



Palestinian children in Rafah try on their new winter clothes provided by UNICEF with the support of EU Humanitarian Aid. UNICEF with partners delivered winterization items to more than 112,000 people in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023. © UNICEF-SoP/2024/Eyad alBaba

Reporting Period: 25 January to 7 February 2024

UNICEF in the State of Palestine

Escalation Humanitarian Situation Report No. 17

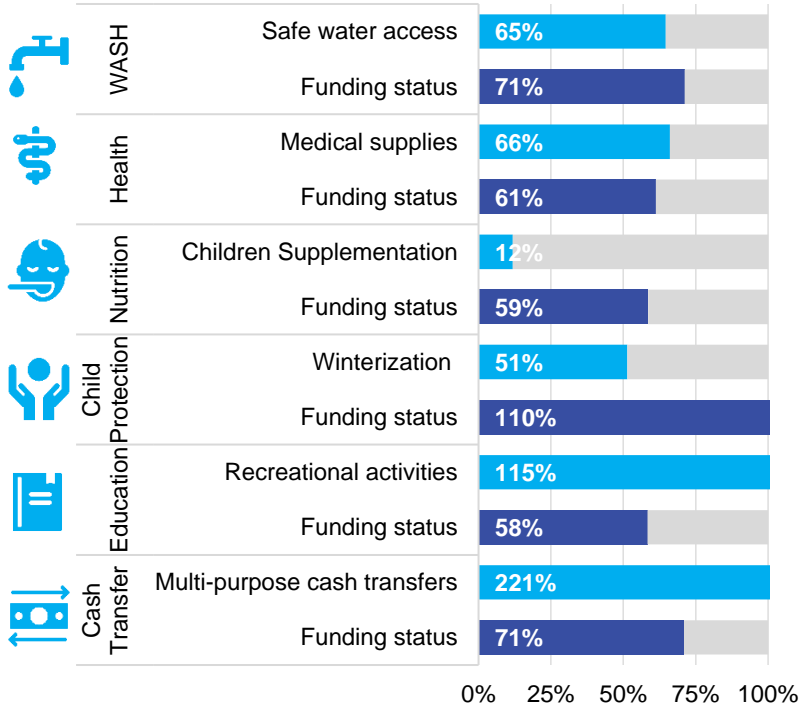
Highlights

- The risk of famine in Gaza is increasing by the day, particularly for an estimated 300,000 people in northern Gaza who have been predominantly cut off from assistance and where food security assessments show the greatest needs, according to WFP. The UN warns that humanitarian aid reaching Gaza city is “not enough to prevent a famine.”
- At least 17,000 children in the Gaza Strip are unaccompanied or separated from their families based on estimations.
- The main barriers for humanitarian aid are: 1) Continuing heavy military operations and limited security to reach children and families in need, 2) Logistical constraints, insufficient number of trucks and many logistical and bureaucratic hurdles, 3) Restrictions on commercial goods. Without the ability to produce or import food, the entire population of Gaza depends on aid to survive.
- Military operations in the West Bank continued including a one-day operation in Nur Shams camp where three people were killed.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF with partners distributed nutrition supplements into the Gaza Strip, benefitting 3,900 pregnant and lactating women, as well as 41,900 children aged 6-59 months.
- UNICEF delivered medical supplies and consumables to partners in the Gaza Strip, benefitting 10,000 people at six different locations.
- UNICEF ensured the distribution of over 30,000 clothing sets in the Gaza Strip tailored for children aged between newborn and 17 years old.
- Since 7 October, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services for over 70,00 people including more than 57,000 children.
- In the West Bank, UNICEF continued to support the national education system to educate children who are not able to reach their schools due to security issues, and stationery kits for 19,840 children are being distributed.

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, 7 February 2024)
- 386 schools (78%)** sustained damage in the Gaza Strip (Education Cluster, 30 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)

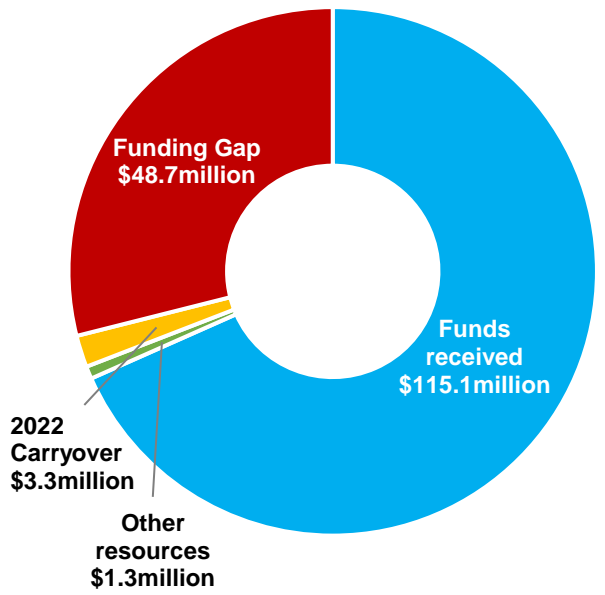
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



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), EU Humanitarian Aid 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. Last but not least, UNICEF benefited from Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding, which provided an added level of flexibility to respond to the crisis, enabling UNICEF to effectively anticipate and meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families in Gaza and the West Bank. 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 risk of famine in Gaza increases day by day. The situation has become specifically dire for 300,000 people in the northern Gaza Strip, as they have been largely cut off from assistance. Food security assessments indicate the greatest needs in this area, as stated by WFP. Due to these circumstances, the UN warns that humanitarian aid reaching Gaza city is “not enough to prevent a famine” and highlights that “faster and sustained access” is urgently needed.

Thousands of children are unaccompanied or separated from their family. Each individual child carries a heartbreaking story of loss and grief. UNICEF estimates that in total at least 17,000 children¹ in the Gaza Strip are unaccompanied or separated. This corresponds to one per cent of the overall displaced population of 1.7 million people. Before this war, UNICEF was considering that more than 500,000 children were already in need of Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) in the Gaza Strip. Today, it is estimated that almost all children are in need of MHPSS, more than 1 million children.

As of 9 February, at least 27,947 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 67,459 Palestinians were reported injured, including at least 11,482 children (partially disaggregated data as of 31 January 2024). 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 5 February, 154 UNRWA staff had been killed, while WHO and UNDP report one staff member killed respectively. As of 5 February, there have been 290 incidents impacting 150 UNRWA installations, some of those have sustained direct hits. UNRWA reports as of 5 February, that at least 389 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been killed in their facilities, with at least a further 1,370 injured due to the hostilities since 7 October.

In the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, OCHA reports that since 7 October, at least 383 Palestinians have been killed. At least 100 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 2,603 Palestinians including 1,203 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.

¹ This is an estimation as it is not possible to verify information under the current security and humanitarian conditions.

The health situation in the Gaza Strip remains extremely precarious, with continued hostilities, shortages of supplies and medical personnel, access restrictions and swiftly deteriorating health conditions. An alarming spread of disease due to lack of sanitation and clean water¹ was reported by UNRWA on 7 February. Yet in January, access to critical hospitals and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in areas north of Wadi Gaza was overwhelmingly denied. As of 7 February, there are no fully functioning hospitals in Gaza, WHO reports, while 36 per cent of hospitals and 17 per cent of primary health care centres are only partially functional.

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)

The provision of adequate critical WASH services to the affected population in the Gaza Strip continued to be hindered by lack of power supply, restricted access and fuel shortages. In response to urgent WASH humanitarian needs, through the UN mechanism¹, UNICEF provided 145,035 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 lifesaving water for drinking and domestic needs in Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah, and Middle areas.

Furthermore, UNICEF distributed 312,000 pieces of soap bars and 587 hygiene and dignity kits to affected families, benefitting more than nearly 60,000 people including 30,500 children in Khan Younis and Rafah. Additionally, UNICEF with partners, conducted hygiene good practice awareness activities at UNRWA shelters, reaching more than 28,000 people.

In response to the dire sanitation services for the internally displaced people (IDPs) 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. In addition, 582 mobile latrines were constructed benefitting more than 20,000 people including persons with disabilities.

To address solid waste and environmental hygiene needs in the overcrowded shelters, UNICEF continued to support cleaning services at 28 shelters in Khan Younis, Rafah, Der Al Balah, and Middle Areas, benefitting nearly 170,000 people, including 86,300 children. Moreover, UNICEF continued its pilot of the Incentive Based Programme at Al Quds University where 100 workers were engaged in solid waste management intervention, 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

Medical supplies such as Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) components and medical consumables were delivered to partners in the reporting period in the Gaza Strip, enough for a population of 10,000 for a period of three months, for six health facilities/locations.

Routine vaccination activities, with all antigens for routine vaccination provided by UNICEF, has resumed in the south of the Gaza Strip. In January, UNICEF in partnership with UNRWA has vaccinated 20,787 children, a coverage close to pre-war data. Vaccination activities with partners are also ongoing in the North of Wadi Gaza albeit on a low scale. Efforts to have vaccine shipments delivered to the north of the Gaza Strip have been constrained so far by access issues. UNICEF continues to participate in cluster meetings and works closely with partners to review the MoH minimum list of indicators, and is collaborating to produce a comprehensive Maternal and Newborn package as part of the wider interventions on sexual and reproductive health.

In the West Bank, a team of regional advisors' health and nutrition and country office visited the West Bank city of Tulkarem to assess the health and nutrition situation of children and women. In addition, consultations with the Ministry of Health officials were held. Due to the security situation, the Ministry reported that people have reduced access to health services, especially in isolated communities. For example, capacity to provide safe deliveries needs to be upgraded at the community level to avoid home deliveries and delayed referrals. During the visit, discussions were held

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.

with the government and partners on the nutrition and health response (including the supply plan) in the West Bank, which will feed into the UNICEF Emergency Response Plan in the immediate term.

Nutrition

Over the past two weeks, UNICEF placed particular focus on enhancing the capacity of partners in the Gaza Strip in the area of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening. Efforts have been made to expand MUAC screening to identify acute malnutrition cases, and provide treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases using simplified approaches for the management of acute malnutrition.

During this reporting period, partners' distribution of supplies provided by UNICEF included supplementary nutrition spread (MQ-LNS, 50 gm) to nearly 4,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and 42,000 children aged 6-59 months. Due to communication challenges from Gaza, not all partners were able to report their commodity distribution.

The Nutrition Cluster collaborated closely with OCHA to formulate an operational response plan for the potential ceasefire. The plan focused on prioritizing both preventive and curative supplies for pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children under 5 to promptly address their urgent needs. Additionally, efforts were made to enhance partners' capacities in scaling up MUAC screening, reporting, and adherence to a simplified approach for the management of acute malnutrition.

The Nutrition Cluster in Gaza continues to lead the emergency nutrition response with the participation of 13 active partners. It is actively collaborating with other sectors/cluster to address gender norms and close coordination with the Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) working group is underway.

Child Protection

Amidst the adversities of winter and heavy rainy periods, UNICEF distributed winterization items as a lifeline service to children in sheltered areas in the Gaza Strip (Rafah, Khan Younis, and Deir Al-Balah), where Palestinians have experienced repeated displacements in search of a safe haven, exacerbating vulnerabilities. Despite the numerous challenges associated with access and logistics, UNICEF's commitment to delivering clothing for children in these critical times remains resolute and during the reporting period, UNICEF with partners distributed over 30,330 clothing sets tailored differently for children aged newborn to 17 years old.

Since 7 October, UNICEF has provided psychosocial support services for 70,025 people including 57,483 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, 8,642 people (4,658 children and 3,984 caregivers) were reached with educational sessions on Explosive Remnants of War in shelters. An additional 20,000 people received leaflets with explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) messages including conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) measures to reduce the risk of death and injury during hostilities.

To date, UNICEF and its partners have identified a total of 16 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Of those, 13 children were placed at a partner's safe place (three are children with disabilities), while another three children are awaiting to be assessed for admission (including a 7-months-old premature baby currently at Emirati Hospital, and two teenage girls referred by UNRWA staying in a UNRWA shelter). Out of the thirteen children admitted one 6-year-old girl was successfully reunited with her family. A group of six UASC siblings identified through news reports were assessed confirming the suitability of the extended family to provide informal kinship care arrangements. The pilot cash-plus programme to support kinship care provisions will start as soon as possible.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNICEF with partners facilitated the provision of critical child protection services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS), case management, legal counselling, legal aid, and child rights awareness to 489 children and 430 caregivers.

Sessions on positive parenting were carried out in key locations across the West Bank (Fawar Camp, Bardala, Aroub, Biet Skaria, Masafer Yatta, Jayyous), reaching 326 children and 40 mothers. A total of 25 child protection staff from Government and CSOs attended four sessions of the accredited child protection diploma at Bethlehem University.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR) continued to coordinate the response in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. The standard operating procedures for identification, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) – including a shorter version for frontliners - were completed and disseminated to all members of the technical working group on UASC, while sessions on the identification of UASC were given at the Inter-Clusters Coordination Meeting, as well as at the meetings of the MHPSS cluster, the WASH cluster and the PSEA Network.

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 January 2024, reached 6,987 children, of whom 3,759 are girls, 3,228 boys, and 61 children with disabilities. 3,700 humanitarian adolescents' personal care kits have been procured and delivered to women led organizations for distribution to girls. The kits will support the girls' menstrual

hygiene management (MHM). Due to the privacy nature of these supplies, distribution will be done in a safe space that will combine recreational activities and relevant information sharing for the girls.

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. Stationery kits for nearly 20,000 children have been procured and will be distributed to children in hot spot areas in the West Bank by 9 February.

Social Protection

The telecommunications connectivity and network in general continue to be unstable and weak which has created serious challenges for the delivery of cash transfers and conducting post-distribution monitoring. UNICEF has transferred humanitarian cash assistance to 549,829 people (77,441 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. The second round of multi-purpose cash assistance was transferred to 122,316 people (15,574 households). UNICEF also transferred cash payments to 100 community workers for solid waste management and disposal at Al Quds University housing 20,000 families.

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, 8,812 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, 3,092 pieces of feedback and complaints were received. Communication and feedback included requests for cash assistance, information inquiries, or issues related to cash shops, as well as requests for specific products. The feedback regarding the cash programme is analyzed by the UNICEF Humanitarian Cash Transfer team to identify and resolve challenges, as well as to inform the direction of cash programming.

Access to safe and confidential channels to report sensitive information continues to be seriously compromised. There is a complete blackout of internet connectivity in Gaza city and the North; while META data reports over 7,000 active users in Beit Lahia and Rafah, a minuscule number compared to the number of IDPs in that area.

During the reporting period, the helpline provided 1,293 counselling sessions. The majority of these sessions provided services for men located in Rafah. Percentage of calls related to different forms of sexual violence is stable at around two per cent of the total calls in Gaza and the West Bank, while having fewer access constraints, shows worse records of calls of those before the war. UNICEF continues improving awareness of PSEA and safeguarding of communities through volunteers.

Support from Egypt Coordination Cell

Cumulatively, 461 trucks containing UNICEF supplies have crossed into the Gaza Strip from Egypt since 21 October 2023. During the reporting period, a total of 75 trucks with critical emergency supplies have crossed including:

- Ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to cover 1,345 children threatened by severe wasting,
- Family hygiene kits to cover 5000 families (25,000 people)
- Shelter tarpaulins for 27,000 families,
- Blankets for 22,536 people,
- Sets of winter clothing for 46,000 children,
- Toilet soap for 21,874 people for one month,
- Drinking water to serve the needs of 6,371 people,
- Emergency medical kits to cover 94 facilities (estimated 940,000).

As of 5 February, there are 273 trucks in various stages of the logistical 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:

- 26.01.2024: [3 major obstacles to delivering aid in Gaza](#)
- 30.01.2024: [Statement by Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee: We cannot abandon the people of Gaza](#)
- 02.02.2024: [Stories of loss and grief: At least 17,000 children are estimated to be unaccompanied or separated from their parents in the Gaza Strip](#)

Human interest stories:

- [The terrible living conditions of displaced families | UNICEF State of Palestine](#)
- [3 major obstacles to delivering aid in Gaza | UNICEF](#)

Social Media:

- [Testimony of the 13-year-old girl, Nada, who lost her brother, her home and the access to education](#)
- ["I want to go back to my school, I miss my teachers and my friends," says 11-year-old Maha, in Rafah, Gaza](#)
- [The situation in Gaza has gone from catastrophic to near collapse - Video of Jonathan Crickx, UNICEF SoP Chief of Communication](#)
- [Each day, children in Gaza face the risk of death from the sky. Voice note of Lucia Elmi, UNICEF SoP Special Representative](#)
- [UNICEF is providing tents, blankets and winter clothes to recently displaced people in Rafah](#)
- [Over 1.9 million people, with half being children, are internally displaced. Voice note of Lucia Elmi, UNICEF SoP Special Representative](#)
- [Every child in Gaza has been exposed to deeply distressing events and trauma, marked by widespread destruction and displacement](#)
- [UNICEF continue to deliver critical medical supplies, vaccines, and medicines to support the health system. Voice note of Lucia Elmi, UNICEF SoP Special Representative](#)
- [Children in the #WestBank live in constant fear and grief amid escalating violence](#)

Next SitRep: 18 February 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	495,187	37%	2,426,544	759,827	31%
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items)	1,050,000	426,914	41%			
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	65,859 20,425	11% 8%	710,000	72,085 ⁷	10%
# of children receiving explosive weapons-related risk education	504,925	4,658	1%			
# of children reached with winterization items (including blankets)	275,000	141,215	51%			
Education						
# of affected school aged children provided with recreational activities to support their well being ⁸	55,000	63,443	115%	529,084	125,908	24%
# 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	77,441	221%			

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 The MHPSS cluster has been a been revised downward due to double counting in previously reported numbers

⁸ The cumulative result indicates 33,557 girls, 29,886 boys and 1,252 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 benefitted 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.