



Maha, 11 years old, sits on the rubble of a house in Rafah, in the southern Gaza Strip.

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UNICEF in the State of Palestine

Escalation Humanitarian Situation Report No. 16

Reporting Period: 18 to 24 January 2024

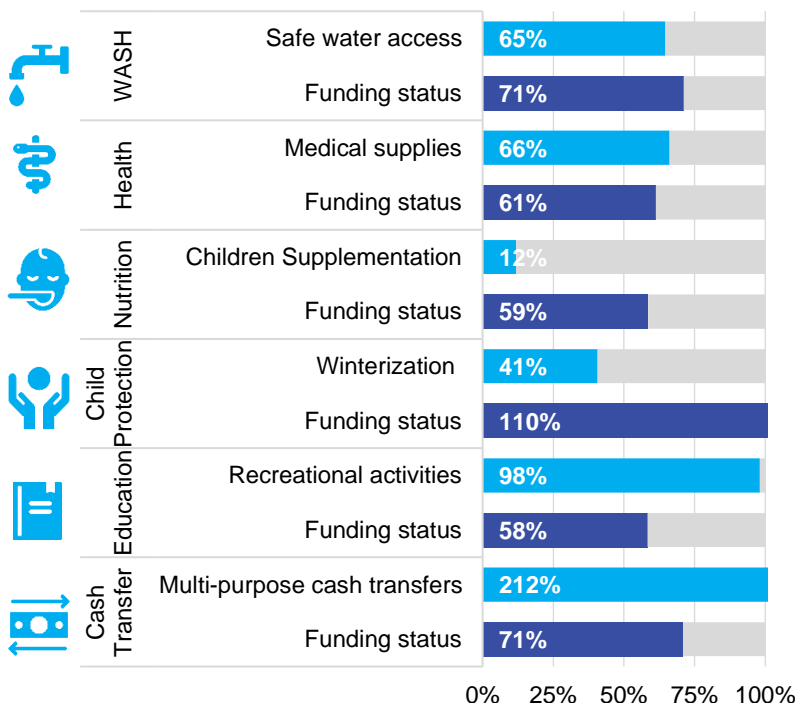
Situation in Numbers

- 3.1 Million** people in need nationally (OCHA Flash Appeal, Nov 2023)
- 1 Million** Children affected in the Gaza Strip (PCBS, 2023 population projections)
- Estimated 1.7 Million** Internally displaced persons (UNRWA, 22 January 2024)
- 378 schools (76%)** sustained damage in the Gaza Strip (Education Cluster, 19 Jan 2024)
- Over 90% of population** face high levels of acute food insecurity in the Gaza Strip (IPC Phase 3 or above, 21 Dec 2023)

Highlights

- The civilian population in the Gaza Strip are squeezed into smaller and smaller areas, as an estimated 1.3 million people – more than 50 per cent of Gaza's population, including 609,700 children – seek shelter in only one governorate in the south of the Gaza Strip, the Rafah governorate, as reported by OHCHR.
- The few remaining hospitals in the Gaza Strip find themselves in ever more dire circumstances, with hostilities often preventing access for both patients and supplies, and health workers coping on little rest and meagre supplies.
- Health staff of the largest hospital in the south is reported to be digging graves on hospital grounds, due to the large numbers of predicted deaths and the need to manage dead bodies.
- UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services to over 55,000 people in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023, including more than 44,000 children.
- UNICEF, through the UN mechanism, provided fuel to operate one wastewater treatment plant in Rafah, enabling wastewater treatment and safe disposal of sewage, benefiting over 275,000 people.
- Since 7 October 2023, UNICEF has transferred humanitarian cash assistance to 594,000 people in the Gaza Strip – almost a quarter of the total population.
- UNICEF has moved 386 trucks of supplies into the Gaza Strip from Egypt since 21 October. In the past week, 15 trucks brought critical emergency supplies, including 960,000 soap bars, 11,000 bottles of water, 15,000 tarpaulin sheets, 24,600 blankets, 60,000 water purification tabs to cover 12,000 families for one month, five 10,000 litre water storage tanks.
- In the West Bank, UNICEF continued to provide critical child protection services reaching 552 people, including 370 children, during the reporting week. Additionally, positive parenting sessions were carried out in the West Bank, reaching 158 children through 18 sessions and 48 mothers through 5 sessions.

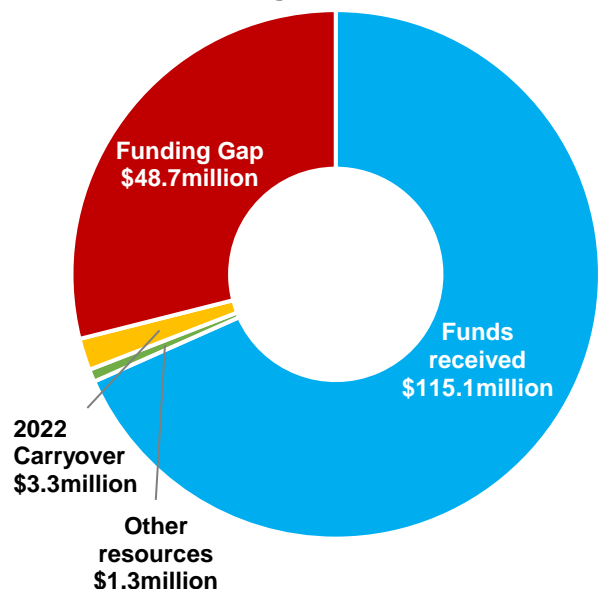
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Immediate Needs

US\$ 168.3 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



UNICEF funding status is based on the January 2024 revision of the HAC.

The HAC has been revised for Child Protection and Nutrition. Funding does not include the loans received from within UNICEF. See Annex A for additional explanations.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

The revised Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories was issued on 6 November covering October to December 2023. The appeal identifies a financial requirement of approximately US\$ 1.2 billion to meet critical needs for 2.7 million people, 2.2 million population in the Gaza Strip and 500,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Aligned to the revised Flash Appeal, UNICEF issued an updated Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for October to December 2023. This appeal has been carried over to cover March 2024 inclusive. The UNICEF funding requirement was adjusted in line with increasing needs to US\$ 168.3 million in January 2024, intended to support 2.1 million people including 1.2 million children: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine>. The appeal is expected to be further revised in line with the evolving situation. To date, the revised HAC has a US\$ 48.7 million (29 per cent) funding gap.

UNICEF would like to sincerely thank partners for their contributions, including the governments of Australia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom as well as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Commission / DG ECHO and the World Bank. UNICEF also thanks the UNICEF National Committees of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. UNICEF would also like to thank the UNICEF private sector fundraising offices of Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Gulf Area Office, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Uzbekistan, which have supported initial relief efforts in response to the recent escalation of hostilities. UNICEF has also received US\$ 8.75 million from the internal Emergency Programme Fund and exceptionally US\$ 10 million of an internal capital loan both of which will need to be replenished – these loans are not reflected in funds received.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The estimated 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Gaza Strip continue to face very alarming challenges. A significant number of IDPs have been displaced multiple times in search of safety. The sustained fighting and evacuation orders have made some households move away from the shelters where they were initially registered. This is having devastating effects. UN Women¹ reports that “displacement exacerbates people’s vulnerability, erodes their coping mechanisms, and impacts them differently based on gender. According to media reports, while on the displacement journey, women faced risks of arbitrary detention and harassment. For families with elderly relatives or family members with disabilities who simply cannot move, it is women who disproportionately stay behind as caregivers.” UNRWA reports that 690,000 menstruating women and adolescent girls live in the Gaza Strip and require menstrual hygiene products, access to clean water, toilets and privacy. However, the demand for hygiene kits remains largely unmet increasing the risk for women and girls of reproductive and urinary tract infections and protection-related risks.

School education has halted in the Gaza Strip since hostilities began on 7 October 2023. In a joint statement² on 24 January on the occasion of World Education Day, UN partners urged all actors to ensure that barriers to education are addressed, especially through the provision of adequate shelter that facilitates recovery, to enable the right to learn. “Over 625,000 students and 22,564 teachers have been deprived of education and a safe place for over three months, and thousands of learners and education personnel are amongst the more than 25,000 people who have reportedly been killed”. All UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip have closed – most of them have turned into shelters – depriving the 300,000 children who attended them of their education. In the West Bank, children living in hot spot areas are not able to reach their schools due to security issues.

As of 23 January, at least 25,700 Palestinians were reported killed in the Gaza Strip since the start of hostilities (up to 70 per cent are reported to be women and children). More than 63,740 Palestinians were reported injured, including at least 10,787 children (partially disaggregated data as of 31 December 2023). Thousands of children continue to be reported missing and are likely to be injured or killed under the rubble of destroyed buildings. Rescue efforts are hampered by ongoing airstrikes, scarcity of fuel for vehicles and equipment, and limited communication capabilities. UNRWA reports that, as of 22 January, 152 UNRWA staff had been killed, while WHO and UNDP report one staff member killed respectively. As of 22 January, there have been 249 incidents impacting 141 UNRWA installations, of which 70 installations have sustained direct hits. UNRWA reports as of 22 January, that at least 341 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been killed in their facilities, with a further 1,180 injured due to the hostilities since 7 October.

In the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, OCHA reports that since 7 October, at least 360 Palestinians have been killed. At least 98 Palestinian children were reported killed in conflict-related violence in the same time period, with more than sixty per cent of incidents in the northern West Bank, particularly Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarem governorates and more than one quarter of incidents in the Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates. Military law

¹ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/01/gender-alert-the-gendered-impact-of-the-crisis-in-gaza>

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/education-day-2024-end-conflict-imperative-return-learning-palestine>

enforcement operations inside Palestinian communities and refugee camps involving high use of live ammunition, explosive weapons, and aerial strikes, as well as settler violence and movement restrictions, continue to put Palestinian children at higher risk of violence, grave violations, and displacement, and impact their access to services. According to OCHA, since 7 October, at least 2,549 Palestinians including 1,186 children have been displaced, mainly in Area C and East Jerusalem, due to settler violence and access restrictions, home demolitions, and destruction of residences during military law enforcement operations.

Movement in the Gaza Strip has become more challenging as violence and hostilities continue, making it challenging to access communities in some areas including in Khan Younis governorate. The telecommunications network services are gradually being restored in the Gaza Strip, after it was announced in the evening on 22 January, that mobile network services in the Gaza Strip have been interrupted again due to damage caused by hostilities. Internet services have not been restored since the beginning of the previous telecommunication blackout on 12 January.

Israeli sources report that approximately 1,200 Israelis and foreign nationals have been killed, mostly in the attacks of 7 October, and more than 7,500 people are reported injured. More than 35 children have been reported killed. Around 250 people, including at least 36 children were abducted from Israel into the Gaza Strip, of whom 34 have been released, with very limited information available on the children remaining in captivity.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Lack of power supply, restricted access and fuel shortages have continued to hamper the provision of adequate critical WASH services to the affected population in the Gaza Strip. In response to urgent WASH humanitarian needs, through the UN mechanism, UNICEF provided 79,804 litres of fuel during the reporting period, which allowed the public and private water wells and desalination plants to produce clean water, benefitting more than 1,326,000 people, including over 670,000 children with water for drinking and domestic needs in Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah, and Middle areas. Additionally, to enhance water distribution and household storage capacity for the affected population living in shelters, UNICEF with partners distributed 6,200 collapsible jerrycans of 10 litres capacity and installed 15 water bladders (10 m³), benefitting over 35,000 people in non-UNRWA shelters in Khan Younis and Rafah.

Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 5,685 family hygiene kits and 14,250 packs of sanitary pads (each with 7 pads), benefitting 34,110 people, including women and adolescent girls, in Khan Younis, Rafah and Middle areas.

In response to the dire sanitation services for the IDPs in overcrowded shelters, UNICEF, through the UN mechanism¹, provided fuel to operate one wastewater treatment plant in Rafah, enabling wastewater treatment and safe disposal of sewage, benefitting over 275,000 people, including 140,250 children in Rafah. In addition, 18 mobile latrines were constructed benefitting more than 900 people including persons with disabilities in Khan Younis and Rafah.



To address solid waste and environmental hygiene needs in the overcrowded shelters, UNICEF supported cleaning services at 28 shelters in Khan Younis, Rafah, Der Al Balah, and Middle Areas, benefitting over 169,235 people, including 86,300 children. Moreover, UNICEF started piloting the Incentive Based Programme in Al Quds university where 100 workers were engaged in solid waste management interventions, benefitting over 30,000 people including 16,000 children. In partnership with the WASH Cluster, UNICEF is scaling up WASH service delivery in IDP hosting communities through an integrated package of WASH services.

The WASH Cluster coordinates the response in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank through sub-national coordination platforms. UNICEF continues to lead and coordinate the WASH cluster, which has 68 partners.

Health

UNICEF continued to support to the Expanded Immunization Programme, through delivery of 150,000 doses of Rota vaccine. With this last delivered antigen, all vaccines are now available in the Gaza Strip, to serve 134,823 children under the age of 23 months. In addition, both AD syringes for BCG and other intradermal vaccines have been delivered.

¹ Through a signed agreement with UNRWA, UNICEF receives fuel to support water service providers in the operation of water and wastewater systems. UNICEF refunds UNRWA for the fuel.

UNICEF with partners delivered 54 pallets of blankets, benefitting 1,944 people as part of the winterization interventions. UNICEF also delivered medications and medical disposables. 10,000 patients suffering of acute illnesses will benefit of the delivered supplies, in addition to 300 normal deliveries.

Nutrition

For the Nutrition emergency response, UNICEF continued providing nutritional supplies to both northern and southern areas inside the Gaza Strip through eight active partners. While most partners successfully reached and delivered supplies to beneficiaries, receiving timely reports has proved to be challenging due to the limited functionality of the communication networks. Based on the numbers received to date for this reporting period, UNICEF with partners reached 10,300 children with nutritional supplies.

As part of strengthening data collection and data analysis on the nutritional situation of children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, UNICEF-led nutrition cluster has worked with the global nutrition working group on data analysis to develop a comprehensive nutrition analysis plan with key indicators to be monitored (proxy mostly) and timelines using real-time tools. The data collection has started and the analysis will be available in the coming ten days and will be shared with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) contributing to new information for the upcoming IPC revised report. In parallel, with implementing partners, UNICEF is also conducting mid and upper arm circumference (MUAC) assessments. Information on the results of those assessments will be shared once received.

Child Protection

In the Gaza Strip, since 7 October, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services for 55,636 people including 44,906 children. Of those people, 30,382 children received in-person structured psychosocial support services including 287 children with disabilities; 15,455 girls; and 5,473 caregivers. Furthermore, 3,040 people (1,090 children and 1,950 caregivers) were reached with educational sessions on Explosive Remnants of War in shelters. While 112,000 people were reached with winterization items.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNICEF continued to provide critical child protection services reaching 552 people, including 370 children, during the reporting week. Services include Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), case management, recreational activities, legal awareness, legal counselling and legal representation, remedial education and awareness-raising sessions on child rights.

Sessions on positive parenting were carried out in key locations across the West Bank (Fawar Camp, Aroub, Biet Skaria, Masafer Yatta, Jayyous), reaching 158 children through 18 sessions and 48 mothers through five sessions, while the 25 child protection practitioners attended the two weekly sessions of the accredited child protection diploma at Bethlehem University. UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) child protection counsellors, managing 10 child protection cases (including five girls) in areas directly affected by security incidents, including Ramallah, Qalqilya, and Nablus.

The Guidelines on Medical Evacuations formulated by MoSD with UNICEF support and detailing the role of key actors are now awaiting Cabinet approval. There are five unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in the Gaza Strip who remain in the care of a UNICEF partner, and additional unaccompanied children identified through partners will be assessed and if required placed for interim care.

Education

UNICEF with partners continued to support the well-being of children in the Gaza Strip through the provision of recreational activities. Partners who were able to report for the first three weeks of January 2024, reached 2,252 people, of whom 2,043 are boys and girls, 39 children with disabilities and 209 adults (71 men and 138 women). Plans are ongoing to integrate informal learning into activities, but space limitations for temporary learning spaces is a challenge due to the high demand for space for IDP accommodation.

In the West Bank, UNICEF continued to support the national education system on the adoption of the Learning Passport platform for children living in hot spot areas who are not able to reach their schools due to security issues. A pilot phase will include testing the material being developed as the Ministry of Education (MoE) is expanding for grades five and up as they finalize the basic grades 1-4. UNICEF is also working with the MoE on a national humanitarian response plan for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

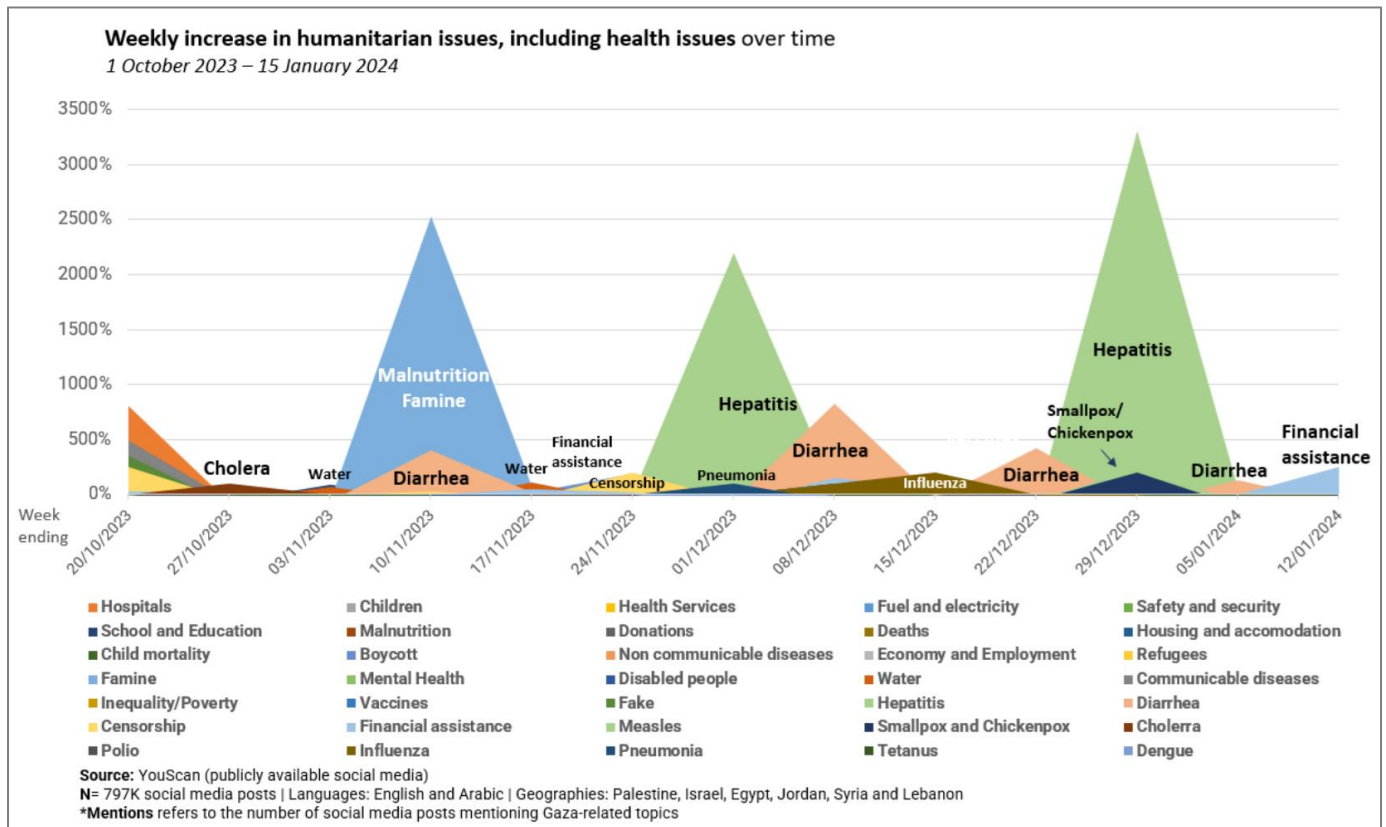
Social Protection

The connectivity with the Gaza Strip had been lost almost for the entire reporting week. Though it was gradually restored, all networks are still working with limited capacity – this creates serious challenges for the delivery of cash transfers. While cash transfers continue as per schedule, their redemption is affected by the lack of connectivity. Also, the limited network connectivity is a challenge for the post-distribution monitoring. UNICEF has transferred humanitarian cash assistance to 594,173 people (74,354 households) in the Gaza Strip (almost a quarter of the total population). Of those, 340,481 people (47,362 families, including 158,895 children, 16,195 people with disabilities, and 12,882 female-headed households) were supported with first round multipurpose cash assistance. This represents 53 per cent of all Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) provided in the Gaza Strip.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

Since the beginning of the hostilities, with support from UNICEF Regional office, UNICEF has been conducting Social Listening reports aiming to summarize trending social media content in English and Arabic related to the current situation in Palestine, with focus on children, humanitarian issues, and perceptions of international organizations.

The graph below visualizes the range of issues flagged in social media across the Gaza Strip and neighbouring countries since October 2023 – it shows how social media users are discussing and reacting to issues in Gaza.



Over the past week, the sub-regional public’s online discourse surrounding the situation in Gaza reflects a range of concerns. The ongoing health crisis and the lack of functioning hospitals are the main concerns across the Gaza Strip along with the hunger crisis. In the beginning of December, and at the end of 2023 as well as early 2024, the topic on hepatitis spiked in the social media communication. This is an indication of the diseases the civilian population faces, and what challenges they are facing. Besides hepatitis, to a lesser extent diarrhoea concerns are also salient within the public social media conversations. Additional concerns regarding health have been raised specifically, including that surgical services are no longer provided in northern Gaza hospitals; the lack of treatment for cancer patients in Gaza; concerns regarding malnutrition and the spread of infectious diseases and epidemics in the Strip. Demands for aid or support for individuals have been increasing.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) / Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF continues efforts to ensure that communities have direct, safe and confidential channels for any complaint or feedback they may have regarding UNICEF and partners’ interventions in the Gaza Strip, West Bank and East Jerusalem. Since 7 October, 5,720 pieces of feedback and complaints have been received through feedback channels (Interagency Hotline, the PSEA network hotline and the UNICEF email). During this reporting period, 895 pieces of feedback and complaints were received. Communication and feedback included requests for cash assistance, information inquiries, or issues related to cash redemption, as well as requests for specific products. This feedback is analysed by the UNICEF Humanitarian Cash Transfer team to identify and resolve challenges, as well as to inform the direction of cash programming.

Support from Egypt Coordination Cell

Cumulatively 386 trucks containing UNICEF supplies have crossed into the Gaza Strip from Egypt since 21 October. During the reporting period, a total of 15 trucks with critical emergency supplies have crossed including:

- 20,000 cartons of soap (48 pieces per carton).
- 11,088 bottles of water (7 and 11 litres respectively).
- 15,000 tarpaulins (5x4 meters) and 24,600 blankets.
- 60,000 water purification tabs (in packs of 50) to cover 12,000 families for one month.
- Five water storage tanks (10,000 litres capacity).

As of 23 January, there are an estimated 247 trucks in various stages in the pipeline.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is an active member of the UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team and closely coordinates with other organizations and local partners, including women-led organisations. UNICEF also leads the coordination of the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children. Within the Protection Cluster, UNICEF leads the Child Protection Area of Responsibility as well as the Technical Working Group on UASC. UNICEF is part of the Inter-Cluster Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Technical Working Group. UNICEF also supports the Inter-Agency Network for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and participates in the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group coordinated by OCHA. UNICEF also actively participates in the Regional and National Gender and Humanitarian Working Group, coordinated by UN Women and OCHA, and contributes to gender equality programming as well as preparedness and response.

Human Interest Stories, External Media and Advocacy

Advocacy - What is UNICEF calling for?

To respond to the situation for children in Israel and the State of Palestine, UNICEF is calling for:

- An immediate and long-lasting humanitarian ceasefire.
- Safe and unrestricted humanitarian access to and within the Gaza Strip to reach affected populations wherever they are, including in the north. All access crossings must be opened including to sufficient fuel, materials needed to run and rehabilitate essential infrastructure and commercial supplies. Safe movement for humanitarian workers and supplies across the Gaza Strip must be guaranteed and reliable telecommunications networks made available to coordinate response efforts.
- The immediate, safe and unconditional release of all abducted children, and an end to any grave violations against all children, including killing and maiming children.
- Respect and protection for civilian infrastructure such as shelters and schools, and health, electric, water, sanitation and telecommunications facilities, to prevent loss of civilian and children's lives, outbreaks of diseases, and to provide care to the sick and wounded. All parties to the conflict must respect international humanitarian law.
- Urgent medical cases in Gaza to be able to safely access critical health services or be allowed to leave, and for injured or sick children evacuated to be accompanied by family members.

UNICEF continues to press world leaders on every occasion for an end to the violence and humanitarian access to the whole of the Gaza Strip.

Statements:

- 19.01.2024: [Born into hell: This is a summary of what was said by UNICEF Communication Specialist Tess Ingram – to whom quoted text may be attributed - at press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva](#)
- 18.01.2024: [Statement by UNICEF Deputy Executive Director Ted Chaiban upon conclusion of his visit to the Gaza Strip](#)

Human interest stories:

[Routine vaccines are saving children lives in the Gaza Strip](#)

Social Media:

- ["Since my last visit, the situation has gone from catastrophic to near collapse." UNICEF Deputy Executive Director](#)
- [Testimony of Razan, 11, whose life was turned upside down when a house next to hers was bombed in Gaza.](#)
- [Tess Ingram describes the situation on the ground and the challenges in aid delivery](#)
- [Tess Ingram talks about the challenges of becoming a mother in the Gaza Strip.](#)
- [Special Representative visit to the Emirati Hospital in the Gaza Strip](#)
- [Acknowledgment of the EU Humanitarian Aid support](#)

Next SitRep: 5 February 2024 - Year end SitRep 2023.

UNICEF State of Palestine Humanitarian Action for Children 2024 Appeal: www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine
Latest Situation Reports are available on: www.unicef.org/sop/research-and-reports

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Annex A - Summary of Programme Results (Gaza Strip and West Bank)¹

| Sector / Indicator | UNICEF | | | CLUSTER | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Total Target | Cumulative Result | % Progress | Total Target | Cumulative Result | % Progress |
| WASH | | | | | | |
| # of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs ² | 2,050,000 | 1,326,000 | 65% | 2,426,544 | 2,011,583 | 83% |
| # of people benefitting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services | 1,350,000 | 475,135 | 35% | 2,426,544 | 759,827 | 31% |
| # of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) | 1,050,000 | 366,996 | 35% | | | |
| Health | | | | | | |
| # of people supported through UNICEF delivered medical supplies ³ | 780,000 | 515,785 | 66% | | | |
| # of high risks pregnant women who benefited from medical assistance in Gaza | 50,000 | 5,030 | 10% | | | |
| Nutrition⁴ | | | | | | |
| # of pregnant women receiving preventative iron folate or multiple micronutrients supplementation | 166,686 | 21,000 | 13% | 197,858 | 21,000 | 11% |
| # of children 6-59 months receiving preventative lipid-based supplements, micronutrients supplementation, and high energy biscuits | 311,189 | 36,866 | 12% | 371,859 | 62,623 | 17% |
| # of Infants 0-6 months receiving RUIF ⁵ | 16,415 | 5,856 | 36% | 23,551 | 5,856 | 24% |
| # of children 0-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | 6,813 | 0 | 0% | 6,813 | 0 | 0% |
| Child Protection⁶ | | | | | | |
| # of children and caregivers affected by conflict related violence received emergency and child protection service including PSS support | 596,453 children 255,623 caregivers | 52,793 18,183 | 9% 7% | 71,000 | 220,132 | 31% |
| # of children receiving explosive weapons-related risk education | 504,925 | 1,090 ⁷ | 0.2% | | | |
| # of children reached with winterization items (including blankets) | 275,000 | 112,001 | 41% | | | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| # of affected school aged children provided with recreational activities to support their well being ⁸ | 55,000 | 53,917 | 98% | 529,084 | 113,399 | 21% |
| # of school aged children provided with essential education in emergencies learning materials | 315,500 | 160 | 0.1% ⁹ | | | |
| Social Protection | | | | | | |
| # of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers ¹⁰ | 35,000 | 74,354 | 212% | | | |

¹ The Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for October to December 2023 was revised on 5 January and has been carried over to cover March 2024 inclusive. Accordingly, also the results against the indicators were carried over into 2024. The appeal is expected to be further revised in line with the evolving situation.

² As interventions support the same population over time, UNICEF reports the maximum number of people reached each week to avoid double counting, based on the water production and trucking.

³ This result is calculated based upon the distribution of Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) to health facilities and partner reports.

⁴ The result for the treatment of wasting will be updated as partners' report the treatment of children, but due to communications challenges these reports are not yet received.

⁵ UNICEF is committed to supporting mothers to exclusively breastfeed their infants to 6 months of age and to continue breastfeeding to age 2 and beyond with appropriate complementary foods. In exceptional circumstances, UNICEF provides breastmilk substitutes, as some infants are not breastfed or only partially breastfed during emergencies. These infants are highly vulnerable and require urgent and targeted support given their increased risk of morbidity and mortality.

⁶ CP indicators and targets are linked to quality reach, and it is difficult to implement some activities (e.g. MHPSS level 2 and 3 interventions) during active hostilities. CPAoR partners reached a cumulative of 220,132 children with MHPSS as of 15 January 2024. Results are being updated.

⁷ 887 girls, 203 boys

⁸ The cumulative result indicates 28,220 girls, 25,697 boys and 803 children with disabilities.

⁹ As most of UNRWA and public schools are now being used as emergency shelters, no learning activities have taken place since 7 October. Also, UNICEF does not count children benefitting through recreational kits as result under emergency learning materials indicator. The kits are utilized for recreational activities and thus the service delivery is reported under the recreational activity indicator.

¹⁰ Reach with humanitarian cash transfers is reported based upon households which have received messages to redeem their cash. The response exceeds the target as the programme revised the initial strategy and has only delivered one round of transfers as compared to three rounds in the plan, with some households receiving second transfers in recent weeks. Furthermore, UNICEF has partially funded the response through loans which are not reflected in the Funding Status table.

Annex B - Funding Status¹

| Sector | Revised Requirements (USD) | Funds available | | Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over) | Funding gap | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|------------|
| | | Humanitarian resources received | Other resources used for the escalation | | US\$ | % |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 53,388,850 | 37,272,282 | 93,972 | 629,647 | 15,392,949 | 29% |
| Health | 30,002,940 | 17,220,064 | 930,625 | 234,764 | 11,617,487 | 39% |
| Nutrition | 19,301,862 | 11,307,654 | 0 | 0 | 7,994,208 | 41% |
| Child Protection | 13,988,270 | 14,913,782 | 0 | 462,963 | 0 | 0% |
| Education | 12,469,331 | 6,086,320 | 52,000 | 1,142,966 | 5,188,045 | 42% |
| Social Protection and Cash Transfer | 33,862,858 | 23,284,392 | 0 | 727,084 | 9,851,382 | 29% |
| Cross-Sectoral (PSEA, AAP) | 1,544,143 | 1,474,777 | 0 | 50,146 | 19,220 | 1% |
| Cluster Coordination | 3,760,027 | 3,493,740 | 220,000 | 29,000 | 17,287 | 0% |
| Total | 168,318,281 | 115,053,011 | 1,296,597 | 3,276,570 | 48,692,103 | 29% |

**All amounts include weighted cross-sectoral costs and cost recovery.*

**Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) are integrated under each programme.*

**Child protection has received more funding than requested in the HAC, and therefore has a 0-funding gap. This over-funding for CP is largely due to the increased winterisation response, which will be reflected in an update to the HAC.*

¹ This reflects the updated HAC which was issued on 6 January 2024 with a revision to the funding requirements for Child Protection and Nutrition. A further revision to the HAC is ongoing to respond to the escalating needs. The funding gap by section (\$ and %) reflects only the sections which are not fully funded, while the overall gap reflects the total funding received against the total funds requirement.