

Challenges Facing International Humanitarian Organizations in the Gaza Strip Following the Ceasefire Agreement: A Content Analysis of Reports Issued by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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ABSTRACT:

This study identifies challenges facing international humanitarian organizations operating in Gaza Strip following the signing of the ceasefire agreement on October 9, 2025. The study utilized a content analysis methodology to examine 27 reports issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The findings revealed that the most frequently cited challenges in the reports were restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities on the operations of the humanitarian organizations, accounting for 57.7% of all identified challenges. This was followed by challenges arising from the consequences of war at 12.8%, environmental challenges at 11%, funding constraints at 9.5%, military-related challenges at 7.5%, and other miscellaneous challenges at 1.5%.

The study recommended the necessity of exerting pressure on Israeli authorities to ease operational restrictions on humanitarian organizations, as well as handing over the administration of border crossings to a neutral peacekeeping force.

Keywords: Gaza, Humanitarian Organizations, Challenges

Introduction

On October 9, 2025, a ceasefire agreement for Gaza was signed in Egypt, following 24 months of fierce fighting and military operations that left hundreds of thousands dead, wounded, and injured, in a situation described as the largest humanitarian disaster in modern history. Since that date, the Strip has witnessed a significant decrease in military attacks, namely airstrikes and artillery shelling, though they have not ceased completely. Instead, near-daily violations by the Israeli side have persisted to this moment, accompanied by a striking international silence.

The latest report released by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) indicates that the number of fatalities in the Strip since October 7 has exceeded 73,000, alongside more than 173,000 injured. Among these are over 1,000 deaths recorded from the signing of the ceasefire agreement on October 10, 2025 through June 17, 2026, in addition to the displacement of more than 76,000 individuals within the agency's 116 collective shelters (UNRWA, 2026).

The ceasefire agreement represented a beacon of hope and a major surge of momentum for all local and international relief organizations, particularly after military operations had posed the single greatest obstacle to their work. This prompted these organizations to resume their humanitarian activities, which had been suspended repeatedly and for extended periods.

However, humanitarian efforts quickly collided with numerous challenges that continue to impede them to this day. These organizations have repeatedly appealed for these obstacles to be addressed through press releases, situation reports, and a continuous stream of publications and pleas.

Accordingly, this study seeks to shed light on the challenges that have prevented the delivery of humanitarian services at optimal capacity by reviewing and analysing the content of reports issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which is responsible body for coordinating global emergency response and humanitarian crises. The main objectives of the study are:

- Identify the challenges facing the work of international humanitarian organizations in the Gaza Strip following the ceasefire agreement.
- Identify the most pressing challenges facing the work of humanitarian organizations in the Gaza Strip following the ceasefire agreement.

This study is considered of practical importance as it touches upon the most prominent issue facing the Arab and Islamic community, as well as humanity as a whole. In its pursuit to analyse the content of various humanitarian reports, it attempts to consolidate the challenges confronting the work of humanitarian organizations in a single framework. From a theoretical perspective, examining the challenges facing the operations of humanitarian organizations amid the ongoing war in the Gaza Strip can contribute to the body of specialized research in social work.

Literature Review

numerous studies and research have examined the Gaza Strip, focusing on the impacts and consequences of the successive wars that have affected the Strip since 2008, including the most recent war. These studies have highlighted the profound effects of these wars on the population of the Gaza Strip and on

humanitarian relief organizations operating in the area. Abu Rizq (2025) found that the Israeli occupation committed numerous humanitarian violations in the Strip, resulting in significant human and infrastructural losses. Similarly, Al-Mughair (2017) demonstrated that the Israeli authorities contributed to the destruction of the Palestinian environment and the depletion of natural resources, thereby reducing opportunities for sustainable development and the provision of adequate housing for the population of the Strip. The study further revealed that the volume of rubble generated by the 2014 war was four times greater than that produced by the two preceding wars combined, in addition to generating approximately 70,000 tons of hazardous waste. Abdallah (2015) also reported that Israel imposed starvation on civilians, destroyed vital infrastructure, and deliberately targeted schools, universities, hospitals, the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), civilians, medical personnel, UN agency staff, and journalists.

Furthermore, Al-Barie (2018) found that the most significant factors affecting humanitarian relief operations during the 2014 aggression included the absence of clear strategies for service delivery and inter-agency communication, severe weaknesses in infrastructure across relief sectors, and the lack of information systems for registering and monitoring sector-specific humanitarian needs in order to prevent duplication. The study also highlighted the continuous targeting by the Israeli occupation forces of various aspects of civilian life, including humanitarian service providers.

Al-Muhannadi and Al-Arood (2025) further emphasized that aid distribution centers, the routes used by relief convoys in the Gaza Strip, and the operational and administrative mechanisms under the control of the occupation became sites associated with human degradation, violent practices, grave violations, and inhumane treatment targeting men, women, and children who were on the verge of collapse due to prolonged and severe starvation. Moreover, the study found that the operations of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation disrupted the humanitarian activities of established humanitarian organizations, including UNRWA.

Inchasi (2019) found that resource shortages constituted the most significant category of failure factors affecting organizations involved in reconstruction projects in the Gaza Strip. In particular, high transportation costs for construction materials, restrictions on the entry of materials through official border crossings, a focus on short-term planning rather than long-term development, and weak governmental institutions during the immediate post-disaster period were identified as the primary factors contributing to the failure of reconstruction efforts.

Finally, The researcher Al-Essa (2011) presented a reconstruction model based on sustainable development, drawing on global development concepts. The model focuses on clearing the environment of the consequences of war, rehabilitating the state's and society's resources, and building an economy based on self-reliance and supported by available international assistance rather than relying heavily on such assistance. It also addresses the social challenges associated with refugee movements, displacement, and disabilities.

Methodology

The researcher employed a content analysis methodology to achieve the objectives of the study. The researcher reviewed all reports issued by OCHA regarding the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip published following the ceasefire decision on October 9, 2025, through the end of June 2026. During the survey, it was found that 200 humanitarian organizations had operated and completed their missions, or were actively operating, in the Strip during the post-ceasefire period. A total of 27 reports addressing the humanitarian situation in Gaza Strip were comprehensively reviewed and analyzed, and the challenges identified within these reports were categorized into major thematic categories as follows:

- 1.Challenges and restrictions imposed on international humanitarian organizations by Israeli authorities.
- 2.Military challenges.
- 3.Challenges arising from the outcomes and consequences of war.
- 4.Funding challenges.
5. Environmental challenges.
- 6.Other challenges.

In conducting the content analysis, the researcher enumerated all challenges mentioned in the aforementioned reports and included illustrative quotes from these challenges within the results presentation section of the study.

Results

The study results indicated a large number of challenges faced by international humanitarian organizations operating in Gaza as a result of several factors and variables, the most prominent of which were the restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities on the work of humanitarian organizations, exploiting the regional circumstances that occurred after the outbreak of the regional war in the Middle East at the end of February 2016. Table No. (1) details the results of the content analysis study of the reports issued by OCHA :

Table 1: Percentages and Frequencies of Challenges According to Reports Issued by the

Challenge	Frequency	%
Challenges and restrictions imposed on international humanitarian organizations by Israeli authorities.	315	% 57.8
Military challenges.	70	% 12.8
Challenges arising from the outcomes and consequences of war.	60	% 11
Funding challenges	52	% 9.5
Environmental challenges	40	% 7.4
Other challenges	8	%1.5

Looking at the results in Table (1), it becomes clear that the challenges and restrictions imposed on humanitarian organizations by the Israeli authorities are the highest, reaching 57.8%. This indicates that the ceasefire agreement did not end the suffering of the Gaza Strip's residents, but rather marked the beginning of a new phase of suffering, part of the ongoing siege imposed on the Strip for many years. The "challenges of the war's aftermath" came in second place, as the destruction caused by the war posed a significant

challenge to organizations in implementing their humanitarian programs. Environmental challenges came in third place, placing an additional burden on organizations at 11%. These challenges were mostly characterized by cold weather during the winter, heavy rainfall that lacked adequate drainage systems, and extremely hot weather and high temperatures during the summer. Funding challenges came in fourth place at 9.5%. It is noteworthy that funding did not constitute the greatest challenge for humanitarian organizations in the Gaza war, perhaps in contrast to what occurs in other humanitarian crises around the world, where funding is often considered a major obstacle. The biggest challenge, but one that posed a challenge to organizations, confirms Israel's non-compliance with the ceasefire agreement. Military challenges constituted 7.4%, as the Israeli authorities continued their aggression against various areas of the Gaza Strip, albeit at a lower pace than during the two years preceding the agreement. This challenge poses a significant threat to the ability of international organizations to continue their relief work, given the targeting of staff or contractors working with international organizations while carrying out their humanitarian duties. Finally, other challenges constituted 1.5%, most of which were not directly related to the war. The researcher will now discuss each of the above part in detail and quote texts from reports that demonstrate the extent of the challenges:

Discussion

Theme One: Challenges and Restrictions Imposed on International Humanitarian Organizations by Israeli Authorities The challenges and restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities on the Gaza Strip following the ceasefire agreement constituted the heaviest burden on international humanitarian organizations. These restrictions encompassed every domain of organizational operations, including health, food, shelter, energy, water, education, reconstruction, transportation and mobility , explosive ordnance clearance, disability rehabilitations , solid waste management, , environmental needs, movement of humanitarian missions, medical evacuations, entry of emergency teams, protection, and psychosocial support. These unfulfilled needs did not stem from a lack of available resources, but rather resulted from the Israeli restrictions and the tight blockade enforced by Israeli authorities.

Through the review and content analysis of the 27 reports comprising the Humanitarian Situation Updates and Humanitarian Situation Reports issued between October 16, 2025, and June 26, 2026, it was found that the reports contained 315 challenges accounting for 57.8% of the total identified challenges, directly tied to restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities.

These were predominantly restrictions at the border crossings of the Strip, through which humanitarian aid, vital supplies, medical equipment, medical delegations, and humanitarian missions enter.

In the very first report following the ceasefire agreement, Humanitarian Situation Update No.331 | Gaza Strip, issued on October 16, 2025, a series of restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities was highlighted, noting: "Currently, only 15 humanitarian partner organizations are authorized by Israeli authorities to bring trucks carrying food, hygiene, shelter, and health supplies into Gaza."

Furthermore, Humanitarian Situation Update No. 344 | Gaza Strip, issued on November 27, 2025, pointed to restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid under the pretext that certain organizations were unauthorized to bring in assistance, or that the intended items were classified as "dual-use" according to Israeli categorization: " The requests rejected during October encompass more than 5,600 metric tons of humanitarian assistance, including 64 requests (nearly 3,000 metric tons of aid) rejected on the grounds that the organizations concerned were no longer 'authorized' or 'accredited' to bring relief supplies into Gaza. The majority of these requests (50 requests) pertained to the entry of health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies. As for the remaining requests, Israeli authorities rejected them either on the basis that the items did not fall under the 'humanitarian' category or because they were classified as 'dual-use.' Items included in the rejected requests for October were frozen meat, pesticides, vehicles, energy equipment, construction materials, specialized machinery, and educational and recreational materials for children."

Patients in need of medical evacuation were not spared from these restrictions. Most reports highlighted this obstacle, including Humanitarian Situation Update No. 340 | Gaza Strip, issued on November 12, 2025, which stated: "More than 16,500 patients continue to require urgent specialized care unavailable inside the Strip."

In another challenge, Humanitarian Situation Update No. 347 | Gaza Strip, issued on December 11, 2025, noted: "...Humanitarian partner organizations continue to face restrictions and challenges imposed by Israeli authorities regarding the entry of various agricultural inputs into Gaza, such as seeds, organic fertilizers, and irrigation systems, which limits the capacity to rehabilitate local food systems and enhance dietary diversity."

With the onset of winter and worsening weather conditions, Humanitarian Situation Update No. 351 | Gaza Strip, reported: "...Recent rains elevated water levels in Wadi Gaza and Sheikh Radwan Pond, underscoring the urgent need to ensure the continuous operation of water drainage pumps throughout the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian Water Authority is executing critical emergency interventions to mitigate flood risks and protect public health, but noted that restrictions imposed on the entry of necessary equipment forced it to resort to emergency measures."

Regarding restrictions on education, the Humanitarian Situation Report, published on March 19, 2026, stated: "Recent measures related to deregistering non-governmental organizations also contribute to increasing restrictions on the Cluster's ability to expand and sustain its educational response, as they have led to a reduction in technical capacity and restricted the ability of non governmental organizations to bring staff, supplies, and learning materials into Gaza."

Aid entry also remained restricted for a fourth consecutive week due to regional escalation in the area, as detailed in the Humanitarian Situation Report, published on April 2, 2026: "For the fourth consecutive week, humanitarian workers rely exclusively on the Karm Abu Salem crossing to replenish their stocks due to the continued closure of the Zikim crossing in the north. Israeli authorities cited security concerns linked

to the regional escalation as the reason behind closing this crossing. Restrictions also remain in place regarding the types of items permitted entry into Gaza."

These restrictions persisted in subsequent reports. The Humanitarian Situation Report, published on June 26, 2026, highlighted their continuation more than nine months after the ceasefire agreement: "...Most of the Gaza Strip remains off-limits to Palestinians, and access for aid workers to deliver assistance remains strictly constrained."

This sample of challenges outlined in the humanitarian reports represents excerpts from more than 305 challenges documented in these publications. Analysis revealed that the vast majority of these obstacles were repeatedly cited across multiple reports, with some being mentioned in every single report referenced above.

Vulnerable groups were equally affected by these constraints. The Humanitarian Situation Report, published on March 6, 2026, highlighted restrictions on cancer care: "Sexual and reproductive health services remain severely disrupted, with cervical and breast cancer screening and treatment services largely suspended since October 2023 due to ongoing restrictions on bringing in vital equipment classified as 'dual-use', such as ultrasound machines, incubators, ventilators, and mobile maternity units; thereby undermining the provision of safe prenatal and intrapartum care."

Similarly, the Humanitarian Situation Report, published on May 15, 2026, detailed challenges regarding health sector import constraints: "Prosthetics, assistive devices, and medical equipment continue to suffer from acute shortages due to import restrictions. Waiting periods are prolonged..."

Here is the academic and precise translation of Theme Two. In accordance with your instructions, abbreviations (specifically United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA]) are defined in full upon their first appearance, and all content, quotes, figures, and dates have been translated faithfully without any additions, omissions, or stylistic alterations:

Theme Two: Challenges Arising from the Outcomes and Consequences of War The review of humanitarian reports issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) revealed that challenges resulting from the war and its consequences ranked second after the restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities, despite the significant margin between the two themes; challenges stemming from the outcomes and consequences of war did not exceed 12.8% of the total identified challenges. The researcher considers that, given the war of October 7 and its continuation for over two years, which witnessed the most intense military operations across land, air, and sea, referring to military reports detailing the volume of munitions used in this war makes the mere continuation of life in the Strip's five governorates a notable reality.

In Humanitarian Situation Update No. 336 | Gaza Strip, issued on October 30, 2025, the report highlighted the risks of unexploded ordnance to humanitarian aid workers: "Mine Action partners recorded two explosive incidents, both in Khan Younis, which resulted in injuries to six individuals. Service providers and humanitarian workers also face continuous risks from unexploded ordnance."

Furthermore, Humanitarian Situation Update No. 342 | Gaza Strip, pointed to the scale of destruction in the education sector: "Resuming large-scale education in Gaza is impossible unless school buildings are reconstructed or new learning spaces are established, as approximately 93 percent of school buildings have been damaged, according to the Education Cluster." This was further corroborated by Humanitarian Situation Update No. 345 | Gaza Strip, issued on December 4, 2025: "Debris resulting from destruction in Gaza accumulates in vast fields of rubble, blocking main roads and access routes, and constraining the movement of residents, goods, and emergency services. The Debris Management Working Group reports that Gaza faces a monumental recovery challenge, with approximately 80 percent of structures damaged or destroyed. Rubble also poses major health and environmental hazards, often contaminated with explosives, asbestos, industrial waste, and medical waste. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several factors hinder rubble clearance efforts, including contamination with explosives and hazardous materials, lack of access to priority sites, irregular fuel supplies, and the requirement for permits from Israeli authorities to import specialized equipment."

In detailing the war's impact on basic life sectors, a large proportion of the reports highlighted the drinking water challenge, including Humanitarian Situation Update No. 357 | Gaza Strip, issued on February 12, 2026, which stated: "..., Out of 723 requests received by water sector partners between early November and early February, 45 percent were addressed, while the remaining requests remain under review as organizations work to mobilize resources according to their capacities. Observations by partner organizations indicate that water shortages are particularly severe in high-density areas, such as Al-Mawasi in Khan Younis." Among the consequences of widespread destruction was that persons with disabilities were deprived of educational opportunities, as noted in the Humanitarian Situation Report, published on March 27, 2026: "Many children with disabilities continue to lack access to learning opportunities. The Cluster continues to advocate for inclusive education programs and support initiatives aimed at improving accessibility, participation, and educational continuity for children with disabilities."

Conclusion

The key findings of this study are summarized as follows:

- International humanitarian organizations suffer from a complex set of challenges that impede their humanitarian efforts and operations.
- Restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities on organizational operations constituted the largest category among all challenges, accounting for 57.7% of the total.
- Environmental 12.8% of all challenges were obstacles resulting from war and its aftermath.
- Environmental challenges came in third place, accounting for 11%, and this put pressure on the operations of institutions.
- Financial funding challenges accounted for 9.5% of the total identified challenges.
- Military challenges constituted a total of 7.4%, which consisted of the continued targeting of civilians and aid workers by airstrikes, drones, and artillery shelling.

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- Finally, some of the challenges that the researcher included in the category of “other” constituted percentage of 1.5% , and these challenges were not of high frequency.
 - **The study offers the following key recommendations:**
 - The need to halt Israel's territorial expansion in the Gaza Strip under the pretext of the "yellow line" and to achieve a complete withdrawal from the territory.
 - The need to increase pressure and influence on Israeli authorities to reduce restrictions on the work of international organizations and allow them to operate at full capacity.
 - Handing over the management of border crossings to neutral UN forces.
 - The need for the international community to compel Israel to implement the terms of the ceasefire agreement and to refrain from targeting humanitarian workers, contractors, or civilians.
 - Strengthening the commitment of donor countries to fulfil their pledges under the humanitarian plans for the Gaza Strip.
 - Accelerating the removal of rubble and reconstruction efforts in the Gaza Strip, which will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid.
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