



In the Gaza Strip, where access to health services is severely limited, UNICEF provided hearing aids to 34 children with hearing impairments.

unicef
for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 38

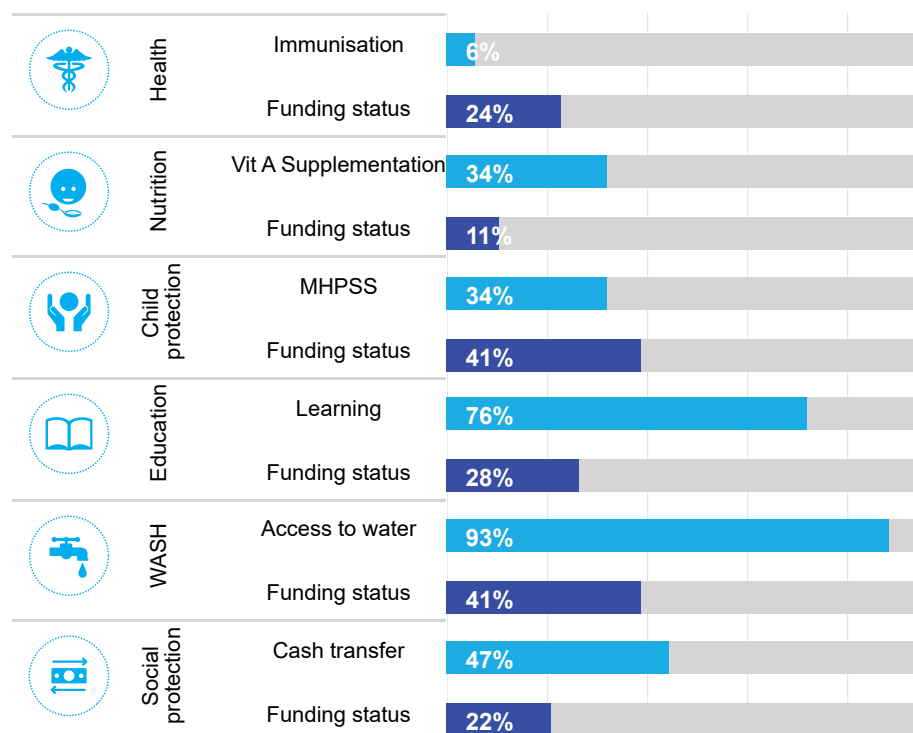
Reporting Period
1 to 30 April 2025

State of Palestine

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Following 19 months of conflict and over 60 days of aid and commercial supply blockade, all 2.1 million people in Gaza face a critical risk of famine, with one in five already experiencing starvation-level conditions.²
- Since hostilities began in October 2023, an estimated 52,418 Palestinians have been reported killed in the Gaza Strip, including 16,278 children. Over 118,000 Palestinians have been reported injured, including more than 34,000 children, many with life-changing injuries.
- Three months after the start of operation 'Iron Wall' in the northern West Bank, 40,000 Palestinians remain displaced.
- In April, UNICEF provided cash assistance to 10,126 families in Gaza (67,249 people), including 28,832 children and 2,782 women-headed households.
- UNICEF and partners provided Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF) to 13,481 children aged 6-23 months in April.
- UNICEF faces a critical funding gap of US\$ 533.6 million as humanitarian needs escalate.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1,700,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance³



3,300,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance⁴

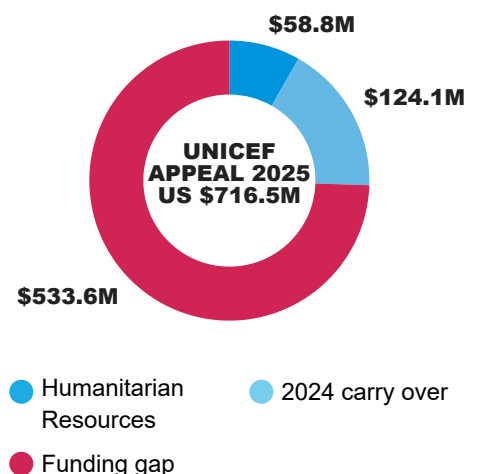


1,900,000
People displaced (90% of the population of Gaza)⁵



538
School buildings in Gaza sustained damage (95.4%)⁶

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

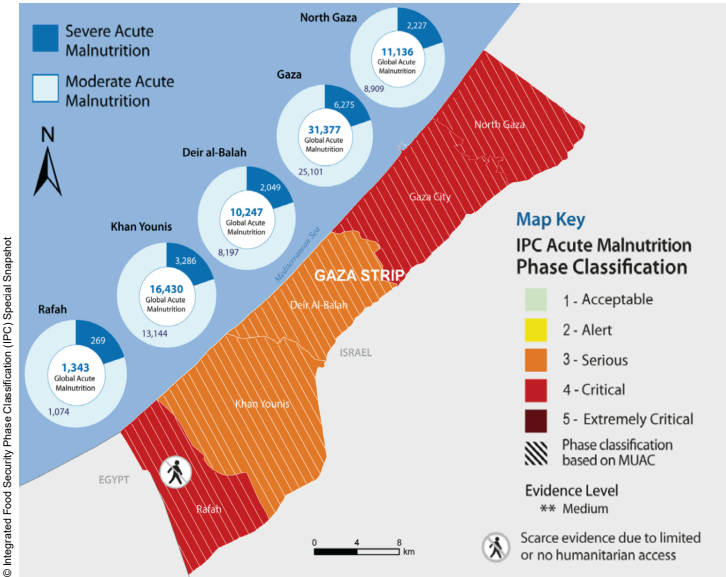
FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

An Inter-Agency Flash Appeal⁷ was issued on 11 December 2024, covering the period from January to December 2025. This appeal estimates that US\$ 6.6 billion is required to address the critical needs of 3 million people, including 2.1 million in the Gaza Strip and 900,000 in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.⁸ UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal,⁹ aligned with the Inter-Agency Flash Appeal, seeks US\$ 716.5 million to cover the urgent and critical needs of children and their families across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. With a funding gap of 74 per cent against this appeal, UNICEF urgently requires US\$ 533.6 million to scale up support to those in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to respond promptly and more effectively, prioritising assistance where it is most needed and enabling us to adapt to the changing reality on the ground to provide life-saving support to children and their families. Without adequate funding, children are at a greater risk of malnutrition, at risk of not being reunified with their families, and at risk of not being provided with critical services, including water and health care.

UNICEF sincerely thanks its partners for their valuable and timely contributions, including the governments of Canada, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, as well as the European Union, Gavi – the Vaccine Alliance and the OCHA Country-based Pooled Fund. UNICEF appreciates the assistance received from the UNICEF National Committees of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States. UNICEF would also like to thank the UNICEF private sector fundraising in Croatia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi. UNICEF also benefited from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and UNICEF national committees, which enabled UNICEF to respond flexibly to the acute and fast-evolving needs of the most vulnerable children and their families.¹⁰

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS¹¹



Based on recent findings, the projected Acute Malnutrition (AMN) classification for the Gaza Strip from May through September 2025 is expected to be "serious" or "critical".

Gaza Strip

A full blockade on the Gaza Strip has been ongoing since 2 March 2025, halting all incoming commercial and humanitarian supplies. This has resulted in acute shortages, shutting subsidised bakeries and depriving people of basic necessities. Nearly 90 per cent of the population in the Gaza strip (1.9 million people) are internally displaced, including over 423,000 people in April alone.¹² Many have been displaced multiple times amid 19 months of hostilities and repeated displacement orders. With no safe spaces in the Gaza Strip, each new movement poses serious protection and humanitarian risks, particularly for children and families.

As of 30 April 2025, 52,418 Palestinians were reported killed in the Gaza Strip since the start of hostilities in October 2023, including 16,278 children. More than 2,326 fatalities have been recorded since the ceasefire ended on 18 March. Additionally, more than 118,000 Palestinians people were reported injured, including more than 34,000 children, many of whom have life-changing injuries. As of 30 April, 418 humanitarian workers have been reported killed.

Access to healthcare remains severely constrained amid escalating attacks on health facilities and personnel. As of April, at least 680 attacks on healthcare have been recorded, affecting 122 health facilities, including damage to 33 hospitals and 180 ambulances.¹³ Fuel shortages have forced many facilities to operate intermittently or on single shifts, functioning only during limited hours each day. This has significantly reduced the availability of medical services, including emergency and overnight care. Ongoing strikes, shortages of medicines and health material, as well as staffing gaps continue to push the healthcare system toward collapse.

A recent IPC analysis¹⁴ of the acute food security and acute malnutrition situation in the Gaza Strip by 17 organisations found that the entire population of the Gaza Strip – approximately 2.1 million people – continues facing a critical risk of famine following 19 months of conflict, mass displacement, and severe restrictions on humanitarian aid. In the most likely scenario, the Gaza Strip is classified as being in Emergency (IPC Phase 4),¹⁵ with the entire population expected to face Crisis or worse acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between May to September 2025. An estimated 470,000 people (22 percent of the population) are expected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), over one million people (54 percent) in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and the remaining

500,000 (24 percent) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

In the same IPC analysis, a reasonable worst-case scenario indicates a high risk of famine (IPC Phase 5) between May to September.¹⁶ This scenario – marked by continued restrictions on humanitarian aid and ongoing hostilities – is becoming increasingly likely.

More than half of water and sanitation facilities are inaccessible, and fuel supplies in some areas may run out within 2-5 days, severely disrupting WASH services. Critically low fuel levels are limiting potable water production and wastewater management, increasing the likelihood of disease outbreaks as summer approaches.

The protection environment for children is untenable, as the impact of the renewed hostilities and protracted blockade on humanitarian aid is having a catastrophic effect on the rights and well-being of children. The conflict is increasing trauma, violence, and neglect among children, alongside new forced displacement. UNICEF and its implementing partners are doing everything possible to identify, protect and find solutions for at-risk children and caregivers. However, without an end to the hostilities and unimpeded, impartial access to food, shelter, clean water and other critical services, more children will continue to die.

Schools were open for just one day before hostilities resumed in March. The Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and UNICEF paused learning while assessments and preparations for resumption are being made.

Gains made in the markets during the ceasefire were lost following the total border closure and the ceasefire's collapse. Despite the complete blockade, markets continued to operate, though prices remained very high. Flour was priced between US\$ 1.50 and US\$ 3.00 per kilogram, a kilogram of potatoes reached as much as US\$ 13.00, and a single roll of toilet paper cost between US\$ 1.50 and US\$ 3.00. Locally produced commodities, including fresh vegetables, circulated and were supplied where possible. Amid severe humanitarian needs, including food shortages, there has been a rise in looting and break-ins at warehouses across Gaza. These incidents have affected the storage and delivery of essential aid items.

Israeli authorities report that some 1,200 Israelis and foreign nationals were killed in the attacks of 7 October 2023, including 37 children and more than 7,500 people were reported injured. More than 250 people, including 36 children, were abducted from Israel into the Gaza Strip, of whom 196 were released or returned, including 34 children released in 2023 and two children whose remains were returned in February 2025.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

Since January, the northern governorates of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Tubas and their four refugee camps were significantly impacted by the large-scale militarised operation “Iron Wall”. This has resulted in casualties, civilian displacement, and extensive damage homes, schools, healthcare facilities, and other infrastructure in the camps and nearby communities. More than 40,000 people remain displaced.

Children across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, face high risks of grave violations, reduced access to education and services, and threats to their physical and mental well-being due to militarised operations, movement restrictions, and settler violence. Between January and April 2025, 25 Palestinian children were killed in conflict-related incidents, 72 per cent by live ammunition and 28 per cent in airstrikes. Most incidents (72 per cent) occurred in Jenin, Nablus, and Tubas governorates. One Palestinian boy also died in an Israeli detention facility. From 7 October 2023 to 30 April 2025, at least 924 Palestinians were killed¹⁷ in conflict-related violence in the

West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the same period, 207 Palestinian children and four Israeli children were killed in the West Bank, and more than 1,530 Palestinian children were reported injured, almost half with live ammunition.

Between January 2024 and April 2025, OCHA documented more than 1,930 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians in the West Bank,¹⁸ particularly in communities near settlement outposts. The number of movement obstacles set up by Israeli forces has risen to 849, with a third being road gates – most frequently closed. These intensified restrictions severely limit Palestinians’ access to markets, workplaces, emergency services, and essential health and education facilities.¹⁹ In addition, more than 6,300 Palestinians, including approximately 2,500 children, have been displaced in the West Bank since 7 October 2023 due to home demolitions and destruction of residences during militarised operations (excluding before the current protracted operation in the northern West Bank). By 30 April, over 790 attacks on health care were recorded, nearly half involving the use of force against medical facilities, personnel, and vehicles.²⁰

In April, Israeli authorities issued closure orders for six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem, affecting around 800 children. An additional ten UNRWA schools serving over 4,400 students in the West Bank remain closed, due to the displacement of people in the northern West Bank.²¹

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

Gaza Strip

During the reporting period, 98,510 people (32,745 girls, 34,126 boys, 16,127 men and 15,512 women) accessed primary healthcare services in UNICEF-supported health facilities. In April, 3,593 children under one received the Penta vaccine—protecting against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Hib – marking a 17 per cent increase from March. To improve access to routine immunisation, UNICEF installed solar-powered cold chain equipment in five new medical points (three in Gaza, two in Deir al Balah) and equipped a partner-operated field hospital. With the loss of routine immunisation sites, UNICEF is also supporting operational hospitals to provide these services.

To strengthen neonatal care, UNICEF provided structural and equipment support to NICUs in key facilities across Gaza, including Al Aqsa, European Gaza, Nasser, Patient Friendly, Al-Sahaba, El-Helou, and the PRCS Field Hospital. At Al-Sahaba Hospital, NICU capacity was expanded from 3 to 15 beds. Additionally, a new mobile team was deployed in the North and five medical points were operationalised.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) with emergency medical supplies —such as disposables and consumables—benefiting over 36,300 people, including women and children.

In six districts (Tulkarem, Tubas, Salbit, Jenin, Jericho, and Ramallah), 209 community members and healthcare providers (70 per cent male, 30 per cent female) were trained in health emergency response, including preparedness for earthquakes, outbreaks, and coordination with Palestinian Civil Defense.

As part of UNICEF’s disability inclusion efforts, 95 children with disabilities (39 girls and 56 boys) under the age of 18 in 39 communities across Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jenin received comprehensive rehabilitation assessments through an implementing

partner.

Additionally, three shipments of pentavalent (PENTA) and tetanus-diphtheria (Td) vaccines for infants were delivered to the MoH, expected to serve around 90,000 children over the next six months.

Nutrition

Gaza Strip

In April, UNICEF and partners screened 70,683 children under five in Gaza for malnutrition, identifying 298 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)—up from 279 cases (+6.8 per cent)—and 2,557 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), up from 2,025 cases (+26.3 per cent) from the previous month. This increase occurred despite a 40 per cent reduction in functional nutrition facilities due to destroyed health infrastructure, multiple displacement orders, and ongoing bombings.²² To date, a cumulative total of 338,000 children under five have been screened,²³ with 1,270 SAM cases and 7,926 MAM cases.

As part of our preventive nutritional interventions, Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF) was provided to 13,481 children aged 6–23 months during April. While RUCF is primarily intended for children aged 6–11 months, the persistent siege and related deprivation have led to an unintended consequence; many older children up to 2 years are relying solely on RUCF for their daily nutrition, thus accelerating programme reach. This underscores both the effectiveness of RUCF in supporting dietary diversity and the urgent need to address underlying food insecurity.

As part of preventive efforts, Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF) was provided to 13,481 children aged 6–23 months in April. Although RUCF is intended for children aged 6–11 months, the siege and deprivation have led many older children to rely solely on it, expanding programme reach and highlighting both its value and the severity of food insecurity.

UNICEF's Mobile Teams—through direct implementation and incentive-based mechanisms—conducted 180 visits, screening 9,141 children and providing RUCF to 5,626 children aged 6–23 months. These teams remain essential for reaching children in areas with destroyed health infrastructure and limited access to care.

Additionally, field monitors conducted 162 visits to nutrition facilities, revealing that only 60 per cent remain operational. The rest are closed due to damage, displacement, or insecurity. These visits help identify challenges and provide immediate solutions, reinforcing the importance of ongoing monitoring and supervision.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

In April, UNICEF continued its routine nutrition support to the Ministry of Health, reaching 19,531 children aged 6–59 months with vitamin A supplementation across all West Bank districts (51 per cent girls, 49 per cent boys).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



UNICEF provided chlorine and chemicals to ensure safety and sustained operation of boreholes and desalination plants in North and South Gaza.

Gaza Strip

In April, UNICEF and partners continued providing drinking and domestic water to over 1.1 million people.²⁴ Since January, more than 1.5 million people, including over 600,000 children across all five governorates, have been reached. Potable water production remains heavily reliant on electricity (mainly from diesel generators), chlorine, and de-scalant—stocks of which are critically low. Chlorine supplies are projected to run out by mid-August, after which the water will no longer be safe for drinking. One of three Mekorot water lines from Israel has been damaged since January, and power cuts to the Southern Gaza Desalination Plant since March have reduced its output to 15 per cent. Consequently, potable water availability in the south and middle of Gaza has dropped by 65 per cent.

Despite these constraints, UNICEF and partners sustained six to nine litres of potable water per person per day for drinking and cooking, and nine litres per person per day for domestic use, supported by 884,756 litres of fuel delivered in April.²⁵ Most of the water is brackish and not safe for drinking. Gaps persist in newly accessible zones such as Jabalya, Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, and Rafah, where water barely meets minimum humanitarian standards.²⁶

Following the 19 January ceasefire, UNICEF scaled up its response, including water trucking to newly accessible areas and contracting 15 private desalination plants to supply safe water to around 400,000 returnees. Efforts also included rehabilitating 25 of 80 damaged wells and distributing soap and cleaning supplies in 14 health centres and three hospitals, reaching 300,000 people.

UNICEF began rehabilitating 25 of 80 damaged wells and supported service providers with 11,770 litres of chlorine to operate 30 wells in the South for one month. It also distributed soap and cleaning materials in 14 health facilities and 3 hospitals, reaching 300,000 people, including patients and staff.

Sanitation and hygiene services were maintained through repairs to wastewater infrastructure, construction of mobile latrines, and solid waste management. Hygiene promotion and cleaning services in 48 PA shelters in Gaza City and Khan Younis benefited over 40,000 IDPs, including 20,000 children. In April, UNICEF completed rehabilitation of the sewage network in Nuseirat and reached 250,000 people with sanitation and hygiene support.

Due to the closure of crossings since March and lack of incoming supplies, only 40,000 WASH items, including hygiene kits, jerrycans, sanitary pads, tarpaulins, and adult diapers, were distributed,

reaching approximately 100,000 people (40 per cent children and 30 per cent women).

UNICEF also launched joint assessments with the Education programme in 60 schools and Temporary Learning Spaces, initiating rehabilitation in 20 sites. WASH assessments in three health facilities have been completed, with projects starting soon.

UNICEF and partners have begun improving sanitation in over 30 formal shelters through a community engagement approach. Additionally, cleaning and hygiene promotion activities supported by cash-incentivized work reached more than 11,000 people across 25 shelters in Gaza and Khan Younis.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

In the West Bank, UNICEF continues to improve access to safe drinking water for vulnerable communities through the regular provision of chlorine. In April alone, 1,000 litres of chlorine were delivered to the Abu Dis water well in East Jerusalem, benefiting around 30,000 people in the service area, bringing the total to 23,400 litres since January 2025. This support has benefited approximately 140,000 people in Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, and East Jerusalem.

UNICEF is also constructing 6,000 metres of new water supply networks in the An-Najada area of South Hebron (Masafer Yatta), aiming to serve approximately 556 people.

Child Protection

Gaza Strip

Since the start of 2025, UNICEF has reached 2,866 children with case management and/or referrals for social services and assistance, including 868 children (433 girls) in April. To promote children's right to safety and family unity, 48 children (27 girls) benefited from family reunification services, and an additional 91 children (42 girls) without parental care benefited from emergency family and community-based alternative care. Additionally, 33 children (11 girls) who had lost their hearing as a result of the conflict were provided custom hearing aids to help them adapt, heal, recover, and promote their inclusion in communities.

The detrimental impact that the renewed hostilities, unmet essential needs, and the complete disruption of educational activities have had on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of children in Gaza cannot be understated. Despite challenging conditions, UNICEF and partners provided multi-layered support. In April, 21,534 children (11,647 girls) and 7,540 caregivers (5,858 women) participated in activities promoting mental health. Of these, 3,957 children (2,382 girls) received individual and group mental health support from trained specialists and non-specialists.

Since January, 266,237 children and caregivers have been reached with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). In April, 7,188 children (2,368 girls) and caregivers (2,647 women) were reached through direct engagement with communities aimed at disseminating critical and life-saving prevention messaging to reduce the risk of injury or death from unexploded ordnances and explosive remnants of war. Additionally, 191,882 children and caregivers (5,278 in April) were reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) messages and awareness activities on child protection risks.

As part of its commitment to improve the capacities of frontline workers, in April, UNICEF trained 326 humanitarian staff and volunteer frontline workers on child protection and MHPSS interventions for children with symptoms of traumatic stress. Staff and volunteers working with children received training to improve the quality of case management services and increase the capacity of staff to care for child survivors of gender-based violence.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

During the reporting period, UNICEF and child protection partners reached 6,350 individuals in the West Bank, including 4,480 children (2,614 boys and 1,866 girls) and 1,870 adults (857 men and 1,013 women). Of these, 66 per cent of those reached were from the most vulnerable communities in Nablus, Jenin, Qalqilya, Tubas, and Tulkarem governorates.

MHPSS was a key part of the response, reaching 5,684 people including 4,144 children (2,471 boys and 1,673 girls) and 1,540 adults (795 men and 745 women).

Individual case management services were provided to 141 children (68 boys and 73 girls), ensuring targeted support for those at risk. In addition, 111 individuals benefited from child protection awareness activities, including 36 children (12 girls) and 75 women, aimed at promoting knowledge and prevention at the community level. Legal support services were extended to 89 boys in the West Bank.

Education

Gaza Strip

As part of UNICEF's ongoing commitment to ensuring access to safe, inclusive, and quality learning opportunities for all children, progress continues across the three different modalities of support for non-formal education. Operations have resumed under Modality 1, which focuses on supporting the MoEHE to establish learning centres within usable public schools. By the end of April, eight learning centres were fully operational in Palestinian Authority (PA) schools. Modality 2 centres on empowering communities that have independently initiated learning spaces. As of April, 22 such community-led centres were active, serving 29,566 children (50 per cent girls). This reflects the resilience and determination of families and local actors to prioritise education despite ongoing challenges. In Modality 3, UNICEF works closely with five implementing partners to operate learning centres. While the situation remains fluid – with centres frequently opening and closing due to frequent displacements of people – these partnerships have collectively reached approximately 20,000 children (50 per cent girls). However, this number has seen a notable decline in recent weeks.

UNICEF has worked with partners to produce consent forms and awareness messages for parents on attendance. Standard Operating Procedures for response to displacement orders have been prepared. Supplies have been inaccessible. The Education Cluster reported that 570 temporary learning spaces (TLSs) were established in Q1 2025, reaching 249,020 students (51.9 per cent girls) with support from 5,941 teachers. By the end of March 40 TLSs remained operational, serving 69,129 students and 2,294 teachers. 259 TLSs were temporarily paused due to insecurity, affecting 140,101 students, and 171 TLSs were closed due to funding constraints.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

During April, through implementing partners and in close coordination with MoEHE, UNICEF supported in affected areas of the West Bank, including Jenin, Tulkarem and Tubas 4,099 children (2,902 girls and 1,197 boys) with psychosocial support, structured recreational activities targeting also adolescent boys and girls. Moreover, 6,774 children (3,409 girls, 3,365 boys) received at least two sessions per week in core subjects by teachers trained on delivering remedial education in non-formal settings (after school). Out of the targeted children, 102 children (13 girls, 89 boys) received individual stationery and learning materials.

Social Protection

Gaza Strip

To enable children with their families to prioritize their own individual or household needs and make decisions on cash utilization, UNICEF continued with its cash response programme. UNICEF remains the leading humanitarian player in Gaza and has maintained its presence throughout the crisis, accelerated the cash transfers in Gaza during the ceasefire, and continued responding since the conflict resumption in March 2025. During April 2025, with escalated hostilities, UNICEF reached 10,126 families, totalling 67,249 people, including 28,832 children, nine people with disabilities, and 2,782 women-headed households, with cash assistance. This support helped families and their children to prioritize their essential needs which include food, water, sanitation, hygiene, health among other things. Over the past one and a half years, since October 2023, UNICEF has reached over one million individual beneficiaries, including 525,297 children across 171,619 families, which also includes 26,315 people with disabilities. This has enabled crisis affected vulnerable families with children to access basic commodities and services still available in the formal and informal markets including food, water, hygiene, sanitation, medical among other needs.

Improving the provision of essential services for children and their families is a priority for UNICEF. To this end, and through cash interventions, over 10,702 frontline volunteers supporting UNICEF to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, education, Social Behavior Change (SBC), nutrition, and immunization services to vulnerable communities in Gaza were paid incentives. This included significant contributions to the Gaza polio campaign and solid waste management efforts. Despite a severe liquidity crisis, UNICEF's innovative solutions, such as digital e-wallets and the redemption code, continue to enable minimum interruption of cash programming.

West Bank including East Jerusalem

In the West Bank, UNICEF reached 1,924 people with cash assistance, including 1,135 children and 52 persons with disabilities from 335 families during the reporting period. In 2025, 5,224 people have received cash transfers, including 2,800 children and 133 people with disabilities. Additionally, more than 4,680 frontline workers were supported with cash transfers.

The situation in the West Bank continues to deteriorate. As needs grow, the humanitarian cash transfer response will be scaled up, including the introduction of WASH e-vouchers, which are currently being set up.

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

AAP

UNICEF is committed to improving accountability to affected people. UNICEF has a feedback mechanism which provides safe, confidential and direct channels for community feedback and complaints on interventions in Gaza, and the West Bank including East Jerusalem. Since the beginning of the year, 40,331 individuals reached out through established feedback mechanisms and 14,468 individuals submitted feedback and complaints nationally, predominantly from Gaza in the current reporting period. Of those calls, 95 per cent of inquiries were about UNICEF's cash transfer programme, most of whom requested information on targeting criteria. Other cases were referred for follow-up and course correction. Overall, 22 per cent of callers were female, and similar to

the previous month, most callers were from Khan Younis. The feedback loop was closed instantly with 94 per cent of callers, which showed an increase from March 2025. The UNICEF/WFP joint Chatbot, a means of information provision for a few of UNICEF's programmes, also saw an increase in the number of visits. A total of 15,485 conversations took place through the chatbot on Humanitarian Cash Transfers and Health and Nutrition services in Gaza, allowing for information sharing directly with the affected communities.

PSEA

UNICEF and the PSEA Network continue to incorporate PSEA interventions across programmes, grounding a survivor-centered approach to provide safe and accessible reporting channels on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as well as on other forms of misconduct. In April in the West Bank, an average of 200,000 individuals are considered to have safe and accessible channels to report SEA, including 129,500 women and 70,500 men using the social media platforms of SANAD.²⁷

In the Gaza Strip, UNICEF provides humanitarian cash transfers prioritizing the most vulnerable, and integrates PSEA messaging into SMSs sent to recipients. In April, 38,837 individuals received information with access to a phone to use the channels including 14,201 girls, 14,781 boys, 3,165 women, and 6,690 men.

UNICEF continued to strengthen community feedback mechanisms that ensure communities can access protection services. Through the PSEA Network, UNICEF upholds a survivor-centered approach to counselling services through the free, independent, and confidential helpline (164) that upscaled intervention starting October 2024. In April, the helpline provided 8,051 remote counselling sessions across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip reaching 752 girls, 321 boys, 3,416 men and 3,562 women. The sessions are essential entry points for MHPSS and inter-agency referrals to protection services and legal and medical consultations. A UNICEF partner extends these efforts by providing protection services to people at risk in the West Bank, with a focus on the North area. Services include case management, MHPSS sessions, legal aid, food parcels, multipurpose cash assistance, and NFIs reaching 96 individuals including 28 girls (7 with disability); 6 boys with disability; 3 men (one with disability) and 59 women (3 with disability).

UNICEF increases efforts on awareness raising and community mobilization on PSEA/safeguarding by delivering awareness sessions on the risks of SEA and available reporting channels reaching 6,315 individuals (1,202 girls; 1,448 boys; 2,119 women and 1,546 men) through a network of 200 trained safeguarding volunteers operating at the community level across Gaza. In addition to reaching around 2,093,000 individuals across Gaza and the West Bank through SANAD social media platforms including 1,204,450 women and 888,550 men.

Efforts to build capacity for awareness and information of PSEA and available reporting channels continue for UNICEF partners and related personnel. In April, two training sessions were delivered to three male and 40 female university students.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

In April, community engagement activities were scaled up through 28 Community-led Initiatives implemented among displaced families in the Gaza Strip. The initiatives aimed to raise awareness about ongoing risks and to promote positive behaviours. A total of 9,166 people (4,626 males and 4,540 females, including 5,081 children) were reached through small group settings and interpersonal communication, with special approaches tailored for children, including puppet shows. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were produced and distributed, including 13,133

flyers on hygiene promotion, nutrition, middle upper arm circumference screening demand generation, and the risks of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and Explosive Remnants of War. Radio messages and social media posts on the same topics as well as routine immunization continued to be broadcast and posted, reaching 830,410 people in April. In preparation for the routine immunisation campaign scheduled to start in May, 30 social mobilisers, mostly nurses and doctors, were trained to support the scale-up of vaccination efforts in fixed and mobile vaccination sites in the North, Middle and South of the Gaza Strip. The mobilisers will play an essential role in raising awareness on the importance of routine immunisation and generating demand for the services.

Supply and Logistics

Since 2 March 2025 and throughout April, no humanitarian goods have been allowed to enter the Gaza Strip. Access to the existing stock inside the Gaza Strip has become a critical issue, with over US\$ 3 million worth of stock stuck at UNICEF's warehouse, situated in the Muraj area of Rafah, which now falls within the extended evacuation zone and designated buffer area (marked by the yellow line), as delineated by Israeli forces. Access to this location requires full coordination with the Israeli authorities through the established CLA.²⁸ Since the buffer zone was expanded in March 2025, UNICEF has only managed to access the Muraj warehouse once, in April. During that visit, the team was unable to transport a significant volume of supplies due to heightened risks of looting along the route. Despite submitting daily coordination requests since then, UNICEF has consistently been denied access to the site. In addition to the Rafah facility, UNICEF maintains four other warehouses: Two are located in Deir al-Balah, which includes the cold chain facility. The primary warehouse has a closed structure with a storage capacity of 1,000m². An adjacent open area provides the potential to expand storage by an additional 2,000m² if required. Two additional warehouses are located in Gaza City, offering a combined storage capacity of approximately 1,700m².

The so-called safe zones have been significantly reduced, limiting supply distribution activities. Linked to these accessibility challenges is a shortage of fuel. Humanitarian actors, including UNICEF, cannot access the fuel stored in areas of displacement orders. The remaining accessible fuel is depleting, impacting critical lifesaving operations such as desalination plants, water wells, and other essential UNICEF response activities.

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 organisations and partners, including women-led organisations. As the Cluster Lead Agency, UNICEF is responsible for coordination and information management of three Clusters and one Area of Responsibility, and for sharing overall results achieved by the Clusters collectively.

The UNICEF-led **WASH Cluster** in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank continues coordinating with over 80 WASH partner agencies and affiliates. In April, the WASH Cluster published the results of the third [Light-Touch Monitoring \(LTM\) Survey](#), revealing that 90 per cent of assessed households are experiencing water insecurity (according to the [WISE-4 classification](#)) and 75 per cent of households reporting a deteriorating water situation compared to March. Overall, public water production dropped from a high level at the beginning of April of 122,000 m³/day to 92,000 m³/day when the Al Mentar Mekorot pipeline was non-operational due to damages between 4 and 16 April. Twenty-eight WASH partners distributed on

average 20,000 m³/day of drinking water through trucking programmes to 524 camps, 414 shelters, six schools and three health care facilities. A further 113,200 hygiene items were distributed by nine partners in over 50 locations.

UNICEF leads the **Nutrition Cluster** in Gaza and the West Bank including East Jerusalem, coordinating 28 nutrition partners to ensure a cohesive and strategic nutrition response. The latest achievements of the response can be found [here](#). In April, the Cluster, through the nutrition information system working group, prepared for and conducted the Acute Malnutrition IPC analysis. The findings indicated that the initial improvements seen during the ceasefire earlier in the year have been reversed, with the acute malnutrition rates worsening. In the projected period, the situation is expected to further deteriorate to reach crisis phase (Deir el Balah, Khan Younis) or Emergency phase (North Gaza, Gaza City and Rafah). In April, 92,604 children benefited from supplementation (medium- or small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements or high-energy biscuits). However, after two months of blockade, supplies for preventive interventions have been depleted. Additionally, ongoing access restrictions, insecurity, and delays in the entry of technical staff have hindered the training of additional personnel on the interim wasting protocol: early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition require specific competencies.

The **Education Cluster**, co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, supports education in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, coordinating 40 education partners. In April, over 50 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) re-opened with a cumulative 200 operational up from 140 in March providing in-person learning to approximately 117,000 children. In addition to literacy and numeracy, learners receive MHPSS, structured recreational activities, and Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) to help cope with the trauma of protracted conflict. More than 40 partners were trained, in coordination with the CPAoR, in identifying and referring at-risk and unaccompanied children to specialised services. The Cluster also published a planning [brief](#) to guide the resumption and continuity of learning in Gaza and the West Bank. However, April saw the issuance of several displacement orders affecting 43 TLS and 27 PA schools, disrupting access for over 36,000 learners. In addition, ongoing supply shortages, fuel, funding gaps, and damage to 88.8 per cent (<https://reliefweb.int/node/4151058>) of school buildings, most requiring reconstruction, further constrain response efforts. This underscores the urgent need to scale up and sustain Education in Emergencies (EiE) interventions, as the system is far from recovering to allow regular education programming.

UNICEF continued to lead the **Child Protection AoR (CP AoR)** in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The latest achievements from the response can be found on the [updated interactive response dashboard](#), and the [Child Protection Referral Pathways system](#) continues to be regularly updated to support coordination, referrals, and service mapping. In April, the Child Protection AoR strengthened technical support and capacity-building efforts, developing guidance for [remote case management](#) and the revised Case Management Guidance now includes information on using the Child Protection Information Management System Plus ([Arabic and English](#)). In parallel, a [Data Protection and Information Sharing Protocol](#) was finalised and endorsed by all partners providing individual case management, ensuring ethical and secure handling of sensitive child protection data.

As of April 2025, Child Protection AoR partners reached 823,425 individuals across Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Gaza, this includes 390,959 children (53 per cent girls) and 432,466 adults (54 per cent women), with 3,680 children with disabilities. In the West Bank, partners reached 20,799 children (52 per cent girls) and 7,223 adults (67 per cent women), with 478 children with disabilities. Despite challenges, partners provided life-

saving child protection services, including case management, mental health and psychosocial support, cash assistance, awareness, family tracing, family-based alternative care, and rehabilitation for children with disabilities, as well as facilitated referrals for children and families to essential services based on their needs. In April, trainings were conducted on Safe Identification and Referrals for 43 education staff, child protection case management for 26 case workers in Gaza (in collaboration with UNICEF), and survivor-centred support for child GBV survivors for 33 case workers.

UNICEF participates in the **Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)**, coordinated by UNFPA, and in the **Legal Task Force**. The Child Protection AoR and the GBV AoR have jointly established a **Prevention and Care for Child Survivors Task Force**, of which UNICEF is a member. UNICEF also participates in the **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education / Conflict Preparedness and Protection Technical Working Group (EORE / CPP TWG)** under the Mine Action (MA) AoR.

In addition, an **EORE-CPP Technical Working Group (TWG)** dedicated to the West Bank has been established jointly by the CP AoR and MA AoR, chaired by UNICEF, in response to the emerging needs.

UNICEF continues to actively participate in the **Health Cluster**, including through technical working groups, mainly the Sexual Reproductive Health Working Group, the Health Services Delivery Group, the Rehabilitation Working Group, and the Inter-Cluster MHPSS Technical Working Group.

UNICEF also co-leads the **Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) Technical Working Group**, which is organised in collaboration with WHO and OCHA.

Additionally, UNICEF supports the **Inter-Agency Network for the PSEA** and participates in the **AAP Working Group** coordinated by OCHA. Furthermore, UNICEF actively engages in the regional and national **Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) Working Group**, which is coordinated by UN Women and OCHA, and contributes to gender equality inclusive programming as well as preparedness, preparedness, and response. UNICEF continues to participate in key recovery activities, including the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



Jana, 11 years old, explains: *"We were displaced from the north to Deir al-Balah [in the central Gaza Strip] at the beginning of the war and faced difficult conditions during the displacement. Throughout that time, my only hope was that our house would remain safe. Unfortunately, it wasn't. Our house was completely destroyed."*

More information on the situation of children in the Gaza Strip and what activities UNICEF is implementing is available [here in this press statement](#).

Much more needs to be done. To respond to the situation for children in the State of Palestine, UNICEF is calling for the following:

Gaza Strip:

- We call on the parties to the conflict to agree to a ceasefire, release the remaining hostages, and stop all attacks on children and violations their rights - especially their fundamental right to life. There have been over 50,000 reported child casualties since 7 October 2023 (at least 16,000 killed and around 34,000 injured) although actual numbers may be higher.
- We call on all countries and stakeholders with influence over the parties to conflict to use their leverage to reinstate the ceasefire and support a just and lasting political solution.
- We call for an end to grave violations: the killing and maiming of children, attacks on schools and hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access, including attacks on humanitarian workers, are grave violations against children and must cease immediately.
- All parties must uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians and the infrastructure they rely on, the provision of humanitarian aid, and the protection of aid workers. All parties are legally bound to adhere to the principles of discrimination, proportionality, necessity and humanity.
- Humanitarian aid must enter at scale, along with commercial goods and supplies also at scale. Key services must be reconnected, supported and sustained. Markets must be invigorated, and commercial supplies including fresh produce must enter Gaza. The banking sector must also be reestablished.

- Until Gaza's health care system can handle all needs, we call for medical evacuations at speed and at scale, with the guarantee that all evacuated patients and their carers can return to Gaza. Electricity must be restored to ensure children can access clean water and sanitation, which is essential for their health and survival.
- UN personnel and UN premises must be protected at all times. The population in Gaza relies on the UN for lifesaving assistance: the UN is an essential lifeline at the time of utter tragedy and devastation, and to constrain this lifeline is to further attack those who depend on it.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem:

- All parties to end the escalating violence in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the north of the West Bank, as it has devastating impacts on children and their families, not least to children's right to life.
- Children across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, must have full, safe access to education and services, and be protected from any violence as well as movement and access restrictions.
- The Israeli Forces to immediately cease use of explosive weapons and airstrikes and other tactics more characteristic of armed conflict. These have a devastating effect especially in densely populated areas – with children repeatedly killed or injured in such attacks the past 19 months. The Israeli Forces to immediately cease the demolition of homes and roads, and other civilian infrastructure. Such demolitions leave vital infrastructure severely damaged and have largely disrupted essential supplies like water and electricity, as well as access to hospitals.

Media links:

- [Press Release: At least 322 children reportedly killed in Gaza following breakdown of ceasefire.](#)
- [Press Release: More than a million children in Gaza deprived of lifesaving aid for over one month.](#)
- [Statement: World must act with urgency to save Palestinians in Gaza.](#)
- [Human Interest Story: Renewed attacks leave Gaza's children in cascading crises.](#)
- [Our colleague Rawan describes the worsening situation in Gaza following the breakdown of ceasefire.](#)
- [As the world recognizes the life-saving power of vaccines this World Immunization Week...](#)
- [Thanks to the support from the Netherlands, UNICEF and the PWA have successfully completed Phase 1.](#)
- [Thanks to Germany, UNICEF is providing recreational kits to 2,000 children in the West Bank.](#)
- [In Gaza, children are living through unimaginable horror.](#)
- [Hospitals in Gaza treating newborns and children don't have enough medical equipment.](#)
- [Last week, UNICEF with support from Australia, installed a backup generator at Kamal Adwan Hospital.](#)

- [Children in Gaza are trapped in a relentless cycle of fear, violence, and need.](#)

- [The situation in Gaza is worsening by the day. No aid has entered since 2 March 2025.](#)

- [On World Health Day, mothers and #children in Gaza continue to face terrible challenges.](#)

- [UNICEF continues malnutrition screening, thanks to AFD and Norway.](#)

- [In Gaza, an average of 100 children have been killed or maimed every day over the past 10 days.](#)

- [Children in Gaza are growing up with memories no child should carry.](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- State of Palestine Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine>
- State of Palestine Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: MAY 2025 SITUATION REPORT (SCHEDULED FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 2025)

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	893,333	213,367 ²⁹	▲ 18%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	Total	-	190,225	10,819	▲ 4%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	10,807	10,807	1,270	▲ 3%	12,487	634 ³⁰	0%
	Girls	-	-	817	-	-	336	-
	Boys	-	-	453	-	-	298	-
Children 6-59 months with moderate wasting admitted for treatment	Total	48,033	48,033	7,926	▲ 5%	48,033	3,972	0%
	Girls	-	-	4,783	-	-	2,269	-
	Boys	-	-	3,143	-	-	1,703	-
Children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Total	706,270	290,678	98,350 ³¹	▲ 19%	290,678	27,387	0%
	Girls	-	-	49,444	-	-	13,383	-
	Boys	-	-	48,906	-	-	14,004	-
Children 6-59 months receiving High Energy Biscuits	Total	290,678	290,678	3,401 ³²	▼ -14%	290,678	- ³³	0%
Children 6-59 receiving micronutrient powder	Total	290,678	145,340	2,977	▲ 1%	155,460	-	0%
	Girls	-	-	1,479	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	1,498	-	-	-	-
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	149,843	149,843	14,665 ³⁴	▲ 3%	160,279	10,733	▲ 5%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA								

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	349,788	117,187	▲ 10%	884,000	191,775	▲ 7%
	Girls	-	-	45,993	-	-	80,811	-
	Boys	-	-	36,711	-	-	68,175	-
	Women	-	-	23,289	-	-	30,467	-
	Men	-	-	11,194	-	-	12,322	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	470	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	459	-	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	10,600	3,176	▲ 10%	27,500	6,079	▲ 6%
	Girls	-	-	1,546	-	-	3,234	-
	Boys	-	-	1,630	-	-	2,845	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	169	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disability	-	-	219	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention	Total	-	538,000	267,278	▲ 1%	660,000	340,731	▲ 4%
	Girls	-	-	35,427	-	-	56,774	-
	Boys	-	-	35,053	-	-	51,022	-
	Women	-	-	100,501	-	-	125,753	-
	Men	-	-	96,297	-	-	107,182	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers reached by MHPSS messages and awareness activities on child protection risks	Total	-	858,000	192,823	▲ 1%	1.5 million	211,572	▲ 1%
	Girls	-	-	4,646	-	-	8,771	-
	Boys	-	-	5,494	-	-	9,742	-
	Women	-	-	97,564	-	-	102,677	-
	Men	-	-	85,119	-	-	87,402	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	5	<div>-</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	5	<div>-</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning ³⁵	Total	-	170,000	129,033	<div>▲ 5%</div>	339,004	-	<div>0%</div>
	Girls	-	85,000	65,761	<div>▲ 11%</div>	168,892	-	<div>0%</div>
	Boys	-	85,000	63,272	<div>▲ 8%</div>	170,112	-	<div>0%</div>
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	270,000	105,049 ³⁶	<div>▼ -8%</div>	614,507	-	<div>0%</div>
	Girls	-	134,874	53,548	<div>▼ -8%</div>	306,463	-	<div>0%</div>
	Boys	-	135,126	51,501	<div>▼ -8%</div>	308,044	-	<div>0%</div>
Affected school children are provided with gender-responsive recreational activities and materials for their wellbeing	Total	-	174,740	104,767 ³⁷	<div>▼ -2%</div>	482,756	-	<div>0%</div>
	Girls	-	86,408	53,849	<div>▼ -2%</div>	240,824	-	<div>0%</div>
	Boys	-	88,332	50,918	<div>▼ -2%</div>	241,932	-	<div>0%</div>
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	2.1 million	1.9 million	<div>▲ 1%</div>	2.1 million	1.6 million	<div>▲ 79%</div>
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.4 million	838,921	<div>0%</div>	1.4 million	740,008 ³⁸	<div>▲ 53%</div>
People benefitting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services	Total	-	1 million	263,573	<div>▲ 6%</div>	1 million	720,545	<div>▲ 72%</div>
Social protection								
People reached with humanitarian cash transfers through UNICEF response	Total	-	765,000	357,021	<div>▲ 9%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Households with children with disabilities reached by disability cash top-ups	Total	-	21,000	4,869	<div>0%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	550,000	16,220	<div>▲ 1%</div>	-	-	<div>-</div>

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People reached through messaging on prevention of harmful practices and health related risks and access to services	Total	-	645,340	830,410	▲ 129%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected population ³⁹	Total	-	1.3 million	686,940	▲ 18%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	91,201	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	95,062	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	310,944	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	189,733	-	-	-	-
People referred to protection service through CFM	Total	-	400,000	26,598	▲ 2%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	2,768	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	1,859	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	11,087	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	10,884	-	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 to 30 April 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements ⁴⁴	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	123,800,000	10,823,398	18,590,424	94,386,178	76%
Nutrition	182,320,000	7,935,915	12,621,976	161,762,109	89%
Education	55,400,000	8,515,903	6,852,336	40,031,761	72%
Social protection	150,000,000	10,990,566	22,708,836	116,300,598	78%
Cluster coordination	5,220,000	920,620	1,025,340	3,274,040	63%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	157,500,000	9,981,678	54,645,354	92,872,968	59%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	37,000,000	7,959,842	7,326,145	21,714,013	59%
Cross-sectoral	5,300,000 ⁴⁵	1,691,135	368,919	3,239,946	61%
Total	716,540,000	58,819,057	124,139,330	533,581,613	74%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
Resources available from 2024 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. The Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) encompasses the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. References to the State of Palestine, or to specific geographic areas of the OPT within this situation report, do not imply any alternative recognition or determination as to the status of the OPT and its integral parts.
2. IPC Global Initiative, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot, April - September 2025, published on 12 May 2025, https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Apr_Sept2025_Special_Snapshot.pdf.
3. The total number of children in need is estimated based on the demographic ratio of children, which is 46.9 per cent (1,078,700 children) in the Gaza Strip and 47.6 per cent (476,000 children) in the West Bank (source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and OCHA), applied to the 2.3 million people in need in Gaza and 1 million people in need in the West Bank, respectively. Nearly half of them, 49 per cent, are girls.
4. Of the 3.3 million people in need, 2.1 million are in the Gaza Strip (entire population) and 1.2 million are in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Source: Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, issued on 11 December 2024 covering January-December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>.
5. United Nations estimate.
6. The number of 538 school buildings that sustained damage amounts to 95.4 per cent of all 564 school buildings in the Gaza Strip. Their level of damage varies between the damage classifications "Direct hit" (406 school buildings), "Damaged" (95 school buildings), and "Likely damaged" (37 school buildings). Not included in this figure is the classification "Possible damage" (10 school buildings). The status of the remaining 16 school buildings in the Gaza Strip is currently not known. source: Verification of damages to schools based on proximity to damaged sites, update #9, May 2025, by the Education Cluster, Save the Children, and UNICEF, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/verification-damages-schools-based-proximity-damaged-sites-gaza-occupied-palestinian-territory-update-9-may-2025>.
7. Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, issued on 11 December 2024 covering January-December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>. The previous Inter-Agency Flash Appeal was issued on 17 April 2024, covering April-December 2024, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2024>.
8. The numbers stated here refer to the people who are targeted to receive humanitarian aid. These numbers of "people targeted" differ from the numbers of "people in need", the latter amount to 3.3 million across the occupied Palestinian territories (Gaza Strip: the entire population of 2.1 million, West Bank: 1.2 million). "People in need" refers to those who are affected by the crisis and require humanitarian assistance. "People targeted" refers to the number of people that is planned to realistically be reached with the given capacity and expected resources.
9. The latest UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the State of Palestine (6 December 2024) covers January to December 2025, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine#download>.
10. In 2025, UNICEF has received US\$2 million from the internal Emergency Programme Fund and exceptionally US\$ 10 million from an internal capital loan both of which will need to be replenished – these loans are not reflected in the funding received.
11. The boundaries and names shown on the map, and the designation used thereon, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map source: IPC Global Initiative, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot, April - September 2025, published on 12 May 2025. Slight modifications have been made to the appearance of the map to improve its readability given the limited space in this document. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Apr_Sept2025_Special_Snapshot.pdf, page 1.
12. Site Management Cluster Palestine, Population Movement Monitoring Flash-Update 12 as of 29 April 2025, <https://www.cccmcluster.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/Population%20Movement%20Monitoring%20Flash-Update%2012.pdf>.
13. WHO EMRO, Emergency Situation Update, Issue 57, 14 March 2025, https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/Sitrep_57.pdf; WHO EMRO, Emergency Situation Update, Issue 58, 7 May 2025, https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/Sitrep_58s.pdf?ua=1; WHO News release, 22 May 2025, Health system at breaking point as hostilities further intensify in Gaza, WHO warns, <https://www.who.int/news/item/22-05-2025-health-system-at-breaking-point-as-hostilities-further-intensify--who-warns>.
14. From 28 April to 6 May 2025, around 50 experts from 17 organisations conducted the joint IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition analysis for the Gaza Strip. This exercise was conducted remotely, fully adhering to the standard IPC protocols. It drew on data made available to the analysis team from multiple sources and includes information available until 6 May 2025.
15. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global standard for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and malnutrition. It provides essential information for strategic decision-making by analysing and consolidating complex food security and nutrition data. The IPC has five phases. Phase 1: Minimal, where households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical strategies to access food and income. Phase 2: Stressed, where households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies. Phase 3: Crisis, where households experience significant food consumption gaps or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets. Phase 4: Emergency, where households face large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality, or extreme loss of livelihood assets. Phase 5: Catastrophe/Famine, where starvation, death, and destitution are evident, with households experiencing an extreme lack of food and other basic needs. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-overview-and-classification-system/en/>.
16. IPC Global Initiative, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Special Snapshot, April - September 2025, published on 12 May 2025, https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_Apr_Sept2025_Special_Snapshot.pdf.
17. West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement, April 2025, UN OCHA, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/west-bank-monthly-snapshot-casualties-property-damage-and-displacement-april-2025>.
18. West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement, April 2025, OCHA, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/west-bank-monthly-snapshot-casualties-property-damage-and-displacement-april-2025>.
19. Humanitarian Situation Update #274, OCHA, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-274-west-bank>.
20. WHO EMRO, oPt Emergency Situation Update, Issue 57, 14 March 2025, https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/Sitrep_57.pdf.
21. Situation Report #171 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNRWA, 16 May 2025, <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-171-situation-gaza-strip-and-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem>; Humanitarian Situation Update #276, OCHA, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-276-west-bank>.
22. These insights were gathered during 162 visits to nutrition facilities conducted by UNICEF field monitors. These visits enabled field monitors to identify on-the-ground challenges and implement immediate solutions, highlighting the critical role of continuous monitoring and supportive supervision in ensuring high-quality programme delivery.
23. The number of screenings does not necessarily reflect the number of individual children, as some children may be screened multiple times. This is common in emergency contexts, given the constant movement of people. The total number of children under the age of five in the Gaza Strip is estimated at 290,000.
24. Number of people accessing water at some point in time during the reporting period.

25. Through a signed agreement with UNOPS, UNICEF receives fuel to support water service providers in the operation of water and wastewater systems. UNICEF refunds UNOPS for the fuel. This is a UN-wide mechanism agreed with all parties.
26. As per globally established standards adopted by the humanitarian community, laid out in the Sphere Handbook, the minimum quantity of water required in emergency settings is 15 litres per person per day. This includes water for drinking, cooking, and basic hygiene. Of this, at least 3-5 litres should be safe drinking water. The standard also emphasizes equitable access, proximity (ideally within 500 metres of households), and reliability of supply. In acute emergencies, where full standards cannot be met immediately, a phased approach is recommended, prioritizing drinking and cooking needs first. Source: Sphere Handbook 2018, "Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion" chapter, <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/>.
27. The SANAD Network is a shared public platform where Palestinian civil society organizations, UN agencies and international NGOs unite their voices and efforts towards strengthening Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). SANAD engages especially with children, women, youth, and people with disabilities. One activity are Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) interventions to raise awareness for the prevention of violence. Community members across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can receive mental health support or submit an official complaint of any physical or verbal abuse perpetrated by an aid worker via WhatsApp +972 59 404 021, via e-mail at optconfidential@un.org, or by calling the free hotline 164 of the partner organisation SAWA.
28. CLA is the "Coordination and Liaison Administration" for Gaza is responsible for implementing the civilian policy of the Israeli government towards the Gaza Strip. It coordinates activities related to population movements, transportation of goods, and basic infrastructure projects such as water, electricity, sanitation, and communications. The CLA works closely with representatives of the Palestinian Authority and international organizations to address the humanitarian needs of Gaza's residents. It facilitates the entry of aid, ensures the flow of essential resources like drinking water and fuel, and coordinates the movement of people through crossings like Erez and Kerem Shalom. CLA is a unit under COGAT, the "Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories". It is a unit within the Israeli Ministry of Defense. COGAT is responsible for implementing the civilian policy of the Israeli government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Its primary functions include coordinating and facilitating humanitarian aid, economic development, and infrastructure projects in these areas. COGAT works closely with international organizations, the Palestinian Authority, and other stakeholders to ensure the delivery of essential services and goods, manage border crossings, and support various civilian needs.
29. Of the total, 36,300 are attributed to the West Bank.
30. Nutrition cluster's March result has not been finalized. It is applicable to all Nutrition indicators.
31. This includes 19,531 children who received vitamin A in the West Bank (Females: 9,961, and Males: 9,570)
32. The notable decrease in HEB results compared to the previous month is due to a revised calculation method for this indicator. The current results reflect the maximum number of children across all sites and months to identify the unique number of children and prevent double reporting.
33. High Energy Biscuit (HEB) distribution is not an activity that is done by the Nutrition Cluster.
34. The supplementation includes iron and multiple micronutrients (MMNs) to address micronutrient deficiencies and reduce the risk of anaemia among pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).
35. Due to the ongoing challenging situation in the Gaza Strip, some of UNICEF's partner organizations experienced connectivity issues. As a result, the compilation of results figures for April could not be finalized at the time of this SitRep's publication. This applied to all results figures of the Education Cluster.
36. The observed decrease in two education indicator sets compared to the previous month is due to a methodological change. Specifically, the calculation approach was consolidated to eliminate duplication and ensure consistency across data sources. This adjustment results in lower figures, but it does not reflect a decline in actual education outcomes. The change enhances data accuracy and comparability.
37. The observed decrease in two education indicator sets compared to the previous month is due to a methodological change. Specifically, the calculation approach was consolidated to eliminate duplication and ensure consistency across data sources. This adjustment results in lower figures, but it does not reflect a decline in actual education outcomes. The change enhances data accuracy and comparability.
38. The figures for the WASH cluster are not cumulative; they represent data only for March.
39. PSEA indicator is placed under cross-sectoral results as for UNICEF State of Palestine Office, PSEA unit is separated from Child Protection as an independent cross-sectoral unit.
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44. While the 2025 emergency appeal shows a decrease in the number of people to be reached, the financial ask has increased. This is due to a prioritized targeting approach adopted by the clusters and UNICEF. The 2025 response is designed to balance vertical and horizontal expansion – intensifying support for those most affected (vertical expansion) while maintaining essential services across the broader affected population (horizontal expansion). This approach allows for more sustained, comprehensive assistance over an extended period, ensuring continuity of services to better address the evolving needs of vulnerable communities.
45. The cross-sectoral budget line item covers risk communication and community engagement, accountability to affected populations, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, gender and disability. The budget for social and behaviour change, however, is mainstreamed across the various programmatic sectors, as is the budget for programme monitoring and emergency preparedness.