
Palestinian children in a displacement site established in Gaza city, 18 June 2025. Photo by OCHA/Olga Cherevko

Humanitarian Situation Update #297 | Gaza Strip

18 Jun 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both Issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the Gaza Strip will be published on 25 June.

Key Highlights

- Amid starvation and a growing likelihood of famine, attacks on civilians attempting to access food supplies continue, resulting in mass casualties.
- Hospitals in Gaza are overstretched, facing critical shortages of essential medicines and supplies, mass casualty events and fuel shortages while medical teams are experiencing fainting episodes due to exhaustion and lack of food.
- An estimated 55,000 pregnant women in Gaza are facing growing health risks, such as miscarriage, stillbirth, and undernourished newborns.
- Three months since hostilities re-escalated on 18 March, over 680,000 people have been newly displaced and less than 18 per cent of Gaza remains outside of Israeli-militarized zones or displacement orders.
- Humanitarian organizations warn that without the immediate entry of fuel into Gaza or access to fuel reserves within Gaza, access to lifesaving and life-sustaining services are at risk of shutting down imminently, including 80 per cent of critical care units essential for births and medical emergencies.

Humanitarian Developments

- Since 18 March 2025, Israeli forces have escalated bombardment from the air, land and sea across the Gaza Strip and expanded ground operations. This has resulted in hundreds of casualties, continued destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. According to the Site Management Cluster (SMC), more than 680,000 Palestinians in Gaza were displaced between 18 March and 17 June. With no safe place to go, many people have sought refuge in every available space, including overcrowded displacement sites, makeshift shelters, damaged buildings, streets and open areas. People have been confined to ever-shrinking spaces, with 82.4 per cent of the Gaza Strip now within Israeli-militarized zones or placed under displacement orders since 18 March. Fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups has been reported.
- According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza, between 11 and 18 June, 531 Palestinians were killed, and 2,486 were injured. Between 7 October 2023 and 18 June 2025, the MoH in Gaza reported that at least 55,637 Palestinians were killed, and 129,880 Palestinians were injured. This includes 5,334 people killed and 17,839 injured since the re-escalation of hostilities on 18 March 2025, according to MoH.
- Mass casualties among people attempting to access food supplies continue to be reported, including as they approached or gathered at militarized distribution points in Rafah and Deir al Balah or waited for trucks carrying UN aid supplies. According to the head of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) emergency programmes, on 11 and 12 June, most of the 285 casualties received at the MSF-supported primary health clinic (PHC) in Al Mawasi, in Khan Younis, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

field hospital, in Rafah, were seeking urgent assistance at non-UN distribution sites. These included 14 people who were declared dead upon arrival or shortly after, according to MSF, which also warned that the "delivery of supplies by private logistics and security firms, as well as local armed actors under the guise of aid," combined with access restrictions, constant displacement and ongoing bombardment, "is pushing Gaza's fragile social order to the brink of collapse." On 15 and 16 June, the ICRC field hospital treated over 170 and 200 patients, respectively, many with gunshot wounds, who reported they were trying to access food aid. On 17 June, MSF reported that a mass casualty influx into Nasser Medical Complex, in Khan Younis, forced medical teams to turn delivery rooms into emergency operating theatres, with many of the injured requiring amputations to save their lives. The casualties were attempting to collect flour rations in Khan Younis, MSF added. According to MoH, on 17 June, 59 people were killed and over 200 were injured among people trying to access food supplies, bringing the overall casualty count within this context to 397 fatalities and more than 3,031 injuries.

- On 12 June, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, warned: "Without immediate and massively scaled-up access to the basic means of survival, we risk a descent into famine, further chaos, and the loss of more lives." He stated that "United Nations convoys carrying humanitarian aid have been intercepted by armed Palestinian gangs, who endangered our staff and drivers. Civilians in desperate need of the food we're able to bring in have not been spared; some have been shot by Israeli forces, and others crushed by trucks or stabbed while trying to retrieve food." He underscored: "Hunger must never be met with bullets. Humanitarians must be allowed to do their work. Lifesaving aid must reach people in need, in line with humanitarian principles."

- Between 11 and 17 June, other incidents resulting in fatalities included the following:
  - On 11 June, at about 15:00, seven Palestinians were reportedly killed when a group of people was hit in At Tuffah neighbourhood in eastern Gaza city.
  - On 14 June, at about 17:30, seven Palestinians were reportedly killed when a group of Palestinians was hit in western Deir al Balah.
  - On 15 June, at about 18:30, at least 11 Palestinians were reportedly killed and others injured when a residential building was hit in eastern An Nuseirat refugee camp, in Deir al Balah.
  - On 15 June, at about 22:00, at least five Palestinians were reportedly killed when a residential building was hit in eastern Deir al Balah.
  - On 16 June, at about 10:00, one fisher was reportedly killed, another one injured and a third one went missing when fire erupted on a fishing boat off the coast of Gaza city.
  - On 17 June, at about 04:05, five Palestinians, including a woman and her three children, were reportedly killed when a tent for internally displaced people (IDP) was hit in Al Mawasi area western Khan Younis.

- Between 11 and 18 June, three Israeli soldiers were killed in Gaza, according to the Israeli military. Between 7 October 2023 and 18 June 2025, according to Israeli forces and official Israeli sources cited in the media, more than 1,627 Israelis and foreign nationals were killed, the majority on 7 October 2023 and its immediate aftermath. This includes 427 soldiers killed, in addition to 2,735 soldiers injured, in Gaza or along the border in Israel since the beginning of the ground operation in October 2023. Of these, 20 soldiers were killed and 151 injured since the re-escalation of hostilities on 18 March 2025. As of 18 June, it is estimated that 53 Israelis and foreign nationals remain captive in Gaza, including hostages who have been declared dead and whose bodies are being withheld.

Shrinking Humanitarian Space

- On 16 June, for the first time since the resumption of the limited aid entry on 19 May, 28 World Food Programme (WFP) trucks coming from Ashdod Port were directly sent to Zikim crossing in northern Gaza, instead of being first offloaded at Kerem Shalom crossing. WFP is the only organization so far authorized by the Israeli authorities to use Zikim crossing. Collections from Zikim have faced serious security incidents and all the transported cargo was taken by desperate crowds. Since 19 May, among the limited number of trucks that were collected from crossing points for distribution inside Gaza, only a small fraction was delivered to the intended destinations due to obstacles to humanitarian aid delivery (see below).

- Since 8 June, when the Logistics Cluster was allowed to resume the facilitation of humanitarian aid transport from Jordan through the back-to-back (B2B) modality, only about two dozen trucks have arrived at Kerem Shalom from Jordan as of 17 June. This is due to heavy restrictions on aid types permitted for entry and the very small number of organizations authorized by Israeli authorities to bring cargo to Gaza, in addition to constraints related to an organization's ability to process customs clearances. Of the total three-month inter-agency pipeline (about 423,000 pallets), 34 per cent is in Egypt, 30 per cent in Jordan, 20 per cent in Ashdod, less than two per cent in the West Bank and the remainder is in Israel.

- Since 19 May, the entry of aid into Gaza, following 78 days of a full blockade on the entry of aid and any other supplies, has remained limited and challenging. The Israeli authorities have allowed only a select number of UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to resume the delivery of aid into Gaza and have authorized the entry of only very limited types of supplies, including certain food items, nutrition supplies, some health supplies, and water purification items. On 15 June, personal hygiene items were also approved for entry into Gaza from Israel and Jordan. Cargo dispatch is limited to Ashdod, broader Israel, and to a very limited extent to Jordan, while the Egypt route remains blocked. Israeli authorities have indicated that aid located in the West Bank would be authorized for entry into Gaza, only if it was internationally procured, and would be limited to medical items stored in UN warehouses. No such cargo transfers have so far taken place. Both sides of Kerem Shalom

crossing are tightly controlled by the Israeli authorities, and the UN has not been permitted to deploy monitors at the site, significantly limiting visibility over the incoming aid. Inside Gaza, collections are frequently cancelled, re-routed, or significantly delayed, aid deliveries have become largely unsafe, unpredictable and inefficient, and the limited assistance that comes through is often being offloaded directly from trucks by hungry civilians and, in some cases, intercepted by armed gangs. Although the "Fence Road" has been operational since 27 May following authorization by the Israeli authorities, transport capacity has remained limited due to the insufficient number of Palestinian drivers who have been vetted by the Israeli authorities to drive trucks along this route.

- In vast areas across the Gaza Strip, humanitarian teams are required to coordinate their movements with the Israeli authorities. Between 11 and 17 June, out of 100 attempts to coordinate planned aid movements across the Gaza Strip, nearly 51 per cent were denied by Israeli authorities, 12 per cent were initially accepted but faced impediments, including blocks or delays on the ground potentially resulting in missions being aborted or partially accomplished, 23 per cent were fully facilitated, and 14 per cent were withdrawn by the organizers for logistical, operational, or security reasons. These include 52 attempts to coordinate aid movements in or to northern Gaza, of which 31 per cent (16) were facilitated, 48 per cent (25) were denied, 10 per cent (five) faced impediments, and 11 per cent (six) were withdrawn. In southern Gaza, out of 48 attempts, 15 per cent (seven) were facilitated, 54 per cent (26) were denied, 15 per cent (seven) faced impediments and 16 per cent (eight) were withdrawn.

- Between 12 and 18 June, the Israeli military issued three displacement orders for parts of Khan Younis, North Gaza and Gaza governorates. Combined, the orders cover 7.4 square kilometres. Since 18 March, the Israeli military issued 42 displacement orders, placing about 279.5 square kilometres under displacement orders (76 per cent of the Gaza Strip). As of 18 June, 82.4 per cent of the Gaza Strip's territory is within Israeli-militarized zones or have been placed under displacement orders (they largely overlap). During the reporting period, the Israeli military issued three announcements indicating that specific areas that had been placed under displacement orders are still a combat zone where people should not return to, including one announcement on 13 June that covers large segments of all five governorates in the Gaza Strip.

- 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. This followed an earlier total blackout that began in Gaza city on 10 June, following fiber optic cable cuts and heavy military activity, which extended to the entire Strip by 12 June, with only limited-service restoration achieved by 14 June. The restoration of services was enabled by the repair of three fiber optic cable lines by service providers, which was facilitated by the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and humanitarian partners through advocacy* with the Israeli authorities. 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. Such a collapse would severely impact humanitarian coordination, operational continuity, staff safety, and the ability of affected populations to access life-saving information and services.

Worsening Access to Health Care

- On 12 June, a displacement order affected the area surrounding Nasser Medical Complex, the last major functioning hospital in southern Gaza. On the same day, Medical Aid Palestine (MAP) reported that Israeli tanks and troops were in close proximity to the hospital, warning that if the hospital is forced to shut down, hundreds of thousands of people would lose access to critical care and the outcome would be "beyond catastrophic." The hospital has 540 beds, including 51 patients in the intensive care unit (ICU), and is operating at 150 per cent of its bed capacity, MAP reported. Describing the harrowing conditions, Dr. Mohammad Saqr, Director of Nursing at Nasser, told MAP that they "are resorting to placing patients in corridors and on balconies as a last resort, because [they] cannot turn our backs on them," adding that most of the received patients have been injured by direct sniper fire to the head or chest and that 95 per cent of incoming patients are acutely malnourished.

- On 17 June, MSF emergency coordinator similarly warned that "[i]n this horrific situation, nothing can replace Nasser, the last remaining lifeline in the South," adding that the hospital is "dangerously close to breaking point." Due to challenging access to Nasser Medical Complex, the Health Cluster reported that field hospitals in Khan Younis are experiencing a three-fold increase in inpatient admission, specifically in maternity departments, stressing that there is an immediate need to increase equipment and bed capacity at these facilities to cope with the high number of patients and provide the needed medical treatment. As hospitals are overstretched, staff have become overwhelmed. According to the Health Cluster, there is also an urgent need to provide food for emergency department workers, as medical teams are experiencing fainting episodes (syncopal events) due to food shortages, especially during high workload periods such as mass casualty incidents. Meanwhile, the health system in Gaza continues to face a critical shortage of essential medicines and medical supplies, severely limiting the ability of health workers to respond to growing needs.

- On 16 June, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) announced the opening of Al-Mawasi Field Hospital, in western Khan Younis, to provide urgent medical care for hundreds of thousands of displaced people in one of Gaza's most densely populated areas. The hospital was established to help mitigate the impact of displacement orders and address growing health needs of people who have been displaced from Rafah, Khan Younis and northern Gaza. It includes 60 beds, two operating rooms, a laboratory, and an X-ray unit, with plans in place to add ICU beds in the next phase. According to PRCS, the field hospital will handle all medical emergencies, while complex surgeries or specialized care will be referred to Al-Amal Hospital in Khan Younis, which remains operational despite the displacement orders.

- The Rehabilitation Task Force reports that rehabilitation service capacity is extremely limited across the Strip, with an estimated 30,000 trauma cases already in need of long-term rehabilitation support and only 85 rehabilitation beds remaining functional. The

pediatric caseload is overwhelming; Health Cluster partners data indicate that children account for 23 per cent of amputations, 26 per cent of spinal cord injuries, 33 per cent of traumatic brain injuries, and 70 per cent of surgical burn cases. Yet, there are no specialized pediatric rehabilitation services available in all of Gaza. This is resulting in great suffering among patients and deteriorating health conditions, including mental health. A recent World Health Organization (WHO) visit to Hamad Rehabilitation Hospital noted that children awaiting hearing services are exhibiting significant psychological distress. Early intervention for non-traumatic cases is also absent. The number of amputees in need of prosthetic services has surged to 6,000 people – comprising 4,000 new and 2,000 pre-existing cases. At least 292 patients, including 57 children, are awaiting stump revision surgery. Essential rehabilitation materials have reached critically low levels, and some health facilities have already run out. Meanwhile, thousands of assistive devices remain stuck at crossings, including over 3,330 wheelchairs. Overwhelmed services and insufficient materials are leading to severe secondary complications. It is estimated that 30 per cent of inpatient beds in Gaza's one remaining specialist rehabilitation hospital (Al Wafaa Rehabilitation Hospital) are occupied by people suffering from advanced pressure sores. The Health Cluster warns that "all persons with pre-existing disabilities, older adults, and individuals with impairments related to chronic pain or non-communicable diseases are at risk of deterioration, contributing to long-term disability and increasing the long-term costs of and demand for rehabilitation."

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) warns of a maternal health crisis in Gaza, where "women are starving, giving birth without clean water, hygiene, or medical care." Half of essential maternal health medicines have been exhausted, and no UNFPA's supplies, including life-saving maternal health medicines, have entered Gaza for more than three months, while 190 truckloads of UNFPA supplies were denied entry at the border during the blockade. This crisis is being compounded by the drastic depletion of fuel. Without fuel, 80 per cent of critical care units essential for births and medical emergencies will shut down, and newborns in incubators and intensive care units risk suffocating as life-saving machines fail, warns UNFPA. UNFPA reports that one in three pregnancies is high-risk, and one in five newborns is born preterm or underweight, requiring specialist care that is increasingly unavailable. Only five hospitals are still providing maternity care across the entire Gaza Strip.

An Alarming Deterioration in Dietary Diversity

- Since the partial resumption of aid entry on 19 May, following 78 days of a full blockade, partners 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. In addition, partners have brought in around 50 trucks of mixed food items, including food supplies for community kitchens, but all these supplies were offloaded from the open trucks by crowds before reaching warehouses due to the high levels of acute hunger affecting the population and the scarcity of essential food items on the markets. Overall, the current delivery volume and pace remain critically insufficient. As of 18 June, 185,000 meals continued to be prepared and distributed daily through 42 kitchens across the Strip, which represents an 83 per cent reduction from the 1.07 million meals distributed daily by 180 kitchens at the end of April. Meanwhile, Israeli authorities continue to prohibit humanitarian partners from carrying out food parcel distributions within Gaza, further obstructing humanitarian efforts to reach households with life-saving assistance. According to the Food Security Sector (FSS), consistent, frequent, large-scale deliveries through multiple crossing points are urgently needed to address the acute food needs and stabilize wheat flour availability, pricing, and affordability.

- WFP's latest market monitor warned of an alarming deterioration in dietary diversity across Gaza, with the population's food intake considered dangerously imbalanced and severely deficient in essential nutrients, reaching the worst levels since October 2023. The report highlighted that despite the lifting of the total blockade on Gaza by Israeli authorities on 19 May, the number of commercial and aid trucks remains minimal and persistent looting makes it difficult for most convoys to reach their intended destinations inside Gaza. As a result, the availability and affordability of essential food items on the local market has not improved, as detailed below, and "basic survival [has become] increasingly out of reach for much of the population," concludes the report.
    - Consumption of dairy products and fruit remains virtually absent, while vegetable intake has dropped to just half a day per week, down from six days before the crisis. Protein-rich foods, such as meat, poultry and eggs, have completely disappeared from household diets, compared with an average of three days per week prior to the escalation of hostilities in October 2023. Only pulses and bread are somewhat accessible: pulses are still consumed about four days per week, consistent with pre-crisis patterns, but bread consumption has dropped from seven to just four days per week.

    - Food prices continued to soar, increasing by 350 to as much as 4,567 per cent compared to pre-closure levels, and by 456 to 7,079 per cent compared to levels before October 2023. By 10 June 2025, 96 per cent of households in North Gaza, 81 per cent in Gaza city, 68 per cent in Deir al Balah, and 82 per cent in Khan Younis reported severe obstacles in reaching markets. At the same time, over 95 per cent of households are experiencing severe financial hardship, with widespread cash shortages making it nearly impossible to purchase food. Additionally, the fee for receiving foreign remittances or making payments using credit cards has risen to 40 per cent, adding yet another burden for an already financially exhausted population.

- The latest FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots Report warns that the likelihood of famine in the Gaza Strip is growing. This is due to protracted and large-scale military operations that continue to cause widespread destruction, mass displacement and the near total collapse of the food system, coupled with inadequate plans for delivering food and non-food items (NFIs) amid extreme humanitarian access constraints. The report further highlights that the devastating crisis is exacerbated by growing critical funding shortfalls. Noting that the report is a "red alert," WFP Executive Director, Cindy McCain said: "We have the tools and experience to respond, but without funding and access, we cannot save lives."

A Continued Increase in Malnutrition Rates

- The latest available data indicate a continued deterioration in the nutrition situation in the Gaza Strip. According to analysis by the Nutrition Cluster of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings of children aged 6 to 59 months, rates of acute malnutrition have sharply increased across all governorates. 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, which remains fully under displacement orders. This worsening trend is further reflected in the number of newly identified cases of acute malnutrition, which increased from 2,068 in February to 5,452 in May. Furthermore, the severity of detected cases has also increased; in May, 13 per cent of newly identified cases suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to 11.5 per cent in March. The health risks are likewise escalating for an estimated 55,000 pregnant women, for whom each missed meal increases the risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, and undernourished newborns, warns UNFPA. According to the Nutrition Cluster data analysis from May, between 15 and 20 per cent of pregnant women are acutely malnourished.

- Most children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) identified to be suffering from acute malnutrition are detected and treated through outpatient care, which requires weekly visits to health and nutrition facilities for monitoring and treatment. However, the recurrent closure or relocation of the 80 to 100 outpatient nutrition sites, due to displacement orders, insecurity and lack of fuel for transportation, has severely disrupted continuity of care and delayed recovery. Similarly affected are the growing number of children who require hospitalization in stabilization centres. Since the beginning of June, 17 children have been admitted to hospital-based stabilization centres for treatment of acute malnutrition with complications. Currently, only four stabilization centers are operational in the Gaza Strip: two in Khan Younis, one in Deir al Balah and only one for North Gaza and Gaza city. The Nutrition Cluster, in collaboration with WHO, is planning to open a new stabilization center in Al Rantisi Specialized Pediatric Hospital in Gaza city. Integrating stabilization services within pediatric hospitals also enables the identification and treatment of secondary malnutrition among other hospitalized children.

- Meanwhile, critical shortages in supplies for preventive nutrition services remain a major concern in running the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children and PBW and the complementary feeding programme for children between six to 23 months. All specialized nutrition products for these programmes are depleted, and the entry of these preventive supplies is an urgent priority to avert further deterioration of the nutrition situation. Due to ongoing hostilities and repeated displacement orders, the number of functional BSFP sites fluctuates between 125 and 145, and partners have to regularly postpone or relocate for the distribution. In the current context, where general food distributions remain insufficient, the BSFP alone cannot meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. The Nutrition Cluster underscores that a full resumption of large-scale food distribution is urgently needed to prevent a further deterioration of the nutrition situation.

Fuel Crisis is Placing Life-Sustaining Services at Severe Risk

- The ongoing fuel blockade, now entering in its fourth month, and multiple denials by Israeli authorities of humanitarian missions seeking to access fuel reserves within Gaza have resulted in a drastic depletion of fuel supplies, placing life-sustaining services at severe risk. While humanitarian partners have implemented strict rationing measures, critical health and water and sanitation services are at risk of imminently closing if the entry of fuel is not urgently restored or if access to existing reserves within Gaza is not facilitated.

- On 16 June, the Director-General of the WHO, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, stressed that no fuel has entered Gaza for more than 100 days, and that attempts to retrieve fuel stocks from evacuation zones have been denied. Dr. Ghebreyesus added that critical medical equipment, field hospitals, medical evacuations and the delivery of essential medicines and supplies will all be halted without fuel. According to the Health Cluster, 67 health facilities providing lifesaving services, including 17 hospitals, seven field hospitals and 43 PHCs, are at imminent risk of shutting down due to the lack of fuel. This will lead to an immediate loss of life, particularly among patients in intensive care, neonatal units, and other electricity-dependent wards. In this regard, UNFPA warned that without fuel, 80 per cent of critical care units essential for births and medical emergencies will shut down and newborns dependent on ICU machines will suffocate. Additionally, haemodialysis treatments will stop, ambulance services and patient referrals will cease, and vaccination programmes will be disrupted due to cold chain failures, further worsening public health conditions.

- The WASH Cluster reported that hundreds of water and sanitation facilities are at risk of shutting down, severely restricting people's access to clean water and sanitation and increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Many groundwater wells have already reduced their operating hours, with several expected to shut down soon if fuel is not replenished. The two main seawater desalination plants in Deir al Balah, serving Al Mawasi and surrounding communities, are also operating on reduced schedules where partners are trying to ration the available fuel as much as possible. Without additional fuel, these plants may be forced to halt operations entirely, risking irreversible damage to the desalination membranes. Solid waste management services have likewise been severely impacted, with operations significantly scaled back and at risk of complete suspension. This halt could lead to further waste accumulation and an increase in pests and rodents, posing serious public health risks. In Gaza city, one WASH Cluster partner has already ceased solid waste collection due to fuel shortages, while others are operating at minimal capacity.

- Additionally, the fuel crisis has severely disrupted the operations of municipal services in Gaza. On 15 June, An Nuseirat Municipality in Deir al Balah announced that it would soon completely suspend basic services due to the depletion of fuel needed to operate water wells and sewage stations and for waste collection. On 17 June, Khan Younis municipality announced the suspension of its services in the water, wastewater, and desalination plants due to the lack of fuel needed to operate water and sanitation facilities, which has not been supplied for ten consecutive days. On the same day, Gaza municipality announced a forced reduction of essential services due to the ongoing fuel shortage, caused by the inability to bring in new fuel supplies. As a

result, water wells are now operating at minimal capacity, sanitation services have been reduced, and waste collection and street cleaning operations have been suspended.

Funding

- As of 18 June 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US$669 million out of the $4 billion (16 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 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 May 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 128 ongoing projects, totalling $74.2 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (88 per cent) and the West Bank (12 per cent). Of these projects, 63 are being implemented by INGOs, 49 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 47 out of the 79 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.

* Asterisks indicate that a figure, sentence, or section has been rectified, added, or retracted after the initial publication of this update.