



Gaza Damage Assessment Monthly Report

June 2024 – 10th Edition



Source: Photographer - Motaz Azaiza



WORLD BANK GROUP



PID

Partnership for
Infrastructure Development





Introductory Note

This damage assessment report provides a preliminary update on the impact of the on-going conflict in Gaza. It depicts a mapping of the Gaza strip with an approximate estimate of cumulative damage for all targeted sectors of the assessment. The impact is delineated by sector and damage specific to assets, along with an assessment of functionality. Current sectors being reported on include critical sectors of Housing, Transport, Energy, Health, Education, Commerce, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

A market vendor, Ipsos, has been engaged by the World Bank since November 2nd to remotely analyze and assess ongoing damage and impact. Ipsos has been a regular contractor with the World Bank assisting in crisis data collection for Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment. The contractor is tasked to provide analytical and qualitative updates of the daily situation on the ground. Ipsos assessments are made based on traditional and social media reporting, ground partner information, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), multi-spectral, high resolution optical and infrared satellite imagery and data triangulation from various sources, including publicly available NGO and relief organization information.

With the restriction of access to on-ground data and reporting and the rapid pace at which the situation is evolving, corrections may be included in subsequent reports on any erroneous information where possible. These reports are vetted to ensure quality, sensitivity, and accuracy according to available methodology as apparent.



Contents

Methodology	4
Sector Damage Summary	4
Key Sector Observable Damage Trends	5
Overall Impact	8
Housing.....	11
Energy.....	19
WASH.....	22
ICT.....	24
Transport	29
Health	32
Education.....	34
Municipal Services.....	37
Commerce, Service, and Industry.....	39
Cultural Heritage	42
Finance	44
Agriculture	46



Methodology

Ipsos assessments are based on traditional and social media reporting, ground partner information, non-government and relief organization data, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)^{*}, and high-resolution optical and infrared imagery, when available. Facilities that sustain at least 20 percent damage and less than 40 percent damage are considered partially damaged, while facilities that sustain more than 40 percent damage are considered destroyed.[†] Select findings for each sector are listed here, with additional details available in the sector-specific sections of this report.

Sector Damage Summary

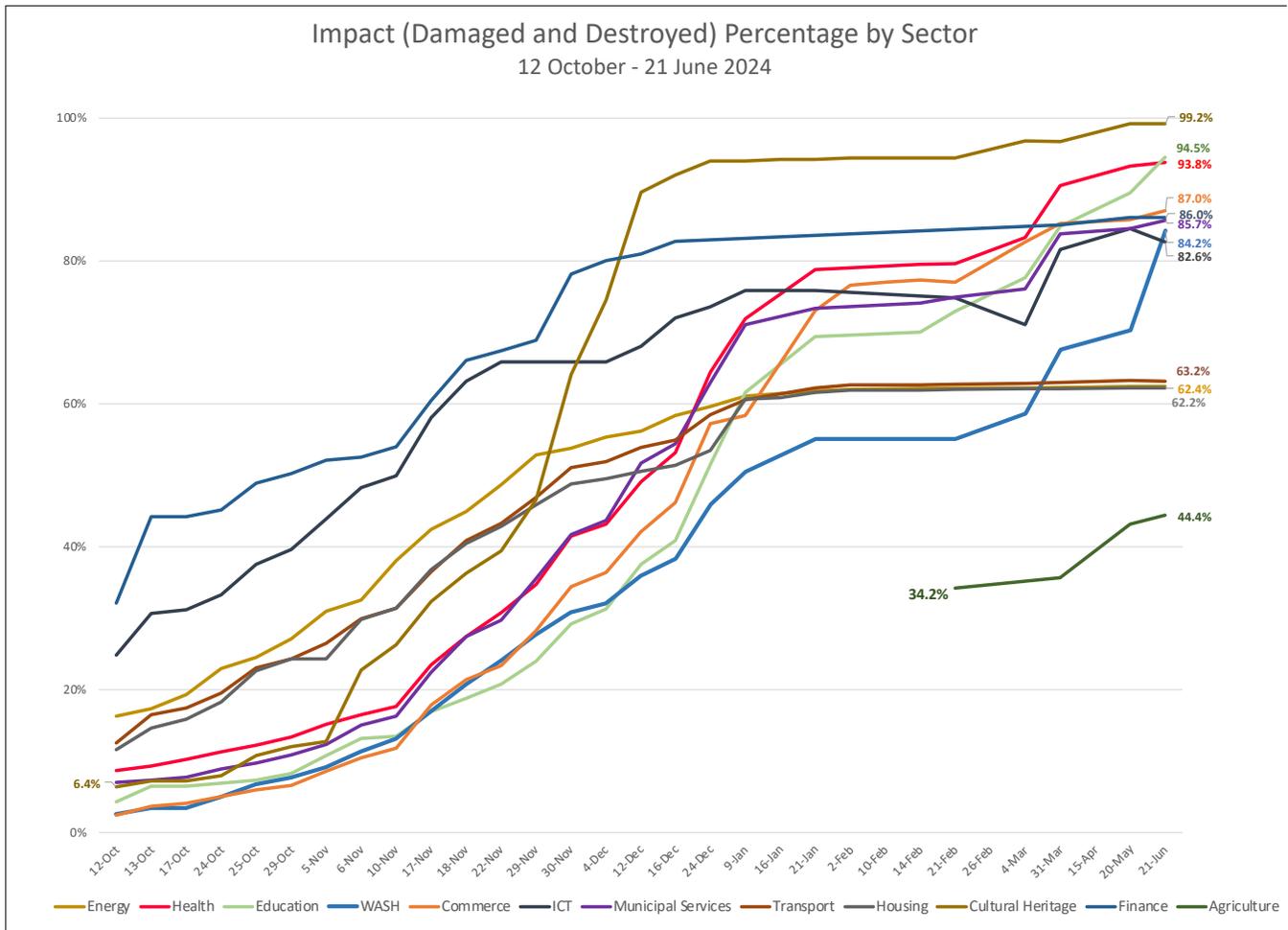
As of 23 June 2024,[‡] all sectors, except Agriculture, are assessed to have sustained more than 60 percent damage or destruction since the beginning of the conflict. Agriculture is over 44 percent impacted. The Cultural Heritage sector (99.2 percent impacted) is currently the most impacted, followed by the Education Sector (94.5 percent impacted). WASH incurred the highest impact percentage increase (19.8 percent) during this reporting period – 20 May to 23 June 2024, followed by Education (5.6 percent) and Municipal Services and Commerce (1.4 percent). Please note: Data was adjusted retrospectively in the commerce sector following a review of recent satellite imagery (22 June 2024) which downgraded the damage status of 1256 assets. ICT (-2.2 percent decrease) is one of the few sectors where repairs reportedly occur.

The table below shows the current impact (damage and destruction) percentage by sector in descending order, based on the last published report and its associated date of information (DOI). The “Impacted Asset Change Since Last Report” is the percent increase by impacted assets for each sector since its last reporting period. For example, the previously reported impact percentage in the health sector was 93.3 percent on 20 May 2024. Since then, four additional assets have been damaged or destroyed, representing a 0.6 percent increase in the impact on baseline assets. This results in an overall current impact of 93.8 percent for the health sector.

The impact trendline below shows the rate of damage and destruction to all sectors since 12 October 2023. The rate of increase has slowed due to fewer remaining intact assets, with four sectors (Housing, Energy, Transport, and Finance) showing minimal change from the previous period.

^{*} Available SAR imagery covers from 12 October 2023 to 21 June 2024.

[‡] Last consulted SAR image was 21 June 2024.



The above chart shows Ipsos assessed damage trends by sector from 12 October 2023 through 21 June 2024. Assessments are based on SAR and satellite imagery analysis, ground partner data, and publicly available information (PAI).¹

Key Sector Observable Damage Trends

Housing

- Ipsos: Over **62 percent of residential buildings and nearly 64 percent of housing units (~300,000) have been partially damaged or destroyed**, representing a **+0.01% increase** in damage from the previous report.
- Ipsos: Across the Gaza Strip, **Ipsos estimates that over 1.3 million people are without homes.**[§]

[§] The people without homes estimate refers to people whose homes have been severely damaged or destroyed and is separate from internally displaced persons (IDP) counts. IDPs indicate people who have left their homes as a result of conflict but whose homes may still be inhabitable. Therefore, people without homes are a subset of IDPs. Ipsos’s calculations for the number of People Without Homes are based on the number of destroyed buildings in Gaza and the average number of people



- OCHA: As of 19 June 2024, OCHA and Shelter Cluster continue to report 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), most sheltering in UNRWA facilities, including schools.²
- Ipsos Media Monitoring: In the central Gaza Strip, Deir El Balah accounted for 29 percent (171 incidents) of media-reported housing damage between 20 May and 23 June 2024, followed by Gaza with 28 percent (166 incidents) and Rafah with 27 percent (163 incidents).
- Ipsos Media Monitoring: Between 20 May and 23 June 2024, there were at least **597 reported housing damage incidents**, an average of **17 housing damage incidents per day**.

Energy

- Ipsos: **Over 62 percent (62.4%) of feeder lines are damaged or destroyed**, representing no change from the previous reporting period.
- Reuters: Feeder lines remained non-functional during this reporting period, as they have since the beginning of the conflict. However, news media reported that after pressure from western allies, Israel plans to directly supply electricity to one of the main desalination plants in central Gaza.³

WASH

- Ipsos: **Over 84 percent of assessed WASH facilities are damaged or destroyed**, a **+19.8% increase** from the previous reporting period. According to Ipsos's assessments, 81 assets incurred damage including 27 water wells, 19 sewage pumping stations, 13 water reservoirs, 12 brackish desalination plants, eight stormwater basins, and two stormwater pumping stations. Governorates that sustained the largest increases in damage include Khan Younis (32 assets) and North Gaza (22 assets), followed by Rafah (11 assets) and Gaza (11 assets).
- PCBS: The average person has access to one to three liters of water per day.⁴
- Barrons: If electricity is supplied to the Khan Younis desalination plant, it is expected to produce 15 liters of water per day for a population of almost one million.⁵

ICT

- Ipsos: Nearly **83 percent** of known ICT assets are damaged or destroyed, representing a **-2.2% decrease** from the previous reporting period. The ICT sector is one of the only sectors in which confirmed repairs occur, likely causing the decrease.

Transport

- Ipsos: **Over 63 percent of all roads have been damaged or destroyed**, a **nominal** increase in damage from the previous report.
- Ipsos: **Over 92 percent of primary and nearly 72 percent of secondary roads have been impacted**.
- Nearly **89 percent** of all known transportation assets (bridges, culverts, ports) have been impacted, a **+33.3% increase** from the previous reporting period. This increase is attributed to the partial damage of six culverts.

Health

per building. A building is considered "destroyed" if it sustains severe damage (of at least 40 percent). Building and housing unit baselines are derived from the 2017 PCBS census statistics. Full methodology is available upon request.



- Ipsos: **Nearly 94 percent of health facilities are damaged or destroyed**, resulting in a **+0.6%** increase in impact between reporting periods.
- Multiple Sources: Seventeen of Gaza's 36 major hospitals are partially functioning, up from 12 last period. Efforts are ongoing to rehabilitate and restore functionality to health facilities.^{6 7 8 9}

Education

- Ipsos: **Nearly 95 percent of Education facilities have sustained damage or destruction**, resulting in a **+5.6% increase** from the previous reporting period.
- Multiple Sources: Makeshift schools and Temporary Learning Sites (TLSs) have been established to provide learning opportunities to displaced students. Most students in Gaza remain without access to education, as the majority of schools serve as shelters for displaced Gazans.^{10 11}

Municipal Services

- Ipsos: **Nearly 86 percent of Municipal Services facilities are damaged or destroyed**, resulting in an **+1.4%** increase in impact between reporting periods.
- UNEP: 39 million tons of debris are present in Gaza, creating long- and short-term health and environmental problems.¹²

Commerce, Service, and Industry

- Ipsos: **Eighty-seven percent of Commerce, Service, and Industry facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing approximately a **+1.4% increase** from the previous reporting period. Data was adjusted retrospectively following a review of recent satellite imagery (22 June 2024) which downgraded the damage status of 1256 assets historically.
- Ipsos: The Light Manufacturing and News subsectors are 100 percent impacted. Among the most impacted subsectors are Technology (98 percent), Management, Accounting and Other Office Services (98 percent), Other Tourism Services (96 percent) Architecture and Design (over 94 percent), Car Wholesale and Retail (over 94 percent), and Research and Development (over 94 percent).
- ILO: Unemployment is over 80 percent; GDP dropped by 84 percent.¹³
- Ipsos Ground Sources: People are ready to return to work, regardless of current conditions.

Cultural Heritage

- Ipsos: **Over 99 percent of UNESCO Cultural Heritage facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing no change from the previous reporting period.

Finance

- Ipsos: **Eighty-six percent of Finance facilities are damaged or destroyed**, representing no change from the previous reporting period.
- OCHA/Media: Access to cash continues to be an obstacle for the population despite assistance programs.^{14 15}

Agriculture

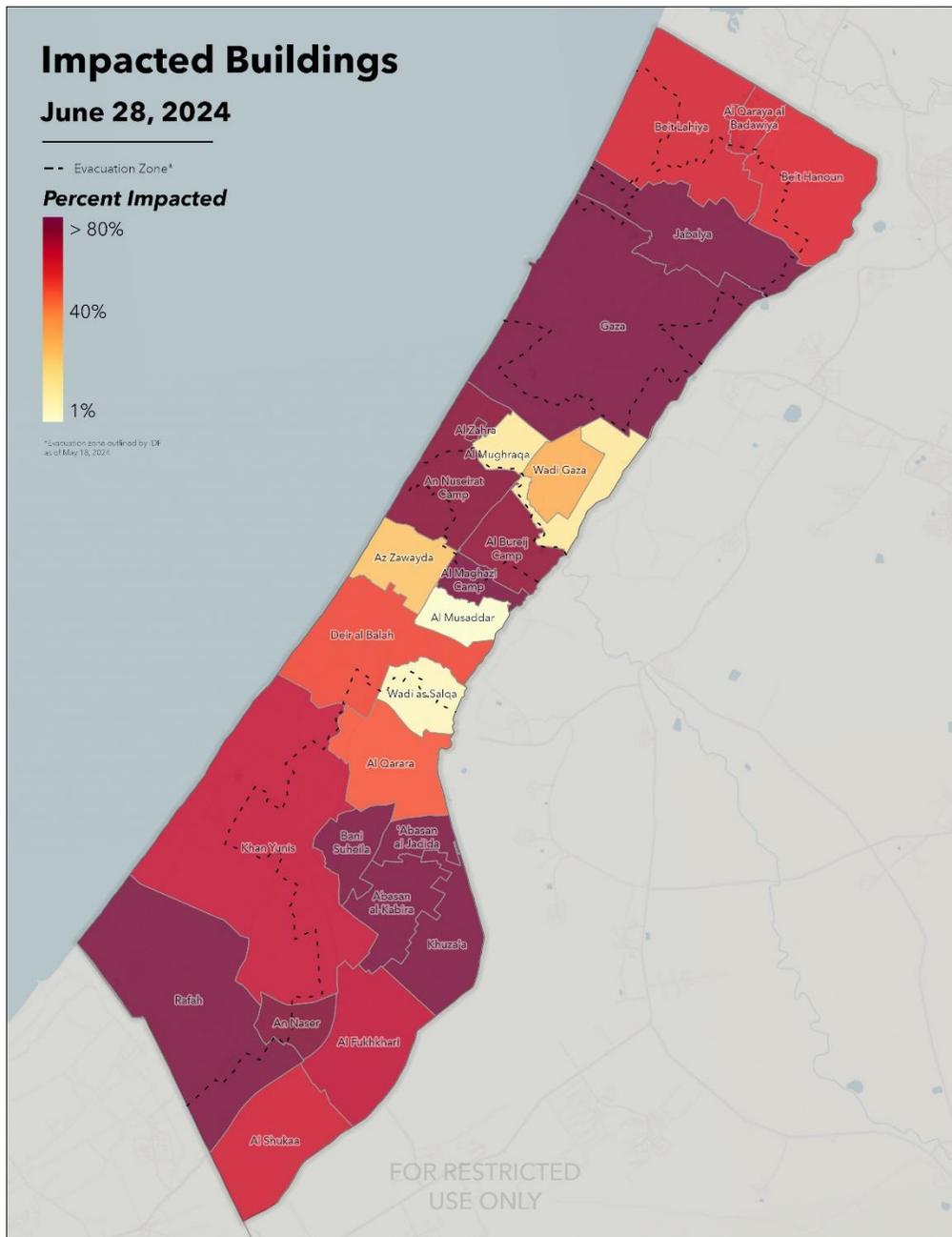
- Ipsos and FAO: **Damage estimates for agriculture range between 44 and 57 percent.**
- Ipsos: **More than 44 percent of agricultural land (6,029.18 hectares) has been damaged or destroyed, a +2.9% increase** from the previous reporting period. Ipsos integrated a new radar source that assesses burn damage not visible using SAR. The new source data was retrospectively applied to previous reporting periods for this sector.



- FAO: More than 57 percent of all cropland in Gaza (8660 hectares) has been damaged.¹⁶
- Ipsos: Khan Younis has sustained the most damage, representing 35.6 percent of the total impacted agricultural land.

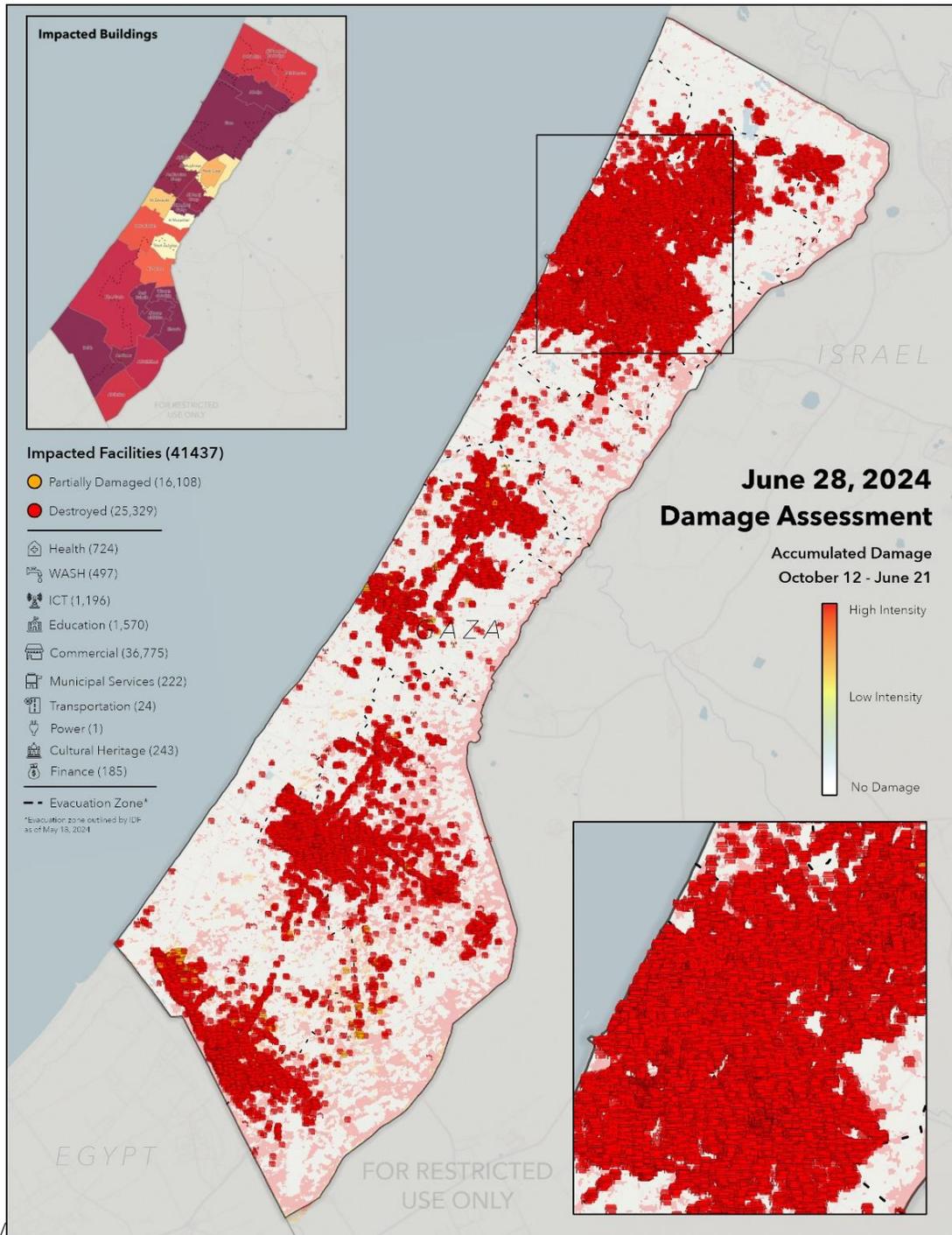
Overall Impact

This section focuses on visualizing the conflict's impact on the Gaza Strip. Most of Gaza governorate, parts of Khan Younis, Rafah, and North Gaza, and Deir Al Balah, have sustained at least 80 percent impact (damaged and destroyed infrastructure).



The above map depicts the accumulated impact percentage (damaged and destroyed) by municipality as of 21 June 2024.¹⁷

The following map shows 41,437 impacted sector assets across the Gaza Strip. The damage for most sectors exceeds 70 percent. A small inset shows a zoomed-in view of Gaza City. Despite the zoom, the damage is so extensive that individual sector assets remain difficult to view.



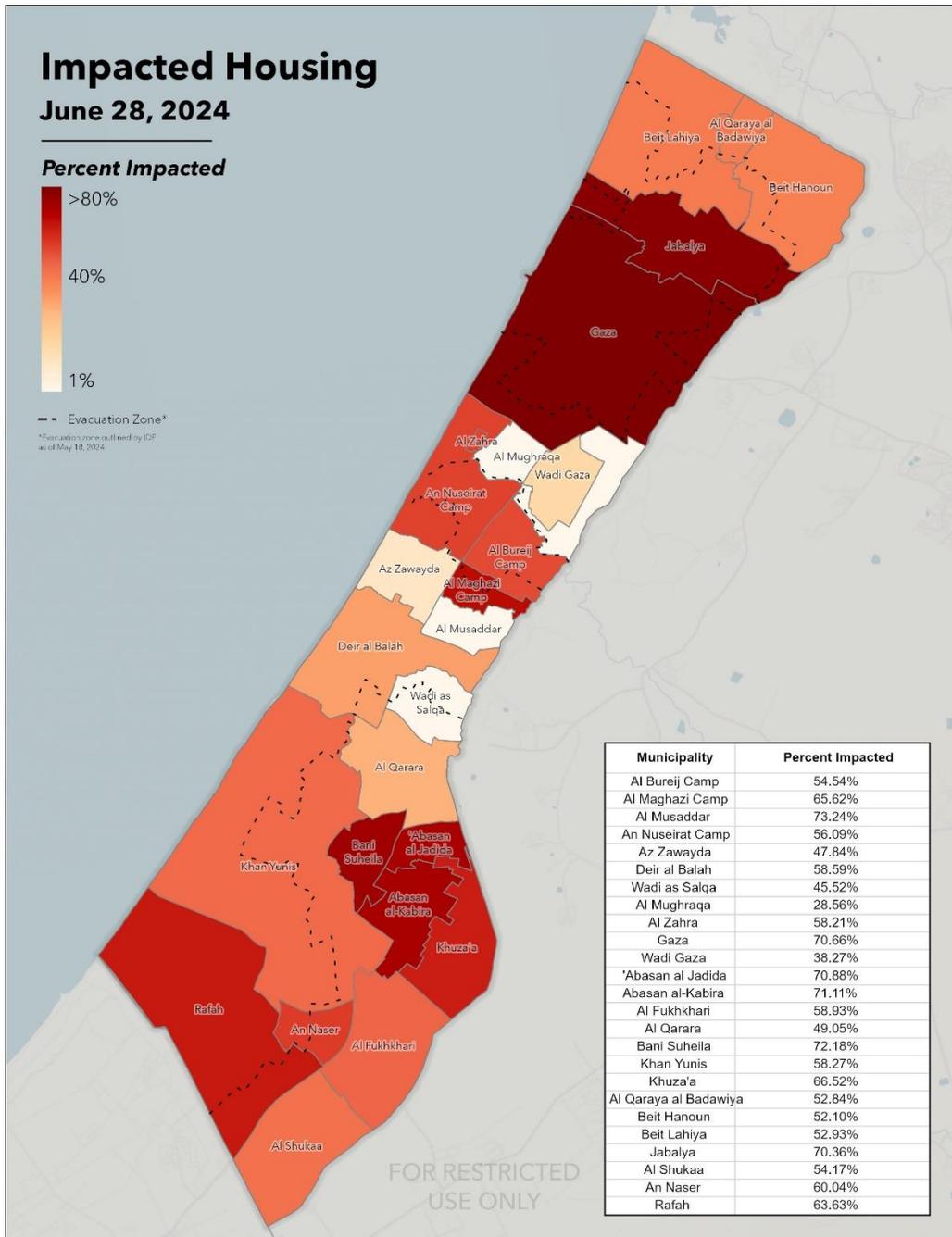
The above map depicts accumulated damage and destruction from 12 October 2023 through 21 June 2024. The top left map shows the impact percentage by municipality. The inset (bottom right) provides a close-up view of Gaza City, where significant damage is concentrated.¹⁸



[Housing](#)

Housing Maps

The following maps show the accumulated damage impact to buildings and housing by municipality.



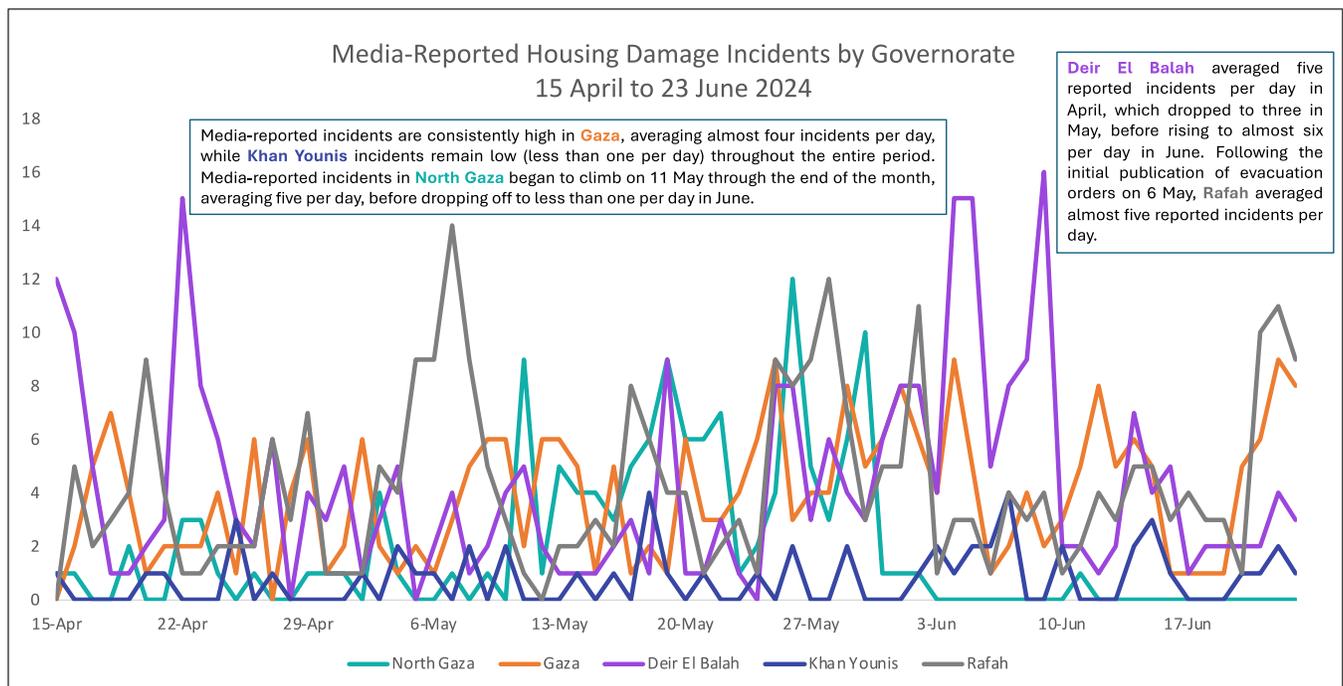
The above map shows the percentage of accumulated impact as of 21 June 2024.



Ipsos Media Monitoring – Housing Damage Incidents

Between 20 May and 23 June 2024, impacted **housing (damaged or destroyed) was reported in at least 461 media-reported incidents, a nearly 30 percent increase over the last reporting period. Deir El Balah (171 reported incidents) in central Gaza, Gaza (166 reported incidents), and Rafah in southern Gaza (163 reported incidents) accounted for 84 percent of all reported housing damage incidents during this reporting period.**²⁰ There was an average of 17 incidents per day, up from 14 per day from the last reporting period.

The following chart shows social and traditional media-reported housing damage incident trend lines from 15 April to 23 June 2024, broken out by governorate. At the beginning of the period, media-reported incidents were highest in Deir El Balah, followed by Rafah and Gaza. Incidents in Rafah increased significantly following the publication of the first evacuation order on 6 May, averaging nearly five reported incidents per day. Khan Younis’s housing damage incidents remained low throughout the entire period.



The above chart shows media-reported housing damage incident trend lines by governorate from an Ipsos review of social and traditional media sources from 15 April to 23 June 2024.^{††}

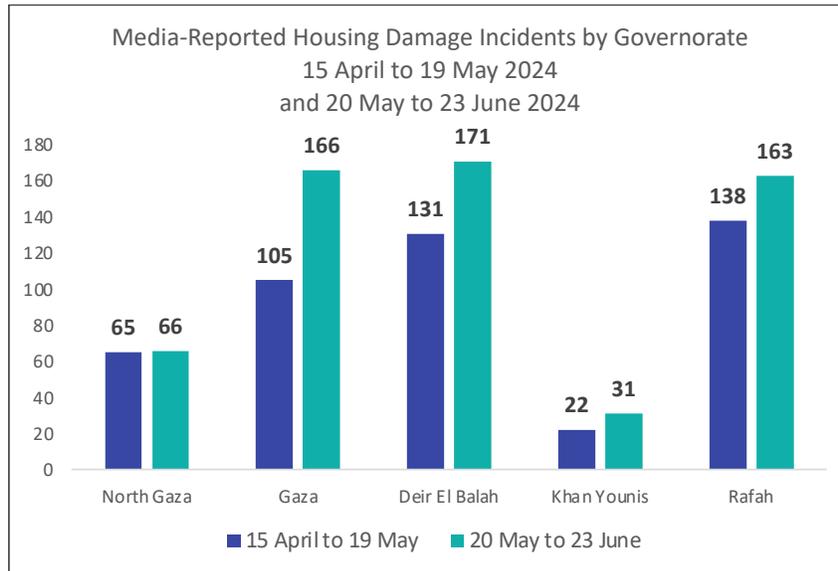
The bar chart below shows the count of media-reported housing damage incidents by governorate from 15 April to 19 May 2024 and 20 May to 23 June 2024. All governorates saw an increase in incidents over

icons representing areas in which damage to the housing sector was noted during the reporting period. The Impacted Areas figure represents only the areas reportedly impacted during this reporting period.

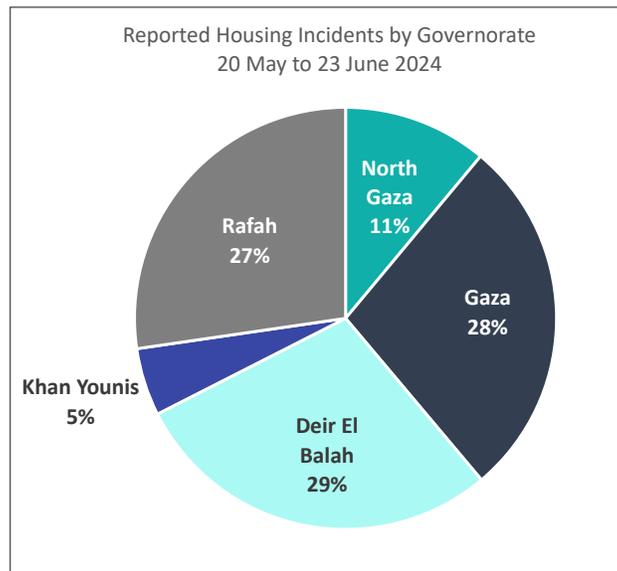
^{††} Figures exclude reporting from 16 May. The trend line for 16 May is a projection based on the average number of incidents in the preceding seven days.



the previous period. The pie chart shows the percentage of media-reported damage incidents by governorate. Deir El Balah, with the highest incident rate, made up nearly 30 percent of housing damage incidents during this period, while the lowest incident rate occurred in Khan Younis, with five percent of reported housing damage incidents.



The above chart shows reported housing damage incidents from Ipsos’s review of ground partner information and social and traditional media sources from 15 April to 19 May 2024 and 20 May to 23 June 2024.^{## 21}



^{##} Excludes data from 16 May 2024.



Percent of media-reported housing damage incident reports by governorate from 15 April to 19 May 2024 and 20 May to 23 June 2024.^{§§ 22}



A 19 June 2024 image shows the destruction of a residential apartment in the Sheikh Radwan neighborhood in Gaza City.²³

^{§§} Figures exclude reporting from 16 May 2024.



Pictures posted by Sanad News Agency on 18 June 2024 show the destruction of a residential unit in An Nusierat Camp in Deir Al-Balah.²⁴



Screenshots from a 15 June 2024 Al Jazeera report show the destruction of several residential units in Rafah.²⁵

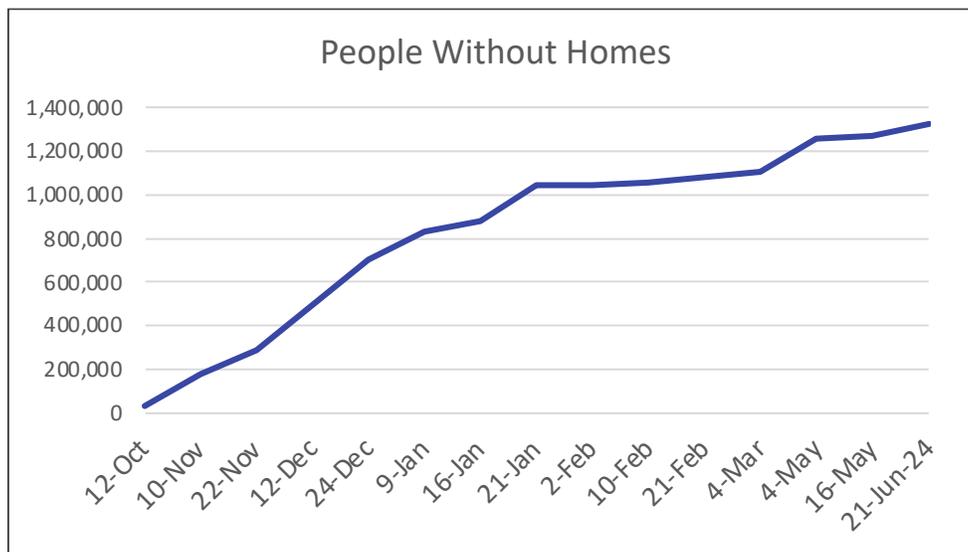
Ipsos People Without Homes and Housing Damage Assessment



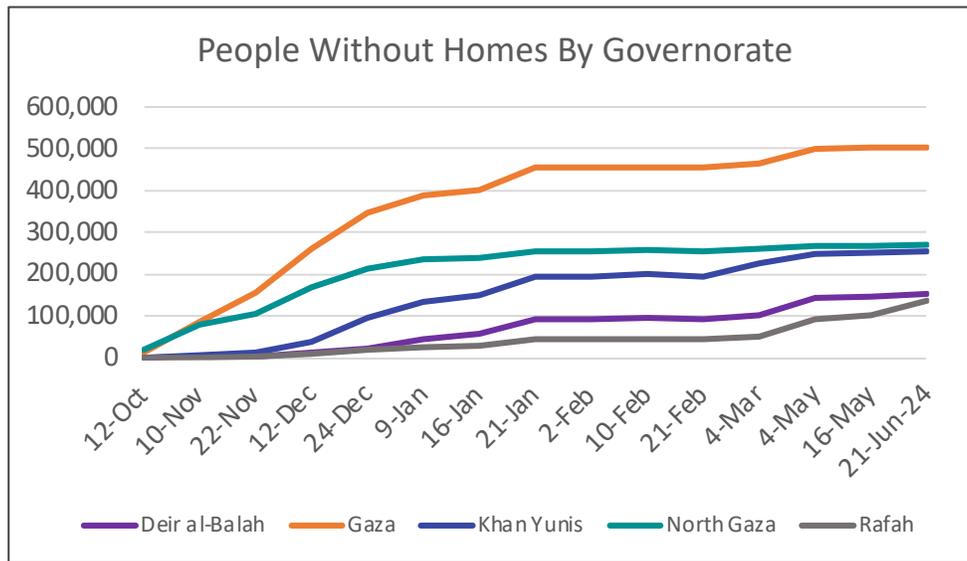
Across the Gaza Strip, Ipsos estimates that **1,322,397 people are currently without homes** based on the number of destroyed residential buildings, an increase of 3.9 percent from the last report. While the total number of impacted buildings remained close to the same, the number of destroyed buildings increased by 4.8 percent. This suggests that previously partially damaged buildings have sustained additional damage, leaving more people without homes across Gaza. Over **62 percent of all residential buildings have been impacted, 58 percent have been destroyed, and four percent have been damaged.**²⁶

As of 16 May 2024, Ipsos estimates 299,909 housing units (63.5 percent) have been impacted.²⁷ This represents a 0.01 percent increase from the previous reporting period.

The following charts show the trendline of people without homes since 12 October. The first chart shows the entire Gaza Strip, while the second chart shows the trendline for each governorate. As expected, based on destruction, Gaza governorate has the most people without homes, followed by North Gaza and Khan Younis.



*The above chart shows the increase in the estimated number of people without homes as assessed by Ipsos from 12 October 2023 through 21 June 2024 across all of Gaza.*²⁸



The above chart shows the increase in the estimated number of people without homes as assessed by Ipsos from 12 October 2023 through 21 June 2024 by governorate.²⁹

Other Housing and IDP Reference Assessments

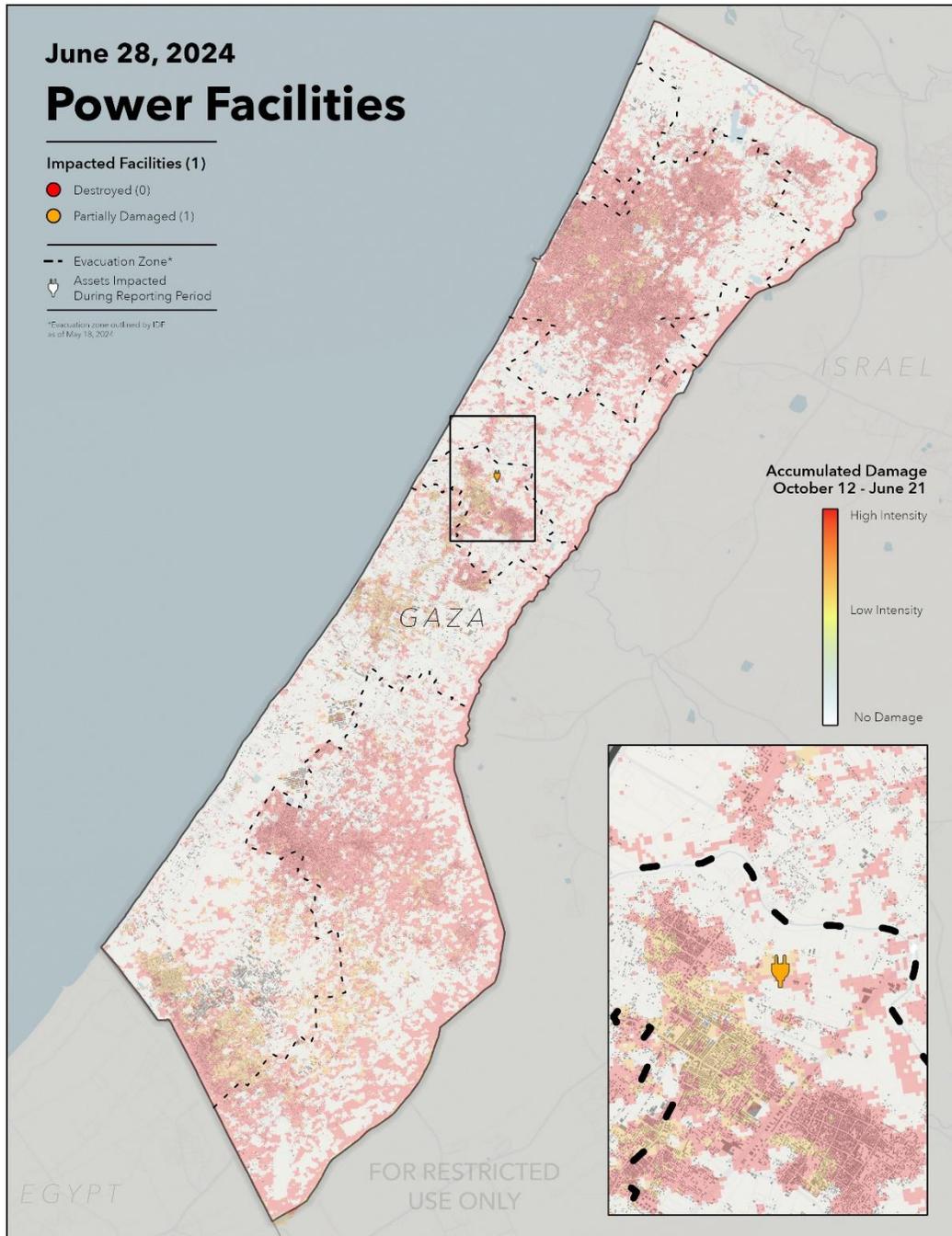
As of 19 June 2024, UNRWA reported **1.7 million displaced people (75 percent of the population) in Gaza**.³⁰ This figure is unchanged from January reports. Total IDP figures include those who have fled the conflict and some of **whose homes may still be inhabitable** at the conflict’s conclusion.

The Site Management Working Group (SMWG) reports that over one million people have been displaced from Rafah since the beginning of ground operations in May.³¹ As of 17 May, an estimated 60,000 to 75,000 people remain in the Al Mawasi area, and 750 people in Rafah city. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in crowded makeshift shelters and tents, which offer limited protection from extreme heat. The average IDP has 1.5 square meters of space, below the minimum standard of 3.5.³² The overcrowding, inaccessibility of clean water, and lack of functional sanitation facilities all contribute to the spread of infectious diseases [see Health section for more details.]³³

On 27 June, after the information cutoff date for this report (23 June), residents in Al Shujaiya and surrounding neighborhoods received an evacuation notice. It is unclear how many residents will be affected by the latest order.³⁴

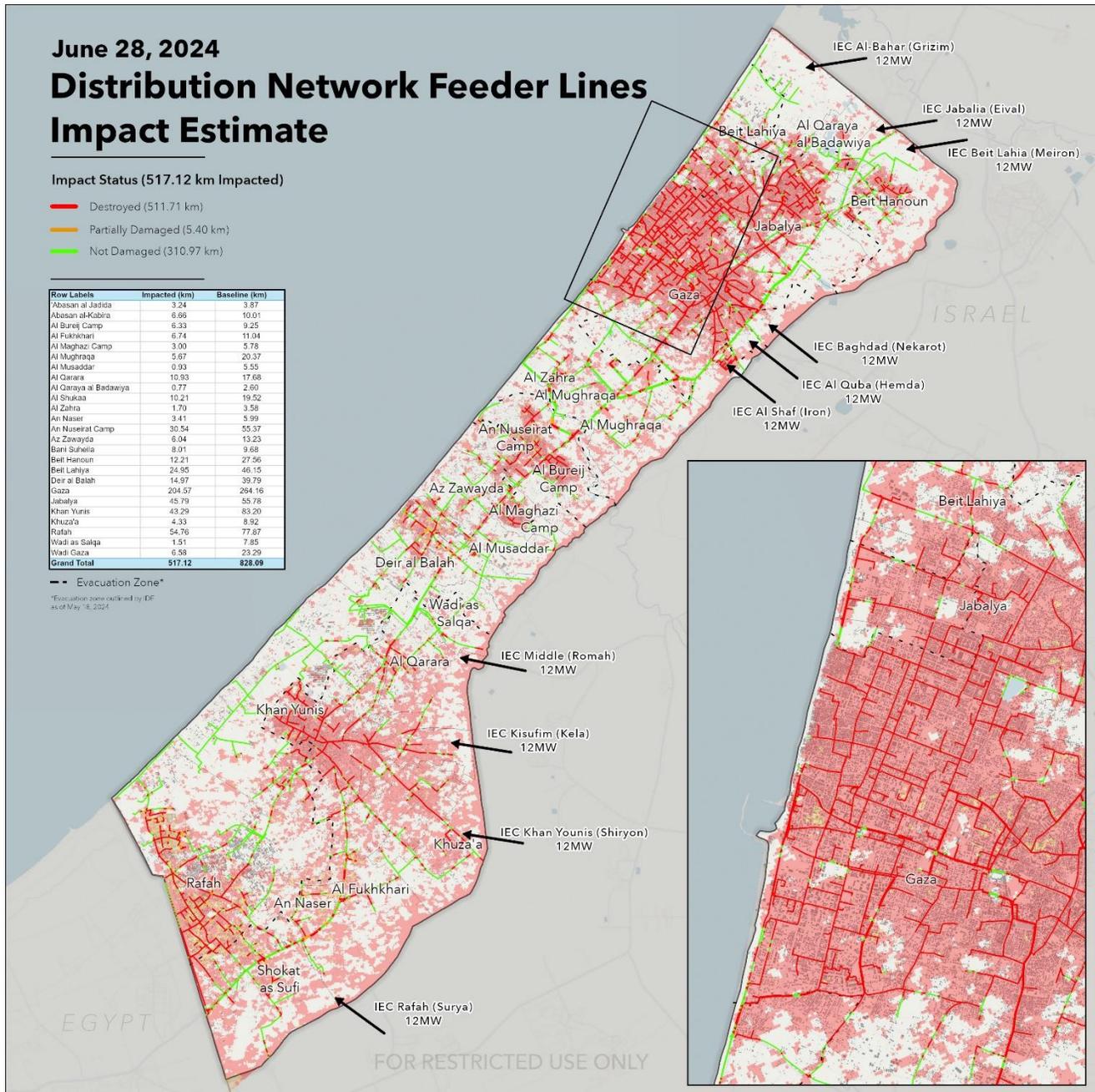
[Energy](#)

Ipsos Energy Damage Assessment



The above map shows a base map layer of accumulated damage from 12 October 2023 through 21 June 2024. The small icon represents the impacted power plant in Deir El Balah. The power plant is also depicted in the map inset.³⁵

The following map shows the impact status of the power distribution network feeder lines. Following the onset of ground conflict in Rafah, feeder lines show significant damage. Gaza feeder lines remain the most impacted.



The above map shows the estimated impact on electricity feeder lines as of 21 June 2024.³⁶

Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Energy Source Assessments

As of 28 June, the Gaza Strip has been without power for 265 days after electricity transmission through feeder lines was cut and the Gaza Power Plant ran out of fuel.³⁷ Estimates show damage to feeder lines,



most extensively in northern Gaza, indicating that even when electricity transmission resumes, large municipal areas will remain without electrical access.³⁸ Feeder lines in Rafah also show significant signs of damage amid ongoing conflict activity. After electrical transmission is restored, most facilities, including critical infrastructure like **hospitals and WASH facilities, will likely remain dependent on generators and fuel supplies for electricity until lines can be repaired.**

According to a 26 June report, under pressure from western allies, Israel is now planning to provide electricity directly to the Khan Younis desalination plant to help increase water production to supply nearly one million people with water.³⁹ [See WASH section for more details.]

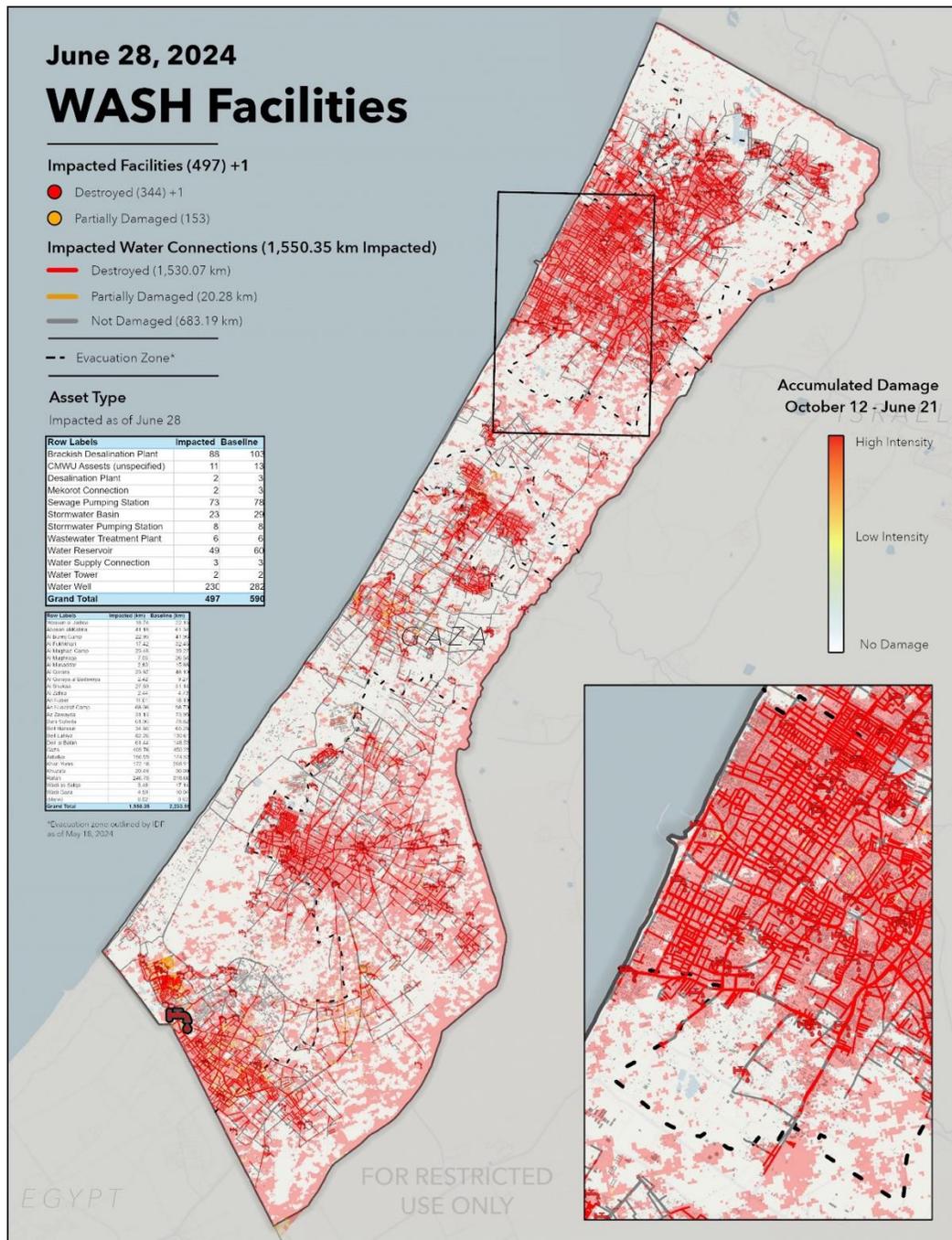
WASH

Ipsos WASH Damage Assessment

Over 84 percent of all WASH assets and facilities are damaged or destroyed. All stormwater pumping stations, wastewater treatment plants, water supply connections, and water towers, as well as more than 93 percent of sewage pumping stations, have been impacted.⁴⁰ Two of the three main desalination plants have been damaged or destroyed, contributing to ongoing water scarcity. The southernmost Merokot Connection in Khan Younis was reportedly repaired, and the Ipsos imagery assessment confirms there is currently no observable damage at the site.^{41 42}

According to Ipsos's assessments, 81 assets incurred damage during this reporting period including 27 water wells, 19 sewage pumping stations, 13 water reservoirs, 12 brackish desalination plants, eight stormwater basins, and two stormwater pumping stations. Governorates that sustained the largest increases in damage include Khan Younis (32 assets) and North Gaza (22 assets), followed by Rafah (11 assets) and Gaza (11 assets).

The following map shows the WASH assets impacted as of 21 June, including more than 1550 kilometers of water connection lines.



The above map shows damage to assessed WASH facilities and water network connections as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to facilities. The enlarged icon depicts an asset damaged during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting⁴³

The table below details the impact of WASH assets other than connection lines, as assessed by Ipsos. Stormwater Pumping Stations, Wastewater Treatment Plants, Water Supply Connections, and Water Towers are 100 percent impacted. Sewage Pumping Stations, Brackish Desalination Plants, unspecified



CMWU Assets, Sewage Pumping Stations, Water Reservoirs, and Water Wells are more than 80 percent impacted.

Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other WASH Reference Assessments

As of 30 May, the PCBS reported the average person has access to between one and three liters of water per day in Gaza.⁴⁴ A UN assessment in early June in Deir El Balah found daily water consumption averaged two liters per person.⁴⁵ Fuel shortages and the lack of electricity keep intact WASH facilities from functioning. The UN, COGAT, and humanitarian partners are reportedly working together to repair sewage facilities and water lines.⁴⁶

Overcrowding among IDPs and inadequate access to clean water and hygiene facilities exacerbate health concerns, contributing to the rapid spread of disease. The World Health Organization (WHO), Doctors Without Borders (MSF), and health officials say cases of hepatitis A and diarrhea are rising in the warmer weather and warn that cholera will likely increase.^{47 48 49}[See Health section for more details.]

According to a 26 June report, Israel is planning to provide electricity directly to a Khan Younis*** desalination plant.⁵⁰ The plant, built by the UN in 2017, has a capacity of 20,000 cubic meters of water per day, but due to current reliance on solar power and fuel-powered generators, has only produced 1,500 cubic meters daily. The planned electricity supply is expected to provide 15 liters of water for nearly a million people each day, including displaced people and residents in Khan Younis, Al Masawi, and Deir El Balah.⁵¹ Sources did not provide a date for when the power line would be restored.

According to UNEP, soil and water sources are reportedly contaminated with sewage due to damage to the sanitation systems.⁵² UNEP also reported that heavy metals and explosive chemicals from munitions have leached into the soil.

In early April, the UN reported that the Nahal Oz water supply line – the northernmost Mekorot connection – would be reopened.⁵³ In late April, the UN confirmed the water line would be repaired; however, Ipsos’s 22 June 2024 imagery analysis shows partial damage at the northernmost Mekorot Connection point.⁵⁴ An 8 June media report confirms the northern pipeline remains non-functional.⁵⁵ The same media report claims the southern pipeline was repaired under the watch of military forces, requiring multiple attempts. The report does not provide a date for when the repairs occurred; however, Ipsos’s June imagery analysis confirms the presence of vehicle tracks at the Bani Suheila Mekorot Connection point and no signs of current damage.⁵⁶

ICT

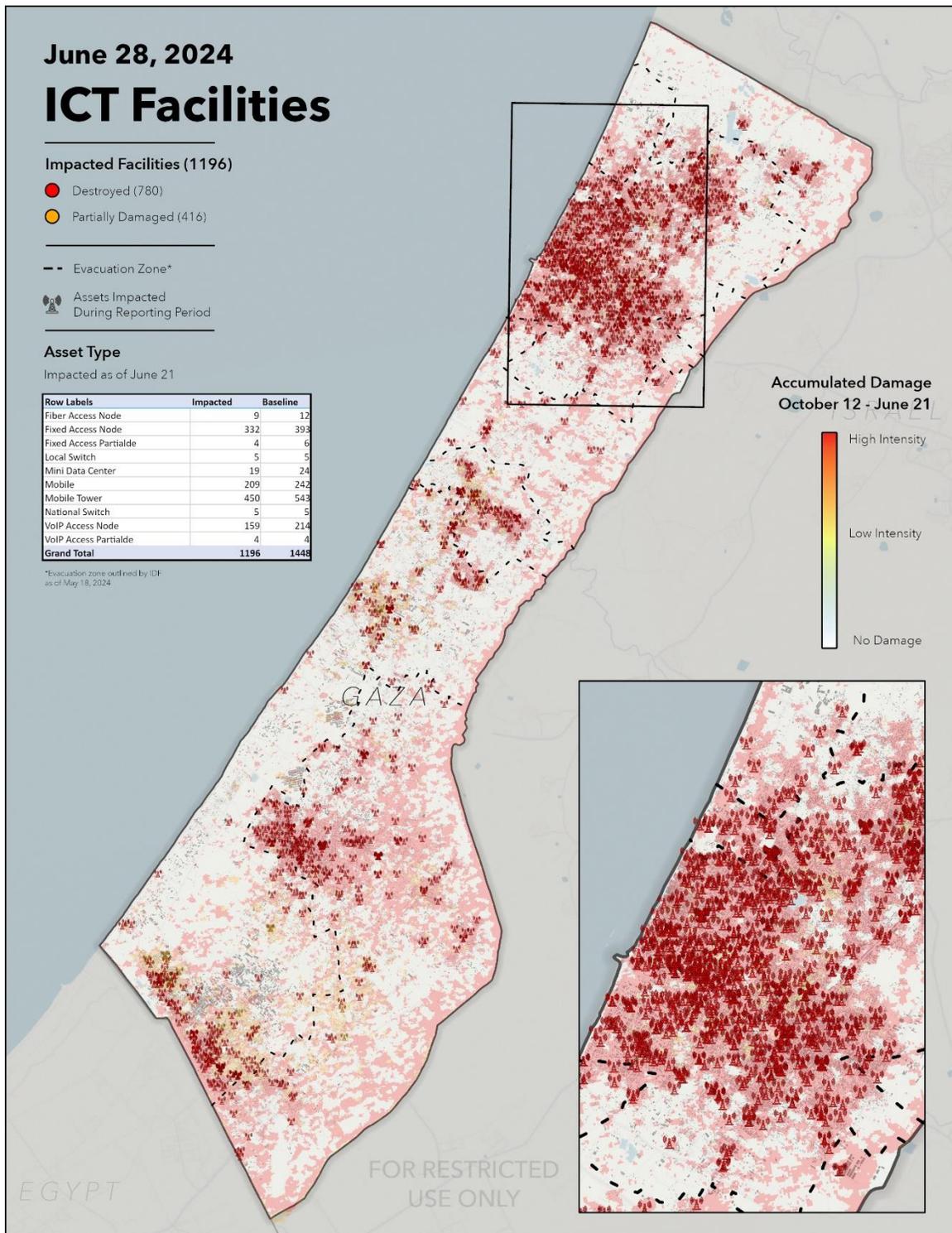
Ipsos ICT Damage Assessment

*** Please note, according to the Ipsos baseline developed with WASH sector specialists, the desalination plant is located in Deir El Balah.

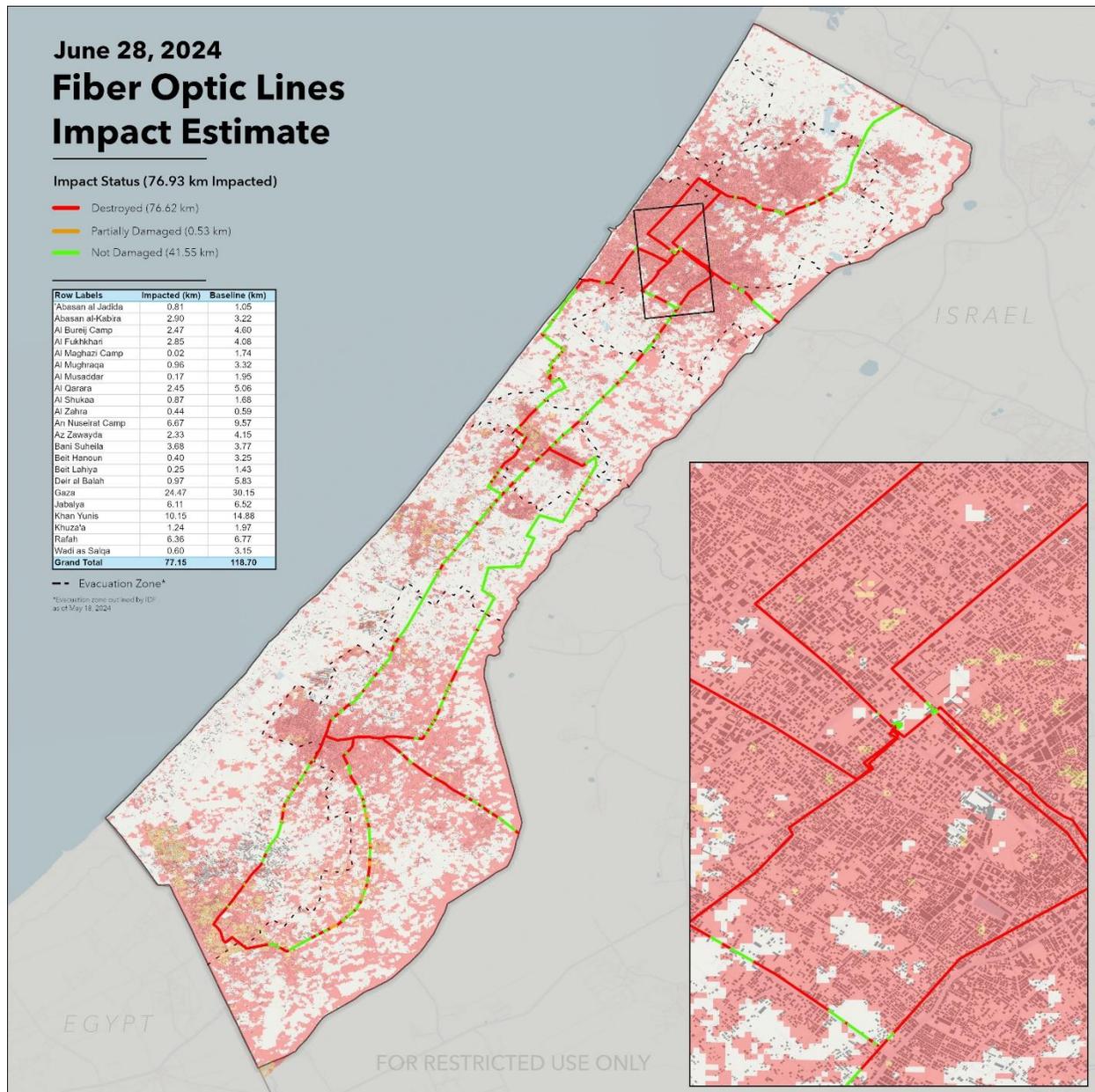


As of 21 June 2024, Ipsos assesses that nearly **83 percent of ICT assets have been impacted, including half (54 percent) that have been destroyed**. ICT is one of the only sectors where repairs are ongoing as ground conditions allow.

The following maps depict the impacted ICT assets. The first map shows the 1196 impacted ICT assets as of 21 June. These include 780 that have been destroyed and 416 that have been damaged. The second map shows the status of fiber optic lines as of 21 June.



The above map shows damaged and destroyed facilities and assets as of 21 June 2024. Small icons represent accumulated damage to sector facilities.⁵⁷



The above map shows the estimated impact on fiber optic lines as of 21 June 2024.⁵⁸

The following table shows the status of ICT assets as of 21 June. Local and national switches are 100 percent impacted. Fixed Access Nodes, Mobile assets, and Mobile Towers have been more than 82 percent impacted.



Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other ICT Source Assessments

Rafah communications services were cut on 30 May.⁵⁹ According to the Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Cluster 25 June weekly report, internet services are intermittently available through Paltel in parts of Rafah, Deir El Balah, Jabaliya, and Gaza City.⁶⁰ Mobile communications and voice services from Jawwal (a Paltel subsidiary) and Ooredoo remain limited due to fuel shortages, congested networks, and the limited number of operational telecommunications towers. Jawwal is the only mobile network operator in Jabaliya. Iridium and Thuraya satellite phone services are operational across Gaza. ETC is working with Jawwal to enhance Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) capabilities in Jabaliya and with local internet service providers in Deir El Balah to strengthen internet connectivity.



Transport

Ipsos Transportation Damage Assessment

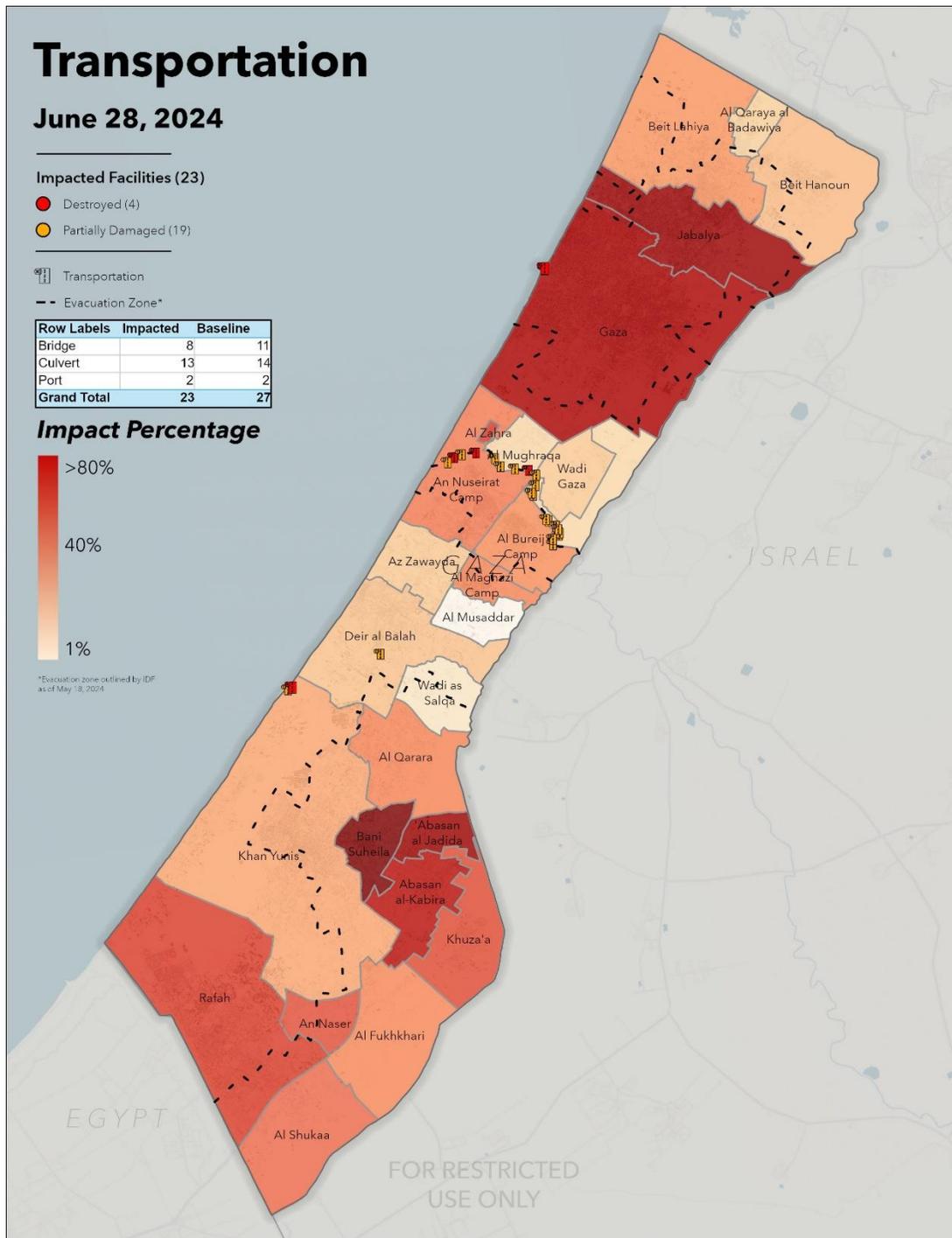
Ipsos assesses that over 63 percent of all roads have been damaged or destroyed. Over 52 percent of National roads have been impacted, over 51 percent of which have been destroyed.⁺⁺⁺ **Over 92 percent of primary roads have been impacted,** 86 percent of which have been destroyed.⁺⁺⁺ Seventy-two percent of secondary roads have been impacted; nearly 72 percent have been destroyed. For road damage, Rafah and Gaza are the two most impacted governorates. As of 21 June, almost 75 percent of Gaza (Governorate) roads have been impacted, nearly all of which have been destroyed. In Rafah, more than 77 percent of roads have been impacted, three-quarters of which have been destroyed (75.2%).

Ipsos assesses that nearly 89 percent of transportation assets (bridges, culverts, and ports) have been damaged or destroyed. Nearly 82 percent of bridges (11 known assets) have been impacted, 93 percent of known culverts (14) have been impacted, and both ports in Gaza have been impacted.

The following map shows the percentage of impacted roads by municipality, using a color ramp spanning from one percent to more than 80 percent damage and destruction. The areas with the most impacted roads are in Gaza, parts of North Gaza, and parts of Khan Younis governorates.

⁺⁺⁺ National roads cross the entire Gaza Strip.

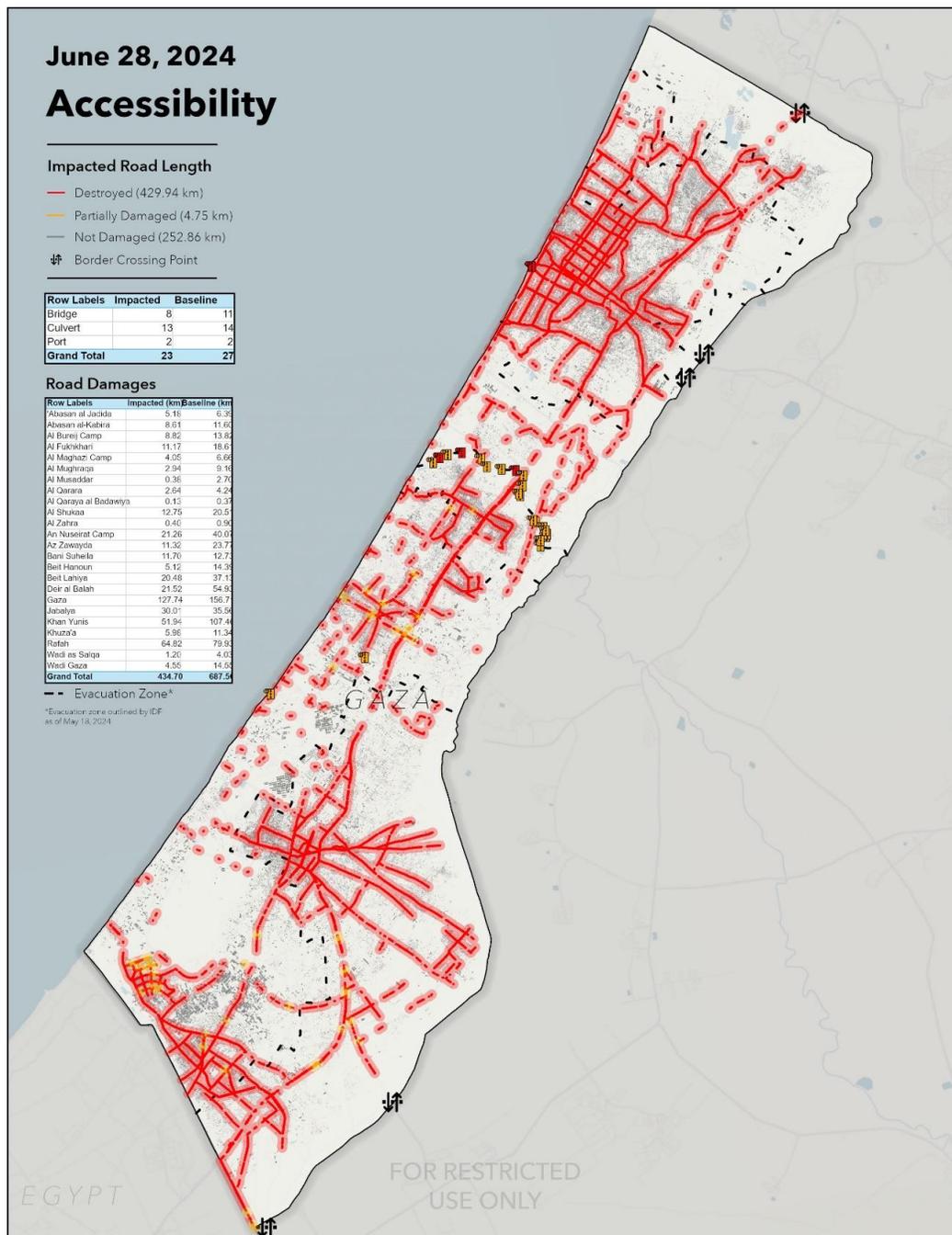
⁺⁺⁺ Primary roads have ingress and egress within the boundaries of specific municipalities.



The above map shows the percentage of impacted roads as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities.



The following map depicts the assessed accessibility status of impacted roads across Gaza, with overlaid icons representing the impacted bridges, culverts, and ports.



Above: The map depicts the accessibility challenges affecting roads in Gaza as of 21 June due to the ongoing conflict. Small icons depict accumulated damage to Transportation sector facilities.⁶¹



Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Transport Source Assessments

Rafah Crossing closed on 11 June and remained closed as of 24 June.^{62 63} Ongoing and frequent border closures, travel restrictions, limitations on the transport of specific goods, conflict activity, road damage, and limited storage capacity inside Gaza all contribute to critical supply issues, including shortages of essential items such as food, water, fuel, and medical supplies. Prior to the conflict, an average of 500 truckloads entered Gaza daily. OCHA reported an average of 97 truckloads of humanitarian aid per day in May and 89 per day between 1 and 15 June.⁶⁴ The UN does not provide figures on commercial transport or fuel supplies.

On 20 June, the US-built pier reopened for aid transport, moving more than 656 metric tons of supplies.⁶⁵ Repairs were made after the pier was damaged in late May due to high winds and heavy seas.⁶⁶ Officials warn the pier is a temporary solution and is unlikely to be usable after August when the weather in the sea worsens.⁶⁷ The World Health Organization (WHO) criticized the pier, stating that it was insufficient to meet humanitarian aid needs and that more emphasis should be put on making land routes more accessible.⁶⁸

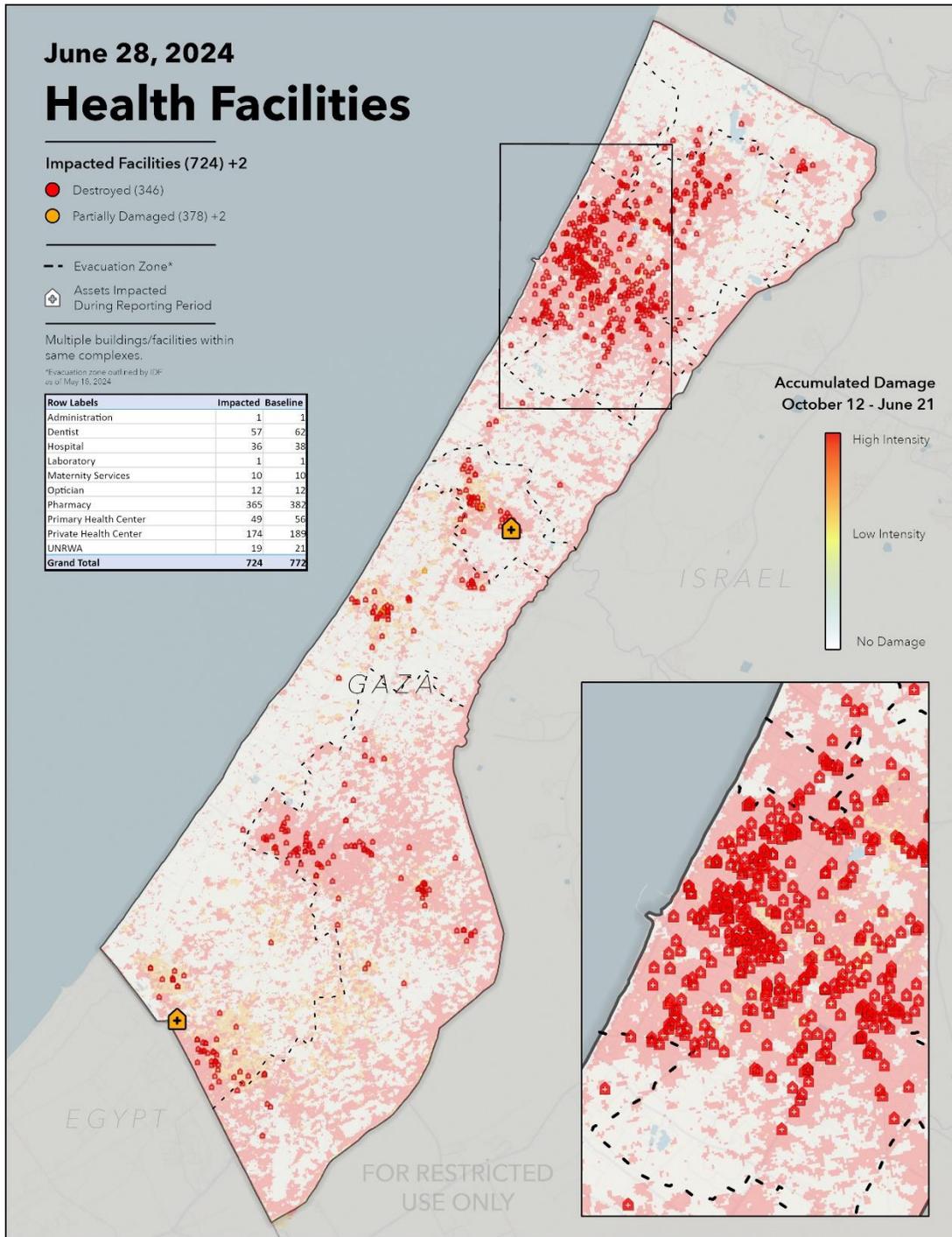
According to the Logistics Cluster on 20 June, Erez West and Kerem Shalom crossings are open for humanitarian aid transport, though Logistics Cluster reported security concerns and limited capacity at Kerem Shalom.⁶⁹ The World Food Programme (WFP) received permission to use Gate 96 on the Central Border to transport aid to Deir El Balah on the 17 and 19 June. Safety, security, and accessibility concerns persist across Gaza's road networks and hamper the delivery of supplies and services.^{70 71}

[Health](#)

Ipsos Health Damage Assessment

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that nearly **94 percent of Gaza's health facilities have been impacted**, a 0.6% increase from the previous reporting period. **Fewer than seven percent (6.7 percent) of healthcare facilities show no signs of observable damage.**

The following map depicts impacted health sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted facilities. Enlarged icons represent assets reportedly impacted during the reporting period based on Ipsos's review of social and traditional media sources.



The above map shows damaged and destroyed health facilities as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting. ⁷²



Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Health Reference Assessments

As of 24 June, 17 hospitals were reportedly partially functioning, up from 12 in the previous report.⁷³ It is reported that rehabilitation of hospitals and health clinics in Gaza is ongoing to restore some functionality, including at Al Shifa, Patient's Friends Hospital, the Indonesian Hospital, Kamal Adwan, Al Awda, Al Quds, Al Khair, and other PRCS and UNRWA health facilities.⁷⁴
75 76 77 78 79 80 81

On 25 June, the IPC Global Famine Review Committee published its latest findings.⁸² The report stopped short of declaring Stage 5 Famine conditions in Gaza, citing increased commercial food and humanitarian aid deliveries in April and May in northern Gaza. However, it warned that the situation remains fragile and that famine is still possible. The report further noted decreased aid deliveries in May and June to central and southern Gaza.

In a 21 June update, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) said its teams have been unable to bring in supplies since April, and current supplies are running low. It reported that trucks carrying 37 tons of medical supplies have been waiting at the Kerem Shalom crossing for over a week.^{83 84} On 23 June, the Director of the Kuwait Field Hospital in Al Masawi said the main generator was shut down due to the lack of fuel. In addition to fuel shortages, he mentioned the lack of medical equipment and supplies due to conflict operations in Rafah and the closing of the Rafah crossing.⁸⁵

According to the WHO on 21 June, overcrowding in shelters, the lack of access to water and sanitation, and now rising summer temperatures could exacerbate health problems in Gaza.⁸⁶ The WFP echoed the concerns. Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, and hepatitis A. An outbreak of Hepatitis A led to 81,700 reported cases of jaundice in Gaza in early June, according to a media report quoting the WHO.⁸⁷ Two OCHA-led assessments in Deir El Balah in early June found health issues among IDPs, including skin diseases, hepatitis A, gastroenteritis, and respiratory illnesses.⁸⁸

In an 18 June preliminary assessment, UNEP highlighted long-term health concerns related to the burning of refuse, soil and water contamination from munitions and other debris, lead, and other heavy metals from destroyed solar panels, pathogens, human remains, and microplastics.⁸⁹

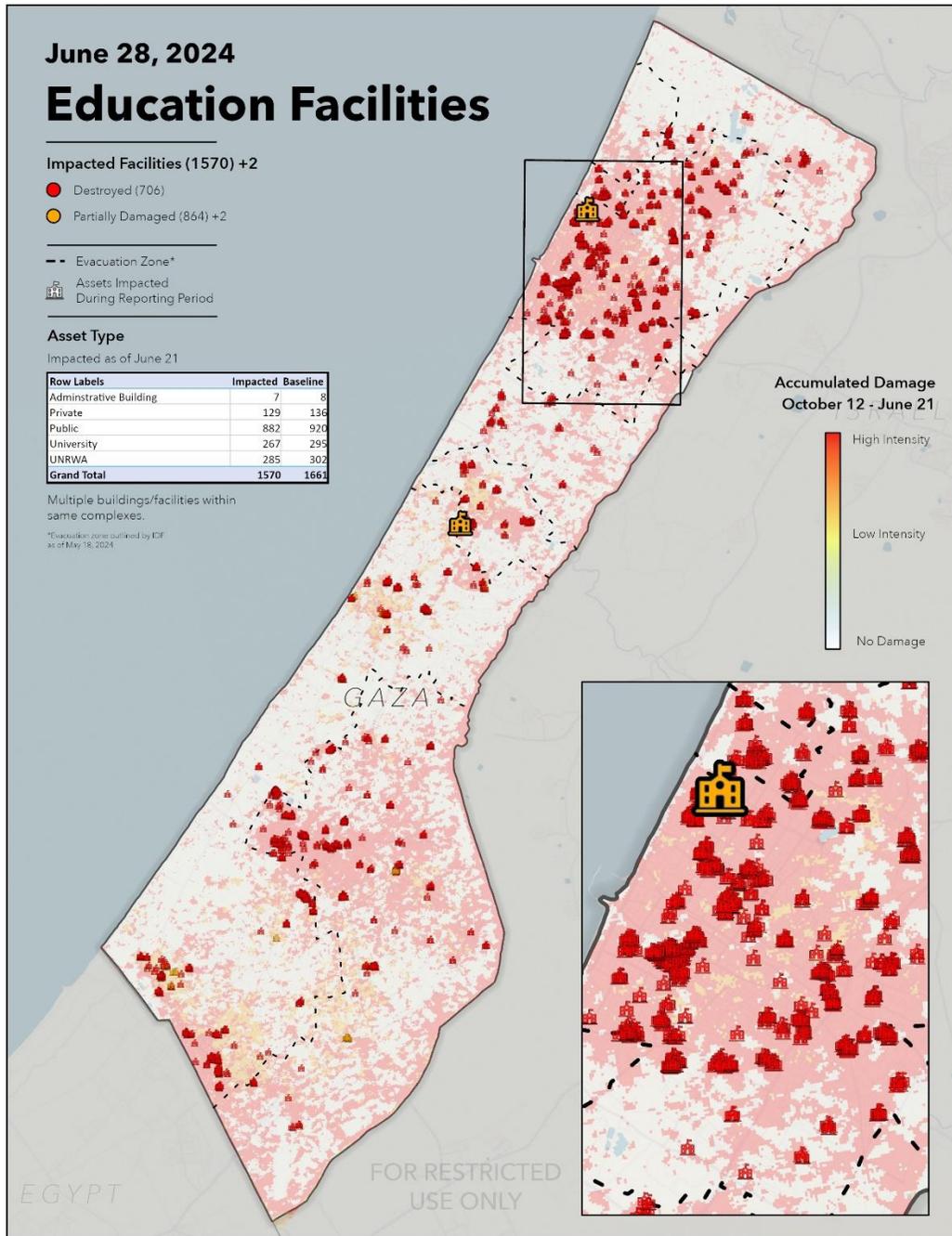
[Education](#)

Ipsos Education Damage Assessment

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that **nearly 95 percent of Education facilities have been impacted**, and over 42 percent of the baseline has been destroyed.



The following map depicts impacted education sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted facilities. Enlarged icons represent assets reportedly impacted during the reporting period based on Ipsos’s review of social and traditional media sources.





The above map shows damage as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting. ^{§§§ 90}

Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Education Reference Assessments

Schools were suspended in Gaza at the beginning of the conflict and have not resumed as of 27 June, leaving Gaza's 625,000 students without access to formal education. In addition to the makeshift schools reported during the last period, Education Cluster is working to establish Temporary Learning Sites (TLSs) for minor IDPs.^{91 92} As of the end of May, 15 TLSs were set up in Deir El Balah and Khan Younis, serving 17,000 students.

A 3 June report from Education Cluster—based on early May satellite imagery—identified more than 76 percent of schools as so significantly damaged that they would require full reconstruction or major rehabilitation to be functional.⁹³ More than 85 percent of Gaza schools had been impacted at the time. Most schools continue to serve as IDP shelters.⁹⁴ Rehabilitation is expected to take years, and some education experts have warned that the longer students are away from school, the less likely they are to return.⁹⁵

With the total destruction of Gaza's 12 universities, efforts are ongoing to establish an e-learning alternative in conjunction with West Bank-based professors.⁹⁶ However, intermittent internet access, the lack of electricity, and frequent telecommunication blackouts will likely limit the efficacy of this effort.

^{§§§}Please note that some facilities may sustain damage in multiple incidents. Additionally, precise coordinates may not be available for some facilities, and they may be represented by a centroid location. As such, the Impacted Facilities count in the legend refers to the number of reported incidents and may not equal the number of icons depicted on the map. The facility icons are shown with the most recently reported damage status.

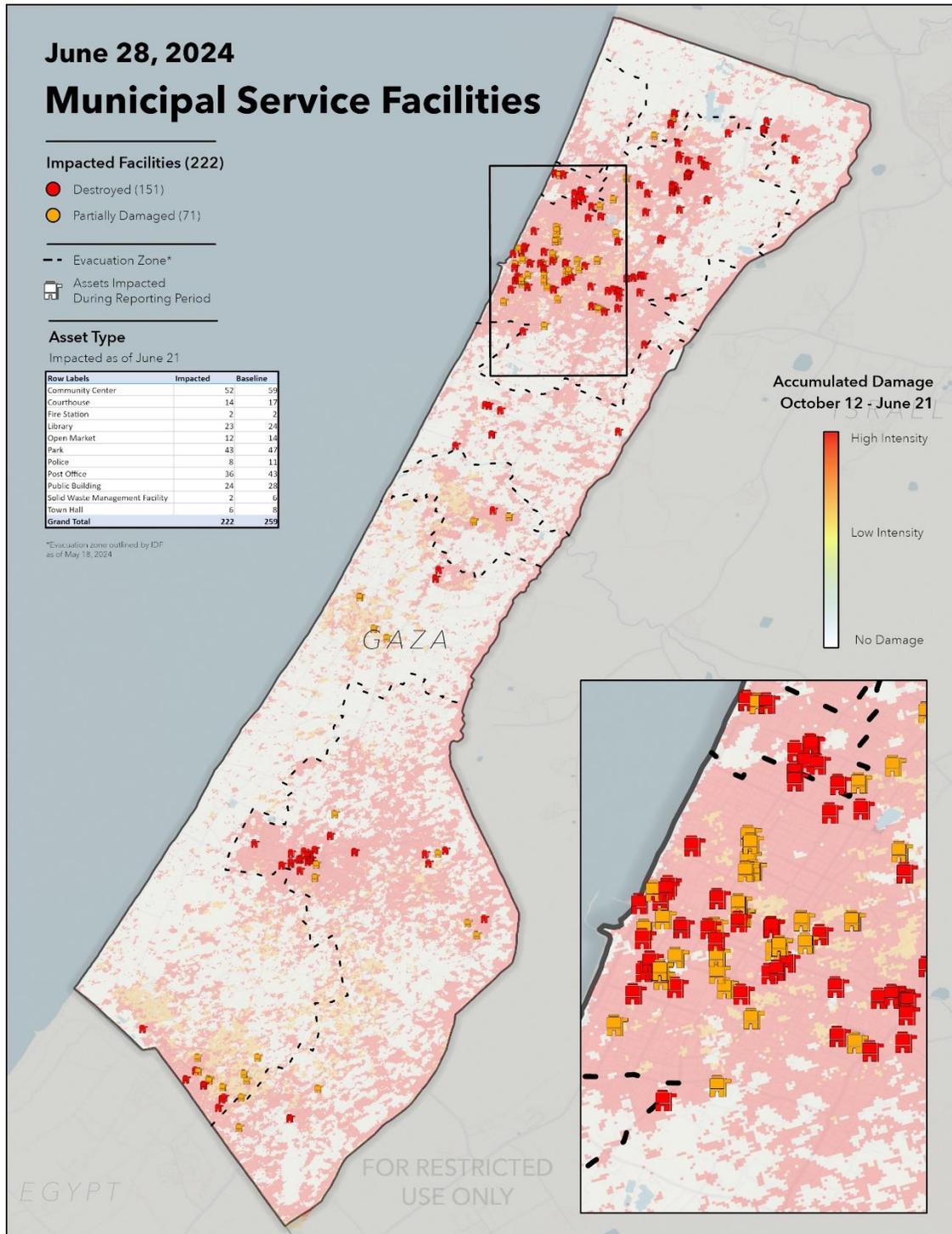


Municipal Services

Ipsos Municipal Services Damage Assessment

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that **over 85 percent of Municipal Service facilities have been impacted** since the beginning of the conflict, including over 58 percent that have been destroyed and over 27 percent that have been partially damaged.⁹⁷

The following map depicts impacted municipal services sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted assets.



The above map shows areas of damage and destruction to Municipal Services facilities as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to facilities.⁹⁸



Ipsos Media Monitoring, Ground, and Other Municipal Services Source Assessments

According to UNEP, as of 18 June, five out of six solid waste management facilities in Gaza are damaged.⁹⁹ Due to the lack of municipal garbage removal services, informal dumping sites have sprung up around the Gaza Strip. In its 18 June report, UNEP expressed concerns for human health and environmental welfare due to the accumulation of debris, medical waste, trash, and unexploded ordnance. The report estimated there are 39 million tons of debris in Gaza.

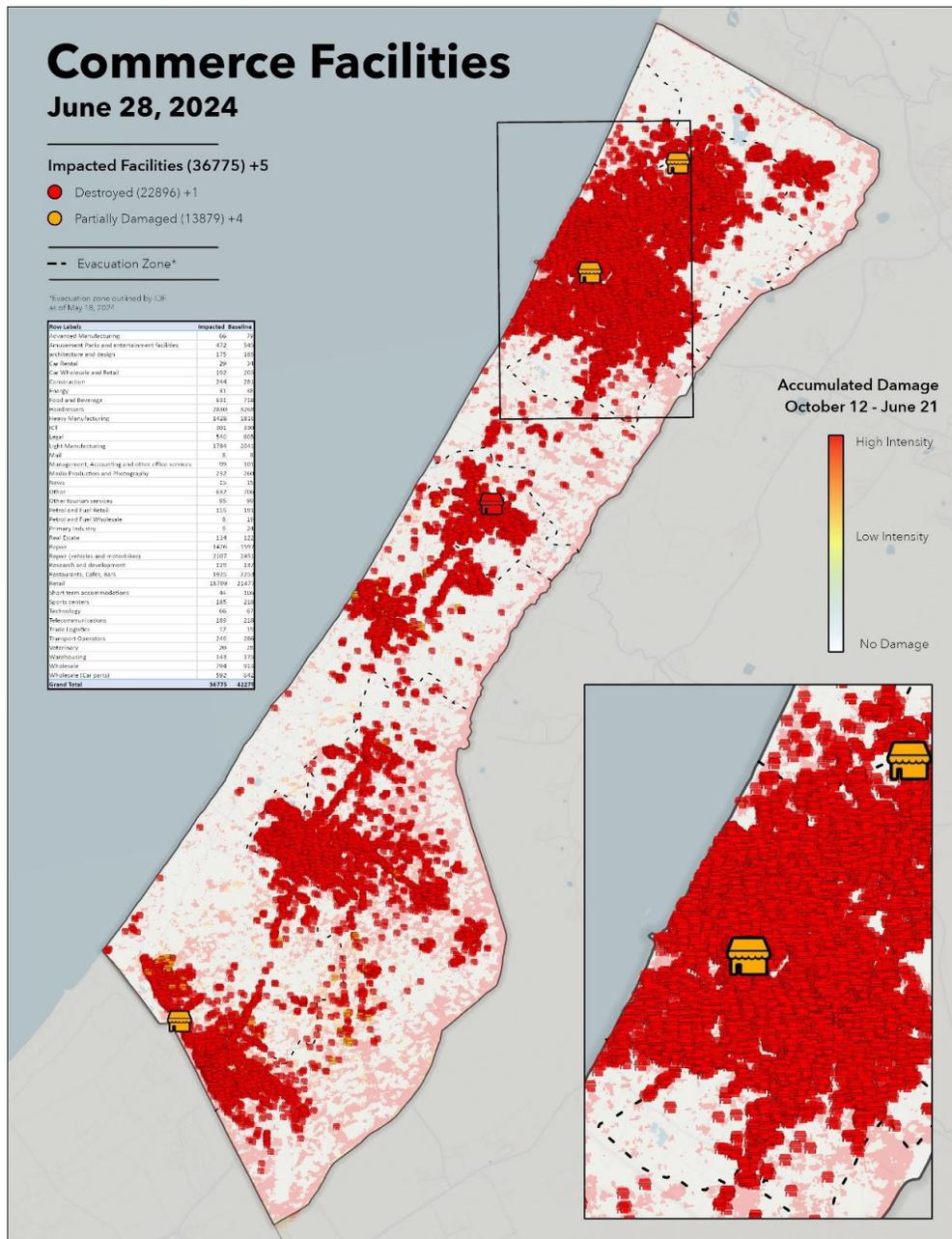
In a 5 June 2024 meeting, members of the Gaza Chamber of Commerce reported that solid waste removal is underway using primitive equipment because people are “ready to work.”¹⁰⁰

[Commerce, Service, and Industry](#)

Ipsos Commerce, Service, and Industry Damage Assessment

As of 21 June 2024, Ipsos assesses that **87 percent of commercial facilities have incurred damage or destruction.**¹⁰¹ Light Manufacturing and News subsectors are 100 percent impacted. Among the most impacted subsectors are Technology (98 percent), Management, Accounting and Other Office Services (98 percent), Other Tourism Services (96 percent) Architecture and Design (over 94 percent), Car Wholesale and Retail (over 94 percent), and Research and Development (over 94 percent).

The following map depicts impacted commerce, service, and industry sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted facilities. Enlarged icons represent assets reportedly impacted during the reporting period based on Ipsos’s review of social and traditional media sources.



The above map shows damaged and destroyed commercial facilities as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities. Enlarged icons represent facilities impacted during the reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting.¹⁰²

Ipsos Ground Partner Commerce, Service, and Industry Reference Assessments

In a 5 June 2024 meeting, members of the Gaza Chamber of Commerce reported the nearly complete destruction of the private sector in Gaza.¹⁰³ Members stated that the worst damage



occurred in Gaza and North Gaza. The members identified the highest priorities for reconstruction and rehabilitation as:

- ICT sector reconstruction
- Accessibility: the transport of goods, water, electricity
- Rehabilitation of light industry, small businesses, and agriculture to rapidly reduce unemployment

Meeting attendees noted that people are ready to work and, outside of conflict, identified the following challenges:

- Lack of access to financing, cash, and insurance
- The necessity for freedom of movement for people and goods
- Lack of critical infrastructure

Despite the challenges, the Chamber of Commerce reports that people are anxious to return to work regardless of current conditions.

In late June, Ipsos ground partners reported on the availability and pricing of essential goods at Rafah, Deir El Bala, Khan Younis, and Northern Gaza markets. The following market condition details cover from 3 to 14 June 2024:

- Southern Gaza/Rafah—All markets are closed due to ongoing conflict activity.
- Central Gaza, including Deir El Balah, Al Mawasi, and Khan Younis— Kerem Shalom crossing was closed to commercial goods transport, decreasing the availability of basic goods and significantly increasing the prices of available inventory. The price of vegetables doubled and tripled in some market locations.
- Northern Gaza: Basic commodities are limited, and prices for the limited inventory remain high.

Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Commerce, Service, and Industry Source Assessments

According to the 25 June Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Famine Review Committee report, commercial and food deliveries to northern Gaza have increased since April.¹⁰⁴ When combined with humanitarian aid in May, **food deliveries were deemed sufficient to feed the remaining population in the northern governorates**. However, the report also noted that **it is unclear whether the population has sufficient access** to commercial goods, including food. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), which warned of imminent famine in northern Gaza in a March report, says financial and physical barriers to access are still present in northern Gaza.¹⁰⁵

On 31 May, the de facto Government Media Office claimed that more than 98 percent of bakeries were closed due to fuel shortages.¹⁰⁶ As of 22 June, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that 12 of its supported bakeries are operational: six in Deir Al Balah, four in Gaza City, and two



in Jabalya. Five bakeries in Rafah remain closed due to ongoing conflict activity.¹⁰⁷ Before the conflict, there were 130 bakeries across Gaza, though it is unclear how many receive WFP support.¹⁰⁸

In a 7 June report, the International Labor Organization (ILO), in partnership with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) stated that unemployment in Gaza is at 80 percent and that Gaza's GDP has declined by nearly 84 percent since the conflict began.¹⁰⁹ The report states that almost all private sector establishments have completely ceased or significantly reduced their production, leading to a nearly 86 percent decrease in private sector production value.

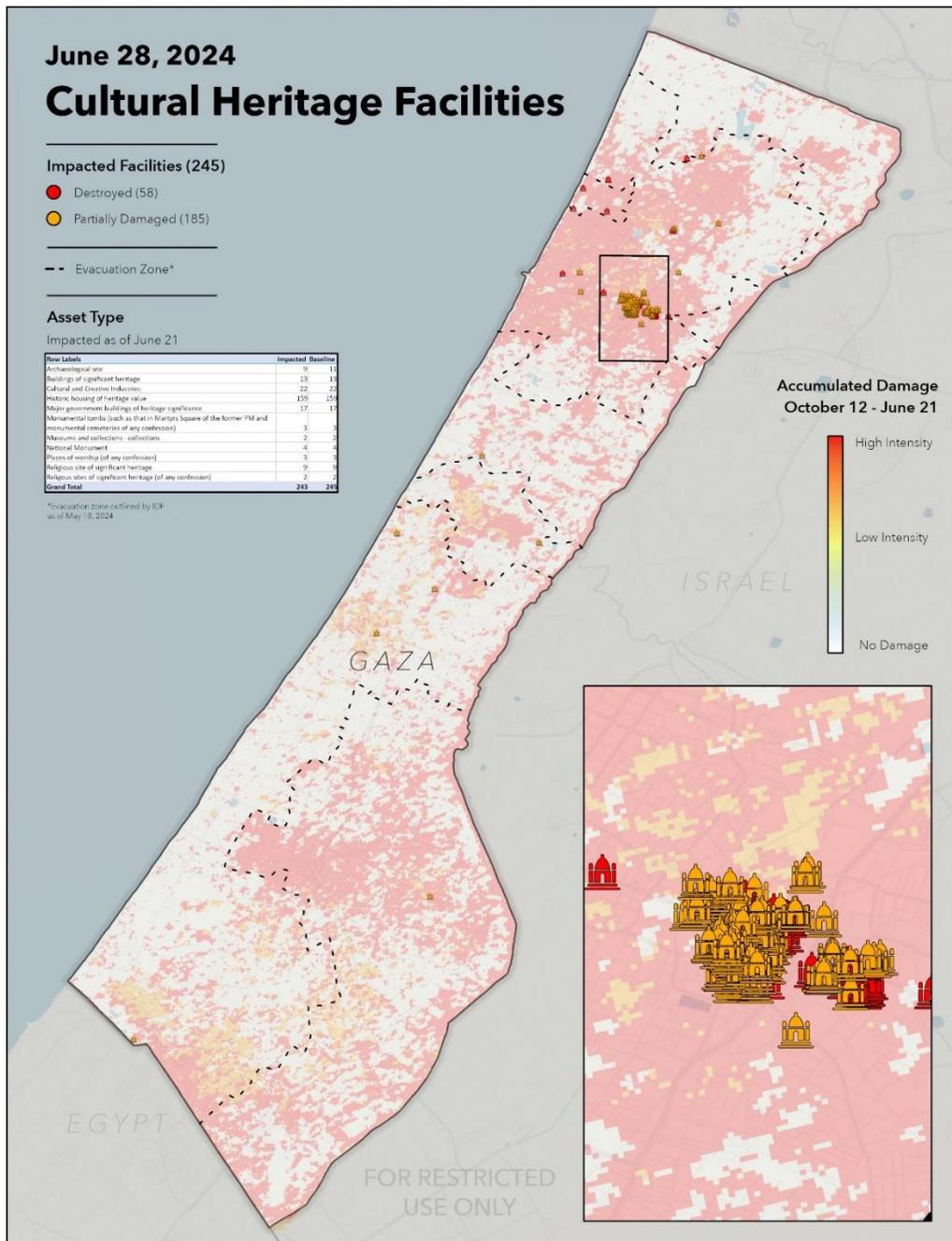
Cultural Heritage

Ipsos Cultural Heritage Damage Assessment

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that over **99 percent of UNESCO Cultural Heritage sites have been damaged or destroyed.****** Archaeological sites remain the only asset type within the UNESCO Cultural Heritage sites that are not fully impacted. Of the 11 archaeological sites, six have been partially damaged, and three have been destroyed, resulting in 81.8 percent total impact for this asset type. All other asset types of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage sites have been fully impacted.

The following map depicts impacted cultural heritage sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted assets.

**** Please note that by request the Ipsos baseline includes only the baseline shared by UNESCO and does not encompass the entire cultural heritage sector.



The above map shows damaged and destroyed facilities as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities.¹¹⁰

Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Cultural Heritage Source Assessments

In an 11 June 2024 update, UNESCO reported that an assessment of cultural heritage sites is underway.¹¹¹ The preliminary report identified 50 damaged cultural heritage sites, including 11



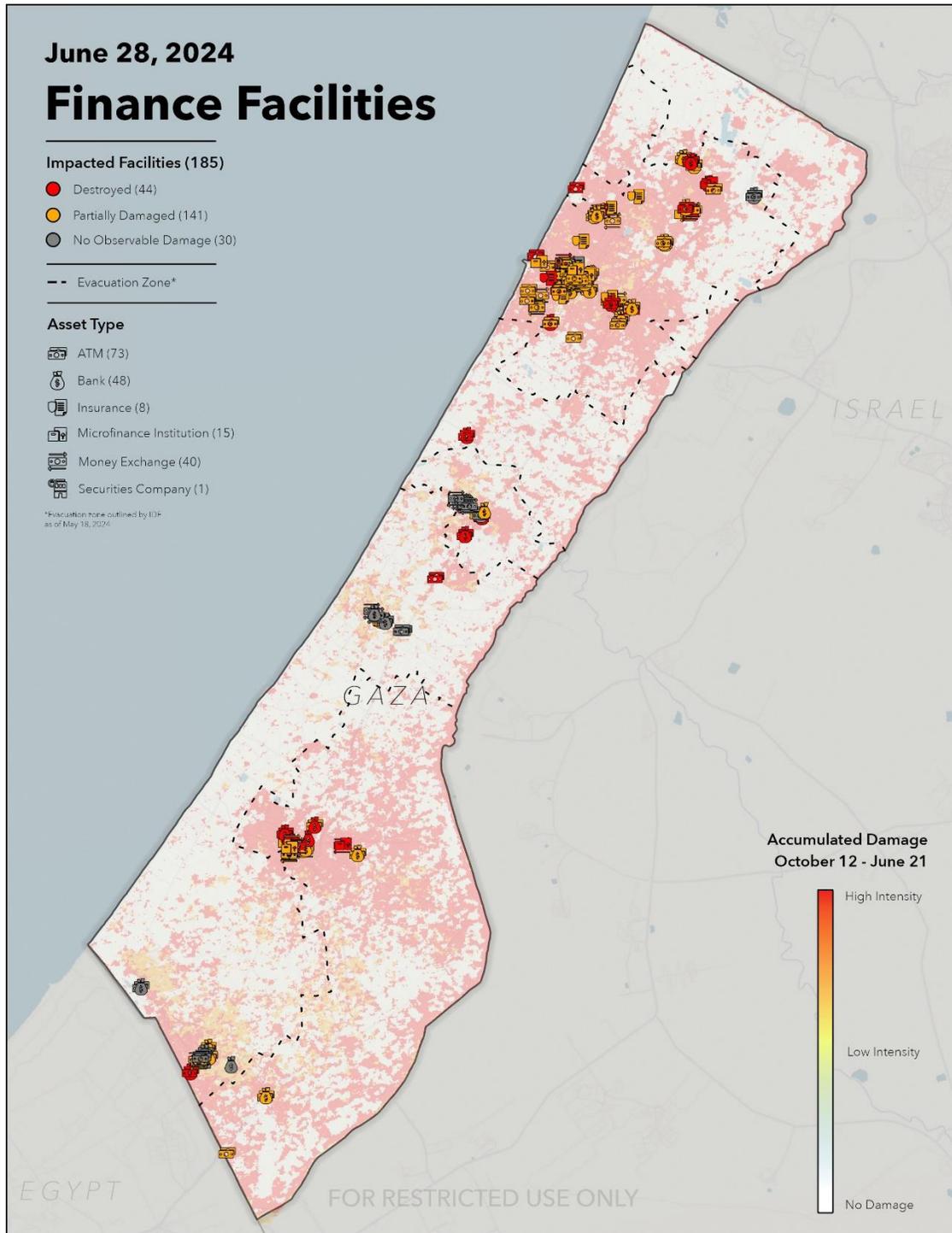
religious sites, 28 historical buildings, two depositories, four monuments, four archeological sites, and one museum. On 26 June, Scripps News published a video report stating that more than 150 cultural heritage sites have been damaged. The Scripps News total included archeological sites, historical buildings, religious monuments and historic cemeteries.¹¹²

Finance

Ipsos Finance Damage Assessment

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that more than **86 percent of Gaza's financial assets have been damaged or destroyed**, including the Gaza Strip's sole securities company, more than 93 percent of its microfinance institutions, 88 percent of ATMs, and 87 percent of banks.

The following map depicts impacted finance sector assets as of 21 June. Small icons represent previously impacted assets.



The above map shows damaged and destroyed facilities as of 21 June 2024. Small icons depict accumulated damage to sector facilities.¹¹³



Ipsos Media Monitoring, Ground, and Other Finance Source Assessments

In a 7 June report, the International Labour Organization (ILO) reported inflation in Gaza reached 153 percent as of April 2024.¹¹⁴ In a 14 June update, ground sources reported that cash withdrawal commissions in the informal [black] market returned to 17 percent in May after the Kerem Shalom crossing closed, limiting supplies.¹¹⁵ Rates had temporarily fallen to ten percent in April.

According to a 19 June Financial Times report quoting UN sources, armed gangs have stolen USD 120 million from Gaza's banks over the last two months.¹¹⁶ The amount is estimated to be almost a third of the total cash stored in Gaza's bank vaults. The inaccessibility of cash was already a challenge for residents in Gaza, limiting their ability to access essential goods. Between 7 October and 2 June, the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) program delivered at least one round of MPCA to almost 179,000 households and a second round to just over 23,000 households.¹¹⁷ Around 6,000 payments have been canceled after not being accessed for multiple months. In May, the Palestine Monetary Authority launched a commission-free electronic payment system to help with cash accessibility issues.¹¹⁸ Limited electricity and internet access hinders the MPCA and Palestine Monetary Authority programs.

[Agriculture](#)

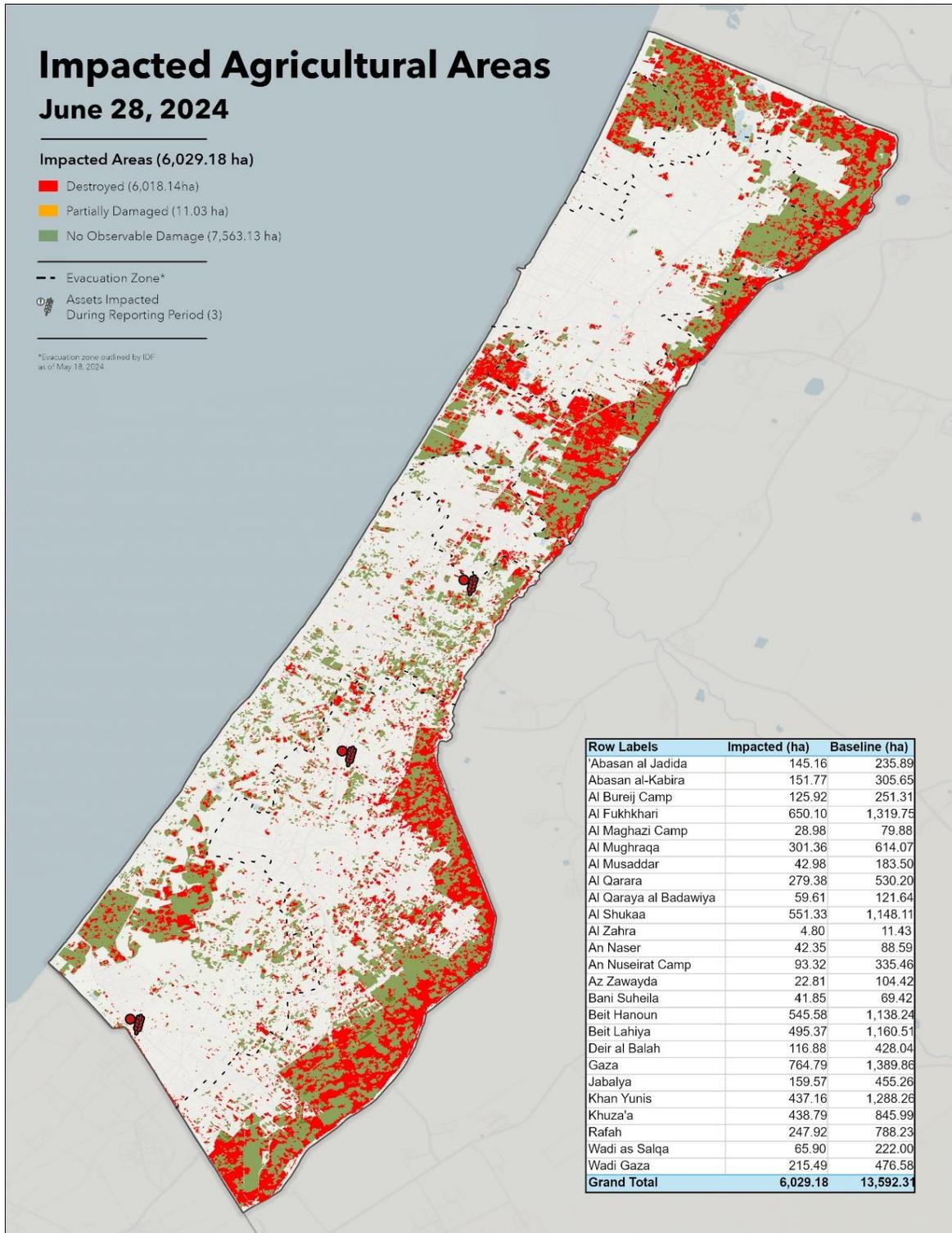
Ipsos Agriculture Damage Assessment

Damage estimates for the agriculture sector range between 44 and 57 percent.^{119 120}

As of 21 June, Ipsos assesses that **more than 44 percent of Agricultural land has been damaged or destroyed**, including nearly half (48 percent) of all orchards, 44 percent of farmland, nearly 22 percent of orchards, and the area's only vineyard (100 percent destroyed).¹²¹

Khan Younis has sustained the most damage, representing 35.6 percent of the total impacted agricultural land. Gaza has sustained the second most, representing 21.3 percent of the total impacted agricultural land. North Gaza sustained 20.9 percent of the total impact, and North Rafah sustained 14 percent of the total impact. Deir El Balah has sustained the least impact, at 8.2 percent impacted.

The following map depicts impacted agricultural areas as of 12 June. Enlarged icons represent areas reportedly impacted during the reporting period based on Ipsos's review of social and traditional media sources.



The above map shows impacted and destroyed agricultural land (Ha) as of 21 June 2024. Enlarged icons depict agricultural areas impacted during the current reporting period, according to social and traditional media reporting.¹²²



Ipsos Media Monitoring and Other Agriculture Reference Assessments

According to a 13 June UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, more than 57 percent of all cropland in Gaza (8660 hectares) has been damaged.¹²³ FAO warns that damage to the agricultural sector severely impairs local food production capabilities and contributes to an already fragile food security situation.¹²⁴ Local food production contributed up to 30 percent of the population’s daily consumption before the conflict.

¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

² <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-june-2024>

³ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-preparing-increase-water-supply-gazans-sources-say-2024-06-26/>

⁴ <https://www.npr.org/2024/06/01/g-s1-1780/gaza-israel-infrastructure-water-schools-hospitals#:~:text=According%20to%20OCHA%2C%20no%20electricity%20is,being%20delivered%20by%20grid%20in%20Gaza.>

⁵ <https://www.barrons.com/news/unicef-says-deal-agreed-with-israel-to-boost-gaza-water-supply-b45e5e3b>

⁶ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>

⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-182-gaza-strip>

⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-181-gaza-strip>

⁹ <https://x.com/UNRWA/status/1804066194493718997>

¹⁰ <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/palestinians/2024-06-11/ty-article/.premium/with-gazas-schools-in-rubble-a-return-to-routine-classes-looks-far-off/00000190-0267-d067-adb0-8e67b17f0000>

¹¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>

¹² <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/damage-gaza-causing-new-risks-human-health-and-long-term-recovery>

¹³ <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/war-propels-unemployment-close-80-cent-and-shrinks-gdp-835-cent-gaza-strip>

¹⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>

¹⁵ <https://www.ft.com/content/f5788b08-0f26-4b1e-9d8e-e665e5506da7>

¹⁶ <https://fscluster.org/state-of-palestine/document/damage-cropland-due-conflict-gaza-strip>

¹⁷ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹⁸ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

²⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

²¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

²² Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

²³ <https://x.com/PalinfoAr/status/1803171135229415713>

²⁴ https://x.com/Snd_pal/status/1803091272388714706

²⁵ <https://aje.io/kfyb21?update=2976873>

²⁶ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024



- 27 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 28 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 29 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 30 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-june-2024>
- 31 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-180-gaza-strip-west-bank>
- 32 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-june-2024>
- 33 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>
- 34 <https://twitter.com/AvichayAdraee/status/1806264754068942966>
- 35 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 36 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 37 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-184-gaza-strip>
- 38 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 39 <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-preparing-increase-water-supply-gazans-sources-say-2024-06-26/>
- 40 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 41 <https://www.timesofisrael.com/how-israel-worked-to-renew-gazas-water-supply-amid-the-war-with-help-from-locals/>
- 42 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 43 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 44 <https://www.npr.org/2024/06/01/g-s1-1780/gaza-israel-infrastructure-water-schools-hospitals#:~:text=According%20to%20OCHA%2C%20no%20electricity%20is,being%20delivered%20by%20grid%20n%20Gaza.>
- 45 <https://www.yahoo.com/news/searing-heat-gaza-summer-palestinians-041501507.html>
- 46 <https://www.newindianexpress.com/world/2024/Jun/27/gazas-summer-of-despair-sewage-garbage-and-rising-health-risks-amid-ongoing-conflict>
- 47 <https://apnews.com/article/israel-hamas-war-gaza-dirt-sanitation-sewage-garbage-d96fbbbc37e7a73acfd0aa47978394c7>
- 48 <https://www.yahoo.com/news/searing-heat-gaza-summer-palestinians-041501507.html>
- 49 <https://www.newindianexpress.com/world/2024/Jun/27/gazas-summer-of-despair-sewage-garbage-and-rising-health-risks-amid-ongoing-conflict>
- 50 <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israel-preparing-increase-water-supply-gazans-sources-say-2024-06-26/>
- 51 <https://www.barrons.com/news/unicef-says-deal-agreed-with-israel-to-boost-gaza-water-supply-b45e5e3b>
- 52 <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/damage-gaza-causing-new-risks-human-health-and-long-term-recovery>
- 53 <https://www.timesofisrael.com/un-says-israel-approved-reopening-of-20-bakeries-water-pipeline-in-northern-gaza/>
- 54 <https://ens-newswire.com/heatwave-multiplies-gazas-misery-hunger-and-disease-risk/>
- 55 <https://www.timesofisrael.com/how-israel-worked-to-renew-gazas-water-supply-amid-the-war-with-help-from-locals/>
- 56 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 57 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 58 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 59 <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israeli-airstrike-rafah-kills-12-palestinians-gaza-medics-say-2024-05-30/>
- 60 <https://etcluster.org/document/etc-palestine-situation-report-34-25-june-2024>
- 61 Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- 62 <https://etcluster.org/document/global-etc-teleconference-minutes-palestine-22-11-june-2024>
- 63 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-182-gaza-strip>



- ⁶⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-june-2024>
- ⁶⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/gaza-pier-resumes-operations-aid-collects-marshalling-area-2024-06-20/>
- ⁶⁶ <https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2024-05-30/the-us-built-pier-in-gaza-broke-apart-heres-how-we-got-here-and-what-might-be-next>
- ⁶⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/gaza-pier-resumes-operations-aid-collects-marshalling-area-2024-06-20/>
- ⁶⁸ <https://apnews.com/article/pier-gaza-aid-who-rafah-israel-79b016e6058f9b7d8a778ac1fb1cd35e>
- ⁶⁹ <https://logcluster.org/en/document/palestine-logistics-cluster-meeting-minutes-jerusalemammancairo-20-june-2024>
- ⁷⁰ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/humanitarian-situation-update-179-gaza-strip>
- ⁷¹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-strip-humanitarian-access-constraints-9-june-2024>
- ⁷² Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- ⁷³ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-182-gaza-strip>
- ⁷⁴ <https://x.com/PalestineRCS/status/1803883284679520276>
- ⁷⁵ <https://x.com/PalestineRCS/status/180422295378121129>
- ⁷⁶ <https://x.com/PalestineRCS/status/1804823988163457314>
- ⁷⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>
- ⁷⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-182-gaza-strip>
- ⁷⁹ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-181-gaza-strip>
- ⁸⁰ <https://x.com/UNRWA/status/1804066194493718997>
- ⁸¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/opt-emergency-situation-update-33-7-oct-2023-6-jun-2024-1600>
- ⁸²
- https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Review_Committee_Report_Gaza_June_2024.pdf
- ⁸³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/msf-supported-health-facilities-across-gaza-face-critical-shortage-medical-supplies-enar>
- ⁸⁴ <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/latest/msf-supported-facilities-across-gaza-face-critical-shortages-medical-supplies>
- ⁸⁵
- https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=887020216799569&id=100064747956435&mibextid=WC7FNe&rdid=w9rmgiNquaR0aW87
- ⁸⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/intense-heat-gaza-could-worsen-health-crisis-palestinians-who-warns-2024-06-21/>
- ⁸⁷ <https://apnews.com/article/israel-hamas-war-gaza-dirt-sanitation-sewage-garbage-d96fbbbc37e7a73acfd0aa47978394c7>
- ⁸⁸ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/humanitarian-situation-update-179-gaza-strip>
- ⁸⁹ <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/damage-gaza-causing-new-risks-human-health-and-long-term-recovery>
- ⁹⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024
- ⁹¹ <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/palestinians/2024-06-11/ty-article/.premium/with-gazas-schools-in-rubble-a-return-to-routine-classes-looks-far-off/00000190-0267-d067-adb0-8e67b17f0000>
- ⁹² <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>
- ⁹³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/verification-damages-schools-based-proximity-damaged-sites-gaza-occupied-palestinian-territory-update-4-3-june-2024>
- ⁹⁴ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-june-2024>



⁹⁵ <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/palestinians/2024-06-11/ty-article/.premium/with-gazas-schools-in-rubble-a-return-to-routine-classes-looks-far-off/00000190-0267-d067-adb0-8e67b17f0000>

⁹⁶ <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/palestinians/2024-06-11/ty-article/.premium/with-gazas-schools-in-rubble-a-return-to-routine-classes-looks-far-off/00000190-0267-d067-adb0-8e67b17f0000>

⁹⁷ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

⁹⁸ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

⁹⁹ <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/damage-gaza-causing-new-risks-human-health-and-long-term-recovery>

¹⁰⁰ Ipsos Ground Partner Data, June 2024

¹⁰¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹⁰² Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹⁰³ Ipsos Ground Partner Data, June 2024

¹⁰⁴

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Review_Committee_Report_Gaza_June_2024.pdf

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/data-used-for-gaza-famine-claims-changing-as-expert-cautions-no-one-seems-to-be-trying-to-explain-why/ar-BB1oKhK7?ocid=BingNewsVerp>

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/more-than-98-of-bakeries-in-gaza-strip-out-of-service-due-to-lack-of-gas-government-media-office/3236231>

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-182-gaza-strip>

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.wfpusa.org/news-release/gaza-faces-widespread-hunger-food-systems-collapse-warns-wfp/>

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/war-propels-unemployment-close-80-cent-and-shrinks-gdp-835-cent-gaza-strip>

¹¹⁰ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹¹¹ <https://www.unesco.org/en/gaza/assessment>

¹¹² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TOdHa8OZwtc&t=835s>

¹¹³ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹¹⁴ <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/war-propels-unemployment-close-80-cent-and-shrinks-gdp-835-cent-gaza-strip>

¹¹⁵ Ipsos Ground Partner Data, June 2024

¹¹⁶ <https://www.ft.com/content/f5788b08-0f26-4b1e-9d8e-e665e5506da7>

¹¹⁷ <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-27-may-9-june-2024>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.ft.com/content/f5788b08-0f26-4b1e-9d8e-e665e5506da7>

¹¹⁹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹²⁰ <https://www.barrons.com/news/bulldozed-and-shelled-gaza-s-farming-sector-ravaged-by-war-630bf411>

¹²¹ Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹²² Ipsos Public Affairs, June 2024

¹²³ <https://fscluster.org/state-of-palestine/document/damage-cropland-due-conflict-gaza-strip>

¹²⁴ <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/fao-sounds-alarm-over-high-risk-of-famine-across-the-whole-gaza-strip-amidst-humanitarian-access-constraints/en>