HIGHLIGHTS

- On 16 September, Israel launched the main stage of its ground operation into Gaza City, following weeks of heavy air and sea bombardment and earlier ground attacks. Despite Israel's evacuation order for all of Gaza City on 9 September, directing almost one million people to move southward, many residents are unable to relocate due to lack of means or available space in the south.
- The closure of Zikim crossing on 12 September has significantly impacted the delivery of humanitarian cargo, with the last uplift on 11 September. A border crossing to the north must be opened urgently to ensure humanitarian access.



SITUATION UPDATE

- On 9 September, the Israeli military issued an evacuation order for all of Gaza City ahead of expanded operations in the area. The order directed almost one million residents to move southward, including to Al-Mawasi, an already severely overcrowded area with inadequate basic services, which had been attacked previously in Israeli strikes. Many of Gaza City's residents are unable to relocate due to lack of means or available space in the south.
- Since mid-August, at least 246,800 displacement movements have been recorded across Gaza, the majority from Gaza City towards already packed southern areas. Many displaced people are gathering along the coast and the coastal road, clinging to areas they hope may offer some degree of protection and safety. Shelter options are overcrowded and insufficient to meet the growing humanitarian needs.
- Mass displacement is resulting in severe congestion along the north-south corridor preventing humanitarian cargo from moving efficiently. Opening a border crossing to the north is essential to enable humanitarian access and ensure life-saving assistance reaches those who need it most.
- According to WFP's latest <u>Market Monitor</u>, in August, market prices in the Gaza Strip declined significantly

compared to July by 20-98 percent, mainly due to the entry of humanitarian convoys and commercial trucks carrying long-absent goods. However, they are still higher by 14-3114 percent than pre-crisis levels (September 2023) and by 14-1900 percent than ceasefire (February 2025) levels. The market remains fragile, and food diversity is at its lowest point since the conflict began. Food insecurity persists, with 95 percent of surveyed households reported going to bed hungry at least once in the past 30 days.

WFP OPERATIONS



- In September so far, WFP has been unable to conduct General Food Assistance in Gaza. The remaining WFP operations continue to be largely suspended due to insecurity and restrictions. To mitigate these challenges, WFP teams continue to clear roads and explore alternative methods for transporting food to its intended destinations.
- Only a limited number of nutrition supplies deliveries have been completed. WFP is assessing alternative delivery methods to increase supply distribution while mitigating the risk of looting.
- Under the malnutrition treatment programme, partners have reached 410 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) thus far in September.

 WFP resumed digital payments/e-wallets activities in Gaza on 26 August, prioritizing households with limited access to in-kind food. Each household received ILS 1,250 (USD 372) as a monthly payment to cover basic needs. Initial market monitoring showed high satisfaction among surveyed recipients and prioritization of food purchases.

General Food Assistance in the West Bank (1-13 Sep)

- In September so far, 108,489 people received emergency food vouchers as part of WFP's shock response plan.
 WFP's regular voucher programme supported 169,999 vulnerable people (ILS 50/USD 14.5 per person) to improve food security and dietary diversity.
- Through the Cash for Prevention Programme aimed at maternal and child health, 1,448 women received cash top-ups (ILS 128/USD 37.12 per woman) to meet higher nutritional needs.
- 3,996 Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank received cash assistance to enable them to purchase nutritious food from local shops.
- In parallel, 1,959 people (395 households) displaced by military incursions across the West Bank received a second round of cash transfers to their e-wallets (ILS 1,680/USD 450 per household) to help meet essential needs following the shock.

畾

SUPPLY CHAIN

- Aid delivery remains stalled by administrative bottlenecks and congestion at Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom (KS), while the closure of **Zikim crossing on 11 September cut off the only northern entry point.** An active border crossing that can handle the volume of cargo required is under negotiation with the Israeli authorities.
- In Ashdod, severe customs delays applied exclusively to humanitarian cargo - persist, with nearly 40,000 mt of food awaiting clearance.
- WFP is striving to deliver food assistance at scale, but current operating conditions are unsustainable.
 Humanitarian convoys face considerable security threats, including very large crowds of people waiting for food and a lack of security along cleared routes.
- Between 1 and 14 September, WFP moved 454 trucks carrying 9,088 mt of food through the various corridors.
 Inside Gaza, deliveries in September included:



Figures are preliminary and subject to reconciliation.

"Offloaded" refers to cargo being delivered to the Israeli side of the crossing platform via corridors, while "allowed for collection" indicates that the cargo has been picked up by WFP-contracted transporters inside Gaza from crossings.

 Fuel access remains restricted. WFP relies on mobile storage tankers, and even brief supply disruptions risk halting WFP operations.

CLUSTERS AND COMMON SERVICES

Food Security Sector (FSS)

- As of 6 September, 20 partners (excluding WFP) delivered 558,000 daily meals through 116 kitchens across the Gaza Strip, down from one million daily meals in April.
- In response to the ongoing displacement to the south, partners scaled up cooked meal production, adding over 40,000 daily individual meals in the south. Since 10 September, FSS partners have also been distributing 10,000 loaves of bread per day, to newly displaced people relocating from the north to the south.
- In the north, FSS partners are striving to maintain meal provision levels despite a risky and unpredictable operational environment. Some facilities have sustained damage. On 11 September, two WFP-contracted bakeries which have been non-operational since April 2025 were ordered to relocate due to displacement. There are significant concerns about fuel and food stock shortages in the coming days, as resupply efforts have stalled.

Logistics Cluster (<u>LC</u>)

- Between 1 and 14 September, 608 pallets were collected in Gaza from the West Erez (Zikim) crossing, on behalf of one partner. Cargo collection was not possible from the KS platform.
- Through the Jordan route, the Logistics Cluster facilitated access to two Government-to-Government (G2G) convoys. In total, 19 trucks offloaded food items at Zikim on behalf of one partner. The Cluster also facilitated two Back-to-Back convoys of 14 trucks carrying health and WASH items on behalf of three partners, which offloaded at KS.
- Following the full evacuation order for Gaza City and the closure of Zikim, G2G convoys are being redirected through the Kissufim entry point.



 The West Bank corridor remains highly restricted with the intermittent closure of the crossings and significant limitations on the number of trucks and item types. During the reporting period, one organization sent 35 trucks of food and WASH items to KS.

(թ) Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (<u>ETC</u>)

 After ETC's fuel support to the telecommunication sector ended on 29 August, telecommunications partners assumed fuel costs until new resources are secured. Urgent funding is needed to sustain services and avoid disruption to life-saving communications.