



cesvi

Gaza Emergency Response

SitRep. #7

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2026

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1. KEY FIGURES



2.1M

People in need



72,996

Palestinian casualties since October 2023, **981** of which following the ceasefire.ⁱ



173,246

Reported injuries since October 2023, **3,014** of which following the ceasefire.ⁱⁱ



594

Aid workers killedⁱⁱⁱ



850,000

People in need of emergency shelter items^{iv}

2. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY

CESVI's strategic response in the Gaza Strip addresses **acute humanitarian needs** while aiming to support the gradual restoration of essential services wherever operational conditions allow. Operating in a context characterised by mass displacement, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, severe restrictions on humanitarian access, and continued uncertainty surrounding ceasefire arrangements, CESVI adopts a **flexible operational model** that combines **life-saving assistance** with **transitional solutions**, rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, and local capacity strengthening. While humanitarian needs remain immense and reconstruction efforts have yet to begin at scale, the October 2025 ceasefire has created limited opportunities to move beyond immediate emergency response and invest in more sustainable interventions. However, the **near absence of dedicated reconstruction funding** and the continued prioritisation of short-term humanitarian financing significantly constrain the scale and sustainability of these efforts.

Present in Gaza since 2018, CESVI adapted its programming following 7 October 2023, shifting from longer-term development interventions to life-saving emergency response activities. CESVI currently operates across **all accessible areas of the Strip** primarily through direct

implementation and, for **Protection activities**, in partnership with local organisations.. CESVI's response focuses on **integrated WASH, Site Management (SM), and Solid Waste Management (SWM) interventions**, with particular attention to displaced populations and communities with limited access to basic services. Core activities include water trucking, the rehabilitation of water wells and desalination plants to improve access to safe water, the installation and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure, hygiene promotion, the distribution of WASH items, site management support, and waste collection and transport. Together, these interventions contribute to **improved public health outcomes** and **more dignified living conditions** for affected communities.

Partnerships are central to CESVI's operational approach. The organisation works closely with both **international partners**, such as the Mine Advisory Group (MAG), and **local organisations**, such as Youth Without Borders. Collaboration with specialised actors strengthens community outreach, awareness-raising activities, and access to services for vulnerable groups, while also contributing to maintaining **operational continuity** in the event of additional access constraints.

Crucially, **protection mainstreaming, accountability, and community participation** are systematically integrated across all sectors of intervention. Working closely with local partners, community structures, municipalities, and humanitarian coordination mechanisms, CESVI promotes **safe, inclusive, and accessible service delivery** while ensuring that interventions remain responsive to evolving needs and community priorities. This approach enables CESVI to maintain access to affected populations, adapt programming in a highly volatile environment, and deliver assistance that not only addresses urgent humanitarian needs but also helps preserve and restore essential services where feasible.

MAIN SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



WASH with a focus on **Solid Waste Management (SWM)** – a WASH sub-sector)



Site Management

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Protection
mainstreamed across all activities

3. CESVI ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS



21,378 m³ Of safe water distributed through water trucking, reaching **76,666** beneficiaries.

44 Sites supported with WASH infrastructure, reaching **48,060** beneficiaries.

150 Awareness raising and hygiene promotion sessions conducted across 30 sites, reaching **3,272** beneficiaries.

1,420 Hygiene kits distributed.



38,148 m³ Of solid waste collected.



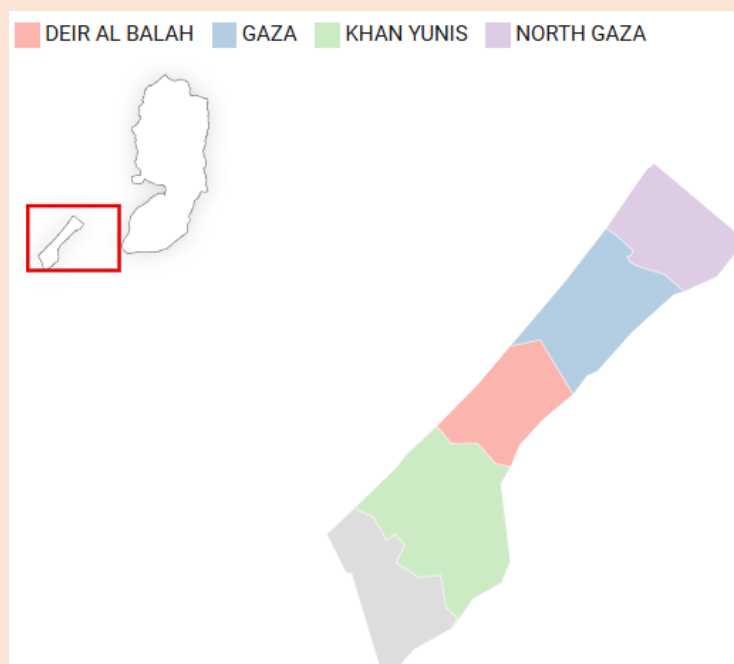
20 Sites improved through Site Management interventions.

353 Tents distributed.

7,200 Solar lamps distributed.

4. CESVI RESPONSE CAPACITY

1. Deliver integrated WASH, Site Management, and Solid Waste Management interventions across all accessible areas of Gaza, **addressing interconnected public health, displacement, and service delivery needs.**
2. Maintain **operational continuity** in a highly constrained environment through an **experienced national team**, supported by remote technical and managerial **oversight from international staff** and **adaptive implementation arrangements.**
3. Combine life-saving assistance with context-appropriate transitional solutions that help **sustain access to essential services** where operational conditions allow.



IN DETAILS

- **Geographic Reach:** CESVI operates across all accessible areas of the Governorates of the Gaza Strip within the so-called yellow line, delivering interventions in both shelters and makeshift displacement sites through a combination of direct implementation, local partnerships, and community-based approaches. This operational footprint allows the organisation to respond to needs across multiple locations despite severe access constraints and rapidly changing conditions.
- **Operational Flexibility and Continuity of Services:** CESVI maintains a flexible operational model capable of adapting activities to changing access conditions, population movements, funding dynamics, and humanitarian needs. This allows the organisation to sustain life-saving services while progressively incorporating interventions that support the continuity and limited restoration of essential services where operational conditions permit.
- **Technical Expertise and Operational Capacity:** CESVI's specialised expertise in WASH, Site Management, and SWM is complemented by a strong and experienced national team, supported by remote technical, coordination, and managerial oversight from international staff. This enables the delivery of coherent and complementary responses addressing water access, sanitation, waste management, public health, and displacement-related needs through a single operational framework.
- **Community Engagement and Protection Mainstreaming:** CESVI works closely with community structures, community mobilisers, and local partners to ensure participatory, accountable, and context-sensitive programming. Building on existing engagement mechanisms, the mission is progressively strengthening protection mainstreaming and expanding partnerships with local actors as part of its localisation commitments and operational preparedness strategy.
- **Institutional Recognition and Partnerships:** CESVI coordinates Alliance2015 activities in the oPt and is one of the only Italian NGOs with teams on the ground in Gaza, underscoring its role as a trusted operational partner in one of the world's most constrained humanitarian contexts. CESVI works in close synergy with UN-led mechanisms (clusters, JHOC, Area Based Coordination) and INGOs (AIDA) coordination entities.

5. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Institutional Coordination	NGO Coordination
<p>CESVI is active in the following Clusters and coordination fora:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Cluster and related Task Forces • Site Management Cluster • Protection Cluster • Waste Management Task Force • Joint Humanitarian Operation Centre (JHOC) • UNDSS Saving Lives Together 	<p>CESVI is an active member of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA): a forum that coordinates INGOs working in Gaza and the West Bank on operational issues and advocacy messaging. • The INGO Gaza Safety and Security Working Group. • Alliance2015: a global coalition of seven European NGOs that fosters collaboration on emergency responses and long-term development. In the oPt, CESVI serves as the Alliance2015 coordinating organisation.

6. PARTNERSHIP AND LOCALISATION

Partnerships and localisation are central to CESVI's operational approach in Gaza; by combining direct implementation with strategic partnerships, the organisation seeks to maximise operational reach, flexibility, and complementarity in a highly constrained environment. Additionally, as Alliance2015's coordinating organisation in the oPt, CESVI leverages a broad network of international humanitarian actors to strengthen coordination and collective impact.

CESVI currently collaborates with a range of local and international partners, including Juzoor, Ard El Insan Association, and Youth Without Borders. Pre Teaming Agreements have been signed with Palestine Environmental Fund, Beit Lahia Development Association, and Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine. CESVI is also collaborating, to varying degrees, with other Alliance2015 members operating in Gaza: ACTED, WHH, and PIN.

These partnerships help **facilitate access to vulnerable communities, strengthen contextual understanding and local networks**, and **support operational continuity** in the face of movement restrictions and access constraints. Partnerships are managed through regular operational coordination, joint planning, technical accompaniment, and continuous information sharing to ensure quality, accountability, and alignment with humanitarian priorities. All partnerships are established in accordance with due diligence and vetting procedures.

Recognizing that some local NGOs in Gaza can benefit from better access and can be better positioned to operate in a highly constrained environment, CESVI prioritises direct implementation where it can provide **clear added value**, particularly in the WASH and SWM sectors, while collaborating closely with local partners in areas where they can enhance programme quality, access, and continuity. In recent months CESVI has continued exploring opportunities to engage in partnerships with local NGOs as lead applicants.

Community engagement and accountability are integrated across CESVI's programming through Community Mobilizers, Site Management Committees, and community-based feedback and referral mechanisms. These structures support needs identification, beneficiary communication, service monitoring, hygiene promotion, and awareness-raising activities, helping ensure that **interventions remain responsive to community priorities and protection concerns**. By maintaining close engagement with affected communities, CESVI strengthens acceptance, improves programme quality, and promotes inclusive access to services, particularly for vulnerable groups.

7. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Humanitarian access constraints and operational uncertainty:** Despite the relative reduction in hostilities, humanitarian operations in Gaza continue to be affected by movement restrictions, unannounced inspections, access disruptions, and security incidents involving humanitarian personnel. Uncertainty surrounding the implementation of ceasefire arrangements and the broader political and governance framework further complicates operational planning and limits predictability. To address these challenges, limitations on the presence of international staff, and the need for robust operational oversight, CESVI has developed a Business Continuity Model. This, alongside continuous context monitoring, flexible operational planning, strong local partnerships, and adaptive

implementation modalities, supports the continuity of operations and assistance to vulnerable communities in a highly volatile environment.

- **Supply chain disruptions and logistical constraints:** Access restrictions, customs clearance delays, crossing-point disruptions, limited supplier availability, and market volatility continue to affect the procurement and movement of humanitarian supplies into Gaza. Delays in the entry of humanitarian cargo and fluctuations in the availability of materials can impact the timely implementation of activities. CESVI addresses these challenges through advance procurement planning, framework agreements with suppliers, contingency stocks, pipeline coordination, pre-positioning of materials where feasible, and close coordination with logistics and humanitarian actors.
- **Deteriorated infrastructure and dependence on emergency service delivery:** Extensive damage to water, sanitation, and public infrastructure continues to constrain the delivery of basic services and contributes to a high dependence on emergency modalities such as water trucking. At the same time, the scale of needs remains significantly greater than available resources. To address these challenges, CESVI is progressively increasing investments in the rehabilitation of water systems and other infrastructure-based interventions, while maintaining emergency WASH, Site Management, and Solid Waste Management services to ensure continuity of assistance and reduce public health risks.
- **Funding uncertainty and portfolio volatility:** The Gaza response continues to be affected by short funding cycles, project fragmentation, and uncertainty regarding future humanitarian financing priorities. Several projects ended in the early months of 2026, while future funding opportunities remain influenced by political developments, access conditions, and evolving donor strategies. CESVI addresses these constraints through proactive donor engagement, diversification of funding sources, development of integrated programme proposals, and strengthened collaboration with Alliance2015 partners, UN agencies, and institutional donors to sustain operations and support longer-term programming.

8. CESVI OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

a) Situation update

Despite the relative reduction in large-scale hostilities, humanitarian conditions in Gaza remain catastrophic and continue to generate severe needs across many sectors. Nearly 2.1 million people have experienced repeated displacement since October 2023, as **92% of housing units have been damaged or destroyed** and 81% of infrastructure has been affected.^v The absence of a clear framework for reconstruction and uncertainty surrounding ceasefire implementation continue to limit recovery prospects and prolong humanitarian dependency.

Living conditions remain particularly critical in displacement sites and conflict-affected communities. Humanitarian organisations continue to face movement disruptions, unannounced inspections, and security incidents affecting personnel operations. At the same time, volatile supply inflows and market instability have further reduced households' ability to meet basic needs. In May 2026, 63% of households having difficulties accessing markets, and fruit and protein-rich foods were consumed only once per week or less by many families, highlighting persistent affordability and access constraints and raising concerns over malnutrition risks, particularly among children.^{vi}

The deterioration of water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions remains one of the most pressing humanitarian concerns. An estimated **80% of WASH infrastructure has been damaged** and around half of households lack access to safe water. Most households are unable to meet the

minimum requirement of six litres of water per person per day for drinking and cooking, forcing families to make daily trade-offs between drinking, hygiene, and disease prevention. Further, overall water production in Gaza declined by approximately 20% in May compared to two months earlier, largely due to shortages of chemicals and spare parts.^{vii}

Damage to water networks, wastewater systems, and solid waste management infrastructure continues to generate **significant public health risks**, particularly in displacement sites and densely populated urban areas. These conditions are contributing to rising rates of infectious diseases, including acute respiratory infections, skin diseases, and acute diarrhoea, while rodent and insect infestations have emerged as a growing concern in displacement sites, increasing public health risks, particularly for children.^{viii}


Protection risks remain pervasive. Recent monitoring identified attacks on civilians, restrictions on movement, repeated displacement, psychological distress, explosive ordnance contamination, and gender-based violence among the most severe concerns affecting communities across Gaza.^{ix} Continued insecurity and repeated incidents affecting health facilities further undermine access to essential services and increase the vulnerability of already overstretched populations.

Against this backdrop, sustaining access to safe water, sanitation, and waste management services remains an immediate humanitarian priority to reduce public health risks, safeguard dignity, and mitigate protection concerns, while the scale of infrastructure damage highlights the need for continued rehabilitation of critical WASH systems.

b) Geographic coverage

CESVI currently operates across all accessible areas of the Gaza Strip (limited to the area controlled by the De Facto Authority, within the so-called yellow line): Gaza City, North Gaza, Deir al Balah, and Khan Younis, with activities primarily targeting displacement sites and conflict-affected communities. The current strategic focus is on strengthening and integrating WASH, Solid Waste Management, Site Management, and emerging Protection interventions across existing areas of operation, while adapting coverage to access constraints, population movements, and evolving humanitarian needs.

c) Priorities of intervention detected per sector

Sector	Objectives	Activities
 WASH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to sufficient, safe and quality water, for drinking and domestic purposes. 2. Enhance overall public hygiene situation of displaced communities. 3. Provision of emergency sanitation services to displaced communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water through water trucking • Rehabilitation of water wells and water schemes • Installation of latrines, rehabilitation of sewage networks and public toilets • Desludging of manholes, clearing gutters, installing new water pipes • Provision of WASH items for personal hygiene and cleaning of domestic spaces • Awareness Raising and Hygiene Promotion sessions with participatory and culturally sensitive approaches

 <p>SWM (WASH sub-sector)</p>	<p>Provision of solid waste management services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting solid waste and debris from primary collection points and transferring to designated landfills and dumping sites • Reducing volume and quantity of solid waste to dumping sites through recycle and compaction • SBCC on waste management
 <p>Site Management</p>	<p>Enhance the living conditions and resilience of displaced populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthening of Site Management Committees • Two-way communication, needs assessment, and referral of needs not directly addressable by CESVI • Site Improvement works with Cash-for-Work modality (small WASH rehabilitation, flooring, lightening, doors and windows, site set-up, building tents, public spaces, etc.) • Continuous small-scale rehabilitation works • Winterisation works, preparedness and mitigation of risk of flooding
 <p>Protection</p>	<p>Protection integration and mainstreaming</p>	<p>Integration of protection principles across interventions through staff capacity building, identification of protection needs and referral pathways, and community awareness activities tailored to the needs of children and vulnerable groups.</p>

9. FUNDING UPDATE

OCHA's 2026 Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory* calls for US\$4.06 billion to provide life-saving assistance to 3 million people across Gaza and the West Bank. Despite the scale of humanitarian needs, funding levels remain critically insufficient across several sectors. In particular, severe funding shortfalls in WASH and Site Management continue to constrain efforts to restore essential services, reduce public health risks, and improve living conditions

for displaced and conflict-affected populations. The table below provides an overview of funding levels for sectors relevant to CESVI's response as of June 2026.

Coordinated plan 2026			
	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Funded</u>	<u>%</u>
Total oPt	\$4.06BN	\$985.5M	75.8%
WASH	\$473.5M	\$57.1M	12.1%
Site Management	\$70.5M	\$0	0%
Protection	\$332.7M	\$95.1M	28.6%

10. CALLS FOR ACTION

Despite the relative reduction in large-scale hostilities, humanitarian conditions in Gaza remain catastrophic. Repeated displacement, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, severe restrictions on humanitarian access, and the continued deterioration of water, sanitation, and hygiene services are exposing communities to heightened public health and protection risks. At the same time, operational uncertainty, supply chain disruptions, and funding shortfalls continue to undermine humanitarian response efforts and delay the restoration of essential services.

CESVI therefore calls on all stakeholders to take immediate and coordinated action to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian operations, restore critical services, and support the resilience and recovery of affected communities across the Gaza Strip.

Relevant authorities and parties to the conflict should:

- Ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure in accordance with International Humanitarian Law, including water systems, sanitation facilities, health facilities, shelters, and humanitarian assets.
- Guarantee safe, rapid, and sustained humanitarian access throughout Gaza, including the movement of humanitarian personnel, supplies, equipment, and fuel required for the delivery of life-saving assistance and the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure.
- Lift or reduce restrictions affecting the entry of humanitarian and reconstruction materials, including spare parts, chemicals, machinery, and technical equipment required to restore water, sanitation, and waste management systems.
- Facilitate the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure and the restoration of essential services, recognising that continued reliance on emergency modalities alone is insufficient to meet the scale and duration of humanitarian needs.

The international community should:

- Act decisively to uphold principled humanitarian action and support unhindered humanitarian access to populations affected by displacement, service disruption, and protection risks.
- Sustain support for integrated humanitarian responses that combine emergency assistance with early recovery efforts, particularly in the areas of WASH, Site Management, Solid Waste Management, and community-based protection.
- Support coordinated efforts to rehabilitate water, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure, which are critical to reducing public health risks and preventing further

deterioration of living conditions in displacement sites and conflict-affected communities.

- Promote meaningful localisation and equitable partnerships with Palestinian organisations and frontline responders through flexible partnership models, capacity strengthening, and shared leadership approaches.

Donors should:

- Provide flexible, predictable, and multi-year funding to enable humanitarian actors to maintain operational continuity in a highly volatile and uncertain environment.
- Increase investment in WASH, Site Management, and Solid Waste Management interventions, recognising their central role in protecting public health, safeguarding dignity, and reducing protection risks.
- Close the critical funding gap for early recovery and reconstruction. Despite initial commitments made by the international community and institutional donors, dedicated reconstruction financing remains almost entirely absent. This continues to prevent the transition from emergency service delivery towards more resilient solutions.
- Increase direct and flexible funding to Palestinian NGOs and civil society organisations, strengthening the leadership, operational capacity, and long-term sustainability of local actors who remain essential to humanitarian response and future recovery efforts.

NOTES

- i <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-226-humanitarian-crisis-gaza-strip-and-occupied-west-bank>
- ii <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-226-humanitarian-crisis-gaza-strip-and-occupied-west-bank>
- iii <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-20-may-2026>
- iv <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gaza-israels-shelter-restrictions-force-nearly-million-people-endure-summer-heat-tents-nrc>
- v OCHA's 2026 flash appeal, found at: <https://www.unocha.org/occupied-palestinian-territory>
- vi Data from the WFP's latest Gaza Market Monitor: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000174075/download/>
- vii <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-5-june-2026>
- viii <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-report-5-june-2026>
- ix <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gaza-protection-cluster-snapshot-protection-monitoring-reporting-period-1-may-31-may-2026>
- x OCHA's 2026 flash appeal, found at: <https://www.unocha.org/occupied-palestinian-territory>



SitRep#1
Gaza Emergency
Response
October 2024



SitRep#2
Gaza Emergency
Response
January 20-27, 2025



SitRep#3
Gaza Emergency
Response
18 March – 15 April, 2025



SitRep#4
Gaza Emergency
Response
23 May – 23 June 2025



SitRep#5
Gaza Emergency
Response
July – September 2025



SitRep#6
Gaza Emergency
Response
Oct – Nov 2025



CESVI Foundation ETS

Via Broseta 68/A, Bergamo, Italy