



UN personnel inspecting damage at the Naser Medical Complex (Khan Younis) following an attack that killed a child and an adult, injuring eight others. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #275 | Gaza Strip

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The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update for the West Bank will be issued on 27 March. Exceptionally, the next Humanitarian Situation Update on Gaza and the Gaza Humanitarian Response Update will be issued on Thursday 3 April.

Key Highlights

- Intense hostilities in Gaza continue amid devastating humanitarian conditions.
- Gaza's health-care system is struggling to cope with hundreds of casualties, a severe drop in medical stocks, and a lack of equipment, blood units, and personnel.
- Within just the last week, eight aid workers have been killed in Gaza, bringing the total to 399.
- Over 142,000 Palestinians have been displaced between 18 and 23 March.
- Communication with first responders dispatched to Rafah has been lost for the past three days.
- Humanitarian efforts are crippled as the ban by Israeli authorities on the entry of any supplies has now entered its fourth week. Most movement requests requiring coordination with Israeli authorities are denied.

Humanitarian Developments

- Since the early morning hours of 18 March, Israeli forces have escalated airstrikes and bombardment across the Gaza Strip, killing and injuring hundreds, including civilians – among them humanitarian workers and journalists. Civilian infrastructure was damaged and destroyed, including homes, schools serving as shelters, hospitals, and tents of internally displaced people (IDPs). On 20 and 24 March, Palestinian armed groups fired rockets towards Israel, with no casualties reported. On 20 March, the Israeli military re-deployed along the eastern and central part of the “Netzarim corridor,” and [announced](#) that movement between the north and south of Gaza was only allowed via Al Rashid (coastal) Road. Military activities and the issuance of displacement orders by the Israeli military has triggered new waves of displacement across Gaza, with over 142,000 people estimated to have been displaced between 18 and 23 March. Since 2 March (for more than three weeks), the Israeli government has banned the entry of humanitarian aid and any other supplies via all land crossings into Gaza – the longest such closure since October 2023. Gains made during the ceasefire to support survivors have been reversed. On 24 March, the UN Spokesperson for the Secretary-General (SG) [stated](#) that the SG “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,” emphasizing that “the UN is not leaving Gaza” and “remains committed to continuing to provide aid that civilians depend on for their survival and protection.”
- According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, between the 18 and 25 March, as of 12:00pm, 792 Palestinians were killed and 1,663 were injured. Many bodies remain under the rubble of destroyed structures, according to MoH. Since the 19 January, and as of 25 March, a total of 897 bodies were retrieved from areas that were previously inaccessible, the MoH reported. Since 7 October

2023 and as of 25 March 2025, the MoH in Gaza reported that at least 50,144 Palestinians have been killed and 113,704 Palestinians injured.

- The number of children reported killed by MoH on 18 March marks one of the largest single-day death toll in the past year, says [UNICEF](#). In reference to Israeli airstrikes and artillery shelling, the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)) emphasized: “Using explosive weapons with wide-area effects in such densely populated areas will almost certainly have indiscriminate effects and is very likely to be in violation of international humanitarian law rules on the conduct of hostilities. Conducting hostilities using such means and methods in densely populated areas causes civilian casualties at a mass scale and is not consistent with Israel’s obligations under international humanitarian law, including abiding by the fundamental principles of distinction, proportionality, and precautions in attack.” In reference to Palestinian rocket fire, OHCHR said that “the targeting of civilians or launching of indiscriminate attacks amounts to a war crime.”
- Between 18 and 25 March, at least eight aid workers were killed, and two humanitarian facilities were hit in Gaza. On 18 March, a staff member working for [Al Awda Health and Community Association](#) was killed. On the same day, one of the staff members of Médecins Sans Frontières ([MSF](#)) was killed – the tenth MSF colleague killed in Gaza since the start of the escalation of hostilities. On 20 March, the UN Office for Project Services ([UNOPS](#)) confirmed the death of its staff member when UN accommodation was hit by an explosion in Deir al Balah on 19 March. The [strikes](#), which according to information currently available were caused by an Israeli tank, left six others with severe injuries, some of them life-altering. Three of those injured worked in support of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). The [SG](#) and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator ([USG-ERC](#)) Fletcher condemned the strikes and emphasised that the premises are known to the parties to the conflict, who are bound by international law to protect them and maintain their absolute inviolability. The USG also called for a genuine investigation and accountability. On 20 March, [UNRWA](#) said that, over the past few days, another five of its staff members were killed, bringing the death toll among the agency’s employees since 7 October 2023 to 284 – including teachers, doctors and nurses. On 24 March, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) office in Rafah was “damaged by an explosive projectile despite being clearly marked and notified to all parties.” ICRC reported that no staff were injured, but the attack has had a direct impact on the organization’s ability to operate. In total, since 7 October 2023, at least 399 aid workers, including 289 UN staff, 34 Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) staff and at least 76 other NGO staff have been killed in Gaza.
- The Palestinian Journalists Protection Committee (PJPC) strongly [condemned](#) the killing of two journalists in Gaza on 24 March, stating that this brings the total number of Palestinian journalists killed this month alone to seven. The Palestinian Journalists’ Syndicate (PJS) [stated](#) that, “these attacks are part of a systematic policy against Palestinian journalists, who have become direct targets as they fulfil their duty of reporting the truth.” Since the beginning of the escalation, more than 206 journalists, media professionals and media workers, [including](#) 27 female journalists, have been killed, according to PJS.
- Between 18 and 24 March, other incidents resulting in fatalities were reported across the Gaza Strip, include the following:
 - On 18 March, in the morning, 26 Palestinians including 15 females were reportedly killed when two houses belonging to a single family were hit in eastern Az Zaytoun neighbourhood, in southern Gaza city.
 - On 18 March, between 2:10 and 2:45, ten Palestinians were reportedly killed when a house was hit near Al Aqsa Hospital in Deir al Balah.
 - On 18 March, at about 2:20, 16 Palestinians from a single family, including at least two children, were reportedly killed and dozens injured when IDP tents were hit in Al Mawasi area, in western Khan Younis.
 - On 18 March, at about 2:50, nine Palestinians were reportedly killed and eight others injured when a house was hit in Abasan al Kabira in eastern Khan Younis.
 - On 18 March, at about 2:40, 17 Palestinians including at least ten females were reportedly killed when a house was hit in Tabat Zare’i area, in eastern Rafah.
 - On 18 March, before 4:50, ten Palestinians including at least six women and one girl were reportedly killed when a house was hit in Rafah.
 - On 18 March, at about 2:00, 25 Palestinians were reportedly killed and others injured when Al Taba’en School, designated as an IDP shelter, was hit in Ad Daraj neighbourhood in central Gaza city.
 - On 19 March, at about 17:35, 24 Palestinians including at least two children were reportedly killed and others injured when a residential building was hit during a funeral in As Salateen area in western Beit Lahiya, in North Gaza.
 - On 20 March, at about 8:10, at least 15 Palestinians including at least six children and two women were reportedly killed when a residential building was hit in Beit Lahiya, in North Gaza.
 - On 20 March, at about 2:30, 12 Palestinians, including at least one girl, were reportedly killed and others injured when a residential building was hit in Abasan al Kabira, in Khan Younis.
 - On 20 March, at about 3:20, ten Palestinians including two females were reportedly killed and others injured when a residential building was hit in Msabbah area, in northern Rafah.
 - On 20 March, at about 15:25, at least nine Palestinians, including a man, his wife and several of their children were reportedly killed when a residential building was hit in Bani Suheila, in eastern Khan Yunis.

- On 22 March, at about 13:00, two Palestinians, including a man and his daughter, were reportedly killed and others injured when a group of people was hit while evacuating Ash Shima area in Beit Lahiya, in North Gaza.
 - On 23 March, at about 10:20, three Palestinian men working for municipalities in Khan Younis were reportedly killed while on duty when a sewage vehicle belonging to the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility ([CMWU](#)) was hit in Abasan al Kabira, in western Khan Younis.
 - On 24 March, at about 11:54, four Palestinians, including one child, were reportedly killed and 18 others injured when a tent in the yard of the UNRWA Al Razi School was hit in An Nuseirat Camp 2, in Deir al Balah.
- On 24 March, the MoH in Gaza published a list of 50,021 people killed in Gaza between 7 October 2023 and 22 March 2025. According to the list (also available on the Health Cluster's Unified Dashboard [here](#)), 15,613 children (31 per cent), 8,304 women (17 per cent), 22,265 men (44 per cent) and 3,839 elderly (eight per cent) have been killed. In addition, MoH reported that 33,900 or 30 per cent of the total injuries were children. Among the children killed, 825 were under 12 months of age while 274 children were born and killed during the escalation, the ministry reported. MoH General Director, Dr. Munir Al Bursh, stated that 7 per cent of the total population in Gaza have been either killed or injured. Dr. Al Bursh also noted that over 25,000 injured people require rehabilitation and long-term treatment while amputation cases have reached 4,700 cases, including 850 children. The previous age-and-gender breakdown by MoH had been published on 20 October 2024; the earlier dataset covered 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024 for whom full details had been documented by MoH, including 13,319 children (33 per cent), 7,216 women (18 per cent), 3,447 elderly (8 per cent), and 16,735 men (41 per cent).
 - Between 7 October 2023 and 25 March 2025, according to Israeli forces and official Israeli sources cited in the media, more than 1,607 Israelis and foreign nationals were killed, the majority on 7 October 2023 and its immediate aftermath. This includes 407 soldiers killed, in addition to 2,583 soldiers injured, in Gaza or along the border in Israel since the beginning of the ground operation in October 2023. As of 25 March, it is estimated that 59 Israelis and foreign nationals remain captive in Gaza, including hostages who have been declared dead and whose bodies are being withheld.
 - On 21 March, Israeli forces destroyed the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital in Al Mughraqa area of southern Gaza city. The hospital – the only specialized cancer hospital in Gaza – became non-operational in November 2023 after running out of fuel and sustaining significant damage. It was accredited to treat up to 30,000 patients annually, according to Medical Aid for Palestinians ([MAP](#)). On 23 March, a strike on the surgical ward of Naser Medical Complex in Khan Younis, currently the largest hospital in the Gaza Strip, killed two patients, including a 16-year-old boy, and injured eight others. According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), the surgical ward went out of service and 35 in-patient beds were destroyed. The Director of Naser Medical Complex, Dr. Atef Al Hout, informed WHO that patients were relocated to other departments, including to a recently established field unit. [MSF](#), which is supporting the emergency, paediatric, and maternity departments at Nasser, and running a burn and trauma unit there – reported that two of their staff described panic among medical staff, patients and caretakers at the time of the incident and one MSF nurse working in a nearby ward said that they were close to the explosion. According to [WHO](#), between October 2023 and 14 March 2025, there were 670 attacks on health care in the Gaza Strip, affecting 122 health facilities and 170 ambulances.
 - USG-ERC Fletcher [expressed](#) deep concern over the ongoing attacks, stating: "Horrific reports from Gaza indicate that health workers, ambulances, and hospitals are being targeted as they strive to save lives." He stated that we must all demand the unequivocal protection of medical personnel and facilities. Also, the ICRC issued a [statement](#) and emphasized: "International Humanitarian Law affords special protection to humanitarian relief and medical personnel, medical facilities, and objects used for humanitarian relief operations. They must be respected and protected in all circumstances to ensure the continuity of care. They must never be attacked. The parties must do their utmost to ensure their safety by providing clear and strict instructions to weapon bearers."
 - Gaza's health-care system is under immense strain, struggling to provide the needed treatment for patients amid a sharp increase in casualties, a severe drop in medical stocks due to the halt in the entry of supplies, and a lack of medical equipment, blood units, and specialized medical personnel. During the ceasefire, health partners delivered life-saving medicines and medical consumables for primary health care, management of non-communicable diseases, trauma, and surgical supplies along with supplies required for hospital level care. Yet, with the escalation of hostilities, the needs have been overwhelming. More than half of hospitals that are receiving trauma cases now have a bed occupancy rate of over 80 per cent and calls for blood donations have been ongoing. Less than 500 blood units are available at the blood banks in Gaza, while according to MoH, 8,000 blood units for hospitals are required per month to cover the needs of the injured and thalassemia patients. Furthermore, the existing stock of anaesthesia medications – which are critical for surgeries, labour and delivery, pain management, and ICU care – is running low, along with key medical supplies required for safe labour and deliveries. For the vaccines, there is zero-stock of Rota vaccine and approval for shipment from Israeli authorities is urgently needed.
 - According to the Health Cluster, despite the urgent need for additional Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) in Gaza to support the ongoing response, the planned entry of EMT teams has been severely restricted, with only four out of seven newly registered EMTs approved by Israeli authorities. Since 18 March, no EMTs have been able to enter Gaza and an inbound rotation on 25 March included only six EMT members, leaving 34 EMT members on the waiting list for entry. Overall, in recent weeks, the denial rate for EMTs entering Gaza, which previously ranged between 20 to 30 per cent, has surged to between 40 to 50 per cent, particularly affecting highly specialized personnel such as vascular surgeons and severely undermining the continuity of EMT operations inside Gaza.
 - The UN Population Fund (UNFPA), which has activated urgent delivery services at 14 primary health-care centres and medical points for pregnant women unable to reach hospitals, warned that lifesaving maternal health medicines and critical supplements, such as folic acid and multivitamins, have nearly run out. Portable incubators, ultrasound devices, and oxygen pumps, among

other equipment essential for newborns, who are born with complications, also remain stalled at the border, UNFPA added.

Emphasizing that civilians must have access to the essentials needed to survive, UNFPA noted that one in two pregnant women in Gaza 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. According to the UNFPA, about 50,000 pregnant women are in Gaza, with about 130 women giving birth daily, including an estimated 35 daily caesarean sections, amid extreme stress levels that significantly heighten the risk of a growing number of premature births.

- In a positive development, PRCS [announced](#) the reopening of its Al Quds Hospital in the Tal al Hawa neighbourhood of Gaza city, and the resumption of services on 21 March 2025. Despite significant challenges, including severe shortages of medical supplies and equipment, efforts have been made over the past few weeks to rehabilitate the hospital. Two operating rooms, an emergency department, outpatient clinics, an intensive care unit, and diagnostic departments such as radiology and laboratories have been set up to ensure comprehensive medical services. Al Quds Hospital had completely shut down, and its vicinity endured heavy bombardment, causing widespread destruction, including damage to emergency departments and laboratories. Additionally, on 17 March 2025, HH The Father Amir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani Hospital for Rehabilitation and Prosthetics in Gaza, funded by Qatar Fund for Development, has [resumed](#) its out-patient services in Gaza despite having sustained destruction of its infrastructure, equipment and departments. Albeit at a reduced capacity of 70 per cent, the hospital's services are being resumed in three phases. Across Gaza, it is estimated that 4,500 new amputees require prosthetics, in addition to the 2,000 existing cases requiring maintenance and follow-up care, while about 24,000 injured people require rehabilitation services. It was reported that the hospital ceased operations on 20 March. According to the Health Cluster, 22 hospitals and five field hospitals are now partially functional, four field hospitals are fully functional, and 13 hospitals and five field hospitals are non-functional.
- On 19 March, WHO and partners, with the support of the European Commission (ECHO) under the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism, [evacuated](#) 22 patients from Gaza via Kerem Shalom crossing for medical [treatment](#) in France, Italy, Norway and Romania. The patients were accompanied by 49 caregivers. No additional medical evacuations were reported since then. Between 1 February and 19 March, 1,724 patients, including 632 children, were [evacuated](#) along with 2,606 companions to receive specialized care in Egypt and other countries. According to WHO, about 11,000 to 13,000 people, including more than 4,500 children, remain in urgent need of medical evacuation. "Lives hang in the balance. We urgently call for the immediate resumption of daily medical evacuations through all possible routes, including the restoration of medical referrals to the West Bank and East Jerusalem," [WHO](#) added.
- Ongoing displacement is predominantly driven by displacement orders, destruction of private and public infrastructure and homes, and widespread fear of ongoing hostilities. In 2024, the UN and its partners had estimated that at least 1.9 million people were internally displaced within Gaza, meaning that nine out of ten people had already been displaced, many multiple times. As of 23 March, the Site Management Cluster (SMC) [estimated](#) that over 142,000 people have been newly displaced across Gaza between 18 and 23 March. Fleeing with only a few personal belongings, many people are now staying on the streets, in desperate need for food, drinking water, and shelter essentials.
- Since 18 March, the Israeli military issued six displacement orders, placing about 55 square kilometres, or 15 per cent of the Gaza Strip, under active displacement orders. It is estimated that 250,000 people were in the areas slated for evacuation in Rafah, Khan Younis and North Gaza, including over 50,000 people at 240 IDP sites according to the SMC. In addition to the 18 March [order](#), five additional displacement orders were issued by the Israeli military between 20 and 24 March, ordering residents to evacuate immediately to Al Mawasi area and known shelters, as follows:
 - On 20 March, a displacement order was issued for parts of Bani Suhaila, Al Qarara and eastern Khan Younis, covering approximately 12 square kilometres in five neighbourhoods. An estimated 40,000 people were in the designated area, including over 6,600 people sheltering at makeshift IDP sites in Al Qarara and Bani Suheila. Around 150 families have reportedly been displaced from northeast Bani Suhaila to southern Bani Suhaila. In addition, three water wells, two water reservoirs, one dumpsite and one medical point were within the designated area while two primary health care centres (PHC) and three medical points are within 600 metres of it
 - On 21 March, a displacement order was issued for parts of Beit Lahia and Jabalya in North Gaza covering approximately 5.6 square kilometres in four neighbourhoods. An estimated 10,000 people were in the designated area, including about 3,600 people sheltering at ten IDP sites. The affected facilities include one desalination plant, one dumpsite, two wastewater pumping stations, one water well and one water reservoir. In addition, one hospital and two medical points were within the designated area, while two hospitals, two PHCs, and four medical points are within 1,000 meters of it.
 - On 23 March, a displacement order was issued for parts of Rafah, covering approximately nine square kilometres in five neighbourhoods. An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 people were in the designated area, including about 800 people sheltering at one IDP site. The affected facilities include 13 water wells, two desalination plants, one dumpsite, one wastewater pumping station, one stormwater basin and two water reservoirs. In addition, one medical point was within the designated area while two field hospitals, one PHC, and five medical points are within 1,000 meters of it. Furthermore, four Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding (OTP) sites, treating people for malnutrition, were in the designated area, leading to the discontinuation of treatment for 142 acutely malnourished children. Two additional OTP sites are adjacent to the area. About 1,200 people have reportedly evacuated from Rafah to Al Mawasi area in Khan Younis.
 - On 24 March, two displacement orders were issued for parts of Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun and Jabalya in North Gaza covering approximately 8.1 square kilometres in 10 neighbourhoods. An estimated 100,000 to 120,000 people were in the designated area, including about 27,257 people sheltering at 47 IDP sites. Two hospitals, one PHC and one medical point were within the area, while one hospital, three PHCs and three medical points are within 1,000 meters of it.

- On 23 March, shortly after issuing a displacement order for people in Tal as Sultan area of Rafah to immediately leave on foot to Al Mawasi area (see above), the Israeli military announced that it was operating in the area and had encircled it. Other areas in Rafah – including Al Mawasi (east), Al Muharrarat, Rafah Al-Gharbieh, and Tal as Sultan (north) – were also affected by the order. The Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD) reported that over 50,000 people were trapped and surrounded by Israeli forces. Rafah Municipality [stated](#) that people have been left without water, food or medicine under continuous bombardment and communication with them has been lost.
- Also on 23 March, in response to an Israeli strike on Al Hashasheen neighbourhood, in Rafah, PRCS [reported](#) that one of its ambulances heading to the area to evacuate the wounded came under fire from Israeli forces, and the crew were injured. In response, three additional ambulances were dispatched to evacuate the wounded, including the injured PRCS team. However, Israeli forces besieged the area, leading to the loss of communication with PRCS teams. On the evening of 23 March, Israeli forces released one PRCS team member after severely assaulting him, according to PRCS. On 24 March, PCD said that six members of its rescue team went to Al Hashasheen area in Rafah on the morning of 23 March, upon receiving distress calls from people following the Israeli incursion. PCD reported that its team members have not returned since and communication with them has been lost. On 25 March, PRCS [stated](#) that “for the third consecutive day, the fate of nine Palestine Red Crescent ambulance crew members remains unknown after they were besieged,” adding that Israeli forces had targeted the teams. PRCS further said that Israeli authorities continued to reject “coordination attempts by international organizations to facilitate the rescue team’s access to the site.” PRCS expressed concern for the safety of its teams and said it held the Israeli authorities responsible for their fate.
- The Food Security Sector (FSS) reports that cooking gas remains available only in extremely limited quantities at exorbitant prices. This is limiting food preparation by families and increasing their reliance on community kitchens, FSS added. A surge in demand for bread has also been observed in recent days given the soaring prices of fuel and wheat flour. Amid dwindling supplies, widespread insecurity and critical supply shortages, FSS partners are working to maximize the production of cooked meals across Gaza and increasing bread production at bakeries that remain operational. Between 18 and 24 March, about ten kitchens have been closed across Gaza, due to hostilities and energy shortages. As of 25 March, 18 FSS-supported bakeries are operational and approximately 740,000 cooked meals prepared in about 170 kitchens are being distributed daily, compared with over 820,000 meals in about 180 kitchens prior to the latest escalation of hostilities. To maximize capacity and respond to the needs to new IDPs, partners have increased bread production by more than 20 per cent, from 160,000 to 193,000 bundles per day and are working to utilize the remaining cooked meal stock in the Strip to scale up meal provision by at least 200,000 additional meals per day in the coming two weeks. However, the remaining flour stock can only sustain this increased production for a limited time period.
- Since the latest escalation of hostilities, Nutrition cluster partners have continued screening children for malnutrition and have distributed ready-to-use complementary food to more than 7,000 infants and young children. However, the closure of 21 outpatient malnutrition treatment sites, due to insecurity or because they were located within areas placed under displacement orders, has disrupted life-saving assistance for roughly over 350 acutely malnourished children who were receiving treatment at these sites, and hindered the detection and treatment of new cases. In comparison, in the first two weeks of March, partners screened over 29,000 children under five years old across Gaza and identified over 750 children with acute malnutrition, including 85 with severe acute malnutrition. Meanwhile, the SMART survey, which was scheduled to be launched last week has been suspended. With the depletion of food supplies and deterioration of water and sanitation conditions situation, there is high concern of increased malnutrition, warns the Nutrition Cluster.
- Since the breakdown of the ceasefire and the escalation of hostilities on 18 March, the conditions for women and girls in Gaza have grown increasingly dire, UNFPA warns. The Beit Hanoun Women and Girls’ Safe Space (WGSS) has been forced to close due to displacement orders, while several WGSS services across the Gaza Strip have been suspended, with efforts now focused solely on urgent case management. The risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has escalated amid mass displacement, inadequate shelters, and the collapse of basic protection systems, leaving women and girls increasingly vulnerable to violence, abuse, and exploitation. Worsening living conditions – characterized by poverty, overcrowding, limited privacy, poor sanitation, and continuous exposure to violence and insecurity – are creating significant barriers for women and girls to seek help and access critical protection services. Recently, partners addressing GBV suspended the distribution of dignity kits for a week due to the volatile security situation but have resumed limited distributions where conditions allow. Yet, hygiene supplies – on the local market and as aid stocks – are rapidly running out.
- Since the escalation of hostilities on 18 March, Israeli forces have expanded the areas within Gaza where they require humanitarian organizations to coordinate their movements with them in advance. Between 18 and 24 March, out of 49 planned aid movements across the Gaza Strip that were coordinated with the Israeli authorities, 82 per cent (40) were denied, four per cent (two) were impeded, and 14 per cent (seven) were facilitated. Out of 26 planned humanitarian assistance missions in northern Gaza that were coordinated with the Israeli authorities, only four were facilitated and 22 were denied. These include 10 aid missions that needed to pass through the Israeli controlled Wadi Gaza area between southern and northern Gaza; of these, four were facilitated by the Israeli authorities through Al Rashid Road while six movements were denied. No humanitarian movements crossed between northern and southern Gaza via Salah Ad Din Road since the redeployment of Israeli forces in this area. In southern Gaza, out of the 23 planned humanitarian assistance missions, only three were facilitated, 22 were denied and two were impeded.

Funding

- As of 25 March 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$175.6 million out of the \$4.07 billion (4.3 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West

Bank. Moreover, during February 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund](#) (oPt HF) managed 87 ongoing projects, totalling \$62.6 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (86 per cent) and the West Bank (14 per cent). Of these projects, 50 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 25 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 37 out of the 62 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).