



Palestine Situation Report

November 27, 2024

Background

Information about the ongoing war on Gaza and escalations in the West Bank is summarized in Anera's last [Palestine Situation Report \(October 2024\)](#).

Overview

On November 25, heavy rains marked the unofficial start of winter in Gaza, exacerbating the hardships faced by over 1.6 million people living in makeshift shelters. Thousands of displaced families, particularly those in tents along Gaza's southwestern coast, were severely affected by flooding and rising seawater. Initial assessments by humanitarian partners indicate that approximately **7,000 families along the shoreline were impacted, with thousands of tents flooded, belongings destroyed, and shelters damaged.**¹ The overnight downpours have submerged tents, with some being completely washed away, leaving many families exposed to the elements. Most of the displaced population, who have been relocated multiple times during the ongoing war on Gaza, are relying on shelters made of plastic and cloth, which have deteriorated and can no longer provide adequate protection. The cost of new tents and plastic sheeting has surged, making it unaffordable for many families. Gaza's Government Media Office reported on Monday that around 10,000 tents have been either destroyed or severely damaged by the storm. The office has issued an urgent appeal for international assistance to provide displaced families with shelter to protect them from the ongoing rains and cold weather.²

On November 21, Muhannad Hadi, OCHA's humanitarian coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory, highlighted that for over six weeks, Israeli authorities have blocked commercial imports. **Armed looting targeting humanitarian convoys and truck drivers, driven by the collapse of public order, has severely hindered efforts to retrieve supplies from border areas and deliver critical aid.** Palestinian civilians face unlivable conditions amid ongoing hostilities. They are

¹ [Humanitarian Situation Update #241 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

² [Flooding in Gaza compounds hardship of people displaced by Israeli attacks, November 2024 | AlJazeera](#)

deprived of the essential support needed to survive this unprecedented humanitarian crisis. In 2024, UN trucks were looted 75 times, including 15 incidents since November 4. Armed groups have also breached UN facilities 34 times. On Saturday, 98 trucks were looted in a single attack, with vehicles damaged or stolen.³

Nearly 70% of Gaza's infrastructure is destroyed, leaving almost the entire population without adequate food, clean water, healthcare, or shelter. **The siege on North Gaza throughout October has cut people off from life-saving aid, with thousands killed and over 70,000 uprooted.** Thousands remain trapped in hostilities zones without food, water, or access to healthcare, enduring unimaginable conditions while the wounded struggle without medical assistance. Food insecurity significantly affects vulnerable groups, and a recent analysis shows that over a quarter of gender-based violence cases reported in September were linked to resource shortages, disproportionately impacting girls and women.⁴

More than 42 million tons of rubble, along with a significant concentration of explosive hazards, present an immediate danger to civilians. However, the entry of specialized personnel and equipment, as well as the ability to conduct explosive ordnance disposal activities, is severely restricted, hindering efforts to address these threats and protect affected populations.⁵

Violence in Gaza and the West Bank

Gaza

Israeli air, land, and sea bombardments continue to impact the Gaza Strip, leading to increased civilian casualties, displacement, and the destruction of infrastructure. In North Gaza, military operations that started in October 2023 escalated with a ground offensive by Israeli forces on October 6, 2024. **The Israeli military has maintained a strict siege on the area, severely restricting access to humanitarian aid.** No fuel was allowed in for the operation of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.⁶ As of November 26, Israel's war on Gaza has killed at least 44,249 Palestinians and wounded 104,746. Entire families were annihilated in 1,410 incidents, resulting in 5,444 deaths. Families with one survivor lost 7,934 members, while those with more survivors saw 9,577 killed. Small family units (2–4 members) accounted for 5,879 deaths, and larger families experienced 1,281 fatalities. The hardest-hit families include Al-Najjar (520), Al-Masri (287), and Ashour (217).⁷

³ [Insecurity could bring the humanitarian operation in Gaza to a standstill. November 21 | 2024](#)

⁴ [Palestine Situation Report #11 - November 2024 | UNFPA](#)

⁵ [Humanitarian Situation Update #235 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

⁶ [Humanitarian Situation Update #239 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

⁷ [Palestinian Ministry of Health/Gaza](#)

Between October 6 and November 17, 2024, Israeli military operations targeted six UNRWA facilities in Gaza City and 17 in North Gaza. On November 16, organized crime disrupted a UN convoy of 109 trucks carrying food to Gaza. Armed individuals forcibly stole aid from 97 trucks, threatening drivers at gunpoint. UN Secretary-General Spokesperson Stéphane Dujarric emphasized that access to Gaza remains severely restricted, with routes like Kissufim and Kerem Shalom proving insecure, hindering the consistent flow of humanitarian aid to southern and central Gaza.⁸

The West Bank

Between October 7, 2023, and October 31, 2024, Israeli forces killed 736 Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of these, 430 Palestinians were killed in 2024 alone. The violence, particularly from military operations and settler attacks, has significantly contributed to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the West Bank.⁹ Since October 7, 2023, Israeli forces have killed 166 Palestinian children, a significant increase from 40 during the first nine months of the year. This averages to three children killed each week in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, marking a four-fold rise compared to earlier in the year. Over 60% of these deaths occurred in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas, and Nablus, areas that have experienced intensified Israeli operations. Among the fatalities, 35 children died in airstrikes that used lethal tactics, raising serious concerns about excessive force. Additionally, 1,132 children sustained injuries, with nearly half (48%) from live ammunition.¹⁰ Between October 1 and November 14, 2024, OCHA documented 203 incidents involving settlers during the olive harvest across 79 communities in the West Bank, with the majority (151 incidents) resulting in casualties or property damage. During this period, more than 1,600 olive trees were either burned, sawed off, or vandalized, and many crops and harvesting tools were stolen.¹¹

Displacement and Shelter

Gaza

By September 2024, Israeli airstrikes and the ground invasion had caused significant damage to Gaza's housing, with at least 60% of residential buildings affected. An estimated 141,000 housing units were destroyed, and 70,300 others sustained severe damage. The makeshift nature of many shelters in Gaza makes them vulnerable to

⁸ [UNRWA Situation Report #148 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, November 2024 | UNRWA](#)

⁹ [UNRWA Situation Report #148 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, November 2024 | UNRWA](#)

¹⁰ [Humanitarian Situation Update #240 | West Bank, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

¹¹ [Humanitarian Situation Update #238 | West Bank, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

recurring damage. The lack of proper shelter and heating will further exacerbate the already harsh living conditions that displaced people will face during the winter months. By October 2, approximately 1.34 million people in Gaza were in need of emergency shelter and essential housing items, including around 900,000 people who required winterization support.¹²

The UN and its partners estimate that between 100,000 and 131,000 people have fled their homes since October 6, 2024, moving to various locations in the west and north of Gaza City. There, they face severe shortages of essential resources such as shelter, water, and healthcare. This surge has raised the population in the Gaza governorate from around 250,000 at the end of September 2024 to about 375,000. Movement toward southern Gaza remains limited, with only around 700 people relocating south since October 6. Currently, an estimated 65,000 to 75,000 individuals remain in the North Gaza governorate, making up less than 20% of the population present before October 7, 2024. On November 17, Israeli air forces dropped leaflets in Beit Lahiya, instructing residents to evacuate immediately, which led to further displacement.¹³ On November 23, the Israeli military issued a new evacuation order for parts of eastern Gaza City, covering 1.9 square kilometers. This area overlaps with previous evacuation orders. Preliminary estimates suggest the order affects roughly 15% of the Turkuman Al Jadeeda and Al Zeitoun neighborhoods. Since October 2023, about 79% of Gaza's territory has been placed under evacuation orders, with most remaining active, except for a few that were later rescinded.¹⁴

On 7 November, the Israeli military issued a new evacuation order affecting 3.8 square kilometers and six neighborhoods in Gaza City and North Gaza, impacting approximately 61,000 residents. The order encompasses critical service facilities, including three medical points, four bakeries, 18 water trucking points, 14 shelter sites, and a warehouse. This area is already subject to an outstanding evacuation order from mid-October 2023, which called for the evacuation of the entire region north of Wadi Gaza. Since October 2023, Israeli authorities have issued over 67 evacuation orders across 150 neighborhoods, affecting up to 88% of Gaza's area. Only five orders, all in southern Gaza, have been rescinded, with the most recent on 11 November. People were directed to remaining areas in or around Al Mawasi in southern Gaza. This area covers 72.5 square kilometers, or about 20% of Gaza.¹⁵

¹² [PALESTINE Anticipated impacts of the 2024–2025 winter season in Gaza. November 2024 | ACAPS](#)

¹³ [Humanitarian Situation Update #239 | Gaza Strip. November 2024 | OCHA](#)

¹⁴ [Humanitarian Situation Update #241 | Gaza Strip. November 2024 | OCHA](#)

¹⁵ [Humanitarian Situation Update #237 | Gaza Strip. November 2024 | OCHA](#)

Since October 7, 2023, Israeli settlers' attacks and access restrictions have displaced approximately 295 Palestinian households in the West Bank, affecting 1,722 individuals, including 835 children, in Bedouin and other herding communities.¹⁶

Health

Between June and October 2024, MSF treated 3,421 babies and children under five at the inpatient pediatric ward in Nasser Hospital. Of these cases, 22% were linked to diarrhea, and 8.9% to meningitis. During the same period, 168 newborns under one month old and over 10,800 children aged one to five received emergency room consultations for upper respiratory tract infections. Additionally, 1,294 children aged one to five were admitted for lower respiratory tract infections, including 459 cases of pneumonia.¹⁷

On November 21, the Israeli military again targeted Kamal Adwan Hospital, the last major functioning hospital in North Gaza. The attack reportedly caused extensive damage to critical infrastructure, including the hospital's sole electric generator, oxygen generator, distribution system, and water supply, leaving no way to repair the destruction. The lives of 80 patients, including eight in intensive care, their families, and essential staff are now in severe danger. An Israeli quadcopter allegedly dropped explosives in the hospital yard, injuring six staff members.¹⁸

On November 6, WHO director-general reported that 94% of health facilities in Gaza are damaged or destroyed, with only 17 out of 36 hospitals with inpatient capacity remaining partially operational. The WHO has verified 516 attacks on health facilities and medical transport, resulting in 765 deaths and nearly 1,000 injuries among health workers. Access to essential medical care is critically limited, as the percentage of humanitarian missions fully facilitated by Israel has dropped from 72% in March to just 36% in October. Additionally, an estimated 60,000 children under five are suffering from acute malnutrition, and around 1.2 million children need mental health support. The director-general emphasized that 14,000 patients require urgent medical evacuation from Gaza, but only one in three evacuation requests has been granted. He noted that nine in 10 children under five are affected by one or more infectious diseases, and 85% of water and sanitation facilities are out of service.¹⁹

According to UNFPA, as of November 1, 2024, 1.34 million women of reproductive age live in Palestine, with 541,567 in Gaza and 797,097 in the West Bank. Among them,

¹⁶ [Humanitarian Situation Update #240 | West Bank, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

¹⁷ [Lives of children and newborns put at risk by living conditions in Gaza, November 2024 | MSF](#)

¹⁸ [Humanitarian Situation Update #241 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

¹⁹ [WHO Director-General's remarks at Meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the situation of the health system in Gaza – 6 November 2024 | WHO](#)

18,000 pregnant women are experiencing emergency and catastrophic food insecurity, including 3,000 classified as IPC Phase 5. In North Gaza, only two out of 20 health service points and two hospitals — Kamal Adwan and Al Awda — are partially functioning, struggling without necessary supplies, fuel, food, or water. This situation further limits access to maternal health care for an estimated 14,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in the area. Additionally, 15,000 women are classified as IPC Phase 4, with 12,127 expected deliveries in the next month: 4,000 in Gaza and 8,127 in the West Bank. Another 42,000 pregnant women are facing crisis levels of hunger (IPC 3). The number of pregnant women experiencing catastrophic levels of food insecurity could rise to 8,000 as winter approaches. Without sustained aid, acute malnutrition (IPC 3) is expected to affect 16,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women across Gaza in the coming months. Sexual and reproductive health care, including postnatal and family planning services, has become severely limited for 155,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Gaza.²⁰

The expected rise in Gaza’s rainfall during the winter poses a significant risk to flood-prone areas, putting around 850,000 people at risk of further displacement, as well as exposure to safety hazards and disease outbreaks.

Winter temperatures in Gaza can drop to as low as 6°C (43° Fahrenheit). The colder weather is likely to worsen overcrowding in available shelters, increasing the risk of the spread of pathogens that cause respiratory infections and other communicable diseases. Additionally, colder weather heightens the risk of fire incidents as more people resort to using firewood for cooking inside shelters, which are often not adequately equipped. At the same time, severe energy shortages are expected to increase waste burning for heating, releasing hazardous substances such as dioxins and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons into the atmosphere.

Despite these pressing health concerns, Gaza is facing a severe shortage of essential health and hygiene supplies. These shortages are particularly harmful to vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, and those with weakened immune systems, who are at greater risk of infections. The shortage also exacerbates the spread of diseases like diarrhea, respiratory infections, and skin conditions. Reports suggest that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the spread of infectious diseases. Around 25% of women have reported skin infections, double the rate among men. Women also account for two-thirds of hepatitis A and gastrointestinal disease cases, mainly due to their caregiving roles, which expose them to infections while caring for sick family members. During winter, the number of indoor activities increases, including heat-generating activities such as cooking and heating, which raise the risk of

²⁰ [Palestine Situation Report #11 - November 2024 | UNFPA](#)

shelter fires and endanger the safety of those inside. Fires in shelters can result in fatalities, property damage, burns, smoke inhalation, and exposure to toxic fumes.²¹

The third phase of the emergency polio vaccination campaign began on 2 November in parts of northern Gaza. By 4 November, a total of 105,261 children under the age of 10 had been vaccinated, and 83,867 children aged two to ten received vitamin A supplementation. The campaign saw 216 vaccination teams deployed across 106 fixed sites, while 209 social mobilizers worked with local communities to raise awareness about the importance of vaccination. To maximize coverage, four vaccination sites remained operational on 5 November. Although the area covered by the campaign was significantly smaller than in the first round held in September—limited to Gaza City due to a reduced humanitarian pause—health authorities proceeded with the campaign to minimize delays and vaccinate children recently displaced from North Gaza. Despite the geographical restrictions, the campaign faced challenges. On November 2, the Sheikh Radwan primary healthcare center was struck while parents were bringing their children for vaccinations, resulting in six injuries, including four children.²²

Education

Gaza

According to UNICEF, at least 64 attacks on schools — nearly two every day — were reported in the Gaza Strip last month. These strikes killed an estimated 128 people, many of whom were children. The October attacks, which primarily targeted schools serving as shelters for displaced families, have brought the total number of such attacks to 226 since the conflict began last year. Over one million children have been displaced in the past 14 months. Nearly half of the attacks in October — 25 incidents — occurred in northern Gaza. Some schools also provide treatment for malnutrition in addition to shelter. Since hostilities started in October 2023, over 95% of schools in Gaza have been partially or completely destroyed, with at least 87% requiring significant reconstruction before they can reopen. Currently, about 658,000 school-aged children in Gaza have been cut off from formal learning activities, facing mental health distress and an increased risk of child labor and early marriage.²³

The West Bank

Students are dropping out of schools in the Israeli-controlled H2 area of Hebron due to heightened access restrictions. Humanitarian assessments

²¹ [PALESTINE Anticipated impacts of the 2024–2025 winter season in Gaza, November 2024 | ACAPS](#)

²² [Humanitarian Situation Update #235 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

²³ [Regular attacks put Gaza schools-turned-shelters on the “frontlines of war”, November 2024 | UNICEF](#)

indicate that around 13,065 students in H2 have not attended in-person classes from October 2023 to May 2024. Enrollment at the Qurtuba School, one of 34 schools in H2, fell by nearly one-third, from 157 to 110 students. The school, located on Ash Shuhada Street—which has been closed to Palestinian access since October 7—has long faced significant restrictions. Teachers and students now navigate a detour through an olive grove, which is also used by settlers, increasing feelings of insecurity. At Ziyad Jaber School, 70 out of 285 students have either transferred to other schools or relocated with their families. Since the checkpoint closure on October 7, students living behind the checkpoint must take a four to five-kilometer detour to reach school. The Ministry of Education in Hebron has shifted some classes online, but many families lack access to the internet or electronic devices, leading to a 25% online attendance rate since October 2023. On October 7, 2023, Israeli forces imposed a full closure and curfew in the H2 area, which lasted until October 22. Since October 7, at least 330 Palestinians, including 40 children, have been detained at checkpoints, during search-and-arrest operations, or through ad-hoc detentions by Israeli forces.²⁴

Food Security and Livelihoods

Gaza

The food security situation in the Gaza Strip is deteriorating rapidly. **More than one million people have not received any food parcels since July or earlier, predominantly in central and southern Gaza.** Many kitchens have shut down completely, with none operating in North Gaza, only 18 functioning in the Gaza governorate, and around 120 remaining open in central and southern Gaza. Of these, about 100 produce approximately 330,000 meals daily but face constant threats of closure due to ongoing supply shortages. As of November 18, only eight out of 19 bakeries supported by the World Food Programme are still operational across the Strip — four in Gaza City, three in Deir al-Balah, and one in Khan Younis, with none in Rafah or North Gaza. The worsening energy crisis exacerbates this situation, as northern Gaza has not received any cooking gas for over 13 months. Firewood is also becoming increasingly scarce in densely populated areas of central and southern Gaza, forcing people to burn waste for cooking and to venture into high-risk areas in search of firewood.²⁵

According to OCHA data, the number of aid shipments entering the Gaza Strip (as of October 27, 2024) is lower than at any time since October 2023. Israeli COGAT data on humanitarian and commercial shipments confirms that deliveries are at their lowest since the start of the war. The WFP market monitoring report for late October shows an average of just 58 trucks entering Gaza each day, the

²⁴ [Humanitarian Situation Update #240 | West Bank, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

²⁵ [Humanitarian Situation Update #239 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

lowest since November 2023. The volume of supplies entering Gaza in October 2024 was less than in early 2024, a period marked by rapidly deteriorating food security and projections of famine in the northern governorates. Available data indicates a sharp decline in food supply across Gaza. The Famine Review Committee expressed its concern about food availability in areas experiencing high-intensity hostilities. Food access is also critically low and worsening. Between August and September 2024, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 11%, while the Food CPI surged by 77%. Comparing the CPI from before the crisis to now, there has been a 283% increase overall, with the Food CPI rising by 312%. The black market prices of essential items have skyrocketed, with cooking gas up 2,612%, diesel by 1,315%, wood by 250%, and diapers by 620%.²⁶

Many kitchens have shut down completely, with none operating in North Gaza, only 18 functioning in the Gaza governorate, and around 120 remaining open in central and southern Gaza. Of these, about 100 produce approximately 330,000 meals daily but face constant threats of closure due to ongoing supply shortages. A remote monitoring exercise conducted by Food Security Sector partners in central and southern Gaza in October revealed a significant rise in households facing severe hunger. Many people are increasingly resorting to drastic coping strategies, such as reducing food intake for adults in favor of children. Wheat flour is extremely scarce, with the price of a 25-kilogram bag soaring to 400 NIS (over \$100), compared to just 40 NIS (about \$10) before October 2023.²⁷

In October, only 5,000 metric tons of food were delivered to Gaza, representing just 20% of the essential food assistance required for the 1.1 million people who rely on the WFP's lifesaving support. Meanwhile, Gaza's food systems have been severely disrupted, with factories, croplands, and shops destroyed. Most commercial channels have ceased functioning, leaving markets nearly empty. The WFP currently has approximately 94,000 metric tons of food in stock—enough to feed 1 million people for four months — located in Ashdod port, Egypt, and Jordan that needs more border crossing points to be opened and secured to facilitate the delivery.²⁸

Two-thirds of Gaza's children treated for acute malnutrition in 2024 were admitted within the past five months. The Nutrition Cluster reported that between November 1 and 23, 3,410 children received outpatient treatment for acute malnutrition. From July to October, an average of 4,700 children per month were admitted, totaling 22,210 cases — 67% of the 32,817 cases recorded this year. **Between October 10 and 31, admissions for severe acute malnutrition with nutritional edema, a**

²⁶ [IPC FAMINE REVIEW COMMITTEE ALERT GAZA STRIP, November 2024 | IPC](#)

²⁷ [Humanitarian Situation Update #239 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

²⁸ [WFP Sounds Alarm: Urgent Action Needed as Food Insecurity in Gaza Reaches Critical Levels, October 2024 | WFP.](#)

condition marked by swelling due to protein deficiency, surged dramatically. Before October, such cases accounted for 10% of admissions in two stabilization centers in Deir al Balah governorate; by late October, they rose to 74%.²⁹

FAO's rapid assessments indicate that nearly 15,000 cattle, or 95% of Gaza's herd, have died, and almost all calves have been slaughtered. In the sheep population, fewer than 25,000 animals remain, representing about 43% of the original number, while only around 3,000 goats, or 37%, are still alive. The poultry sector has also experienced catastrophic losses, with only 34,000 birds remaining, which accounts for just 1% of the original flock.³⁰

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH conditions remain critical across Gaza, especially in the North Gaza governorate, where approximately 65,000 to 75,000 people struggle to access clean drinking water. No fuel has been allowed into the area, halting the operation of the remaining water wells amid ongoing power cuts from Israel and the Gaza power plant. According to the WASH Cluster, since the Israeli military operation began in North Gaza on October 6, 2024, all requests from aid partners for the delivery of supplies and fuel to operate WASH facilities have been denied, increasing the risks of dehydration and disease outbreaks, while about half of Gaza City's wells have become inaccessible. In southern Gaza, shortages of fuel and equipment are similarly affecting WASH conditions. On November 16, the Municipality of Khan Younis urgently called for fuel delivery ahead of the winter season, stating that the lack of fuel severely hampers its ability to collect and transport waste and clear stormwater drains in over 60 high-risk locations.³¹

Between 26 October and 8 November, the Palestinian Water Authority and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility reported an average daily water production of 96,394 cubic meters across Gaza, which is approximately 25% of production levels before October 2023. In October, WASH Cluster partners indicated that only 28% of the minimum daily fuel requirement of 70,000 liters—needed for maintaining water production, sewage management, and solid waste handling—was met. This fuel shortage has forced private sector water suppliers to halt operations, severely disrupting water distribution in Gaza City, particularly as the influx of internally displaced persons from North Gaza exacerbates the situation.³²

²⁹ [Humanitarian Situation Update #241 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

³⁰ [Protecting livelihoods and lives in Gaza: FAO's distribution of fodder and veterinary kits provides a lifeline amid catastrophic losses, October 2024 | FAO](#)

³¹ [Humanitarian Situation Update #239 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

³² [Humanitarian Situation Update #237 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)

Flooding is expected across various regions of the Gaza Strip due to heavy winter rainfall, widespread damage to infrastructure, and clogged sewage systems. The ongoing hostilities has led to the destruction of drainage networks and stormwater basins, while the remaining infrastructure requires fuel to operate, which is severely restricted by Israeli authorities. Prior to October 2023, 180 locations in Gaza were already identified as being at high risk of flooding, and the damage to essential infrastructure due to the war has likely increased this number. **By winter, an estimated 850,000 people will be living in approximately 49 flood-prone neighborhoods.**

Winter flooding may lead to serious consequences, including injuries and fatalities, especially in low-lying areas. Floods also increase the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases by contaminating water sources and creating stagnant pools that serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes, which can spread diseases like West Nile fever. Current mitigation efforts are insufficient to address the health risks related to heavy rains and floods. The spread of untreated sewage and water is expected to intensify during the winter months due to a sharp decline in wastewater treatment capacity, damage to Gaza's water and wastewater infrastructure, and further damage to drainage systems. By October 2024, the Israeli military had destroyed all wastewater treatment facilities in Gaza. Fuel shortages and power outages are complicating wastewater management, leading to the release of untreated sewage, which contaminates beaches, coastal waters, soil, and potentially groundwater. This situation increases the risk of rainwater mixing with sewage, which could cause wastewater to overflow onto roads. Approximately 70% of water supplied through the network is lost due to war-related damage, with ongoing insecurity and restrictions on spare parts further delaying repairs. Additionally, many displaced people have connected their pipes to rainwater drainage systems, exacerbating the mixing of sewage with rainwater.³³

Humanitarian Access

Between November 1 and 25, of 456 planned aid movements across Gaza coordinated with Israeli authorities, only 40% (184) were facilitated. Another 35% (158) were denied, 16% (73) were impeded, and 9% (41) were canceled due to logistical and security issues. Access to areas north of Wadi Gaza through the Al Rashid or Salah ad Din checkpoints was particularly restricted. Of 99 aid movements required, just 25% (25) were facilitated, 25% (25) were impeded, 40% (40) were denied, and 9% (nine) were canceled. Missions to North Gaza governorate, including Jabalya, Beit Lahiya, and Beit Hanoun, were heavily disrupted. Between November 1 and 25, the UN attempted to reach these besieged areas 41 times, with 37 attempts denied outright and four severely impeded, preventing aid delivery. Similar obstacles affected Rafah governorate. Of 28 requests for access, 24 were denied, one was canceled, one was impeded, and two were

³³ [PALESTINE Anticipated impacts of the 2024–2025 winter season in Gaza. November 2024 | ACAPS](#)

facilitated. At Kerem Shalom crossing, 63 coordinated movements saw 67% (42) facilitated, 17% (11) impeded, and 16% (10) canceled.³⁴

Anera's Response

As of November 25, Anera has made significant strides in delivering essential humanitarian assistance to displaced communities in Gaza. The organization has provided 45,435,760 meals, including **food parcels, fresh produce, hot meals, and bread**, addressing the urgent nutritional and food security needs of displaced families.

In terms of logistics, Anera has successfully deployed 1,124 truckloads of aid, each containing approximately 14 to 15 pallets of essential supplies. In the healthcare sector, Anera has facilitated more than 6,974,806 treatments, ensuring access to critical **medicines and medical supplies** for displaced Palestinians.

To address the displaced families' winterization needs, Anera has distributed 32,690 **blankets** to the displaced families. In response to the ongoing water scarcity, the organization has delivered 1,581,624 gallons of **water** to ensure safe and reliable access to clean water.

Anera is also addressing health and hygiene needs by distributing 44,741 **hygiene kits** and 58,264 **menstrual hygiene packs**, helping protect the well-being of displaced populations. Additionally, the organization has organized 689 **health clinic days**, offering free healthcare and treatments at or near shelters. Anera has also conducted 474 **psychosocial support sessions**, providing children with guided self-expression activities to help them cope with the emotional challenges of displacement.

³⁴ [Humanitarian Situation Update #241 | Gaza Strip, November 2024 | OCHA](#)