



After 21 months of war, children face threats not only from violence but also from hunger. Pictured here, a child waits for food at an aid distribution center.

unicef   
for every child

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 41

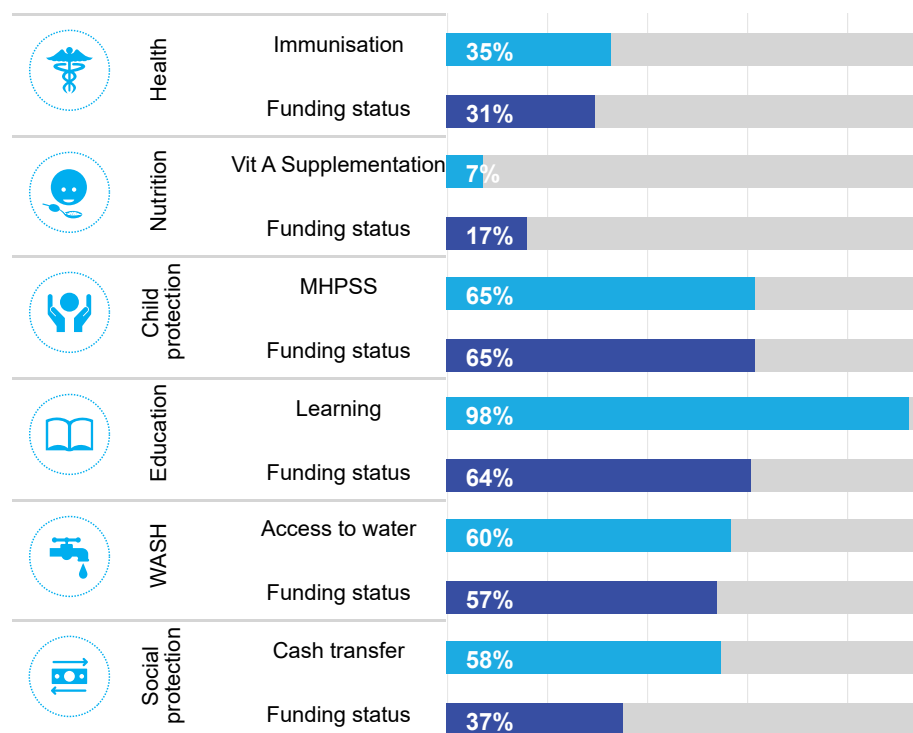
Reporting Period  
1 to 31 July 2025

# State of Palestine

## HIGHLIGHTS<sup>1</sup>

- July was Gaza's deadliest month for child malnutrition deaths, with 24 children under five dying, representing 85 per cent of all such deaths in 2025.<sup>2</sup>
- Over 500,000 people, one in four residents of Gaza, are facing famine. All 320,000 children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition, increasing their vulnerability to childhood illnesses and potential long-term physical and mental health.<sup>3</sup>
- Gaza hospitals are overwhelmed, handling an average of eight mass casualty incidents per day, with rare diseases like Guillain-Barré Syndrome also claiming child lives.<sup>4,5</sup>
- More than 44,800 people (84.7 per cent children) accessed primary healthcare through UNICEF-supported facilities in the Gaza Strip.
- In the northern West Bank, some 33,000 Palestinians, including 14,000 children, remain displaced due to the ongoing "Iron Wall" operation.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 434.4 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs as conditions deteriorate.

## UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS\*



## SITUATION IN NUMBERS



**1,700,000**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>6</sup>



**3,300,000**  
People in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>7</sup>

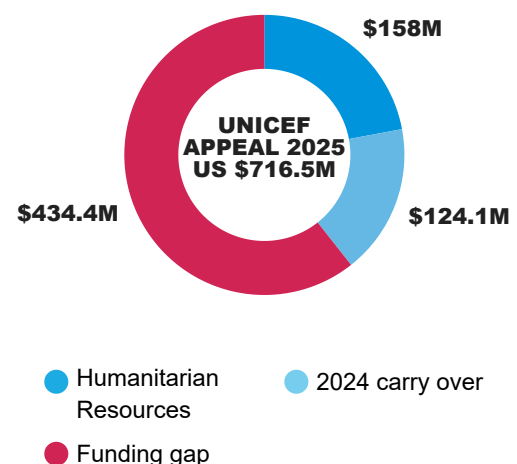


**1,939,232**  
People displaced<sup>8</sup>



**1,466,000**  
Children face setbacks in their education<sup>9</sup>

## 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

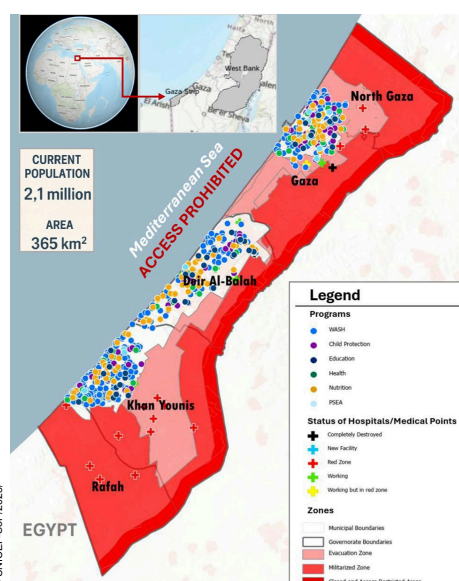
An Inter-Agency Flash Appeal<sup>10</sup> was issued on 11 December 2024 and outlined the need for US\$ 4 billion<sup>11</sup> to assist 3 million people, 2.1 million in the Gaza Strip and 900,000 in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, through December 2025.<sup>12</sup> Aligned with this appeal, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal<sup>13</sup> seeks US\$ 716.5 million to meet the urgent needs of children and their families. As of now, only 39 per cent of the appeal is funded. UNICEF urgently requires an additional US\$ 434.4 million to scale up life-saving assistance.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to adapt to the evolving realities on the ground to respond promptly and more effectively to prioritise life-saving assistance to children and their families where it is most needed. 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 able to access essential services, including safe water and health care.

UNICEF benefited in 2025 from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and UNICEF national committees, which enabled UNICEF to respond with agility to the acute and fast-evolving needs of the most vulnerable children and their families.

UNICEF sincerely thanks its partners for their valuable and timely contributions, including the governments of Australia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, as well as the European Union, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Gavi – the Vaccine Alliance, and the OCHA Country-based Pooled Fund. Through UNICEF National Committees, UNICEF is grateful for the assistance provided by the peoples of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. UNICEF would also like to thank private sector companies in Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Greece, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi.<sup>14</sup>

## SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS<sup>15</sup>



UNICEF response across the Gaza Strip as of July 2025, in the areas of WASH (blue dots), Child Protection (purple), Education (dark blue), Health (green), Nutrition (orange), and PSEA (light blue).

### Gaza Strip

In July 2025, conditions in the Gaza Strip significantly worsened, deepening an already dire humanitarian emergency. Child malnutrition reached unprecedented levels, the healthcare system edged toward total collapse, and formal education remained entirely suspended. The compounded impact of these crises continues to erode the lives of Gaza's children.

As of 30 July, over 60,000 Palestinians, including at least 18,430 children and 9,735 women, have been reported killed. As many as 9,246 fatalities, including at least 2,529 children, were recorded since the ceasefire ended on 18 March 2025. Additionally, more than 145,870 Palestinians were reported injured, including more than 45,000 children, many of whom have life-changing injuries.<sup>16</sup> Humanitarian workers also continue to face deadly risks, with 508 reported fatalities.<sup>17</sup>

As of 7 August 2025, at least 772 attacks on health facilities have been recorded, affecting 125 health facilities, including damage to 34 hospitals and 197 ambulances.<sup>18</sup> Fuel shortages forced many to operate on limited shifts, severely restricting emergency and overnight care. Strikes, medical supply shortages, and staff gaps continue to push the system toward collapse.

In July, Gaza witnessed a catastrophic deterioration in child wellbeing, marking the worst month for child malnutrition since October 2023. More than 12,000 children under five were identified as acutely malnourished in July alone, representing the highest monthly figure ever recorded. Of the 74 malnutrition-related deaths in 2025, 63 occurred specifically in July 2025, including 24 children under five and one child over five. The proportion of children with severe acute malnutrition rose dramatically to 18 per cent of all malnourished children, compared to 12 per cent between March and May. In Gaza City alone, malnutrition levels amongst children under five have quadrupled since May, reaching 16.5 per cent. By July, over 5,000 children under five required outpatient treatment for malnutrition in just the first two weeks. An additional 73 children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications required hospitalisation, overwhelming the capacity of the only four specialised malnutrition treatment centres.<sup>19</sup>

Humanitarian workers visited displacement sites in Deir al-Balah on 28 July, and observed alarming child protection concerns amidst

rapidly deteriorating living conditions affecting children and families. Consultations and focus group discussions with female caregivers and children revealed a distressing escalation in harmful coping mechanisms, including child neglect, exploitative child labour, and increased exposure to harm. Children are facing extreme hardship, marked by chronic hunger, the scarcity of psychosocial support and safe spaces for play and learning, and significant risks while attempting to access food. Many children exhibit signs of psychological distress, and are routinely sent out at dawn to search for food, often returning with injuries sustained in hazardous environments.

Gaza's healthcare system approached near-total collapse during July. Hospitals experienced an average of eight mass casualty incidents per day, with bed occupancy rates reaching critical levels. WHO documented three deaths from Guillain-Barré Syndrome, including two children, as the disease surged dramatically from pre-October 2023 levels of just a handful of cases annually to 64 cases identified in 2025.<sup>20</sup> Health facilities also faced severe fuel shortages.

WASH partners received only 62 per cent of the required fuel in July, severely limiting water production and distribution. Water insecurity reached alarming levels, with 96 per cent of households experiencing moderate to high water insecurity in July, representing a three-per-cent increase from June.<sup>21</sup>

All formal schools remained closed to in-person education, leaving approximately 658,000 children without access to formal education for over a year. Despite efforts to establish Temporary Learning Spaces earlier in the year during the ceasefire that began on 19 January 2025, renewed fighting in March 2025 disrupted all efforts to resume educational activities. Incidents have resulted in further infrastructure damage. The Education Cluster conducted an assessment of satellite imagery revealing that approximately 97 per cent of school buildings have been damaged or destroyed, with 91.8 per cent requiring substantial rehabilitation or full reconstruction before they can be operational.<sup>22</sup>

Market conditions have deteriorated drastically, with the prices of basic commodities rising by approximately 4,000 per cent. Essential goods have become increasingly scarce and unaffordable. A 25kg bag of flour reportedly costs around USD 370 in the southern Gaza Strip, and over USD 555 in the northern Gaza Strip in late July. Single nappies are priced at USD 3 each, with families resorting to cutting up clothing to use as improvised sanitary products.<sup>23</sup> Only 1.5 per cent of the cropland in the Gaza Strip remained accessible and undamaged, according to satellite imagery.<sup>24</sup>

During July 2025, food was distributed through four sites managed by the "Gaza Humanitarian Foundation" (GHF) in the central and southern Gaza Strip. Insecurity at the sites, which are located in areas under displacement orders, and along access routes led to at least 859 reported fatalities and thousands of injuries among people seeking aid in their vicinity since late May 2025. In addition, 514 people were killed along food convoy routes with hundreds of children among those killed.

### **West Bank including East Jerusalem**

In July 2025, the West Bank continued to witness militarised operations, settler violence, and displacement impacting children. Children continue to face threats to their rights and physical and mental well-being, particularly due to recurrent militarised operations, grave violations, movement restrictions, demolitions, and settler violence. Observed trends between October 2023 and May 2025 point to a rise in psychological distress among children, including anxiety, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, and withdrawal, with boys aged 7-12 appearing particularly affected.<sup>25</sup>

Between January and July 2025, 39 Palestinian children were killed

– 82 per cent by live ammunition and 18 per cent in airstrikes – mostly during militarised operations in Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Tubas. One child also died in Israeli military detention. From 7 October 2023 to 31 July 2025, at least 975 Palestinians were killed in conflict-related violence in the West Bank, including 221 Palestinian and 3 Israeli children and over 1,701 Palestinian children were injured, 44 per cent by live ammunition. As of 7 August, 884 attacks on health care were reported, nearly half involving the use of force against medical facilities, personnel, or vehicles.<sup>26</sup>

One of the most significant incidents in July 2025 was the complete displacement of the Al Mu'arrajat East Bedouin community, also known as Arab al Ka'abneh or Arab al Muleihat, comprising approximately 120 residents, including 66 children. This displacement was triggered by repeated threats and harassment from Israeli settlers, making it the ninth community to be fully depopulated in the Ramallah and Jericho areas since January 2023 due to settler violence and access restrictions.<sup>27</sup> From January 2024 to June 2025, OCHA documented more than 2,200 settler attacks against Palestinians, particularly near settlement outposts.<sup>28</sup> In communities affected by recurrent settler violence, children are at higher risk of psychosocial distress, physical violence, and interrupted access to education.

In the northern West Bank, some 33,000 Palestinians, including 14,000 children, continue to be displaced from the Jenin, Nur Shams, and Tulkarem refugee camps due to the ongoing "Iron Wall" operation. Based on a comprehensive damage assessment undertaken by UNOSAT, Israeli forces have damaged or destroyed 43 per cent of Jenin Camp, 35 per cent of Nur Shams Camp and 14 per cent of Tulkarem Camp.<sup>29</sup> In addition, since 7 October 2023, more than 6,800 Palestinians, including nearly 2,930 children, have been displaced mainly in East Jerusalem and Area C in the West Bank due to home demolitions and destruction of their homes during operations.

Across the West Bank, hundreds of children experienced interrupted access to education, with some schools forced to close temporarily due to safety concerns. In several cases, children had to take longer, more dangerous routes to reach school, impacting attendance and learning outcomes. Nablus governorate recorded 849 education-related incidents during the recent academic year, September 2024 to June 2025, which is the highest of any area. These incidents included delays and disruptions caused by checkpoints, militarised operations near schools, and settler-related violence. The psychological toll on students and teachers remains significant, with many reporting increased anxiety and reduced concentration in class.<sup>30</sup>

Violence and movement restrictions left more than 230,000 women and girls, including 14,800 pregnant women, with little to no access to reproductive health services from 1 May to 30 June 2025.<sup>31</sup> Of the 849 movement obstacles established by Israeli forces, one-third are road gates – often closed – limiting access to health, education, and livelihoods. These restrictions are frequently imposed without warning and intensify following security incidents.

### **Reported Casualties and Abductions in Israel**

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 202 were released or returned, including 34 children released in 2023 and two children whose remains were returned in February 2025.

# SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

## Health

### Gaza Strip

During the month of July, a total of 44,856 individuals – including 18,758 girls, 19,237 boys, and 6,861 women – accessed primary healthcare services. To accommodate the growing number of displaced people, six additional health facilities were established. At both shelter and community levels, 6,101 children (2,970 girls and 3,131 boys), including 13 children with disabilities, benefited from UNICEF-supported services under the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses programme.

In the area of maternal health, 3,757 pregnant women attended antenatal care services, while 918 mothers received postnatal care. Additionally, 1,396 newborns received postnatal care within two days of birth.

As part of the efforts to protect children against childhood illnesses, a total of 4,436 newborns were vaccinated with Bacillus Calmette–Guérin

(BCG) and Hepatitis B vaccines. A further 4,030 children received their first doses of bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), and the pentavalent vaccine. To protect children against measles, 2,753 children received their first dose, and 4,547 received their second dose.

In total, UNICEF reached 26,893 children with all targeted antigens during July, representing a 23 per cent increase in coverage compared to June. This improvement was supported by the expansion of integrated mobile teams and the deployment of social mobilisers, which helped sustain and increase immunisation coverage. To further strengthen access to routine immunisation, UNICEF equipped four additional facilities with cold chain equipment. A catch-up campaign plan has also been finalised in coordination with multiple agencies, aiming to reach 120,000 children – particularly those who have not received any vaccines – over the next three months.

In July, neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) across the Gaza Strip provided consultations and care for approximately 750 newborns. The children who accessed NICUs included premature infants, critically ill neonates requiring specialised interventions, and newborns in need of continuous monitoring and treatment. The high caseload reflects both the ongoing demand for neonatal care and the strain on existing NICU capacity, particularly in referral hospitals. This volume of consultations underscores the importance of sustaining NICU operations and ensuring the availability of trained staff, equipment, and medical supplies to meet the needs of the most vulnerable infants in Gaza.

### West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In July, UNICEF continued support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) on the routine immunisation program. This included the delivery of 6,600 vials of the Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine, each containing 20 doses – sufficient to vaccinate approximately 66,000 newborn children. In addition, UNICEF supported maternal, newborn, and child health services through the provision of essential medication. To ensure uninterrupted access to medicines used for treating heartburn and acid reflux, UNICEF delivered a total of 6,200 packs of Omeprazole estimated to benefit 5,000 patients.

Also in July, UNICEF with partners reached 209 children with disabilities in the West Bank (117 boys, 92 girls). Of these, 66

received assistive devices, 65 underwent rehabilitation assessments, 37 received rehabilitation sessions, and 41 were reached through inclusion efforts.

## Nutrition

### Gaza Strip

Since the escalation of hostilities on 7 October, July 2025 was the month with the highest admissions to date, with 10,263 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 2,819 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). SAM admissions in the last two months (June–July) have already exceeded the total for the first five months of 2025, while MAM cases in the same period nearly matched the cumulative January–May total. This sharp escalation reflects a rapidly worsening nutrition crisis and is placing unprecedented strain on treatment services. The northern governorates – home to estimated only one-third of the population – accounted for nearly 50 per cent of July's SAM and MAM caseload, highlighting disproportionate impact due to multiple factors. During the month of July, UNICEF supported 21,157 children aged 6–59 months through vitamin A supplementation. Additionally, 2,343 children in the same age group received micronutrient powder, while 192 children were provided with High Energy Biscuits (HEBs). The notable decrease in the number of HEB beneficiaries this month is primarily attributed to the lack of available stock during the reporting period. Admissions for both SAM and MAM are rapidly escalating and are now expected to meet the worst-case projections that are outlined in the April 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.<sup>32</sup> The situation reflects a critical deterioration, with acute malnutrition levels in North Gaza, Gaza, and Rafah governorates expected to reach IPC Phase 4 (Critical),<sup>33</sup> and over 70,000 children under five and 17,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women projected to require urgent treatment.

### West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In July, UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Health to organise preparatory meetings for the launch of several initiatives in commemorating the World Breastfeeding Week. These initiatives included a broad communication campaign across multiple platforms, such as radio spots, podcast episodes, social media posts, and poster printouts.

Additionally, progress is being made on the Nutrition-Friendly School Initiative, with preparatory work with implementing partners to improve school infrastructure. This includes upgrades to canteens, restrooms, and drinking areas (faucets) to create a healthier and nutrition-friendly environment for students.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



With community members' help, latrine sewage pipes were connected to classroom facilities at the Bachir El Rayes PA shelter in Gaza City, improving sanitation infrastructure in a displacement setting.

### Gaza Strip

UNICEF with partners continued to ensure the provision of drinking and domestic water to cover more than 1.5 million people, including over 600,000 children in Gaza, Middle, Khan Younis, and North governorates. The potable water line from Israel to the Middle Gaza governorate – the Mekorot line – has been damaged since mid-February. The situation worsened on 9 March 2025, when power to the Southern Gaza Desalination Plant was cut, reducing production to just 15 per cent of capacity. Daily production from all Mekorot lines is around 50,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day. At that time, only one line was fully operational, the second was working at reduced capacity, and the third was out of service, so the system was supplying only 60 per cent of its total capacity. As a result, overall potable water availability in the south and middle of Gaza decreased by 65 per cent.

Through water trucking and increasing production of private desalination plants and of domestic water wells, UNICEF and partners have been able to maintain water availability within the humanitarian standards of 6 litres per person per day of potable water and 9 litres per person per day of clean water in an effort to meet the bare minimum humanitarian standards.<sup>34</sup> For trucking and water production through desalination plants and municipal wells, UNICEF provided 420,000 litres of fuel in July 2025 through the UN mechanism.<sup>35</sup> It should be noted though that this quantity is dramatically insufficient given the amount that is required.<sup>36</sup>

UNICEF contracted 15 private desalination plants to provide potable water at a subsidised price for trucking by UNICEF and 12 WASH Cluster partners, provided free of cost to displaced people and returnees. The total production from these plants is around 3,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day. As a result, out of the total of 1.5 million people benefitting from water supply, around 400,000 displaced people received safe water, just about meeting the bare minimum humanitarian standard.<sup>37</sup> Additionally, UNICEF started the rehabilitation of 17 wells (out of 80 wells destroyed).

UNICEF supports service providers (including the large desal plants and wells) and partners with chlorine and chemicals to ensure the provision of safe water and sustainable operation of the desalination plants. As wells are inaccessible, UNICEF was able only to deliver 1,000 litres of chlorine to support one month of operation; 100 litres of anti-scalant for the operation of brackish water desalination plants.

UNICEF sustained sanitation and hygiene services by repairing wastewater pumping facilities, networks, constructing mobile latrines,

and providing solid waste disposal services. Cleaning services and hygiene promotion activities for people internally displaced in Gaza City and Khan Younis benefited more than 12,200 internally displaced persons, including 4,000 children. In July 2025, an average of 71,000 people were reached through all sanitation and hygiene services.

A critical project for the primary collection of solid waste started in 19 municipalities. The project is implemented through 1,217 skilled and unskilled workers with support of 24 community facilitators benefiting around 1 million people living in the southern municipalities. The average daily collected solid waste for the primary waste collection is estimated at 503 m<sup>3</sup>, and estimated at 530 m<sup>3</sup> for the secondary waste collection.

Due to the closure of crossings and no entry of materials since the beginning of March, UNICEF distributed a limited number of WASH items. During July 2025, UNICEF managed to distribute 30,000 soap bars, five water tanks (with a capacity of 5,000 litres each) to hospitals, and cleaning materials for people in camps, benefiting around 16,000 of the most vulnerable people, of whom 40 per cent are children and 30 per cent are women.

WASH and Education programmes have completed a joint integrated assessment of WASH facilities in around 60 schools and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) to support the resumption of the academic year. UNICEF began rehabilitating in 15 schools and one TLS. The WASH program has also completed an assessment of WASH facilities in four health facilities.

UNICEF is working with partners to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions through community engagement in over 10 formal/Palestinian Authority (PA) shelters across the northern and southern Gaza Strip, in close coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and other stakeholders. All shelters have active community committees, and each received a training package. A total of around 50 committee members participated in the training and were provided with information and tools on WASH Service Coordination, Safe Water and Sanitation Practices, Hygiene Promotion and Community Engagement, Accountability and Ethical Standards.

UNICEF and partners supported WASH programmes through awareness campaigns using posters, flyers, radio messages, and social media cards. These campaigns focused on menstrual hygiene management, handwashing, and the safe cleaning of jerry cans during water shortages.

### West Bank, including East Jerusalem

During July, about 389 households with a total of 2,386 people, including about 1,217 children affected by militarised operation displacements and settler violence in Jenin and Tulkarem governorates, received emergency WASH assistance through e-vouchers. Most of the e-vouchers were redeemed during the month, which highlights the high need for WASH items for the affected families with children.

In response to the sudden displacement of over 120 people and 66 children from the Al Mu'arrajat East Bedouin community, UNICEF activated its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to deliver immediate support to the families. The rapid response included water distribution through water trucking delivered to the community within a few hours of the displacement. In addition, the families were provided with light portable hygiene kits as part of the RRM package, which included essential emergency items for mothers and children.

Procurement process for lightweight hygiene RRM kits and 500 jerry cans to support the RRM in the West Bank was initiated during the month. An additional 160 hygiene kits and 500 jerrycans are being procured as part of the prepositioned stock already held with

UNICEF partners and provided with UNICEF support.

Emergency infrastructure works continue on a 12-inch water pipeline in Tulkarem, expected to benefit around 17,000 people, and on the rehabilitation and expansion of the wastewater network in Jenin, which will serve approximately 15,000 people, including seven schools and public facilities. Both projects are scheduled for completion by the end of August 2025.

In July, UNICEF and its partners continued to support water access in the Tubas and Jericho governorates, delivering approximately 2,568 m<sup>3</sup> of water via trucking to ten communities affected by settler violence and forced displacement, benefiting over 600 people. Additionally, water pipes and fittings were delivered to the villages of Birqin and Qabatiya in Jenin, reaching around 8,900 people. UNICEF, with the support of partners, also prepositioned 100 hygiene kits (in Hebron) as preparedness in case the situation in Masafer Yatta escalated.

## Child Protection

### Gaza Strip

During July, UNICEF and its partners worked tirelessly, and across sectors, to identify, protect and find solutions for war-affected and forcibly displaced children and caregivers amid new displacement orders and the further shrinking of space for civilians and humanitarian operations across the Gaza Strip. UNICEF provided 925 at-risk children (444 girls) with individual case management, promoting access to critical and lifesaving social services and assistance to include emergency cash and NFIs, assistive devices, shelter, civil documentation, family tracing and reunification, family-based alternative care, nutritional support and medical care. This includes assistance to 196 children with acute conflict-related injuries and/or disabilities. To promote children's right to safety and family unity, 90 children (43 girls) benefited from family reunification services, and an additional 129 children without parental care (74 girls) benefited from emergency family and community-based alternative care.

To promote the mental health and psychosocial well-being of children and caregivers, UNICEF provided multi-layered support to include mobile family and community-based supports to help children manage stress and anxiety, build social connections and promote positive coping skills, and where possible, structured and focused psychosocial support interventions to include individual and group counselling. Despite a constrained operating environment, in July, UNICEF supported 17,486 children (10,167 girls) and 6,507 caregivers (5,090 women) with activities to promote children's mental health and psychosocial well-being. Of these, 1,818 children (1,042 girls) received individual and/or group mental health support from trained specialists and non-specialists. Since the beginning of 2025, UNICEF has supported 140,361 children (80,060 girls) and 96,964 caregivers (65,515 women) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities.

To prevent and respond to emerging protection risks facing children, 4,826 children (3,058 girls) and 7,852 caregivers (6,461 women) were supported with face-to-face messaging and awareness-raising activities to address emerging protection risks, including family separation, as well as promote child mental health and psychosocial well-being. An additional 7,839 children (4,590 girls) and 5,773 caregivers (4,764 women) were reached with messaging and community engagement activities aimed at reducing the risk of child injury or death from explosive remnants of war (ERW), including unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

As part of its commitment to improve the capacities of frontline workers, in July, UNICEF trained 373 humanitarian staff and volunteer frontline workers (287 women) on child protection and

mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) approaches. Staff and volunteers working with children received training to improve the quality of case management services and strengthen family-based care arrangements for children without parental care.

### West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In response to escalating protection needs, UNICEF and partners reached 11,992 individuals across the West Bank with critical child protection services during the reporting period. This included 8,481 children (3,991 boys, 4,490 girls) and 3,511 adults (1,161 men, 2,350 women). The majority of those reached were from highly vulnerable communities across Nablus, Jenin, Qalqiliya, Tubas, and Tulkarem governorates.

Efforts to deliver life-saving child protection services and strengthen community resilience continued amid ongoing displacement and protection threats. Emergency mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was scaled up for displaced populations in the Jordan Valley and southern West Bank, reaching 7,810 individuals, including 5,384 children. Individualised case management was provided to 145 at-risk children (73 boys, 72 girls), ensuring timely and appropriate support, while 64 children received legal assistance, including those in East Jerusalem.

Community-based prevention activities engaged 1,018 individuals (427 children and 591 caregivers) through awareness-raising sessions on child protection risks. In addition, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) interventions reached 7,266 individuals, including 6,346 children, through the dissemination of tailored materials and interactive tools.

## Education



Children take part in UNICEF-supported learning recovery activities to help ensure their education continues despite the challenging context, in South Nablus in the West Bank.

### Gaza Strip

The operational context in the Gaza Strip remains highly challenging and continues to evolve daily. Learning centres are frequently suspended due to the volatile situation, or closed and subsequently reopened in new locations. During July 2025, 30 learning centres were suspended, and 11 TLSs were closed. Despite these disruptions, UNICEF support the operation of 76 learning centres, serving a total of 44,035 children – 45 per cent boys and 55 per cent girls.

In response to the heightened risks posed by ongoing hostilities, UNICEF has deployed at least two health, safety, and security officers to each learning centre. Additionally, UNICEF has developed a training package tool, with training sessions scheduled to take



place in August 2025.

UNICEF also conducted a learning assessment in 13 learning centres, reaching 2,500 students from grades 4 to 8, with girls representing 50 per cent of the participants. The children were selected randomly from MoEHE-approved educational centres, and the assessment focused on Arabic and mathematics.

As part of evacuation preparedness efforts, UNICEF distributed 15,000 identification cards to children attending learning centres across the Gaza Strip.

In July, the MoEHE conducted the first cohort of Tawjihi exams since the onset of the war in Gaza. This cohort targeted students born in 2005. A total of 1,813 students were eligible to apply for the exams, with girls making up 54 per cent of the candidates. Of those, 1,730 students sat for the exams between 19 and 22 July. Remarkably, 1,619 students passed, resulting in a pass rate of 93 per cent. This outcome represents a positive and encouraging sign for continuing the examination process with subsequent cohorts.

Given the positive result of the first cohort, the following cohorts, for a total of 79,000 students eligible (school years 2023/2024 & 2024/2025), are planned in the second half of August through an online modality, during a period of 10 days.

UNICEF has actively supported the MoEHE in the preparation of the Tawjihi exams since October 2024, providing the monthly payment of incentives to 500 teachers from the West Bank who were administering online evening lessons to students in Gaza.

### **West Bank, including East Jerusalem**

In July, UNICEF reached 8,274 children (6,378 girls, 1,896 boys) to address their well-being and learning support needs. In five villages in South Nablus, 1,055 children (511 girls and 544 boys) received learning recovery sessions through summer learning support programming. 3,194 children (2,202 girls and 992 boys) participated in a national reading campaign in 39 villages and hot spot areas in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, while 1,156 children (823 girls and 333 boys) participated in structured recreational activities. 2,524 adolescent girls received individual care and protection kits in the target vulnerable communities, while receiving awareness through recreational-based activities. 345 Adolescents (318 girls and 27 boys) engaged in life skills, leadership and active participation programming in 16 CBOs in Tulkarem, Nablus, Tubas, and Jenin.

## **Social Protection**

### **Gaza Strip Humanitarian Cash Transfers**

During July 2025, digitally channelled humanitarian cash transfers reached a total of 38,689 individuals, from 7,346 families, which included 20,381 children, 707 persons with disabilities (PWD), and 6,222 female-headed households (FHHH).

Through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), 36,022 individuals from 6,845 families were supported. This included more than 19,000 children, 652 persons with disabilities, and 5,733 female-headed households.

Out of those reached with MPCA, 15,441 individuals (3,055 families) received additional nutrition top-ups for pregnant and breastfeeding women. This group included 7,614 children, 243 persons with disabilities, and 3,025 female-headed households.

With the deepening crisis, the markets continue functioning with major constraints. UNICEF hence has resorted to targeting the extremely vulnerable families with children with various complications and vulnerabilities including: Severe & Acute Malnutrition (SAM) child cases, Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women (PBW), children and adults with disabilities, prematurely born babies, injured children, severely ill/sick children, GBV survivors, women at

risk of exploitation/abuse, children without parental care, working children in the streets or hazardous work sites, children at risk of exploitation & abuse, female headed families and families with multiple children (three or more).

Data from post-distribution monitoring has shown that this support is essential for families to purchase critically needed goods, which are still available on the market.

Even in this context, digital cash assistance remains the primary source of support for the families surveyed (58 per cent of the respondents). Despite the reduced functionality, markets are often still the only way for families to access what they need.

A consistent result in UNICEF post distribution surveys is that a large majority of respondents prefer to receive unrestricted digital cash assistance for their basic needs (78 per cent) over other forms of assistance, as it provides a flexible tool to access the market and cover a wide range of needs including food (88 per cent), healthcare (39 per cent), hygiene (32 per cent), transportation (16 per cent), and clothing (14 per cent).

### **Frontline volunteers for essential service provision in the Gaza Strip**

In parallel, over 3,340 incentive workers were engaged and paid across sectors, including 1,600 in education, 118 in health, 214 in nutrition, 30 in Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), 19 in social protection, and 1,460 in WASH in return for essential services provision.

The essential services provided included water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, education, nutrition, social mobilisation, immunization and other basic services. The incentive work payments were processed through innovative solutions, which is digital e-wallets, thereby enabling and sustaining continued lifesaving service provision.

### **Humanitarian Cash Transfers in the West Bank**

In July, a total of 6,250 individuals were reached, including 1,063 families, 3,160 children, 47 persons with disabilities (PWD), and 280 female-headed households (FHHH).

Of these, 4,041 individuals (694 families) were supported through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), including 2,050 children, 47 persons with disabilities, and 209 female-headed households. An additional 2,209 individuals (370 families) received assistance through e-vouchers, including 1,110 children and 72 female-headed households.

Furthermore, 155 incentive workers were engaged to support summer education activities during the month.

Markets in the West Bank continue to be functional and accessible irrespective of the deepening crisis, enabling affected vulnerable families to prioritise and access their basic needs.

## **Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

### **Accountability to Affected People**

UNICEF is committed to strengthening accountability to the communities it serves by providing accessible information, promoting participation, and maintaining a safe, confidential feedback mechanism for Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Since the start of 2025, 79,989 individuals have engaged with the established feedback mechanism, with 7,200 submitting feedback and complaints nationally during the current reporting period, mainly from the Gaza Strip. Women comprised 28 per cent of callers, and

Khan Younis accounted for 28 per cent of all calls, remaining the governorate with the highest volume. As many as 99 per cent of callers received timely responses and follow-up communication regarding their inquiries or concerns, marking a significant improvement from previous months. The UNICEF/WFP joint Chatbot also conducted 2,279 conversations related to humanitarian cash transfers, health and nutrition services and routine immunisation in Gaza.

### Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In July, UNICEF and the PSEA Network continue to incorporate PSEA interventions across programmes, grounding a survivor-centred approach to provide safe and accessible reporting channels on SEA (and other forms of misconduct). In July, the West Bank had an average of 86,530 individuals with safe and accessible channels to report SEA, including 55,432 women and 31,098 men, who used SANAD's<sup>38</sup> social media platforms. While in the Gaza Strip, UNICEF provides humanitarian cash transfers prioritising the most vulnerable and integrates PSEA messaging into SMSs sent to recipients. This confirms that during July, 37,846 individuals have received information with access to a phone to use the channels, including 13,729 girls, 14,288 boys, 9,175 women, and 654 men.

UNICEF continues to strengthen community feedback mechanisms that ensure communities can access protection services. Through the PSEA Network, UNICEF upholds a survivor-centred approach to counselling services through the free, independent, and confidential helpline (phone number 164) that has scaled up intervention since October 2024. The sessions are essential entry points for MHPSS and inter-agency referrals to protection services and legal/ medical consultations. Another UNICEF partner extends these efforts by providing protection services to people at risk in the West Bank, with a focus on the northern area. Services include case management, MHPSS sessions, legal aid, food parcels, multipurpose cash assistance, and NFIs. Thus, 254 girls, 149 boys, 1,350 men and 2,064 women were referred to protection services, in-person and remotely during July, across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

UNICEF increases efforts on awareness raising and community mobilisation on PSEA/safeguarding by delivering awareness sessions on the risks of SEA and available reporting channels, reaching 14,317 individuals (2,618 girls; 2,500 boys; 5,505 women and 3,694 men), in addition to reaching around 1,010,000 women and 940,000 men in online audiences across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank through SANAD social media platforms, including.

## Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

### Gaza Strip

In July, SBC efforts continued to strengthen routine immunisation across the Gaza Strip through community engagement activities such as house-to-house or tent-to-tent visits, community dialogues, and meetings. Social mobilizers engaged 496 religious leaders and 1846 community leaders through awareness sessions held at distribution points, shelters, tents, and schools. A total of 81,000 people (44,000 females and 37,000 males) were reached, resulting in 1,333 children who had missed one or more doses and 18 zero-dose children being brought up to date with their immunisations.

Hygiene promotion activities on solid waste management commenced in July, reaching 22,000 people in North Gaza, including 13,000 females, through house-to-house visits, dialogues, and engagement with community and religious leaders. Topics covered included solid waste disposal, bug infestations, jerrycan cleaning, and skin diseases. Social media posts and radio spots on these topics, along with messaging on fuel shortages and the spread of meningitis, were broadcast and reached an estimated 600,000 people.

### West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In July, cascading trainings on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) have taken place following the initial Training of Trainers (ToT), reaching 100 frontline workers through four sessions conducted with UNRWA, while further trainings are planned in coordination with the Ministry of Health. These trainings aim to strengthen the capacity of field-level staff to effectively communicate risks and engage communities during public health emergencies.

In parallel, quantitative data collection for a comprehensive RCCE assessment has been completed, with 1,600 surveys collected from across the West Bank. The assessment aims to understand key behaviours, risk perceptions, communication preferences, and community engagement patterns. It also looks into knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to health behaviours likely to be affected during emergencies such as vaccination and handwashing. The findings will serve as a baseline for behavioural monitoring and will inform the development of tailored, community-driven RCCE interventions and RCCE strategy.

## Supply and Logistics

During the month of July, Israeli authorities approved only a limited range of humanitarian items for entry into the Gaza Strip. These included health supplies, nutrition items, food, water treatment materials, and hygiene kits. Shipments from Israel (including Ashdod) and Jordan were restricted to a small number of approved organisations. From Egypt, only UN agencies were permitted to transport health and nutrition items, as well as hygiene kits.

UNICEF successfully moved a total of 313 truckloads of humanitarian supplies into the Gaza Strip during July. The commodities delivered included vaccines, medical consumables, 10-litre water jerrycans, dignity kits (Critical Items Kits), medical equipment, water treatment chemicals including chlorine, ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), ready-to-use infant formula (RUIF),<sup>39</sup> special milk infant formula, high-energy biscuits (HEB), ready-to-use complementary food (RUCF), and mixed food items.

Within the Gaza Strip, UNICEF distributed 210 truckloads of supplies directly to beneficiaries. These included vaccines, tarpaulins, RUTF, HEB, RUCF, RUIF, brochures, diapers, stationery kits, hygiene kits, dignity kits, community tents, solar direct-drive freezers, and squatting plates.

## 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 leads coordination and information management for three Clusters and one Area of Responsibility in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and reports on collective Cluster achievements.

The **WASH Cluster**, led by UNICEF, continues to coordinate a strategic, timely, and effective humanitarian WASH response with 90 partner agencies and affiliates actively engaged. An overview of the WASH response indicators for the sector can be found [here](#). The Cluster also released the response snapshots for the second quarter of 2025, available for both the [West Bank](#) and [Gaza Strip](#), showing sector-wide reach, activity trends, and partner involvement.

In July, the WASH Cluster conducted another round of the [Light Touch Monitoring survey](#) in the Gaza Strip, indicating that 96 per cent of the assessed households experienced moderate or high water insecurity. The Cluster continues to support a UNICEF-backed



subsidised water initiative to assist WASH partners in sustaining the supply of water to the most vulnerable population by supplying fuel and chemicals to 21 private desalination plants. In addition, 33 partners trucked 11,662 m<sup>3</sup>/day of drinking water to 1,428 sites.

In the West Bank, the WASH Cluster released a [dashboard](#) presenting key findings from the WASH component of a joint multi-sectoral assessment - conducted with the Shelter Cluster and Food Security Sector - in response to the mass displacement of civilians from northern areas, surveying over 3,000 internally displaced households residing in host communities.

UNICEF leads the **Nutrition Cluster**, coordinating 28 nutrition partners to ensure a cohesive and strategic nutrition response. The latest achievements of the response can be found [here](#). Partners report that, on the 140,079 screening they conducted in July, 12,173 admission of children 6 to 59 months with acute malnutrition were made, including 2,562 for severe acute malnutrition, from which 40 needed to be hospitalised in stabilisation centres. This is already the highest number of cases seen in Gaza, from 6,558 in June, 5,514 in May, 3,444 in April and 3,264 in March. The maximum reached in 2025 was 5,436 in December. Severity is also increasing - about 12 per cent of all malnutrition cases were severe in March to May, and the level reached 18 to 19 per cent in June and July. The prevention component of the programme declined in July due to supply shortages linked to access constraints. The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, which reached between 74,000 and 78,000 children per month from April to June, dropped to only 8,169 children in July. Similarly, coverage for pregnant and breastfeeding women fell from 32,200 in June to 3,658 in July. Additionally, 13,305 children received complementary food (RUCF) in July, compared to 28,416 in June. The cluster also worked with partners to prepare and support the IPC analysis, which began on 30 July.

The **Education Cluster**, co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, coordinates with 40 education partners. In July, MoEHE was supported in administering the Tawjihi (Grade 12) exams for 1,719 students who had missed or failed a module in 2023 – an exercise delayed for over two years due to the ongoing conflict. Following the successful completion of these exams, preparations are underway to facilitate the Tawjihi exams for both the 2023/24 and 2024/25 cohorts. A total of 77 TLS, supported by 16 partners, have been identified to host the upcoming exams, with logistical arrangements currently in progress. Despite significant operational constraints, 287 TLS remained active throughout July, primarily offering recreational and summer activities following the official end of the academic year on 17 July, with 107,508 learners benefiting from the support provided. These initiatives aim to provide children with a sense of routine, maintain their connection to learning, and ensure continued access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.

Despite ongoing efforts, the continued issuance of displacement orders has disrupted education services across 75 TLS in July, affecting access for approximately 23,000 learners and 704 education personnel. These TLS have suspended operations, cutting off children from essential education, psychosocial support, and recreational activities. Two TLS were completely destroyed during ground operations on 21 July in Deir Al Balah. Funding for education remains critically low, with less than 10 per cent of the requirements met that are outlined in the Flash Appeal. As a result, at least 206 TLS ceased operations at the end of July due to the expiration of funding. In addition, continued restrictions on the entry of education supplies are severely constraining the ability of partners to sustain and scale up the response. Fuel shortages have further severely restricted access to clean water at the learning spaces, partner mobility for supervision, and the powering of electronic devices necessary for group learning activities and e-learning access.<sup>40</sup>

UNICEF continued to lead the **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)**. The latest achievements from the response can be found on the updated [interactive response dashboard](#). The [Child Protection Referral Pathways](#) system is regularly updated to support coordination, referrals, and service mapping. From January to July 2025, Child Protection AoR partners reached 1.95 million people across Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Gaza, 58 partners delivered child protection services to over 1.84 million people, including 750,687 children (54 per cent girls). Nearly 1.24 million people (57 per cent women, 53 per cent girls) participated in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and child protection risk mitigation activities, mainly through mass awareness sessions and large group communications. These high numbers reflect the scale and efficiency of group-based interventions, enabling partners to reach large populations despite limited resources. A total of 604,918 people, including 520,829 children (53 per cent girls), received more resource-intensive, life-saving focused interventions such as individualised case management, psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, care provision, legal assistance (including birth registration), as well as material and cash assistance for child protection. Efforts to reach children with disabilities have been robust, with 13,482 children with disabilities supported overall (2,791 in July alone). A total of 11,265 children with protection concerns (including 1,969 in July) were identified, registered, assessed, and provided with direct, individualised support and referrals based on tailored case plans. Additionally, 1,835 children were reunified with parents or family members, and 875 unaccompanied and/or separated children received alternative care.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 16 Child Protection partners reached 112,196 individuals with prevention and response services, including 92,430 children (52 per cent girls, 1,466 with disabilities) and 19,766 caregivers (69 per cent women). Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was provided to 56,520 children and 11,045 caregivers. Over 39,500 individuals, including 31,747 children, participated in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and awareness sessions on key protection issues such as gender-based violence and family separation. Additionally, 1,562 at-risk children (782 girls, 780 boys, 114 children with disabilities) received case management support. Training and capacity building included remote case management workshops, Safe Identification and Referral training for frontline staff, and a Disability Inclusion Orientation for 51 staff, strengthening disability-sensitive child protection across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

The latest child protection report "[Children in crisis: Protection realities and response in the State of Palestine \(June 2025\)](#)", and the Child Protection snapshots for [Gaza](#) and the [West Bank](#) provide a comprehensive overview of the catastrophic situation for children.

Child protection partners continue to face significant challenges that are undermining the delivery of critical services. Logistical constraints, severe fuel shortages, and cost-recovery barriers are severely limiting the mobility of case workers and psychosocial support (PSS) facilitators, restricting their ability to reach children and families in need. As a result, many cases remain unmonitored and unreported, placing children in even more life-threatening situations.

**UNICEF participates further** 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.

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, which is 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 and response. UNICEF continues to participate in key recovery activities, including the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment.

## HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



A mother feeds her son supplemental nutrition, a product desperately needed to treat thousands of Gaza's children diagnosed with acute malnutrition.

### **Gaza's Malnourished Children Can't Afford to Wait**

*The entire population of the Gaza Strip is food insecure, while all children under 5 – or over 320,000 children – are at risk of becoming acutely malnourished. Little humanitarian assistance has entered the Gaza Strip since 19 May, when limited quantities of select aid items were allowed into Gaza again, after a total blockade on humanitarian and commercial supplies started on 2 March. As a result, food items have been extremely scarce and unaffordable at a time when most Palestinians have no income.*

*"Since we have been displaced, we've been struggling to find food, which has badly affected Abdul Kareem's health," said Enan, mother of a nine-year-old boy. "His body became weak, and we have no money to get nutritional supplements for him."*

*With the support of donors like the European Union (ECHO), the Governments of France, Netherlands and Japan, and the Flexible Humanitarian Funding, UNICEF continues to deliver vital nutrition services and supplies but its stocks for preventing malnutrition have run out and supplies for the therapeutic treatment of acute malnutrition are critically low.*

*From the start of the year until May, an average of 112 children a day were diagnosed with acute malnutrition. Over 6,500 children were diagnosed as acutely malnourished in June, and 5,000 children were*

*diagnosed with acute malnutrition in the first two weeks of July alone.*

*Evidence has shown that children with poor nutrition are more vulnerable to serious disease like acute diarrhea, while acute and prolonged diarrhea seriously exacerbates poor health and malnutrition in children, putting them at high risk of death. Taken together and left untreated, malnutrition and disease create a deadly cycle. In Gaza, 80 per cent of all reported deaths by starvation are children.*

*"Mohammed was suffering from malnutrition, low immunity, and weight loss," says Nisreen, of her one-year-old. "Through the UNICEF team, we received help in the form of nutritional supplements for two months, as well as guidance on how to properly administer the supplements to my child."*

*That all ended when aid deliveries into Gaza were halted. "The suspension of aid meant we couldn't get the supplements anymore," says Nisreen, "and that affected my child significantly. The supplement had become a vital part of his life in the absence of regular food, and his health deteriorated again. His body grew weaker."*

*Acute malnutrition requires consistent treatment over time with special supplements, like the paste and baby food distributed by UNICEF. Many health facilities remain overwhelmed, with several damaged or inaccessible due to ongoing hostilities, further exacerbating children's vulnerabilities and dependency on humanitarian nutrition support.*

*Urgent action is immediately needed to prevent further deterioration among Gaza's children—every hour counts. If the situation does not change immediately, cases of acute malnutrition are likely to continue to rise – with lethal consequences.*

**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 for an immediate ceasefire, the unconditional release of the remaining hostages, and end to 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 17,000 children 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 distinction, proportionality, necessity, and humanity in the conduct of hostilities.

- Humanitarian aid must enter at scale, along with the mass influx of commercial goods and supplies. Essential 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 are accompanied and that children 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:

- We call for 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 on 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 should immediately cease the use of explosive weapons and airstrikes and other tactics more characteristic of armed conflict. These have a devastating effect especially in populated areas – with children repeatedly killed or injured in such attacks the past 19 months.
- The Israeli Forces should 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, including water and electricity, as well as access to hospitals.

#### **Media links:**

- [Human Interest Story: At Gaza's Port, an Unsafe Harbour, Hundreds of Displaced Families Cope with...](#)
- [Human Interest Story: Gaza's Malnourished Children Can't Afford to Wait.](#)
- [Human Interest Story: No More Zero Dose: Routine Immunization Mobilizers Make a Difference in Gaza.](#)
- [Human Interest Story: Risking everything for survival in the Gaza Strip.](#)
- [Press Release: UNICEF Deputy Executive Director remarks following his recent travel...](#)
- [Press Release: UN Agencies warn key food and nutrition indicators exceed famine thresholds in Gaza.](#)
- [Statement: UNICEF RD for the MENA on the unconscionable deaths of children by starvation in Gaza.](#)
- [Press Release: Brazil Donates 100,000 Polio Vaccine Doses to Palestinian MoH with UNICEF Support.](#)
- [Malnutrition among children in Gaza is reaching catastrophic levels. UNICEF Ted Chaiban highlights.](#)

- [UNICEF's Ricardo Pires outlines how we are supporting the production of safe water for children.](#)
- [Fuel must be allowed into Gaza, in sufficient quantities to sustain life-saving operations.](#)
- [Everyone is hungry in Gaza, but children suffer most.](#)
- [Children do not start conflicts, and they are powerless to stop them.](#)
- ["Children who survive the war in Gaza will be forever affected by the deprivation and exposure to..."](#)
- [The entire population of Gaza has been pushed to the brink of famine.](#)
- [In Gaza, UNICEF supports inter-agency coordination to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse \(PSEA\).](#)
- [As the humanitarian situation in the West Bank continues to deteriorate...](#)
- [In a play activity at a UNICEF-supported temporary space in Gaza, Yamen, 7, drew a wish.](#)
- [UNICEF, the MoE & KOICA, help adolescent girls to have one thing less to worry about...](#)

## 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: AUGUST 2025 SITUATION REPORT (SCHEDULED FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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	472,591 <sup>41</sup>	▲ 5%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	168,772	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	174,432	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	129,387	-	-	-	-
Children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	Total	-	180,000	62,265 <sup>42</sup>	▲ 2%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	10,807	10,807	5,426	▲ 26%	12,487	5,695	▲ 21%
	Girls	-	-	3,040	-	-	3,016	-
	Boys	-	-	2,386	-	-	2,679	-
Children 6-59 months with moderate wasting admitted for treatment	Total	48,033	48,033	27,080	▲ 21%	48,033	29,295	▲ 20%
	Girls	-	-	15,789	-	-	13,276	-
	Boys	-	-	11,291	-	-	16,019	-
Children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Total	706,270	290,678	21,157 <sup>43</sup>	▼ -40%	290,678	21,157	▼ -40%
	Girls	-	-	10,423	-	-	78,759	-
	Boys	-	-	10,734	-	-	78,607	-
Children 6-59 months receiving High Energy Biscuits	Total	290,678	290,678	192 <sup>44</sup>	▼ -7%	290,678	192 <sup>45</sup>	▼ -29%
Children 6-59 receiving micronutrient powder	Total	290,678	145,340	2,343 <sup>46</sup>	▼ -6%	155,460	21,194	▲ 2%
	Girls	-	-	1,106	-	-	10,322	-
	Boys	-	-	1,237	-	-	10,872	-
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	149,843	149,843	43,191 <sup>47</sup>	0%	160,279	55,174 <sup>48</sup>	▲ 8%
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	226,797	▲ 9%	884,000	444,897	▲ 9%
	Girls	-	-	92,902	-	-	190,360	-
	Boys	-	-	70,673	-	-	159,970	-
	Women	-	-	44,216	-	-	72,381	-
	Men	-	-	19,006	-	-	22,186	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	897	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	912	-	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	10,600	6,450	▲ 10%	27,500	13,306	▲ 10%
	Girls	-	-	3,067	-	-	6,733	-
	Boys	-	-	3,383	-	-	6,573	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	322	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disability	-	-	276	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention	Total	-	538,000	600,623 <sup>49</sup>	▲ 4%	660,000	766,774	▲ 11%
	Girls	-	-	67,660	-	-	116,571	-
	Boys	-	-	60,028	-	-	99,929	-
	Women	-	-	243,381	-	-	294,650	-
	Men	-	-	229,554	-	-	255,624	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	81	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	109	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers reached by MHPSS messages and awareness activities on child protection risks	Total	-	858,000	480,434	▲ 2%	1.5 million	528,267	▲ 1%
	Girls	-	-	14,691	-	-	28,600	-
	Boys	-	-	12,640	-	-	23,923	-
	Women	-	-	237,811	-	-	254,843	-
	Men	-	-	215,292	-	-	220,901	-

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	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	170,000	166,050 <sup>50</sup>	▲ 3%	339,004	270,242	▲ 6%
	Girls	-	85,000	87,301	▲ 4%	168,892	144,749	▲ 7%
	Boys	-	85,000	78,749	▲ 3%	170,112	125,493	▲ 6%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	270,000	136,347 <sup>51</sup>	▲ 1%	614,507	229,787	▲ 9%
	Girls	-	134,874	69,635	▲ 1%	306,463	118,905	▲ 9%
	Boys	-	135,126	66,712	▲ 1%	308,044	110,882	▲ 9%
Affected school children are provided with gender-responsive recreational activities and materials for their wellbeing	Total	-	174,740	149,538	▲ 3%	482,756	276,969	▲ 3%
	Girls	-	86,408	80,568	▲ 5%	240,824	149,561	▲ 3%
	Boys	-	88,332	68,970	▲ 1%	241,932	127,408	▲ 2%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	2.1 million	1.2 million <sup>52</sup>	▼ -36%	2.1 million	1.4 million <sup>53</sup>	▼ -21%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.4 million	918,767	▲ 1%	1.4 million	1.1 million	▲ 1%
People benefitting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services	Total	-	1 million	863,657	▲ 3%	1 million	1.1 million	▲ 21%
Social protection								
People reached with humanitarian cash transfers through UNICEF response	Total	-	765,000	442,707	▲ 8%	-	-	-
Households with children with disabilities reached by disability cash top-ups	Total	-	21,000	4,869	0%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	550,000	79,989	▲ 1%	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	1,890	-	-	-	-



Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Male	-	-	5,309	-	-	-	-
People reached through messaging on prevention of harmful practices and health related risks and access to services	Total	-	645,340	913,010	0%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected population <sup>54</sup>	Total	-	765,000	505,453	▲ 7%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	115,315	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	120,158	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	159,196	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	110,784	-	-	-	-

\*Progress in the reporting period 1 to 31 July 2025

# ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

## Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements <sup>55</sup>	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	123,800,000	19,994,849	18,590,424	85,214,727	69%
Nutrition	182,320,000	18,725,927	12,621,976	150,972,097	83%
Education	55,400,000	28,575,710	6,852,336	19,971,954	36%
Social protection	150,000,000	32,481,681	22,708,836	94,809,483	63%
Cluster coordination	5,220,000	2,677,801	1,025,340	1,516,859	29%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	157,500,000	35,530,005	54,645,354	67,324,641	43%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	37,000,000	16,896,406	7,326,145	12,777,449	35%
Cross-sectoral	5,300,000 <sup>56</sup>	3,096,495	368,919	1,834,586	35%
Total	716,540,000	157,978,874	124,139,330	434,421,796	61%

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. WHO, Malnutrition rates reach alarming levels in Gaza, WHO warns, 27 July 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-07-2025-malnutrition-rates-reach-alarming-levels-in-gaza--who-warns>.
3. OHCHR, Gaza: Israel must restore UN humanitarian system to stave off starvation, say UN experts, 7 August, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/08/gaza-israel-must-restore-un-humanitarian-system-stave-starvation-say-un>.
4. UN News, Gaza: Hospitals 'at near-total collapse', staff overwhelmed by the wounded and the dying, 7 August 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/08/1165592>.
5. The unprecedented outbreak of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) in Gaza represents a devastating convergence of wartime conditions that have created ideal circumstances for this rare neurological disorder to flourish. Before the October 2023 conflict, Gaza's doctors typically saw only one or two cases annually. Now, health officials report over 100 cases in just two months, with 76 suspected cases documented by WHO as of August 2025 and three confirmed deaths. The surge in GBS cases in Gaza can be attributed to several interconnected factors that war conditions have intensified: immune system dysfunction from malnutrition, water contamination and infectious triggers, chronic stress and immune dysregulation, missing essential medications, destroyed medical infrastructure, diagnostic limitations. Further information is available in the "Gaza health update – WHO", 12 August 2025, <https://www.unognewsroom.org/story/en/2762/gaza-health-update-who-33>.
6. The total number of children in need is estimated based on the demographic ratio of children. Nearly half of them, 49 per cent, are girls.
7. Of the 3.3 million people in need, 2.1 million are in the Gaza Strip (the 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>.
8. The number of 1,939,232 people displaced in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank consists of 1,900,000 people who are displaced in the Gaza Strip (United Nations estimate), and 39,232 people who are displaced in the West Bank. The figure for the West Bank includes two components: (1) 6,624 individuals displaced due to demolitions since 7 October 2023, including 2,848 children (OCHA, as of 12 June 2025); and (2) 32,608 individuals displaced because of the Israeli "Iron Wall" operation, including 14,241 children. The latter figure is based on displacement data recorded by UNRWA among the registered refugee population from Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nur Shams camps (as of 12 June 2025).
9. The total of 1,466,000 school-aged children affected in their education refers to both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, approximately 658,000 school-aged children currently lack access to formal education. The resumption of hostilities on 18 March 2025 disrupted all efforts to resume learning during the ceasefire that began on 19 January 2025. This figure is expected to be updated with the start of the new academic year in September 2025. In the West Bank, an estimated 808,000 school-aged children are affected in their learning, including both out-of-school children (OOSC) and those at risk of dropping out. This figure will be revised following the completion of the ongoing OOSC survey, anticipated in October 2025.
10. 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>.
11. The original estimate of US\$6.6 billion, which was previously referred to in this publication, reflects the full anticipated funding required to meet the humanitarian needs of 3.3 million people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. However, due to severe operational constraints – including access restrictions, impediments to aid delivery, and increasing challenges to humanitarian space – the 2025 Flash Appeal requests an adjusted amount of US\$4.1 billion. This figure reflects what humanitarian actors anticipate they can realistically implement under the given conditions. For the full explanation, see: 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>.
12. 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.
13. 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>.
14. 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.
15. Only activities with available GPS coordinates are represented on the map. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map does not necessarily represent features at their true scale.
16. As reported by the Palestinian Ministry of Health covering the period between 7 October 2023 and 30 July 2025.
17. The number of humanitarian aid workers killed is provided by OCHA as of 6 August 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-6-august-2025>.
18. WHO EMRO, Emergency Situation Update, Issue 62, 7 August 2025, [https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/palestine/Sitrep\\_62.pdf](https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/palestine/Sitrep_62.pdf).
19. WHO, Malnutrition rates reach alarming levels in Gaza, WHO warns, 27 July 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-07-2025-malnutrition-rates-reach-alarming-levels-in-gaza--who-warns>, and UN News, Gaza: Acute malnutrition among children hits record high, 7 August 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/08/1165601>.
20. UN News, Gaza: Hospitals 'at near-total collapse', staff overwhelmed by the wounded and the dying, 7 August 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/08/1165592>.
21. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #311 on the Gaza Strip, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-311-gaza-strip>.
22. Education Cluster, Verification of damages to schools based on proximity to damaged sites - Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Update # 10, July 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/node/4168524>.
23. UNOG Newsroom, Gaza crisis update, 22 July 2025, <https://www.unognewsroom.org/story/en/2734/gaza-crisis-update-unrwa-who-22-july-2025>.
24. UNOSAT, Satellite-detected changes in cropland areas of the Gaza Strip resulting from the decline in the health and density of crops due to the ongoing conflict, <https://unosat.org/products/4160>.
25. Child Protection Area of Responsibility, Children in the West Bank: An escalating Protection Crisis, 1 August 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/children-west-bank-escalating-protection-crisis>.
26. WHO, Health Cluster Dashboard – Attacks on Health, August 2025, , <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiODAxNTYzMjYtMjQ3YS00OTMzLTkxMWQlOTU1NWWEzMzE5NTMwIiwic2lWIjMjYzMTBjMG13LWJkMjQlNGl3OS04MTBjLTNkYzI4MGFmYjU5MCIslmMl>
27. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #303 on the West Bank, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-303-west-bank>.



28. 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>.
29. UNOSAT West Bank Refugee Camps Comprehensive Damage Assessment and Security Analysis, 18 July 2025, <https://unosat.org/products/4149>.
30. Education Cluster, Save the Children, UNICEF, Education-Related Incidents in oPt - Academic Year 2024-2025 (Sept. 2024 – June 2025), 4 August 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/education-related-incidents-opt-academic-year-2024-2025-sept-2024-june-2025>.
31. UNFPA, Situation Report on the Crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 20 July 2025, <https://arabstates.unfpa.org/en/publications/situation-report-crisis-occupied-palestinian-territory-mayjune-2025>.
32. IPC Country Analysis, Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for 1 April-10 May 2025 and Projection for 11 May – 30 September 2025, <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159596/>.
33. 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: 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/>.
34. 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/>.
35. 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 upon by all parties.
36. UN News: "No fuel, no aid, no escape: UN agencies warn of looming collapse in Gaza", 12 July 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165383>.
37. 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/>.
38. 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](mailto:optconfidential@un.org), or by calling the free hotline 164 of the partner organisation SAWA.
39. UNICEF is committed to supporting mothers to exclusively breastfeed their infants up to 6 months of age and to continue breastfeeding to age 2 and beyond with appropriate complementary foods. In exceptional circumstances, UNICEF agrees to the use of breastmilk substitutes, as some infants are not breastfed or only partially breastfed during emergencies.
40. This means that urgent, sustained efforts are needed to protect education, ensure safe access to learning, and support the well-being of affected children and educators.
41. Of the total, 129,530 are attributed to the West Bank.
42. 41320 for WB and 3725 for Gaza Strip.
43. Vitamin A results are cumulative over a six-month period. At the end of each six-month cycle, the result is reset to zero. The current result reflects data starting from July and will continue to accumulate until December
44. The current result reflects the monthly data for July. The significant decrease observed in this month's figures is primarily due to the lack of HEB stock during the reporting period.
45. High Energy Biscuit (HEB) distribution is not an activity that is done by the Nutrition Cluster.
46. The current result reflects the monthly data for July.
47. In previous reports, both iron and MMNs were combined under the iron supplementation results. However, starting from this month, only iron supplementation is being cumulatively reported. MMNs are no longer included in the iron results.
48. The supplementation includes iron and multiple micronutrients (MMNs) to address micronutrient deficiencies and reduce the risk of anaemia among pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).
49. UNICEF reached higher targets as prevention work was prioritized as life saving, before, during, and after the ceasefire. Under this indicator we have included our achievements related to mass sensitization via social media, text, and radio to raise awareness on risks related to UXOs.
50. This result is currently under review. Due to the fluid and volatile operational context in the Gaza Strip, the delivery and reach of educational services are subject to constant change. As a result, the reported figure may not reflect the situation on the ground in full. Efforts are ongoing to verify and refine the data in line with consistent data verification and the prevention of double-counting.
51. This result is currently under review. Due to the fluid and volatile operational context in the Gaza Strip, the delivery and reach of educational services are subject to constant change. As a result, the reported figure may not reflect the situation on the ground in full. Efforts are ongoing to verify and refine the data in line with consistent data verification and the prevention of double-counting.
52. The notable decrease in results compared to the previous month is due to a revised calculation method for this indicator. The current figures now reflect the number of people reached monthly.
53. The decrease in results compared to the previous figure is because the current number reflects only the month of July, whereas the previous figure was cumulative for the mid-year.
54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.