint inside Gaza was dismantled. Fewer humanitarian missions required coordination with Israeli authorities, although coordination was still required to access Israeli militarized areas inside Gaza, and these spanned from 700 metres to 2 kilometres

along the Israeli perimeter fence. In this period, an average of 600 trucks and 416,000 litres of fuel entered Gaza daily, based on information received from the guarantors of the ceasefire.

While access constraints were significantly eased during Phase One of the ceasefire, restrictions on the entry of some critical humanitarian items persisted, including supplies for water and sanitation systems, medical equipment such as oxygen pumps, x-ray machines, some heavy engineering machinery, sizable shelter kits, and certain surgical stocks.

### **Period 3 – Full blockade (2 March)**

Once Phase One of the ceasefire ended, Israeli authorities imposed a total blockade banning the entry of any humanitarian or commercial supplies into the Gaza Strip. The total blockade continued as the ceasefire ended two weeks later. The 78-day blockade led to a collapse of food and fuel pipelines, with bakeries and kitchens closing as flour and fuel ran out, while hospitals and water and sanitation systems were critically degraded due to lack of fuel and spare parts. During this period, the UN and its NGO partners planned 555 coordinated humanitarian movements across the Gaza Strip. Of them, 170 (30%) were facilitated, 28 impeded (5%), 337 denied (61%), and 20 cancelled (4%). During the first two weeks of the total blockade, Israeli authorities denied any attempt by the UN and its partners to collect supplies that had been offloaded at Kerem Shalom during the previous period.

Displacement orders in the Rafah area compounded challenges, limiting access to warehouses and fuel depots in Rafah and Khan Younis. UNICEF attempted 38 times to retrieve essential supplies from its Rafah warehouse; only one movement was approved – and it was nevertheless impeded on the ground – while 35 attempts were denied and two cancelled. Out of 68 attempts by the UN to access fuel depots in Rafah, 55 were denied, six facilitated, five impeded, and two cancelled. Delays at holding points where Israeli forces insist that convoys wait to receive renewed confirmation that they can move forward exacerbated the situation, with some missions blocked overnight at Kerem Shalom. Damage to infrastructure further restricted access: the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster had all 17 requests to repair critical fiber optic infrastructure denied, leaving service providers unable to restore systems and resulting in multiple blackouts during June.

On 9 March 2025, Israeli authorities imposed new requirements obliging international NGOs to share sensitive personal information about their Palestinian employees or face termination of their humanitarian operations in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. These measures formed part of a wider set of restrictions on international NGOs, including entry denials for some international staff.

### **Period 4 – After full blockade (19 May)**

The limited re-opening of crossings allowed some aid convoys, but restrictions on routes, delivery modalities, and storage meant insufficient assistance reached people in Gaza. Insecurity, armed looting and more commonly unarmed interception of convoys by hungry people, further hampered the ability to carry out community-based distribution. During this period, killing and injury of people trying to access aid supplies during the movement of humanitarian convoys have continued, with strained health facilities reporting mass casualty incidents almost daily during the second half of June.

With many warehouses, health facilities, and fuel storage sites located in areas under displacement orders, humanitarian space continued to shrink, and overall movements remained well below levels seen in the six months before the ceasefire. During this period, the UN and its NGO partners planned 523 coordinated humanitarian movements across the Gaza Strip. Of these, 167 were facilitated (32%), 62 impeded (12%), 237 denied (45%), and 57 cancelled (11%).

Administrative barriers continued to hamper movements of goods and personnel – NGO registration, visa and permits denials and delays, denial of entry of staff into Gaza. In this period, 17 per cent of personnel were refused entry into Gaza, 58 per cent of which were emergency medical teams. Since 19 May, the submissions by most international INGOs are not approved by the Israeli authorities which restricts their ability to bring supplies into Gaza.