

BESIEGED.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS SNAPSHOT #11 OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

19 JAN - 15 APR 2025

A fragile ceasefire in Gaza allowed for a relative scale-up of life-saving humanitarian aid between 19 January and 2 March 2025. However, this progress was abruptly halted when the Government of Israel unilaterally resumed hostilities, on 18 March killing more than 400 people in a single day. Meanwhile, Israeli forces intensified military operations in the occupied West Bank, severely disrupting humanitarian aid delivery. This included demolishing Palestinian homes, forcibly displacing approximately 40,000 people, and destroying critical infrastructure.

Since 2 March, Israeli authorities have reinstated a complete siege on Gaza, blocking all aid and commercial goods from entering for more than six weeks to date. This marks the longest period the Government of Israel has blocked all aid and goods from entering Gaza in history. Since 18 March, attacks by Israeli forces in Gaza have killed over 1,630 Palestinians, injured more than 4,200, and forcibly displaced over 419,300. The Palestinian death toll now nears 51,000 in Gaza, according to the Ministry of Health, and is approaching 1,000 in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The UN Secretary-General has called Gaza a "killing field" and warned that civilians in Gaza are in an "endless death loop". The weaponization of aid, including withholding food, water, health care, and shelter, has led to a surge in preventable deaths and threatens the dignity and survival of Palestinians in Gaza.

PHOTO CREDIT: AMJAD FAYOUMI/NRC, RI


 Terre des hommes
Helping children worldwide

 Terre des hommes
Proteggiamo i bambini insieme

 actionaid

 medico international

 Save Youth Future Society
جمعية انقاذ المستقبل للشباب

 UNICEF

 CHILDREN NOT NUMBERS

 MAP
MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS

 DCA
actalliance

 PLAN INTERNATIONAL

 MECA
MIDDLE EAST CHILDREN'S ALLIANCE

 OXFAM

 ianera
WHERE HOPE FINDS A WAY

 HEALTH WORKERS 4 PALESTINE

 DRC
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

 WAR child

 PREMIERE URGENCE INTERNATIONALE

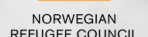
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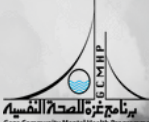
 CHURCHES FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

 NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

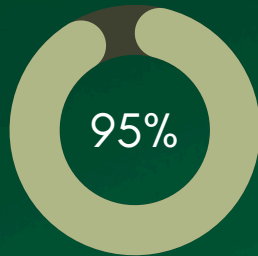
 AFSC

 ISLAMIC RELIEF

 ISLAMIC RELIEF

 Gaza Community Mental Health Programme

Forty-seven international and Palestinian NGOs participated in a survey sharing their experiences delivering humanitarian aid and services from 19 January to 25 March: 40 operating in the West Bank, 43 in Gaza. Of those, 36 work in both Gaza and the West Bank. The survey included reporting on aid access and impact on communities during the ceasefire period, the renewed complete siege, and following the resumption of hostilities on 18 March. While the survey results do not capture results from every NGO operating in the oPt, it reflects the operating environment and the range of obstacles faced by NGOs seeking to deliver aid and by communities attempting to access aid. Of the NGOs surveyed:

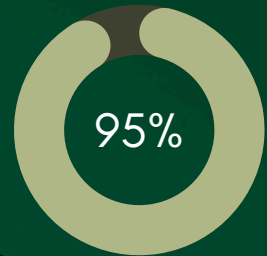


reported **suspending or reducing services** in Gaza since the resumption of Israeli bombardment

19 NGOs reported that

8,881
PALLETS OF AID

supplies (at least) **remain stranded outside of Gaza** since 2 March due to the complete siege



(38 of NGOs surveyed) reported facing **an increase in movement restrictions** across the West Bank (19 Jan–25 Mar)

17
NGOs

(at least) reported **delays and/or denials, during the Gaza ceasefire** (before the 2 March blockade) when trying to bring aid into Gaza.

15
NGOs

(at least) reported facing **harassment or attacks** while attempting to deliver assistance in the West Bank (19 Jan – 25 Mar)

ACTIONS AGAINST AID AND THEIR IMPACT

For over a year and a half, measures enacted by Israeli authorities have systematically undermined the core conditions needed to provide effective humanitarian support to Palestinians affected by Israeli military attacks in Gaza and the West Bank. Since March, amid severe global cuts to humanitarian funding, these measures have intensified making it **nearly impossible to deliver essential assistance**—such as water, food, and healthcare—in line with humanitarian principles.

What follows is an overview of four of several fundamental conditions required for humanitarian aid delivery in any context, how Israel's actions are obstructing these conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, and the devastating human toll this has taken across Gaza and the West Bank.

TIMELINE (19 January - 15 April 2025)

January

19 Jan

Despite a ceasefire agreement that allows a relative assistance scale-up in Gaza, Israel continues to block the entry of essentials such as durable shelter, sanitation items, and machinery needed to remove rubble and repair key infrastructure destroyed by bombardments.

21 Jan

Israeli authorities restrict movement and launch a major military operation of airstrikes and ground incursions focused primarily on the northern West Bank. By end February, more than 42,760 people are forcibly displaced or transferred, and key infrastructure is destroyed or damaged.

29 Jan

Two Israeli laws banning the main aid service provider for Palestinians, UNRWA, come into effect.

March

2 Mar

For the second time since 7 October 2023, Israeli authorities reinstate a complete siege on Gaza, preventing all humanitarian and commercial goods from entering Gaza. Prices quickly skyrocket sometimes reaching +1,400 for food and +600% for cooking gas.

9 Mar

Israel cuts the last electricity supply to Gaza, severely hampering drinking water production.

9 Mar

Israel implements new registration rules for international NGOs operating in the occupied Palestinian territory, incoherent with humanitarian principles and exposing staff to significant risks.

18 Mar

The Israeli Government resumes heavy bombardments across Gaza: at least 400 Palestinians killed and 500 wounded in the first 24 hours.

Israeli forces stop acknowledging movement notifications by aid organizations for military deconfliction, all but paralyzing aid delivery across Gaza. This had not resumed as of 14 April.

19 Mar

An Israeli tank shell strikes a UN compound in Gaza, though the building had been acknowledged by the military as deconflicted: killing one and injuring another five UN workers. The UN decides to reduce its international presence in Gaza for security reasons.

23 Mar

Israel strikes Nasser hospital's surgical ward in Gaza, killing several.

Israeli forces kill 15 Palestinian medics and rescue workers, while on a rescue mission in Rafah. Following obstruction by Israeli forces, the UN leads a mission one week later and finds their uniformed bodies in a mass grave, with reports that some were shot at close range and had their hands tied. Crushed ambulances, a fire truck and a UN car were found buried in the sand.

24 Mar

An Israeli tank hits a deconflicted NGO building in Gaza.

27 Mar

Israeli forces hit a community kitchen in Gaza, killing an NGO worker and several aid recipients.

30 Mar

Israeli forces hit a UN clinic in Jabalia, killing at least 19 Palestinians.

According to colour, the following developments hinder the:

ABILITY TO RELIABLY AND PREDICTABLY SECURE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES
SAFETY AND SECURITY FOR AID WORKERS AND FACILITIES
UNIMPEDED PHYSICAL ACCESS FOR AID TO REACH PEOPLE
OPERATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND NEEDS-BASED AID DELIVERY

February

1 Feb

The Rafah border crossing partially reopens only for medical evacuations under EU monitoring: by 27 March, only 15% of people in critical need of health care abroad had actually made it out.

1 Feb

Systematic attacks on aid continue across the West Bank with forcible entries and use by Israeli forces of an UNRWA health facility as a detention centre.

27 Feb

Israel's Government announces a new plan to tighten control of aid distribution in Gaza.

April

1 Apr

Israeli forces kill an NGO worker and his family in an airstrike in Gaza.

1 Apr

Israeli ministers acknowledge record demolitions and work to develop new settlements in the West Bank, and openly declare that the Israeli Government is "here to stay".

2 Apr

Israel's Prime Minister announces a plan to split southern Gaza by creating another military corridor between Rafah and Khan Younis, further impeding movement and seizing fertile land. Media reports preparations to incorporate the Rafah governorate into the "no-go" zone.

2 Apr

One month into the complete siege, the UN closes the 25 bakeries it supports due to lack of flour and cooking gas.

3 Apr

The Mekorot water pipeline supplying nearly 50% of water in Gaza and North Gaza stops functioning, leaving only the pipeline supplying Khan Younis functional.

9 Apr

UNRWA announces having to suspend the maternity services it supports through local partners in Gaza, including natural and cesarean births, as well as gynecological surgeries (Health cluster).

12 Apr

Israeli forces strike Gaza's last fully functional hospital in Gaza city, Al Ahli Arab.

15 Apr

70% of Gaza is now under Israeli-issued displacement orders or within a "no-go" zone.

DURING THE CEASEFIRE, ESSENTIAL AID INTO GAZA STILL RESTRICTED

At least 14 surveyed NGOs reported facing arbitrary delays of several weeks or months and 10 surveyed NGOs reported denials for importing food, tents, hygiene products such as baby diapers and soap, clothes, blankets, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, assistive devices for people with disabilities, psychosocial support kits, storybooks and school items. Eight NGOs faced both delays and denials. One NGO reported receiving pre-approval for a shipment of psychosocial support kits, only to see it rejected at the border.

While Israeli authorities do not always provide explanations for the denials, among the reasons reported by NGOs are: unfounded allegations that the “donation would not reach humanitarian purposes”, that education and psychosocial support items are not humanitarian priorities, and new aid entry requirements imposed halfway through the process forcing NGOs to restart the lengthy approval procedures.

So-called “dual use” restrictions continued to impede the entry of items fundamental for daily survival and dignity, such as, among other things, solar lanterns and panels, crutches, oxygen cylinders, generators, water filtration systems, ventilators and anesthetics.

2 MARCH: ENTRY OF AID SUDDENLY 100% DENIED

Aid organizations received no advanced notice when crossings for humanitarian aid and commercial goods were closed, yet another example of the unpredictability of supply chains across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

Nineteen NGOs reported having cargo waiting outside of Gaza for entry. At least 8,881 pallets of aid are stuck in Jordan, Egypt, the West Bank and Israel, including: supplies for psychosocial support, bedding, hygiene items, hot meal ingredients, school supplies, tents, fire extinguishers, and medicines.

Demurrage fees in Al Arish, Egypt, stand at USD 3,200 per day per truck or close to USD 100,000 per month per truck, according to organizations waiting for trucks to enter.

Organizations reported struggling to find new ways to deliver safe drinking water to Palestinians following the electricity cut to Gaza's main drinking water production plant (the Gaza Strip's only facility that was supplied with Israeli power).

HUNGER, DEHYDRATION, MALNUTRITION: AID WEAPONIZED

With stocks quickly depleting and bakeries closing, Palestinians in Gaza once again face the risk of starvation. Several NGOs reported that they have also been forced to shut down community kitchens after weeks of reducing rations. In March alone, over one million people were left without food parcels, compared with almost no one during the first 42 days of ceasefire, according to UN sources. Meanwhile, trucks carrying food are stalled at crossings, and supplies are spoiling just miles from communities where child malnutrition is rapidly rising.

With the loss of the Mekorot water line in northern Gaza, the electricity cut to the main desalination plant and the limited fuel resources, humanitarian organizations reported being unable to provide the minimum water requirement of 15 liters per day per person, threatening the survival and dignity of the Palestinians of Gaza.

Hospitals are exhausting the few supplies they have left: dialysis sessions are drastically reduced, surgeries, including emergency caesarean sections, are taking place without anesthesia and the essential medical equipment required, according to surveyed organizations.

WHEN HUMANITARIANS HAVE THE NECESSARY MEANS TO DELIVER, AID REACHES THOSE WHO NEED IT

From the start of the ceasefire on 19 January to 2 March (when the total siege was reinstated), **more cargo entered Gaza than at any time since October 2023**. Incidents of cargo loss or looting decreased during that period: of the 43 NGOs with operations in Gaza that were surveyed, only three incidents of “lost cargo” were reported during this period: one with “self-distribution” by communities*, one in unclear circumstances, and one where 27 of the 28 pallets were found days later in a warehouse.

In contrast, **after the siege was reimposed, aid groups began reporting increases in looting incidents**, underscoring the extreme desperation and suffering inflicted on Palestinians, who have been living in conditions that undermine their survival for more than a year and a half.

**involving unarmed people seizing supplies from trucks during unloading or transit to distribution points which underscores the extreme desperation and suffering inflicted on Palestinians for 18 months.*

Due to overcrowding and lack of medicine and sanitation products required, makeshift displacement sites in the southern coastal areas are now reporting infestations of fleas and mites, causing rashes and other health issues. As preventable diseases and casualty numbers go up, vital medicine and surgical supplies sit unused across the Egyptian border.

With fuel, solar panels and generators blocked from entry, and with the 9 March cut of the Israeli electricity supply to the main Gaza desalination plant, power is near-impossible to come by: hospitals cannot provide proper care, water production is severely reduced, and raw sewage cannot be treated.

The prolonged closure has led to severe shortages of supplies that have significantly undermined dietary diversity and prices are skyrocketing compared to the ceasefire period, sometimes reaching +1,400 for some food items, +600% for cooking gas and +300% for diapers in some places. For a population that cannot access their savings and sources of income, everything is unaffordable.



+1,400%



+600%



+300%

“

Our fears have grown stronger, not only for ourselves but for our families as well. It breaks our hearts to witness children and our community struggling with severe hunger. The situation is becoming more difficult each day. We are doing our best to deliver essential supplies to those most in need, but the community is facing an overwhelming shortage of food and medical supplies. We feel helpless not being able to assist everyone in need.

”

- Humanitarian worker, Gaza

GAZA: AID WORKERS FACE HIGH RISK OF BEING KILLED

At least 412 aid workers have been killed in Gaza since October 2023, as of 9 April. The overwhelming majority of them were confirmed to have been killed by Israeli fire. That amounts to 56% of the 729 aid workers killed globally in the past year and a half, a testament to the indiscriminate nature of attacks carried out in the oPt by the Israeli military, with rules of engagement that violate the principles of distinction, precaution and proportionality required by international humanitarian law (IHL).

Since Israeli forces resumed bombardments on 18 March, at least 14 humanitarian organizations, including 7 surveyed, reported Israeli fire directly or indirectly hitting their staff or aid facilities.

Since the resumption of hostilities on 18 March, Israeli authorities stopped acknowledging movements notified through the UN-managed Humanitarian Notification System. The platform is a voluntary information-sharing mechanism that strengthens the opportunity for parties to uphold their obligations under IHL, including facilitating the safe, unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid and avoiding harm to humanitarian workers, sites, and assets. Despite continuous humanitarian diplomacy efforts to restore the full system, Israeli acknowledgments for humanitarian notifications (in place pre-ceasefire) had not resumed as of 13 April.

More than 1 in 2 aid workers killed globally in the past 18 months were killed by Israeli fire in Gaza. (AWSD)

**ALARMING ATTACKS AGAINST
AID WORKERS AND FACILITIES**

- A UN guesthouse in Deir al Balah, officially deconflicted by the military, was hit once on 18 March, and twice on 19 March: one UN worker was killed and five were severely injured, including several with life-changing injuries. Israel blamed the casualties on unexploded ordnance but the UN confirmed the strike was caused by an Israeli tank.
- An NGO community kitchen in Deir al Balah was hit on 27 March during an active hot meal distribution with a few minutes of notice given by Israeli forces. Without enough time to evacuate the area, one aid worker and several aid recipients were killed or injured.
- On 23 March, on a mission to save wounded people in Rafah, 16 first responders wearing reflective uniforms, in vehicles with ambulance and firetruck insignia and a clear UN logo, went missing. After eight days of Israeli obstructions in accessing the area, 15 of them were found buried under their crushed vehicles, in a mass grave, hands tied behind their backs, still wearing their uniforms. Footage found on the phone of one of the killed paramedics shows how the scene unfolded. Another paramedic remains missing as of 14 April.
- Three organizations reported at least seven aid workers and/or family members were injured or killed by Israeli airstrikes hitting their homes or tents: one was killed at home with all of his family, including his pregnant wife, except for his three- and six-year-old children; in another instance, an NGO volunteer was killed in his home.

“

Every day, we try to deliver aid to families who have lost everything, but the challenges never end. Destroyed roads, fuel shortages, and the constant fear of airstrikes make our mission incredibly difficult. Still, we cannot stop —people rely on us. I've seen mothers cry because they have no food for their children, and that alone makes me realize how important our work is, no matter the risk.

- Humanitarian worker, Gaza

61 AID WORKERS

(at least) **have been killed or injured** in the oPt since 1 January 2025 in 22 separate incidents (AWSD)

WEST BANK: SETTLERS AND SOLDIERS CONTINUE TO HARASS HUMANITARIANS, DESTROY VITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

15 out of the 40 surveyed NGOs operating in the West Bank reported that their staff faced at least one of the following:

- Harassment
- Intimidation
- Threats
- Beatings
- Arbitrary searches
- Questioning

These incidents were carried out: often at gunpoint, repeatedly and over the course of several instances, by Israeli settlers, and/or soldiers, or drones. One organization alone reported approximately 20 to 25 incidents by Israeli forces and settlers over the reporting period, including searching aid storage facilities, harassing and delaying staff at checkpoints and during distribution, and damaging or destroying aid supplies.

These attacks resulted in delays in aid delivery and, in some cases, the complete inability to reach certain communities, leaving hundreds of aid recipients without the necessary assistance. The targeting of aid storage and distribution efforts has significantly hindered the ability to provide timely support to vulnerable populations.

Military operations by Israeli forces in the northern West Bank have caused severe damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, disrupting access to water to tens of thousands of people and heightening public health concerns.

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE REDUCED, SERVICES FROZEN: AID DOES NOT REACH PEOPLE IN NEED

Almost all of surveyed NGOs operating in Gaza (95%, 41 out of 43) said they had to suspend or dramatically reduce their activities, limiting movements to only the most critical necessities, to mitigate risk exposure for aid recipients and staff. For the same reasons, the UN announced it would be reducing its international staff presence.

The impact of these difficult decisions is very high, as reported by surveyed organizations:

- Only the most vital services are maintained: food parcels, hot meals, water trucking, some shelter assistance, and vital medical care. As supplies have already started to run out due to the complete siege, even these services are becoming more scarce, or have already completely shut down.
- Most surveyed NGOs implementing mental health, psychosocial support, recreation or education activities, have reported full suspension of those services. A few are attempting to provide support remotely using messaging apps, but they face major connectivity challenges. As a result, hundreds of thousands of children, women, people living with disabilities or illnesses, as well as older people, have lost access to assistance that was essential to their survival, well-being and basic dignity.
- Protection and accountability are also under threat as the overall law-and-order situation has deteriorated, looting incidents are increasing, monitoring activities have largely been paused, and international presence is reduced.

“

These strikes are increasingly indiscriminate and unpredictable, which can make distributions dangerous for staff, partners and civilians. Our staff have also been affected by the new forced displacement orders since 18 March, meaning many of them have been displaced again.

”

- Humanitarian worker, Gaza

CHECKPOINTS, CORRIDORS, NO-GO ZONES, DISPLACEMENT ORDERS: ACCESS DENIED

Since 18 March, the Israeli military has issued at least 15 displacement orders across Gaza that affect 36% of the Gaza Strip. By 3 April, two-thirds of Gaza was within “no-go” areas or under displacement orders, and by 15 April, 70%.

Twenty-four surveyed organizations reported increased movement restrictions in Gaza, impeding their ability to deliver aid. At least 25 organizations working in Gaza reported having faced challenges accessing fuel in the reporting period, and another 29 reported challenges accessing cash.

Most attempts to coordinate humanitarian movements to the areas of the Gaza Strip territory designated as “no-go” zones or placed under displacement orders have been denied, according to UN reports.

In the West Bank, 95% of surveyed NGOs faced a sharp increase in movement restrictions throughout the reporting period that impeded their ability to deliver aid, including:

- increased waiting times at existing checkpoints,
- more frequent and unpredictable road closures,
- new checkpoints, gates or military roadblocks restricting movement,
- violence or intimidation at the checkpoints by Israeli forces,
- attacks against staff by Israeli forces or settlers at home or on the way to or from work.



As of 15 April 2025, 70% of the Gaza Strip has been marked as “no-go” areas or under displacement orders.

SHRINKING MOVEMENT CAPACITY, SHRINKING AID DELIVERY

For 18 months in Gaza, humanitarian agencies and their staff have been forced to repeatedly dismantle, replan, relocate, and re-settle themselves (tents, warehouses, guesthouses, distribution and medical points...), facing constant road closures, lack of information, radical shifts in accessible or inaccessible areas. All this renders aid delivery logistically complex, increasingly costly, and unpredictable, limiting aid's ability to reach people and people's ability to reach aid.

Given that two-thirds of Gaza is too dangerous to access without coordination with the military and that most coordination requests are denied, there are no clear estimates of the number of people who remain in these areas.

Additionally, restricted humanitarian movements are hindering critical tasks, such as the delivery of chemicals for desalination plants and picking up commodities that entered Gaza prior to 2 March at crossings.

The areas under displacement orders since 18 March include dozens of humanitarian facilities and aid distribution points, including half of Gaza's water and sanitation facilities.

Many aid workers are affected by the displacement orders themselves, which along with the heavy toll this carries on their mental health and well-being, in turn, affects service delivery for other affected Palestinians.

The creation of another corridor to split the Gaza Strip will further hamper humanitarian movements and Palestinians' ability to access the agricultural areas of the Rafah governorate, with severe impacts on food security.

TIGHTENED CONTROL

On 9 March, the Israeli authorities issued new visa and registration rules for international NGOs wishing to operate in the oPt. Conditions are based on vague and politicized criteria, and include staff vetting, as well as alarming constraints on humanitarian advocacy that restrict fact-based humanitarian assessments and reporting.

In February, Israeli authorities presented a plan to humanitarian organizations, including the UN, to restructure aid delivery in Gaza and place relief operations under full Israeli military control—from dispatch to delivery—with aid reaching only pre-approved Palestinians in tightly controlled zones and through pre-approved staff. Such a system would eliminate any space for an independent, principled humanitarian response. According to the UN Secretary-General, “the Israeli authorities’ newly proposed ‘authorization mechanisms’ for aid delivery risk further controlling and callously limiting aid down to the last calorie and grain of flour.”

INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY AFFECTED

Both these decisions set an alarming precedent for humanitarian responses worldwide. They carry serious risks for humanitarian principles of independence and impartiality, which require assistance to be delivered based on needs alone, independent from political or military motivations. They would also jeopardize humanitarian agencies’ neutrality whereby humanitarian assistance should not be used to provide an advantage to a party to conflict.

Any staff and/or aid recipient vetting requirements, in a context where aid workers and civilians are repeatedly under attack, would present serious legal, privacy, data protection and security concerns.

Palestinian civil society organizations would be particularly at risk, which in turn would have very negative repercussions for Palestinians.

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS



As the occupying power, the Government of Israel has unequivocal obligations under international law - including international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL).

Articles 55, 56 and 59 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), require the occupying power to ensure food and medical supplies for the occupied population and to ensure and maintain medical and hospital establishments and services, public health and hygiene. Medical personnel of all categories shall be allowed to carry out their duties. If the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the Occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all means at its disposal.

In addition, Customary IHL rules 1, 14, and 15, require parties to a conflict to apply the principles of distinction, proportionality, precaution when conducting hostilities.

The International Court of Justice's (ICJ) Advisory Opinion (2024) concluded that Israel’s continued presence in the oPt is unlawful and that the Government of Israel must bring its presence to an end as rapidly as possible. It also states that third States also have an obligation not to recognise as legal the unlawful presence of Israel in occupied territory, nor to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation.

The West Bank is currently policed under a law enforcement paradigm set forth by international human rights law, as there are currently no active hostilities. Deliberate lethal force can only be used as a method of last resort to prevent an imminent threat to life.

At least 15 UN Security Council resolutions, which are legally binding, have been adopted calling for Israel to end all settlement activity in the oPt, protect civilians, protect humanitarian personnel and access, and expedite the delivery of humanitarian assistance including fuel. The list includes resolutions 242 (1967), 449 (1979), 452 (1979), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1850 (2008), 2334 (2016), 2712 (2023), 2720 (2023), 2728 (2024), 2730 (2024), 2735 (2024).

What can and must be done urgently

1. ENSURE A PERMANENT CEASEFIRE IS IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENTED

All States must take concrete actions to ensure an immediate and permanent ceasefire, including immediately halting the transfer of weapons, parts, and ammunition to parties to prevent their use in violations of international law, as prescribed by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution ES-10/24 on the ICJ's Advisory Opinion on Israel's presence in the occupied Palestinian territory.

2. URGENTLY UNBLOCK AID ACCESS

All States with influence must use all possible measures to:

- Ensure all parties to the conflict guarantee and facilitate safe, unhindered access for humanitarian aid across the oPt.
- Ensure Israeli authorities reopen all crossings into Gaza for humanitarian and commercial goods, as well as machinery and supplies needed for (re)construction, and patients requiring urgent medical evacuations outside of Gaza, such as to the West Bank including East Jerusalem, with no restrictions on the return of those seeking to reenter.
- Ensure that Israeli authorities lift all movement restrictions, and guarantee safe, unrestricted passage for Palestinians and humanitarian organizations. The safety and security of humanitarian actors must be guaranteed as they respond to the humanitarian imperative to assist communities, including Palestinian staff of INGOs, Palestinian NGOs, Civil Defence, and the Palestinian Red Crescent.
- Urge the Government of Israel to revoke its laws banning UNRWA, and ensure its mandate is respected, including by immediately ceasing all attacks on the agency and its operations.
- Call to rescind any measures that restrict humanitarian and civic space, including the recent decisions on INGO registration and visa requirements, and proposed legislation imposing financial and operational restrictions on Israeli NGOs receiving foreign funding. They must reject any aid authorization and delivery plans presented by the Israeli authorities that do not fully respect humanitarian principles.
- Ensure that the Government of Israel, the occupying power, upholds its obligations under international law, protects and upholds the rights of Palestinians, and refrains from excessive and unlawful use of force.

3. ENSURE THE END OF THE UNLAWFUL PRESENCE IN THE OPT

All States must uphold their legal obligations, including under the International Court of Justice's Advisory Opinion on Israel's presence in the occupied Palestinian territory, reinforced by the UNGA resolution, and take concrete actions to:

- Halt Israel's annexation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and to end Israel's unlawful presence in the oPt.
- Use all lawful measures to stop forcible transfers, including demolitions and forced evictions, and ensuring Palestinians' right to remain on their land is upheld.
- Prevent Israel's announced additional fragmentation of Gaza and unlawful presence in the territory, and call for the full withdrawal of troops.

4. BOOST FUNDING FOR THE RELIEF RESPONSE IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK

Donors, private companies and wealthy individuals across the world must provide direct, flexible, quality, and sufficient funding for the humanitarian response, including to UNRWA, Palestinian NGOs and CSOs. Recent funding cuts have had devastating consequences for a humanitarian response that was already on its knees following 18 months of unbridled destruction and obstruction on humanitarian infrastructure, assets, goods, tools and facilities.

Widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure in Jabalia and Beit Lahiya, North Gaza.

Photo credit: Gavin Kelleher/NRC

04 February 2025



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