

683

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS INCIDENTS

457

RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT
WITHIN THE WEST BANK INCIDENTS

74

UNSAFE ENVIRONMENT
INCIDENTS

65

VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMANITARIAN
PERSONNEL AND ASSETS INCIDENTS

56

RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT INTO
THE WEST BANK INCIDENTS

In 2025, humanitarian access constraints continued impeding aid delivery and receipt across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the year, partners operating in the area reported 683 humanitarian access incidents through the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF),¹ which collects and logs access impediments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT).

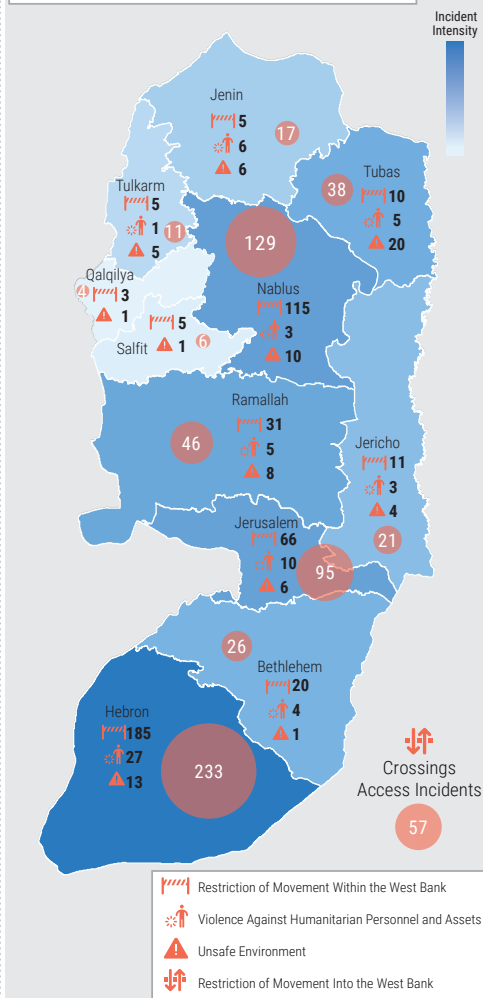
The most frequently reported access constraint was restriction of movement within the West Bank (457 incidents), primarily linked to Israeli checkpoints and road closures, among other physical and administrative obstacles. Unsafe operational environment (74 incidents), mostly related to militarized operations and settler-related incidents, continued to affect humanitarian response predominantly in the northern West Bank. Other cases involved violence against humanitarian personnel and assets (65 incidents), restriction of movement into the West Bank (56 incidents), and operational interference (24 incidents). Together, these incidents amounted to over 428 hours (53 workdays) of time lost.

Humanitarian access is essential for organizations to reach people in need and to ensure people in need can access humanitarian assistance and services. In 2025, partners reported only seven incidents under restrictions on affected populations' access to services and assistance in the AMRF, which does not reflect the severity of the constraint but rather under-reporting, as these issues are largely captured through other monitoring mechanisms and not comprehensively reported within the AMRF.

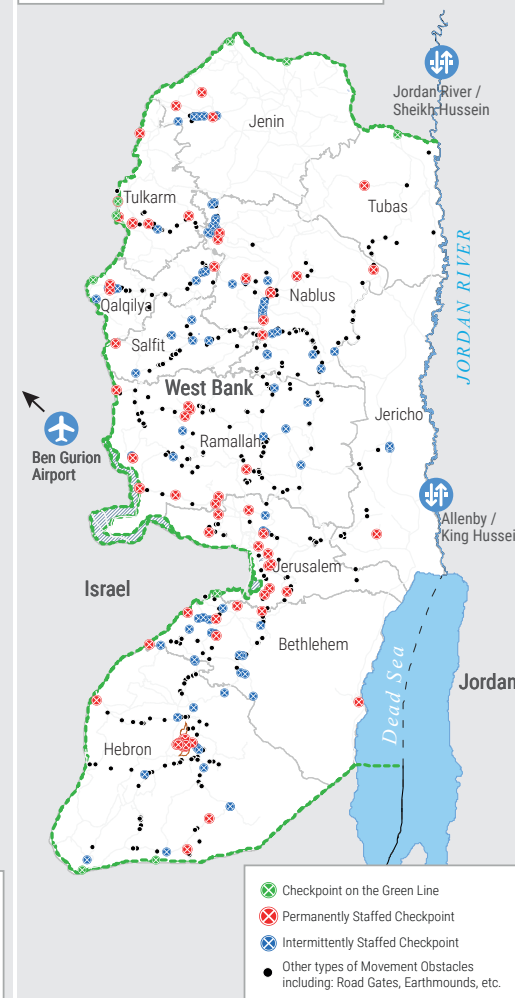
Access incidents were reported across all areas of the West Bank, with the highest number recorded in the southern West Bank (259 incidents), followed by the northern West Bank (205 incidents), with 162 incidents occurring in the central governorates. The rest (57 incidents) were recorded at crossings or were related to movement to and from the West Bank.

Bureaucratic administrative impediments remained a persistent challenge, including delays and denials related to visas, interrogations at

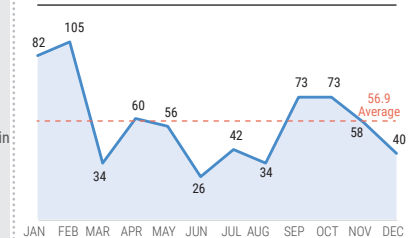
TYPE OF INCIDENT BY GOVERNORATE



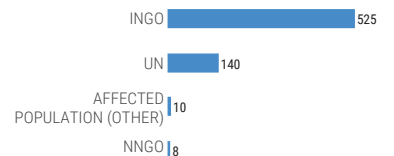
PHYSICAL ACCESS RESTRICTIONS



REPORTED INCIDENTS BY MONTH



REPORTED INCIDENTS BY AFFECTED GROUP



This Access Snapshot is based on humanitarian partners' reporting of access-related incidents and issues between January and December 2025. Although the Access Snapshot indicates wider access dynamics across the West Bank, it does not present a comprehensive view of all access challenges. Underreporting remains a key limitation, driven by the normalization of access impediments, limited operational capacity, and restricted humanitarian presence in certain areas.

1. See OCHA Minimum Package of Services on Access, p.24 <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/ocha-minimum-package-services-access>

crossings, and registration requirements. Since October 2023, permits for humanitarian staff to access East Jerusalem from other parts of the OPT have been severely restricted, resulting in quotas that are insufficient to meet the operational needs of humanitarian partners. [Restrictions affecting UNRWA](#), including legislative and administrative measures, further affected humanitarian operations in the West Bank. In March 2025, Israeli authorities introduced a new registration system for international NGOs (INGOs) that fundamentally undermines the continuation of humanitarian operations throughout the OPT. Under the current framework, [dozens of INGOs have seen their existing registration with Israeli authorities expire as of 31 December](#), while their status under the new registration system remains unresolved. While INGOs operate in the OPT through registration with the Palestinian Authority, the absence of valid registration with Israeli authorities is likely to trigger significant additional impediments to the humanitarian response.

To strengthen the integration of protection analysis within the AMRF, and to provide greater clarification on how access constraints further exacerbate risks to civilians, protection risk categories were systematically applied to incidents reported to the AMRF. Partner reporting indicates that the majority of incidents fell under deliberate deprivation, which emerged as the most predominant protection category, accounting for more than 71 per cent (486 incidents) of all reported incidents. Violence constituted the second highest protection risk category, representing approximately 21.5 per cent (147 incidents). Among these incidents, just over half were linked to an unsafe operational environment and

settler-related incidents. During major militarized operations and raids, the ability to mobilize rapid response activities was often constrained or delayed due to closures, curfews, and security risks. Movement restrictions also increased exposure risks for humanitarian staff, requiring the use of longer or less secure routes. These constraints increasingly compelled organizations to rely on remote work and led to delays, suspensions, or cancellations of planned activities. Coercion represented the lowest protection category, nearly 7.5 per cent (50 incidents), the majority of which were linked to Israeli restrictions of movement into the West Bank. The remaining incidents involved pressure to limit humanitarian activities to specific geographic areas.

Impediments related to health are not reflected in the AMRF 2025 data, as they are monitored separately by the [World Health Organization’s Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care](#) and the [OPT Health Cluster Dashboard](#). According to the data, access constraints and security incidents disrupted the delivery of health care throughout the year, including delays to ambulances, obstruction of patient movement, and the use of force against health actors. As of September 2025, 214 health attacks had been verified, including 62 incidents affecting health facilities and 148 affecting health transport. These attacks resulted in 12 fatalities and 49 injuries; and involved the detention of 66 health workers and 18 patients, significantly limiting timely access to medical services, particularly during militarized operations.

WEST BANK CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS

Constraint Category	Definition
Restriction of movement of organizations, personnel or goods within the West Bank	Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by humanitarian actors inside the West Bank when trying to reach affected populations and transport essential relief. These could include either physical restrictions (such as checkpoints) or administrative/bureaucratic restrictions (e.g. restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation, etc.)
Restriction of movement of organizations, personnel or goods into the West Bank	Bureaucratic and administrative requirements for entry into the West Bank, such as registration for the organization or visas and work permits for personnel, and/or constraints on import of equipment and relief items into the West Bank.
Violence against humanitarian personnel, assets and facilities	Politically or economically motivated violence, as well as exposure to incidental violence directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies.
Unsafe operational environment, security operations, intercommunal conflict or social unrest impeding humanitarian operations	Implications of operations by Israeli or Palestinian forces and other weapon bearers or actors for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active operations by Israeli or Palestinian forces.
Operational interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities	Direct interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation. This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.
Restrictions on affected populations’ access to services and assistance at the operational level and/or violence against affected population in the West Bank	All events and practices which interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected populations (or specific individuals or groups) from accessing services and assistance