



UNICEF distributed winter clothes to more than 110,000 children in the Gaza Strip, providing them with protection against the biting cold.

Reporting Period: 11 to 17 January 2024

UNICEF in the State of Palestine

Escalation Humanitarian Situation Report No. 15

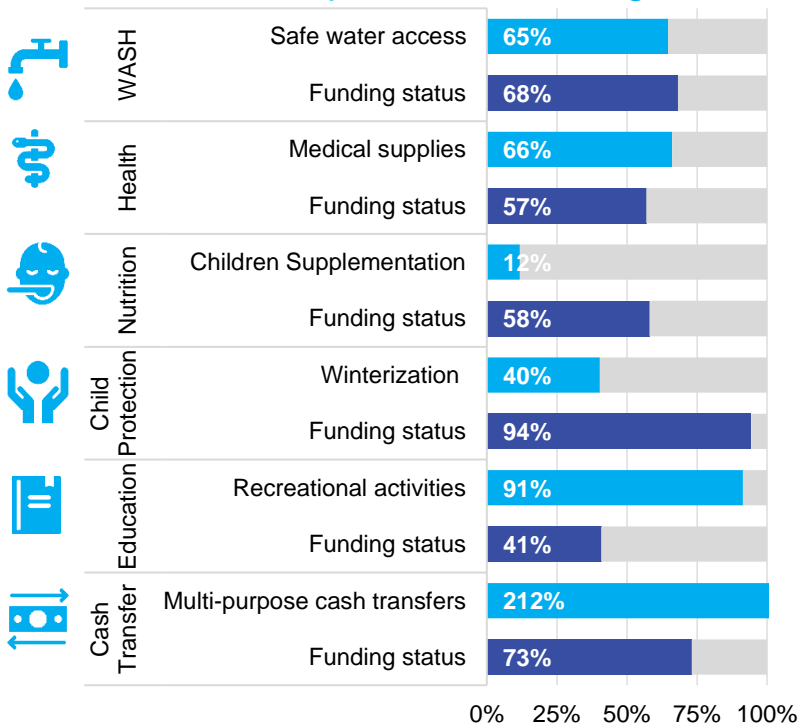
Highlights

- Children in the Gaza Strip continue to face the 'triple threat' of conflict, disease, and malnutrition. Their life conditions are further challenged by the cold winter.
- More than 152,000 cases of diarrhoea have been reported since mid-October 2023. Over half of these cases are among young children under the age of 5 years – a 23-fold increase from the 2022 baseline.
- Various diseases are prevalent in the Gaza Strip; close to 215,000 cases of upper respiratory infection and numerous cases of jaundice, skin rashes, scabies, lice and chickenpox have been reported by WHO.
- Food continues to be an acute need. The entire population of the Gaza Strip is in crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, particularly children.
- UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services for more than 55,000 people including over 44,000 children. Of those, more than 30,000 children received in-person psychosocial services, including 287 children with disabilities.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF provided over 99,280 litres of fuel to run water wells and desalination plants, reaching over 1.3 million people with water, including over 670,000 children. UNICEF further supported cleaning services at 28 overcrowded shelters, to address solid waste and environmental hygiene needs, benefiting over 169,235 people, including 86,300 children. No fuel convoys were allowed to go to the North, leaving thousands of people with very limited water and sanitation services.
- UNICEF continues to ensure that communities have direct, safe and confidential channels for any complaint or feedback regarding UNICEF and partners' interventions. Since 7 October, 4,825 pieces of feedback and complaints have been received through different feedback channels.
- UNICEF has moved 343 truck loads into the Gaza Strip since 21 October, bringing in critical emergency supplies, health items and supplementary foods.

Situation in Numbers

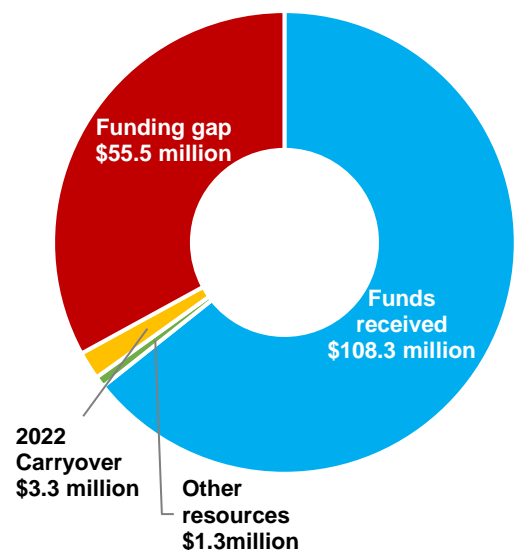
- 3.1 Million** people in need nationally (OCHA Flash Appeal, Nov 2023)
- 1 Million** Children affected in the Gaza Strip (PCBS, 2023 population projections)
- Up to 1.9 Million** Internally displaced persons (OCHA, 14 January 2024)
- 374 schools** sustained damage in the Gaza Strip (Education Cluster, 10 Jan 2024)
- Over 90% of population** in high or above-usual acute malnutrition in the Gaza Strip (IPC, 21 Dec 2023)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Immediate Needs US\$ 168.3 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



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

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

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 on 5 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\$ 55.5 million (33 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), and the European Commission / DG ECHO. 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 and the United Kingdom. UNICEF would also like to thank the UNICEF private sector fundraising offices of Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Gulf Area Office, Japan, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Singapore, 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 people in the Gaza Strip face an imminent risk of outbreaks of communicable diseases. The numbers recorded since mid-October 2023 show over 213,000 cases of upper respiratory infection, 68,00 cases of scabies and lice, 44,000 cases of skin rashes, 7,000 cases of jaundice, and 6,000 cases of chickenpox. In addition, over 152,000 cases of diarrhoea have been reported. Over half of these cases – 81,000 – occurred among young children under the age of five years, which means a 23-fold increase from the baseline in 2022, as reported by WHO.¹

As of 17 January, at least 24,620 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 61,830 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 13 January, 150 UNRWA staff had been killed, while WHO and UNDP report one staff member killed respectively. As of 13 January, there have been 232 incidents impacting 135 UNRWA installations, of which 66 installations have sustained direct hits. UNRWA reports as of 13 January, that at least 330 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been killed in their facilities, with a further 1,150 injured due to the hostilities since 7 October.

The Ministry of Education reports that as of 16 January, a total of 4,327 students and 231 teachers and administration staff have been reported killed in the Gaza Strip with a further 7,819 students reported injured. Over 90 per cent of the schools in the Gaza Strip are either damaged or being used as IDP shelters. The situation in the West Bank also continues to be very challenging with children enrolled in 55 schools attending on-line classes as they cannot reach their schools due to security issues.

Telecommunication services in the Gaza Strip remained shut down from 12 to 17 January. This is the seventh time telecommunication networks have stopped functioning since 7 October. Without telecommunication services people cannot access life-saving information, and this is also detrimental for the operations of first responders and humanitarian actors.

In the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, OCHA reports that since 7 October, at least 355 Palestinians have been killed. At least 93 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 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 2,365 Palestinians including 1,118 children have been displaced, mainly in Area C and

¹ WHO Sitrep issue 20, www.emro.who.int/images/stories/Sitrep_-_issue_20.pdf

East Jerusalem, due to settler violence and access restrictions, home demolitions, and destruction of residences during military law enforcement operations.

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 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)

Providing adequate critical WASH services to the affected population in the Gaza Strip continues to be hindered by fuel shortages, lack of power supply, and restricted access. In response to urgent WASH humanitarian needs, through the UN mechanism¹, UNICEF provided 99,280 litres of fuel during the reporting period, which allowed the public and private water wells and desalination plants to produce clean water, continuing to reach an estimated 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. It is worth noting that, since 1 January 2024, attempts to transfer fuel to the WASH facilities in the North of Gaza have been rejected eight times.

Moreover, to enhance water distribution and household storage capacity for the affected population living in shelters, UNICEF with partners, distributed 1,720 collapsible jerrycans of 10 litres, benefitting over 8,600 people in informal shelters in Deir Al Balah.

Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 500 family hygiene kits and 4,000 disposable menstrual packs, each containing seven pads, benefitting 7,000 people, including women and adolescent girls, in five non-UNRWA shelters in Rafah.

In response to the deteriorating sanitation services for the internally displaced people in overcrowded shelters, UNICEF, through the UN mechanism, 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.

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 (Al Aqsa Hospital), benefitting over 169,235 people, including 86,300 children. In partnership with WASH actors, 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 with partners trained 25 health service providers in North Gaza governorate, to deliver vaccination services at the 23 shelters supported by UNICEF. Vaccination services resumed on Saturday, 13 January, reaching 2577 children with vaccines through mobile teams and fixed centres in North Gaza through a local partner with UNICEF support. Also, UNICEF continued to support catch-up immunization activities in the south of the Gaza Strip, supporting the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MOH) and UNRWA to reach new-born children who had missed on the vaccine schedule. A total of 11,314 children² were reached with eight different vaccines per the national routine Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI).



In North Gaza, UNICEF supported a training session on vaccination and the use of the MUAC (mid upper arm circumference) measurement, a tool that can identify children with malnutrition. © UNICEF-SoP/2023



UNICEF continued to scale up cleaning services at shelters in Khan Younis, Rafah, Der Al Balah, and Middle Areas. © UNICEF-SoP/2023

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

² UNRWA reported figures. This number includes MOH coverage.

management, maternal, and child health care services. This included 271 pregnant women who received antenatal care, while seven high risk pregnant women were referred to a maternity hospital in Jabalia. Thirty-five women delivered normally in shelters, attended by skilled midwives and received postnatal care along with their newborns afterwards.

Moreover, UNICEF delivered 180,000 doses of Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV), and 20 passive cold chain storage boxes this week in coordination with UNRWA, MOH and WHO teams in Rafah. In addition to medical supplies such as 20 first aid kits, 114 pallets of medical consumables including syringes, feeding syringes, gauze, and cotton, were delivered to three partners operating in the Rafah area. An additional truckload of medical supplies, including three pallets of interagency emergency health kits (IEHK), three pallets of obstetric consumable kits, and seven pallets of medical consumables previously delivered to WHO, were successfully delivered to the MOH warehouse in Gaza City, in the latest mission conducted. However, the vaccine convoy to North Gaza governorate was denied access, despite several requests that were made jointly by UNICEF and WHO.

In the West Bank, UNICEF continued to support the MOH, under the procurement services modality, to deliver essential medication and non-routine vaccines. During this reporting week, 640 safety boxes, 720 boxes of syringes, and 5,000 boxes of syringes for other intradermal vaccines were delivered to MOH warehouse in Nablus. These will benefit some 70,000 children receiving vaccines.

Nutrition

In North Gaza, UNICEF supported the training of 25 health workers – mainly nurses – on the use of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements, to conduct nutrition assessment, while administering vaccines to children.

UNICEF continued to deliver key nutritional commodities to eight active partners in the north and the south of the Gaza Strip. At least 36,866 children were reached with 5,530 cartons of nutrition supplements (LNS-SQ) and 5,856 non-breastfed infants aged 0-5 months benefitted from 23,426 cartons of Ready to use Infant Formula (RUIF)¹. Plans are underway to provide 1,190 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to 2,975 predicted wasted children over two months. This is in addition to one pallet of anthropometric supplies which included 14 scales, seven height boards and 14 packs of MUAC tapes to be used for nutrition assessment.

Child Protection

In the Gaza Strip, since 7 October, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services for 55,635 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. There were 3,040 people (1,090 children and 1,950 caregivers) reached with educational sessions on Explosive Remnants of War in shelters. Furthermore, 110,881 people were reached with winterization items.

On unaccompanied or separated children (UASC), UN agencies and partners identified a total of 167 separated and 12 unaccompanied children in shelters across Khan Younis and Rafah, while UNICEF with partners continued to provide interim care arrangement and other services for five UASC.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNICEF continued to provide critical child protection services reaching 391 people, including 209 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 (Aroub Camp, Biet Skaria, Masafer Yatta, Jayyous, and Bardala), reaching 68 children and 42 mothers, while 25 child protection practitioners attended two sessions of the accredited child protection diploma at Bethlehem University.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR), with partners, organized a four-day online training on Child Protection Case Management for partners active in the West Bank as well as in Gaza Strip with a total of 27 participants. UNICEF and UNRWA co-chair the technical working group on UASC which continually promotes coordinated efforts towards the acceleration of UASC programming.

Education

UNICEF with partners continued to support the well-being of children in the Gaza Strip through the provision of recreational activities. The number of children and adolescent who benefitted from these activities could not be determined for the reporting period, due to the breakdown of communication services. Discussions are ongoing with partners to gradually integrate informal learning into the activities. The key challenges are mainly the limited number of spaces where temporary learning spaces can be established due to the high demand for space for IDP accommodation.

¹ 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.

In the West Bank, UNICEF continued to support the national education system through capacity building of 20 staff members (17 females; 3 males) of the Palestinian Ministry of Education (MoE) on how to effectively utilize the Learning Passport platform for children living in hot spot areas who are not able to reach their schools due to security issues. Based on the training received, the MoE is uploading lessons for English, Arabic, Maths and Science focused on 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

UNICEF has transferred humanitarian cash assistance to almost 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 is 53 per cent of all Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) provided in the Gaza Strip.

Due to the continuously unstable situation and high needs, UNICEF has started to gradually provide a 2nd round of MPCA payments since mid-December to ensure the adequacy of support in the Gaza Strip. To date 12,500 people (1,765 households) have been reached with a 2nd round, with further 2nd round payments planned in the coming weeks.

Since December 2023 UNICEF has been providing nutrition top up cash payments of ILS 400 (approximately US\$ 100) reaching cumulatively 28,840 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and disability top up cash payments of ILS 250 (approximately US\$ 65) to 5,079 children with disability. These top ups are estimated to benefit a total of 237,451 people, including 22,766 children under two years of age, and 60,760 children above two years. This is on top to the first MPCA round which had a value of ILS 754 per family (app. \$ 208), which amounts to 60 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) – the definition of what a household requires in order to meet their basic needs.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) has been regularly undertaken to obtain critical data on cash distributions and related parameters. To date, UNICEF has obtained data from 4,300 respondents (20 per cent response rate) on the situation of markets, types of expenditure, nutrition supply and further topics through four PDM rounds. UNICEF's PDM shows that informal markets have an important and growing role as a source of goods. Nearly 90 per cent of surveyed parents with children aged 6-23 months (in mid-December 2023) reported that their children consume only two food types. Most families said their children are only getting grains – including bread – or milk, meeting the definition of "severe food poverty". For almost 70 per cent of the recipients, cash transfers from UNICEF covered the majority of their food needs in the previous two weeks. Thus, despite the fragility of the markets, cash transfers through mobile payments remain an effective and efficient mechanism to reach the most vulnerable families and children.

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

UNICEF continues 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 and the West Bank. Since 7 October, 4,825 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, 1,014 pieces of feedback and complaints were received. Forty-eight per cent of the feedback received from the Interagency Hotline was regarding the cash programme. Communication and feedback included requests to receive cash assistance, information inquiries, or issues related to cash redemption. The remaining communication consisted of requests for specific items. Forty-five per cent of callers were displaced individuals in Rafah and 26 per cent were women.

Support from Egypt Coordination Cell

Cumulatively 343 trucks containing UNICEF supplies have crossed into the Gaza Strip from Egypt since 21 October. During the reporting period, a total of 25 trucks with critical emergency supplies have crossed including:

- 36,000 vials of Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV) of five doses per vial and 20 cool boxes,
- 12,480 sets winter clothing,
- 4,032 blankets,
- 55,000 jerry cans and 600 family hygiene kits that can cover an estimated 3,600 people.¹

As of 16 January, there are two trucks in crossing and additional supplies on an estimated 288 trucks are 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

¹ Each family hygiene kit can cover up to six individuals.

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:

15.01.2024: [Joint press release by WFP, UNICEF, and WHO: Preventing famine and deadly disease outbreaks in Gaza requires faster, safer aid access and more supply routes](#)

12.01.2024: [Children in Gaza still at the sharp end of unrelenting war: Palais des Nations in Geneva briefing by the UNICEF Special representative Lucia Elmi on the situation of children in the State of Palestine](#)

Human interest stories:

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

Social Media:

- [Special Representative visit to the Emirati Hospital in the Gaza Strip](#)
- [Access to Education](#)
- [Delivering Life-Saving humanitarian support-](#)
- [Resumption of Education in the West Bank](#)
- [Acknowledgment of the EU Humanitarian Aid support](#)
- [Distribution of winter clothes to children in the Gaza Strip](#)

Next SitRep: 26 January 2024

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	444,235	33%	2,426,544	759,827	31%
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items)	1,050,000	297,886	28%			
Health						
# of people supported through UNICEF delivered medical supplies ³	780,000	513,300	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	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 Protection⁵						
# of children and caregivers affected by conflict related violence received emergency and child protection service including PSS support	596,453 ⁶	52,423	9%	710,000	151,659	21%
	255,623 ⁷	17,975	7%			
# of children receiving explosive weapons-related risk education	504,925	1,090 ⁸	0%			
# of children reached with winterization items (including blankets)	275,000	110,881	40%			
Education						
# of affected school aged children provided with recreational activities to support their well being ⁹	55,000	50,257	91%	529,084	113,399	21%
# of school aged children provided with essential education in emergencies learning materials	315,500	160	0% ¹⁰			
Social Protection						
# of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers ¹¹	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 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 151,659 children with MHPSS as of 31 December 2023. Results are being updated.

⁶ Children

⁷ Caregivers

⁸ 887 girls, 203 boys

⁹ The cumulative result indicates 26,268 girls, 23,989 boys and 760 children with disabilities.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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. Furthermore, UNICEF has funded the response through loans which are not reflected in the Funding Status table.

Annex B - Funding Status¹

Sector	Revised Requirements (USD)	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received	Other resources used for the escalation	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over)	US\$	%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	53,388,850	35,696,132	93,972	629,647	16,969,098	32%
Health	30,002,940	15,919,917	930,625	234,764	12,917,633	43%
Nutrition	19,301,862	11,196,778	0	0	8,105,084	42%
Child Protection	13,988,270	12,728,186	0	462,963	797,121	6%
Education	12,469,331	3,894,344	52,000	1,142,966	7,380,021	59%
Social Protection and Cash Transfer	33,862,858	24,046,040	0	727,084	9,089,734	27%
Cross-Sectoral (PSEA, AAP)	1,544,143	1,397,847	0	50,146	96,150	6%
Cluster Coordination	3,760,027	3,380,120	220,000	29,000	130,907	3%
Total	168,318,281	108,259,364	1,296,597	3,276,570	55,485,749	33%

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 (\$ and %) reflects only the sections which are not fully funded.