OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

FLASH APPEAL

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE 2026

ISSUED December 2025



At a glance



People in need

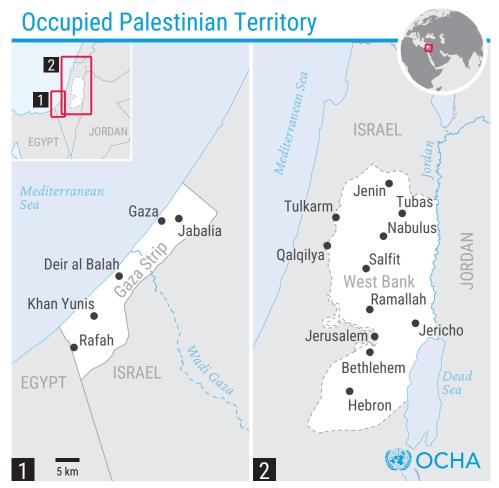
3.62 million

People targeted

2.97 million

Requirements (US\$)

\$4.06 billion



Map Sources: ESRI, OCHA, UNGIS.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Map created in Jan 2025.

OPT

People in need Number of people targeted Requirements (US\$)

3.62 million \$4.06 billion

Gaza Strip

People in need

2.10 million

Number of people targeted

2.1 million

Requirements (US\$)

\$3.72 billion

West Bank

People in need

1.52 million

Number of people targeted

0.87 million

Requirements (US\$)

\$351.2 million

Financial Requirements for the Flash Appeal 2026 by Sector (US\$ million)

CLUSTER/THEMATIC AREA		OPT 👸	GAZA STRIP 🏅	WEST BANK 👸
Emergency Telecommunications	<u>"I"</u>	3.0M	3.0M	- 1
Logistics	擂	52.0M ■	52.0M ■	- 1
Site management	Ŷ	70.5M ■	70.0M ■	0.5M
Coordination	N.K.	175.6M —	169.7M 	5.9M I
Shelter	िक्त	193.7M	165.4M 	28.4M I
Education	E	197.7M 	170.8M 	26.8M I
Nutrition	Ö	231.6M	219.4M	12.2M I
Protection	•	332.7M	283.5M	49.3M ■
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17	473.5M	443.5M	30.0M I
Health	\$	485.8M	451.4M	34.4M ■
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance		592.6M	579.1M	13.5M I
Food Security	<u> </u>	1.3B	1.1B	150.1M -

People Targeted in the Flash Appeal 2026 by Sector

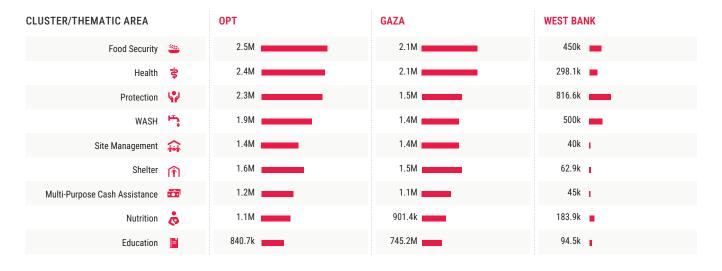


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Introduction

The 2026 Flash Appeal seeks to mobilize US\$4.06 billion to deliver urgent, life-saving support to 3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). Under the current conditions, humanitarian partners will prioritize the most vulnerable, ensuring a coordinated and principled response to address critical needs in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.¹

The magnitude and severity of death, destruction and extreme deprivation in the Gaza Strip have generated profound human suffering and humanitarian needs. In the West Bank, demolitions, operations by Israeli forces, settler violence, and movement restrictions continue to trigger displacement and drive a range of humanitarian needs. The erosion of community resilience mechanisms has further intensified needs across all sectors.

Delivery of an appropriately scaled humanitarian response depends on a conducive operating environment. While there have been improvements in the volume of supplies brought into Gaza and the ability of aid actors to expand the delivery of critical services since the ceasefire took effect on 10 October, humanitarian actors continue to face a range of bureaucratic impediments, access restrictions, and anti-UN rhetoric, which collectively constrain humanitarian space and the ability to operate. Genuine efforts to enable humanitarian assistance to and throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory will require full compliance by parties with international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians,

and critical changes in the operating environment. This includes:

- Humanitarian actors must have safe and sustained access to all people in need across the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Particularly, the work of UNRWA and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), must be allowed to continue unimpeded, including by returning to the previous system of registration.
- All parties must facilitate, not obstruct, humanitarian operations and restoration of essential services.
- Reaffirmation of and support to the centrality of the UN-led coordination system in Gaza to ensure that all humanitarian efforts remain guided by international humanitarian law and established humanitarian principles.
- Appropriate quantities and types of humanitarian goods must be allowed to enter Gaza. This requires the sustained and predictable opening of additional crossings into Gaza for humanitarian goods and personnel, as well as commercial deliveries.
- Entry of critical humanitarian items must be allowed to enter.
- Funding must be timely and flexible to allow humanitarian actors to adapt programming to a highly dynamic context.
- Visas and permits for UN and INGO staff to support Gaza from Jerusalem, for staff to move within the West Bank, and facilitated entry to Gaza for staff and specialized personnel, including emergency medical teams (EMTs).

^{1.} Any reference to the West Bank throughout the document encompasses East Jerusalem, including references where this is not explicitly stated.

Crisis Overview

Humanitarian conditions in the OPT have exponentially deteriorated since 7 October 2023. Access to lifesaving services – already hindered by decades of Israeli occupation, recurrent conflict, political turmoil, and economic instability – has dramatically worsened as protection concerns have surged.

Palestinians in Gaza have experienced death, destruction, displacement, and dehumanization, been stripped of their sense of place and dignity, and forced to witness family members killed, burned and buried alive. As of early December 2025, according to the Ministry of Health in Gaza (MoH), more than 70,000 Palestinians have been killed and over 170,000 have been injured in Gaza since 7 October 2023, with the reported death toll including at least 10,427 women, 4,813 older persons, and 20,179 children.

As of 31 October 2025, nearly all 2.1 million people in Gaza had been repeatedly displaced because of violence and successive displacement orders.

Most displaced people are living across hundreds of overcrowded sites in tents and makeshift shelters throughout the Gaza Strip. There is no safe or dignified site, and people have little to no safe access to essential services.

Besides the direct risks of being injured or killed, the population has also been subject to arbitrary arrests, detention and torture or ill-treatment. The use of militarized delivery modalities outside of the UN-coordinated system has exposed Palestinians to unprecedented death and injury when trying to access food. As of 8 October, the UN Human Rights office in the OPT recorded 2,435 Palestinians were killed while



Gaza: A girl gathers firewood in the ruins of a destroyed building. Credit: UN Women/Suliman Hijji

trying to access food aid in the vicinity of militarized distribution sites and along convoy supply routes.

With famine confirmed in the Gaza governorate in August 2025 through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, and notwithstanding some improvements since then, critical concerns persist regarding the protracted and profound nature of the food security and nutrition crisis in Gaza. Food security and nutrition systems have collapsed, and the local food and agrifood production system has been nearly destroyed.

Throughout most of 2025 Gaza remained the most dangerous place in the world to be an aid worker amid immense challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance. Between 7 October 2023 and 3 December 2025, at least 578 aid workers had been killed, including some in the line of duty. That includes 387 UN personnel, of whom 381 were UNRWA personnel. Over 1,700 health workers have reportedly been killed, some of whom were also aid workers, in addition to 140 Palestinian Civil Defense personnel who were reportedly killed while on duty and at least 255 journalists and media workers.

The October 2025 ceasefire agreement offers hope and the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2803 provides an opportunity to consolidate peace, but this is yet to be translated into tangible improvements in the operational environment in Gaza, which would enable the UN and its partners to effectively implement a protection-centered ceasefire plan and deliver humanitarian assistance at the level required to address the acute needs of Palestinians

in Gaza in a safe and dignified manner. Military activity continues near key demarcation lines, with recurrent strikes near or east of the "Yellow Line" causing casualties and sustaining severe movement and access restrictions. Over half of the Gaza Strip remains under military control, where daily demolitions persist and access to humanitarian assets, essential infrastructure, agricultural land, and the sea is heavily restricted or prohibited.

Meanwhile, the population in the West Bank has been subjected to escalating violence, including settler attacks, demolitions, and evictions, as well as mass displacement following militarized operations in the northern West Bank. Between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2025, more than 1,000 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces and settlers – the highest figure recorded in the West Bank in more than two decades. During the same period, 41 Israelis were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank.

Israeli policies and practices are cementing a coercive environment that risks forcible transfer and consolidation of the annexation of the West Bank.

Systematic demolitions, settlement growth, settler violence and movement restrictions create conditions that push Palestinians to leave their homes. These practices may amount to forcible transfer, a grave breach of international law. State policy and legislative actions appear aimed at emptying certain areas of the West Bank of the Palestinian population, advancing the settlement enterprise, and consolidating the annexation of large parts of the OPT.

UNRWA, 75 years delivering essential assistance to Palestinian people

For 75 years, UNRWA has played a central role in the Gaza Strip, delivering education, health and mental health care, WASH, relief and social services and microfinance support to Palestine refugees. UNRWA remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid and basic services in Gaza despite obstruction since January 2025 resulting from Israeli legislation which, inconsistent with international law, restricts UNRWA's ability to import supplies into Gaza. In October 2025, the International Court of Justice affirmed that Israel must facilitate relief schemes in Gaza provided by

the UN, including UNRWA, recognizing its role as an indispensable provider. Despite unprecedented challenges, UNRWA infrastructure, personnel and community networks remain vital. Currently, UNRWA reaches over two thirds of the population in Gaza with lifesaving assistance and basic services, delivered by 12,000 personnel. UNRWA also continues to implement multi-sectoral emergency interventions in the West Bank.



November 2025. UNRWA support to Palestinians in a school-turned-shelter in Deir al Balah. Credit: UNRWA

Impact of the Crisis

Gaza Strip

Near continual bombardment since October 2023 and throughout much of 2025 has resulted in an unprecedented level of destruction in terms of infrastructure, productive assets and service delivery. Impacts of the war have set back development in Gaza by as much as 69 years. Massive destruction to health and water systems, have left 80 per cent of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities destroyed, while the energy sector, sewage and wastewater management and solid waste mechanisms have been rendered largely dysfunctional due to excessive damage, inaccessibility, and lack of critical items for repair or rehabilitation. According to the latest damage assessment by the UN Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), 81 per cent of all structures in the Gaza Strip are estimated to be damaged, over 77 per cent of roads have been destroyed and 60 million tons of debris has been generated, within which human remains are buried alongside unexploded ordnance (UXO), asbestos and other hazardous substances. Following repeated displacement, loss of essential shelter items and the destruction of 92 per cent of housing units, as of late November 2025, an estimated 1.5 million people urgently needed emergency shelter and essential NFIs.

The latest Gaza Joint WASH Assessment in August 2025 found alarming public and environmental health risks across all traditional WASH markers. No safe landfill for solid waste and medical waste, no wastewater treatment facility operational in Gaza. Nearly sixty per cent of those surveyed have sewage or fecal matter within 10 meters of living space; half rely on shared or inadequate unsafe latrines and 21 per cent using buckets for excreta management. Nearly half of those surveyed were unable to access 6 liters of drinking water per day, and one quarter were unable to access 9 liters of domestic water per day. An estimated 1.3 million people lacked access to soap in their accommodation, and nearly 500,000 women and girls had insufficient menstrual hygiene materials.

These unhygienic conditions have led to widespread health concerns. Acute watery diarrhoea cases have surged from 25 per cent to 44 per cent between June 2024 and June 2025, exacerbating malnutrition and other public health issues, particularly among women, children, older persons and immuno-deficient persons.

As of late November 2025, over 62 per cent of Health Service Points including hospitals and Primary Health-Care (PHC) facilities were non-functional, while the remaining facilities were overwhelmed or operating without adequate staff, fuel, or medical supplies.

Severe shortages of essential drugs, vaccines, blood products, and medical equipment are affecting service delivery while more than 16,500 patients, including nearly 4,000 children, still require medical evacuation for specialized treatment that is unavailable in Gaza. More than 16,500 patients, including nearly 4,000 children, still require medical evacuation for specialized treatment that is unavailable in Gaza.

Acute malnutrition among children under five – almost nonexistent before 2023 – peaked in August 2025, with 132,000 expected to be affected through mid-2026. According to UNICEF-led assessments, all children under five remain at risk and although improved access to food and nutrition supplements following the ceasefire has contributed to a slight decline in admissions, an estimated 101,000 children aged 6-59 months and 120,000 children 5 to 17 years old will still require treatment in 2026, along with 36,750 pregnant and lactating women and 25,000 infants.

At the end of November, 658,000 school-aged children and 87,000 tertiary students remained without access to formal learning spaces. With most schools destroyed, damaged, or repurposed as shelters, nearly all children have lost access to safe learning environments. This prolonged disruption has deepened psychosocial distress, with over one million children now in need of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and threatens to erase years of educational progress.

Palestinians in the West Bank continue to experience escalating violence, displacement, and restrictions that are eroding civilian life and shrinking humanitarian space.

The West Bank continues to witness the most sustained and destructive operations in two decades, particularly in the northern West Bank refugee camps (Jenin, Tulkarm, Nur Shams). Since January 2025, these operations have caused mass casualties, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. Forty thousand Palestinians, mostly Palestine Refugees, have been displaced by ongoing Israeli forces' operations, mainly in the northern areas, since early this year.

Escalating Israeli settler violence, with the acquiescence, support, and in some cases participation of Israeli forces, has worsened the coercive environment in the occupied West Bank, resulting in casualties, damage to property, and the forcible displacement of Palestinian families including entire communities. As the end of November 2025, more than 1,300 settler attacks against Palestinians resulting in casualties, property damage or both have been recorded in 2025. And more than 1,400 Palestinians were displaced due to settler violence and access restrictions in 2025 alone. Moreover, since October 2023, more than 7,100 people, including 3,000 children, have been displaced due to demolitions, mainly for lack of Israeli-building permits that are nearly impossible for Palestinian to obtain. Entire Bedouin and herding communities in Area C face ongoing risk of forcible transfer.

The impact of settlement expansion is at record levels.

The recent advancement of the E1 settlement plan east of Jerusalem could sever East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, cut off movement between north and south, and risk the forcible displacement of 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities (about 4,000 people). The transfer of governance powers in Area C from military to civilian Israeli authorities, combined with land registration initiatives and retroactive "legalization" of outposts, entrenches annexation and dispossession.

Despite the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
Advisory Opinion (July 2025) and the United Nations
General Assembly (UNGA) resolution (July 2024),
Israeli authorities have accelerated settlement
expansion, demolitions, and movement restrictions –
eroding the viability of a two-state solution.

Israel's escalating movement restrictions are strangling Palestinian life in the West Bank. As of February 2025, more than 840 movement obstacles (checkpoints, road gates, and earth mounds) fragment Palestinian territory and restrict the movement of 3.3 million people, with additional obstacles installed since then. These restrictions also hinder humanitarian operations.

Food security and access to livelihoods, especially for herders, farmers, Bedouins and displaced families, continue to deteriorate. Rural communities face shrinking grazing areas through land confiscation and restrictions, rising debt, and displacement due to settler violence, affecting disproportionately Hebron and Bethlehem governorates. These areas report restricted market access and agricultural land loss due to severe movement restrictions.

Health needs in the West Bank remain severe. One in five households reports that, at least once since October 2023, their children were unable to access needed health care or medicines, mainly due to financial barriers and the inability to reach health facilities because of fear of settlers, checkpoints, or military operations. Primary health-care services are severely limited, with 63 per cent of centres partially functional and open just two days weekly on average, down from six days before 2023. Across the West Bank, checkpoints and roadblocks delay the arrival of ambulances and make it difficult for patients to reach health-care facilities. Mental health and psychosocial needs are acute across the West Bank, where children and youth are particularly affected by trauma, school dropouts, and increased exposure to risky behaviour, abuse, and exploitation.

WEST BANK | MONTHLY SNAPSHOT: CASUALTIES, PROPERTY DAMAGE AND DISPLACEMENT

NO DE 21 DOTOBER 2025

KEY FIGURES

112

Palestinian fatalities

2351
Palestinian injuries

269 Attacks by Israeli settlers resulting in casualties and/or property damage

7→278
Displaced Palestinians

T O

7 Israeli injuries

1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 OCTOBER 2025

6,492
Palestinian injuries incl. 1,218 children

2,944

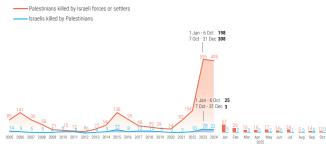
Attacks by Israeli settlers resulting in casualties and/or property damage

40,160
Displaced Palestinians
See page 2 for breakdowns and sources

Israeli fatalities in the West Bank, incl. 4 children and 19 members of Israeli forces 208 Israeli injuries incl. 6 children and 93 members of Israeli forces

CASUALTIES IN THE WEST BANK

FATALITIES



ATTACKS BY ISRAELI SETTLERS

AGAINST PALESTINIANS THAT RESULTED IN CASUALTIES AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE



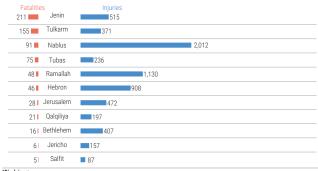
INJURIES

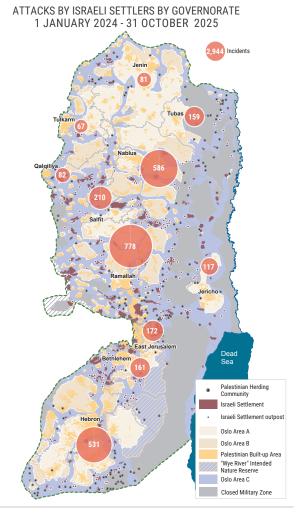


PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES BY WEAPON 1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 OCTOBER 2025



PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES BY GOVERNORATE 1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 OCTOBER 2025





*Disclaimer

- 1. This report reflects information available as of the time of publication. The most updated data and more breakdowns are available as of changed to change to confeder.

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Intersectional Impacts

According to UN Women, at least 16,000 women in Gaza have lost their husbands, leaving one in seven households now headed by a woman. UNICEF reports more than 58,000 children have lost one or both parents. Repeated displacement has fractured families and community structures, disrupted caregiving, and left many exposed to violence, neglect, and abuse. A lack of law enforcement compounds the exposure of women and girls to heightened risks of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV). Risks of domestic and gender-based violence have risen sharply due to displacement, overcrowding, resource scarcity, and the breakdown of protective structures. Women and girls account for 87 per cent of reported cases, mostly perpetrated by intimate partners or family members, yet access to lifesaving services is severely constrained by the collapse of the health system, destroyed or under-resourced safe spaces, weak reporting mechanisms, and stigma and discrimination.

Accessing assistance is also more difficult for women due to safety concerns, limited mobility, caregiving responsibilities and access to civil documentation. Shelters and facilities are often overcrowded and inaccessible or poorly adapted to meet the unique needs of women, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Food insecurity and malnutrition disproportionately affect women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Women often eat last and least and resort to skipping meals, selling belongings or scavenging. Persons with chronic illness requiring specialized diets are less able to access food form disrupted supply chains and are at heightened risk of malnutrition, and children are exposed to irreversible developmental delays.

At least 22,500 people are estimated to have life-changing injuries that require rehabilitation services now and for years to come, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Amid a decimated health-care system, acute rehabilitation services are severely disrupted, and specialized care for complex injuries is not available, placing patients' lives at risk. Eighty-three per cent of persons with disabilities have lost their assistive devices and are unable to move safely through the destroyed built environment, and over 80 per cent of older persons and those with chronic conditions are in urgent need of medication.

Limited treatment for non-communicable diseases, maternal care, sexual and reproductive health services and rehabilitation has reduced women's life expectancy by up to 30 years, with pregnant women now three times more at risk of death by malnutrition, and unintended pregnancies rising. About 73,000 pregnant women face restricted access to health care.

Children and adolescents in high-risk areas of the West Bank – such as Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas, Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah, and East Jerusalem – are exposed to raids, arrests, and destruction of homes and schools. Many have witnessed family detentions or injuries, leading to heightened trauma and psychosocial distress. School closures and economic pressures are driving child labour and school dropout. Boys are disproportionately affected by arbitrary arrest and detention, while girls face harassment at checkpoints and early marriage as a coping mechanism within highly insecure environments. Military incursions and movement restrictions hinder access to sexual and reproductive health care, psychosocial support, and justice.

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Responding to Humanitarian Needs

The priority in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) is to scale up the humanitarian response, capitalizing on any improvement in access conditions to prevent further loss of life, morbidity, and trauma. The response aims to deliver life-saving assistance and ensure appropriate protection interventions across Gaza and the West Bank. This will be done by leveraging the comparative advantage, systems and structures of the United Nations-coordinated system, NGO partners, community networks, logistics and distribution systems, and experience to:

- Provide emergency supplies including food, water, NFIs, education materials, and others until services and markets are again operable.
- Make assistance accessible to all people in need, including delivering in the hard-to-reach areas.
- Support existing structures, services, and markets where feasible.
- Integrate time-critical interventions in Gaza which lay the foundations for sustainable recovery.

The 2026 Flash Appeal outlines the actions required to address acute humanitarian needs through the delivery of emergency supplies and the provision of critical services, including protection, until those are restored. Early recovery activities are included when they represent the most cost-effective and efficient means of delivering humanitarian assistance, or when they are essential to enabling such assistance. This includes debris clearance and the removal and disposal of explosive ordnance within the parameters defined by the scope and boundaries of the Appeal. The humanitarian system continues to engage with development actors and stakeholders to facilitate the transition from early recovery to recovery,

ensuring coherence and complementarity between immediate humanitarian response and longer-term recovery efforts.

Coordination with and direct support to local responders, including women-led organizations, youth networks, and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities is key to maintaining inclusive service delivery, a localized response, and reinforcing accountability to affected populations.

A twin-track strategy ensures that protection, inclusion and diversity are systematically mainstreamed across all cluster programming. The response places protection at its core, ensuring that all sectoral interventions are guided by the principle of 'do no harm' and the centrality of protection. Protection underpins the overall response, with a specific focus on addressing the intersectional impacts of the crisis.

Community engagement and feedback mechanisms enable accountability and targeting. The Humanitarian Service Directory (HSD), developed by OCHA and partners, offers real-time, Arabic-language access to verified humanitarian service information and helplines. Complementing this, the inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism, led by UN Women and operated by women-led organizations ensuring local ownership and gender responsiveness. In parallel, on behalf of the interagency PSEA Network, provides a toll-free helpline for reporting and counseling, creates PSEA awareness materials, and works with other organizations to protect vulnerable populations from sexual exploitation.

Operational Capacity and Access

A total of 201 UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement are represented in this appeal.

The OPT benefits from the presence of strongly capacitated national organizations, which make up 49 per cent of the total organizations currently providing humanitarian aid. Additionally, 76 international NGOs and 19 UN agencies have operational capacity within the OPT. This represents an increase of approximately 30 organizations compared to last year, driven primarily by the growing participation of national actors.

Palestinian women-led and women's rights organizations (WLOs/WROs) play a vital role in delivering humanitarian assistance and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. In Gaza, many have lost offices, equipment, and supplies, limiting their ability to provide services.

Humanitarian access to Gaza remains heavily constrained despite partial improvements following the October 2025 ceasefire. Only a portion of cleared assistance reaches the Strip due to limited crossing capacity, and stringent Israeli coordination requirements. Significant volumes of UN and INGO relief supplies continue to be denied entry, including essential water, health, and shelter items, while many INGOs face registration barriers that prevent operations at scale. UNRWA remains restricted from bringing in key supplies following the ban introduced in January 2025. Additional access impediments, including visa restrictions for humanitarian personnel,

are further disrupting response efforts. Convoy movements inside Gaza require complex coordination and are frequently impeded or denied. Medical evacuations are limited, and thousands of patients still require urgent specialized care unavailable in Gaza.

Movement across the West Bank remains restricted by an extensive system of obstacles, further tightened since late 2024.

Response Monitoring

The UN and its humanitarian partners remain firmly committed to transparent, principled, and efficient aid operations. The UN and its partners employ a multilayered approach to risk management comprised of global standards coupled with contextually relevant measures to minimize the risk of aid diversion.

Humanitarian assistance coordinated through the UN system is provided in accordance with the following fundamental standards:

- We know who is being assisted and who did or did not receive assistance.
- We control and monitor assistance from origin to hands of intended beneficiaries.

The Security Council Mandated <u>UN2720 Mechanism</u> provides a unified and fully transparent system to register, track, and monitor all planned aid consignments for Gaza, including the submission of clearance requests, coordination with relevant authorities, and verification that approved supplies reach their intended civilian destinations.

Costing

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Country
Team (HCT), the National Inter-Cluster Coordination
Group (NICCG) transitioned to activity-based
costing (ABC) in 2023. ABC is applied in this appeal,
whereby clusters identify estimated unit costs to
calculate overall estimated costs for top line activities
addressing priority needs.

Operational constraints, administrative and bureaucratic impediments, and heightened insecurity

have exponentially increased the cost of operating in OPT. These include protracted delays in securing required approvals and clearances and rejections of items, which have led to high demurrage costs; heightened insecurity delaying movements of goods; restricted access to or at crossings; and insufficient warehousing capacity in Gaza due to rejections of required storage infrastructure. These factors have also driven sharp increases in the prices of essential goods, including food, fuel, and NFIs, which must be distributed multiple times throughout the year.

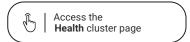


West Bank, 4 July 2025: UNICEF Delivery of polyethylene tanks to households in Jenin. Credit: UNICEF/UNI799441

Priority Needs and Response

Health 🕏





OPT

Requirements (US\$)

Number of people targeted

Number of implementing partners

\$485 million

2.4 million

33

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$451 million

Number of people targeted

2.1 million

Number of implementing partners

29

Priority Needs

- Facilities are stretched far beyond capacity to meet the needs. Only 200 out of 600 health facilities remain functional; of these only four per cent are fully functional.
- Most of the functional health facilities are reportedly out of stock for essential medical commodities required to provide lifesaving health services.
- With increased demand and reduced health service points, health workers are overwhelmed, conducting more than 100 consultations per day – double that which is recommended. Reactivation of health service points will only be achieved by bringing back the health workforce, building local capacity, and ensuring mental and physical wellbeing. In the meantime, Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) offer critical transitional remedies to staff shortages. There is a strong need for referral services including medical evacuations to continue connecting people to much needed services. Almost 15,000 people remain in need of it.
- An outbreak or epidemic of an infectious disease could be devastating in the context of a weakened health and surveillance system in Gaza. Health

information management systems and surveillance require strengthening to detect public health threats and define appropriate prevention and response.

- Provision of lifesaving essential health services focusing on preventive, curative, rehabilitative interventions and referrals for general medical services, Trauma care, sexual and reproductive health, Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease, child health, and MHPSS delivered across 400 health service delivery platforms.
- Enhance the health system's operational capacity to deliver services by ensuring adequate availability of health workers and medical commodities, and equitable coverage of health service delivery points. Health partners will support strong Health Information Management Systems to strengthen surveillance in detecting epidemics and other public health emergencies.
- Ensure access to safe, equitable, and inclusive health services whilst ensuring community participation and coordinated care across sectors.

Requirements (US\$)

\$34.4 million

Number of people targeted

0.3 million

Number of implementing partners

18

Priority Needs

- The fiscal crisis in the West Bank has reduced access to primary and secondary care, with many facilities operating only two days per week and hospitals at 70 per cent capacity. Stockouts affect up to 50 per cent of essential medicines.
- The escalation of violence and deterioration of health infrastructure have severely impacted emergency care. There is critical need to strengthen the existing primary health care centres and mobile health teams to provide essential health care in areas where access is blocked, including the minimum initial service package for sexual and reproductive health and MHPSS. Communities in Area C continue to suffer from limited access to primary and secondary health-care services. as well as northern communities and other marginalized hard-to-reach areas. Mobile teams need to be able to serve the IDPs with essential health care with a clear referral pathway.
- Severe psychological distress in the West Bank is primarily driven by prolonged exposure to escalating violence and insecurity. Settler and military violence create a pervasive climate of fear and chronic stress, increasing the need for specialized and communitybased support. Children are particularly vulnerable, with recurrent exposure to violence causing traumarelated symptoms such as nightmares, panic attacks, and severe anxiety.
- There is an ongoing need to advocate for access to essential medical supplies, protection of health infrastructure and workers, and adequate funding to meet humanitarian needs.

- Provide lifesaving essential health services
 focusing on preventive, curative, rehabilitative
 interventions and referrals. Priority services include
 outpatient and inpatient general services, surgical
 services and emergency trauma management,
 critical care support, access to assistive devices,
 diagnosis and treatment of common diseases, safe
 births, mental health care, immunization and care
 for survivors of sexual violence.
- Enhance the health system operational capacity
 to deliver services. Health partners will support
 strong Health Information Management Systems to
 strengthen surveillance in detecting epidemics and
 other public health emergencies. They will ensure
 basic preparedness action to respond to epidemics.
- Ensure access to safe, equitable and inclusive health services. The health cluster will support the localization of the response by strengthening the engagement of local and national actors, reinforcing protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations (AAP) including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Nutrition &

OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$231.6 million

Number of people targeted

1.1 million

Number of implementing partners

Access the

Nutrition cluster page

30

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$219.4 million

Number of people targeted

0.9 million

Number of implementing partners

28

Priority Needs

- A sharp rise in acute malnutrition over 2025
 was reported among children and pregnant
 and breastfeeding women who face acute food
 deprivation, poor dietary diversity, and limited
 access to water, hygiene, and basic health services.
 These conditions are driving rising levels of wasting,
 stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and anemia,
 putting long-term health and development at risk.
- Early detection mechanisms for all children, up to 17 years, and pregnant and breastfeeding women needs to be strengthened, as well as treatment capacity for acute malnutrition to avert the most severe outcomes and minimize long-term impacts. The first 1,000 days of life, from conception to two years, are critical for child development; thus, safeguarding maternal and child nutrition and compensating for the setbacks of the past two years is imperative.
- Addressing the impact of mental health on young children's nutrition and development, including early identification of developmental delays and feeding difficulties to inform dietary plans and caregiver support.
- Comprehensive monitoring of the nutritional situation to facilitate adaptive responses to address wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and the needs of children with disabilities and their caregivers through a nutrition information system.

Priority Activities

 Support infant and young child (IYCF) feeding practices through a '1,000-day approach', including maternity and essential newborn care for early breastfeeding and support for children with specific needs. Assist complementary feeding for children

- over six months, establish safe nutrition spaces with WASH, protection, and psychosocial support, and promote community engagement while ensuring privacy for breastfeeding mothers.
- Prevent malnutrition in children and pregnant or breastfeeding women through continuous blanket supplementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation, or cash and voucher assistance (CVA) support where markets allow, targeting children 6–59 months, adolescent girls, and Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW).
- Ensure early detection and treatment of wasting for all children up to 17 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Screen children between 6-59 with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) at least every quarter and use temporary learning spaces, schools, and health facilities to screen school aged children (5 to 17 years). Treat and manage all detected severe and moderate acute malnutrition.
- Support nutrition partners to improve treatment outcomes by providing cash transfers to families with children and PBW suffering from moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Partners will also train health workers and integrate nutrition services into health facilities.
- Enhance the nutrition information system to improve data quality, growth monitoring, and analysis at health facilities. Once security allows, conduct sentinel site surveillance, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys, and micronutrient assessments. Monitor Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) indicators, nutrition service performance, and develop an individual patient management system.

Requirements (US\$)

\$12.2 million

Number of people targeted

0.18 million

Number of implementing partners

12

Priority Needs

- Vulnerable populations affected by food insecurity need better access to essential nutrition services, including through PHC facilities, mobile health and nutrition teams, and cash-based nutritionsensitive programs. Prepositioning of life-saving nutrition commodities and supplies such as ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), ready-to-use instant formula (RUIF) for non-breastfed infants, vitamin A, multiple micronutrients, and iron-folic acid supplements is essential to conduct these activities to prevent stockouts in case access becomes limited.
- Systems that inform the nutrition situation and deliver nutrition services for prevention, early detection, and treatment of malnutrition need to be strengthened alongside the protection and promotion of recommended IYCF practices.
- Strengthened rapid response capacity to deliver emergency nutrition packages during suddenonset crises, ensuring continuity of IYCF-E services, screening and treatment of acute malnutrition, and effective monitoring of breast-milk substitute (BMS) use in line with international standards.

- Prevent malnutrition among food-insecure households by implementing integrated cashbased interventions to protect nutrition status and dietary diversity. Implement social behavior and change communication activities targeting PBWs and caregivers of children 6-59 months.
- Expand access to essential nutrition services, to detect, refer, and treat acute malnutrition among children under 5 and support for maternal, infant, and young child feeding in emergencies; to protect and promote optimal feeding practices amid deteriorating food security.
- Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) in coordination and nutrition information systems.
 The cluster will conduct nutrition assessments and joint situation analyses to monitor the nutrition status of children and women. The cluster will strengthen the nutrition surveillance system, ensuring real-time monitoring of trends through technical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH).
- Deliver Life-Saving Nutrition Services through Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) by deploying emergency teams to provide integrated nutrition packages and tools to monitor the situation and inform the nutrition needs in areas affected by sudden shocks.

Food Security

OPT

Number of people targeted

2.5 million

Number of implementing partners

Access the **Food Security** cluster page

99



Requirements (US\$)

Requirements (US\$)

\$1.11 billion

\$1.26 billion

Number of people targeted

2.1 million

Number of implementing partners

77

Priority Needs

- After more than two years of conflict, the entire population of Gaza is experiencing food insecurity and requires emergency food assistance.
- Restoration of agricultural production has been severely disrupted by the destruction of agri-food assets, the lack of essential inputs, and restricted access to land and water. The destruction of agrifood systems, markets, and productive assets has left households without reliable access to safe, nutritious food and dependent on in-kind food support. It is compounded by blockade restrictions, energy and water shortages, lack of inputs, and UXO-contaminated land.
- Malnutrition, poor health, and limited clean water affect food preparation and livestock health, while energy shortages disrupt irrigation, milling, cold storage, and bakeries. Insecurity and protection risks also limit access to farmland and fishing areas, further threatening livelihoods and food availability.

Priority Activities

Provide large-scale delivery of in-kind food, multipurpose cash assistance, and community-based feeding (kitchens, bakeries, community ovens), ensuring access to diverse and fortified foods for all the population of Gaza with special focus on vulnerable groups. Ensure emergency nutrient food parcels and nutrient hot meals are distributed in a dignified manner to displaced and host families. Provide MPCA where markets function via coordination with the Cash Working Group, including collaboration on transfer values and market monitoring and partnering with WASH and Protection actors to ensure safe water, hygiene,

crowd management, and access for people with specific needs.

- Provide emergency agriculture assistance
 to support farmers (crops, livestock, poultry),
 herders, and fishers to access critical inputs and
 tools (in-kind and/or cash) while rehabilitating
 farms, greenhouses, orchards, fisheries, and water
 infrastructure to restart local food production.
 Protecting and restoring local food production
 is an urgent priority. Partners provide seeds,
 fertilizers, tools, veterinary kits, vaccines, and animal
 feed, adapted to the evolving access and market
 context. Rehabilitation includes repairing damaged
 structures, restocking animals, and restoring water
 systems in coordination with the relevant clusters
 including WASH Cluster.
- Support markets, bakeries, small agribusinesses, cooperatives and food enterprises (milling, dairy, processing, packaging) through CVA, equipment, technical assistance, and small grants to restart production and generate income. In urban areas and IDPs' sites, promote home gardening – especially for women and youth – to strengthen self-reliance and dietary diversity.
- Support short-term income for vulnerable households, enabling them to purchase essential food items and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. Cash-for-Work programs shall help rebuild farms, infrastructure, and roads.
- Introduce renewable energy solutions, such as solar-powered irrigation and hybrid systems, to address power shortages affecting production, livestock, and storage. Promote safe farming practices and remediation of contaminated land and water, in coordination with UNMAS and Protection partners, to ensure safe and sustainable agricultural recovery.

Requirements (US\$)

\$150.2 million

Number of people targeted

0.45 million

Number of implementing partners

40

Priority Needs

- Livelihoods are collapsing as land confiscations, settler violence, and movement restrictions block access to land, water, productive assets, and markets, disrupting local food production. Food security indicators all deteriorated in 2025 compared with pre-conflict levels, reflecting the combined effects of unemployment, income loss, and access restrictions. At the same time, the ongoing fiscal crisis, along with restrictions on employment in Israeli settlements, continues to erode purchasing power.
- The most affected areas include the central and northern Jordan Valley, E1, the eastern slopes from Nablus to Masafer Yatta, Wadi Qana, the Seam Zone between Qalqilya and Tulkarm, and southern Bethlehem and Hebron.

Priority Activities

• Maintain targeted food assistance for vulnerable people living in refugee camps, Bedouin communities and female headed households, or multipurpose cash assistance when cash is feasible, in coordination with the Cash Working Group. Food assistance is designed to be nutrition sensitive. The FSS coordinates closely with other Clusters and Working Groups to harmonize the MEB and its transfer values and ensure safe and dignified access to distribution points and inclusive complaint mechanisms.

- Improve access to agricultural inputs through conditional cash or in-kind distribution of critical inputs such as seeds, tools, water tanks, and fertilizers. This will be done alongside rehabilitating greenhouses, harvesting rainwater cisterns, wells, and irrigation networks to enhance water efficiency and climate resilience.
- Support herders and Bedouin communities, to protect the life of their animals through cash or in-kind support to access emergency fodder, veterinary kits, energy blocks, animal sheds, water tanks, and vaccines, while supporting local feed production through silage and hydroponic systems and community para-vets training.
- Support small agri-businesses and cooperatives, especially women- and youth-led, in restarting processing, marketing, and value-chain activities to link food aid with local procurement. Source fresh produce from local farmers through distributions and voucher programs and provide grants and equipment to retailers in marginalized areas to maintain supply chains. Promote community resilience and risk reduction through food or cashfor-work schemes, Farmer Field Schools, and inclusive capacity-building initiatives.

Protection 🙀

OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$332.7 million

Number of people targeted

2.5 million

Number of implementing partners

Access the

Protection cluster page

85

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

S283.5 million

Number of people targeted

1.6 million

Number of implementing partners

55

West Bank

Requirements (US\$)

\$49.2 million

Number of people targeted

0.9 million

Number of implementing partners

60

General Protection



Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$13.1 million

Number of people targeted

1.6 million

Number of implementing partners

55

Priority Needs

- Communities affected by violence, trauma, and displacement require increased access to reliable frontline protection information and services, including through expanding community-based protection and local networks that ensure inclusivity.
- Financial assistance for vulnerable individuals and households is also critical to meet immediate protection needs and reduce exposure to further harm.
- Monitoring and reporting ongoing violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), including grave violations against internally displaced persons.

Priority Activities

Expand the Centralized Protection Monitoring System and Inter/intra Cluster Referral System and activate the Protection Warehouse that can serve critical needs of the most vulnerable populations

- identified across Gaza, including women, children, older people and persons with disabilities.
- **Further enhance the Emergency Protection** Responders Network as the core frontline protection response team inclusive gender, disability inclusion and PSEA. Frontline services will be delivered in designated and ad-hoc shelters, collective centres, distribution or gathering points, and host communities, as well as locations served by mobile teams.
- **Promote community-based protection** interventions, including through community-led initiatives in support of populations affected by violence, trauma, and displacement.
- Provide protection services for high-risk groups through upscaled emergency case management, Cash for Protection and Psychosocial Support.
- Strengthen efforts to monitor and report violations of IHL and IHRL, including grave violations against IDPs, ensuring accountability for violations and informing humanitarian response and advocacy.

Requirements (US\$)

\$10.6 million

Number of people targeted **0.8 million**

20

Priority Needs

- Communities affected by violence, restricted access to services, and forced displacement require proactive support to mitigate risks and safeguard themselves. Active engagement of affected communities in their own protection is also required for lowering vulnerability, safeguarding dignity, and enhancing coping capacities.
- Tailored support is required to restore dignity, rebuild protective networks, and promote longterm recovery.
- Protection monitoring and analysis to ensure accountability, inform humanitarian response, and guide advocacy efforts. Strengthened documentation and reporting mechanisms will support evidence-based programming and reinforce legal protections for affected populations, particularly those exposed to settler violence, excessive use of force, and displacement.

Priority Activities

 Deliver community-based protection interventions that support populations affected by violence, trauma, and displacement, including awareness campaigns and access to protection services.

Number of implementing partners

- Provide time-critical and life-saving protection support through integrated frontline teams operating in shelters, collective centres, mobile units, and host communities.
- Scaleup emergency protection services for highrisk groups through structured case management, cash-for-protection assistance, and psychosocial support tailored to individual needs.
- Enhance proactive protection, as core part of the cluster's preventative work, with Community Self-Protection, Protection through Presence and Accompaniment, and Protection Advocacy, supported by community-based mapping, legal awareness, preparedness, and MHPSS support to enhance community resilience.
- Establish and operationalize a centralized
 Protection Monitoring System to track and report violations of IHL and IHRL, ensuring accountability and informing humanitarian response and advocacy.

Child Protection 🖏

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$100.6 million

Number of people targeted

1.6 million

Number of implementing partners

45

Priority Needs

- experiencing increased psychological distress.

 Nearly all children (1.1 million) in Gaza show signs of acute psychosocial distress and some degree of trauma due to extreme and prolonged exposure to conflict, loss, and instability, with over 96 per cent exhibiting anxiety, aggression, withdrawal, or sleep disturbances. It will require sustained, specialized psychosocial support for years to come to mitigate long-term impacts on their well-being.
- The number of children at risk of violence including grave violations, exploitation, and separation has increased dramatically. Over 4,747 unaccompanied and separated children (Jan-Oct 2025), children with disabilities- many displaced without assistive devices, child survivors of GBV and explosive ordnance, and those without legal documentation require case management, specialized referrals, legal assistance, family tracing and reunification, and family-based care.
- Family separation and caregiver loss is rising across the Gaza Strip with more than 58,550 children having lost one or both parents due to conflict and displacement.
- Local and community-based child protection networks must be strengthened to address escalating risks and to promote positive social norms, prevent violence and exploitation, and build family and community resilience against child labor, child marriage, and other harmful practices.

- Provide MHPSS for children, adolescents, and caregivers through safe spaces and mobile teams, including psychological first aid, counseling, group and individual sessions, recreational activities, life skills sessions, and positive parenting. Integrate MHPSS into temporary learning spaces (TLS) in coordination with the Education Cluster.
- Deliver comprehensive case management for at-risk children and adolescents, including family tracing and reunification, legal assistance, cashfor-protection, caregiver support and strengthening of family-based alternative care and social protection systems prioritizing household caring for children who have lost one or both parents, and or children with conflict related injuries/disabilities to mitigate risk of family separation, violence, abuse, and neglect.
- Distribute essential items clothing, footwear, and psychosocial support (PSS) kits to ensure dignity, safety, and access to services for children in need.
 Engage women's and youth groups, community volunteers, and local networks in community-based child protection to raise awareness, share child-friendly information, promote child protection referrals, and strengthen child rights monitoring and advocacy as well as child protection mainstreaming and integrated programming across sectors
- Build the capacity of national and local child protection service providers and frontline workers to deliver specialized services including promoting staff well-being and self-care to support safe and effective service delivery.

Requirements (US\$)

\$19.7 million

Number of people targeted

0.2 million

Number of implementing partners

20

Priority Needs

- Prolonged exposure to militarized operations, settler violence, displacement, and trauma have severely impacted the mental well-being of children and their families.
- Children exposed to GBV, explosive ordnance, grave violations and detention require tailored support, including legal assistance, rehabilitation, and access to child-friendly services. Adolescent children suffer from limited responsive interventions.
- Service gaps remain significant, especially in frontline and high-risk areas. Skills and resources of frontline workers and community groups shall be strengthened to deliver inclusive, safe, and effective child protection services.

Priority Activities

- Deliver community-based MHPSS, including psychological first aid, counseling, group and individual sessions, positive parenting, and life-skills support. Activities will integrate violence prevention and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE).
- Provide holistic child protection services, including comprehensive case management, legal aid,

referrals to specialized services, and rehabilitation support for children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, including children with injuries or disabilities.

- Cash for Protection will assist families caring for children at risk of neglect or separation.
- Strengthen community-driven child protection mechanisms to reduce vulnerabilities, promote positive social and behavioral change, and reinforce protective family and community practices including community awareness and outreach on violence prevention, prevention of family separation, coping under stress, risk mitigation in high-risk areas Strengthen child rights monitoring and advocacy.
- Build capacity of humanitarian workers, child protection staff and community groups on safe identification, referral, inclusive child protection practices, PSEA, and child safeguarding, including promoting staff well-being and self-care to support safe and effective service delivery.
- Distribute essential items clothing, footwear, assistive devices, and PSS kits – to ensure dignity, safety, and access to services for children in need.

Gender-Based Violence ♀



Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$57.6 million

Number of people targeted

0.6 million

Number of implementing partners

38

Priority Needs

- Survivors of GBV require immediate access to comprehensive support, including case management, referrals to specialized MHPSS, health services, legal aid, and economic empowerment. High-risk cases need tailored interventions to ensure safety, recovery, and dignity.
- The ongoing crisis has heightened GBV risks, particularly for women and girls. Emergency prevention and advocacy interventions, including the distribution of dignity kits and menstrual hygiene materials shall help reduce exposure to violence and uphold basic rights and dignity.
- Frontline workers and humanitarian actors require training on GBV risk mitigation, safe identification, and referral pathways. Building this capacity is

critical to ensure survivors are supported safely and confidentially across all sectors.

- Comprehensive GBV response services to persons at risk of GBV (including case management, referrals to specialized MHPSS, health services, legal aid and support to high-risk cases.
- Staff care and wellbeing of frontline response providers.
- Emergency GBV prevention, advocacy, and risk mitigation interventions (including dignity kits, menstrual hygiene materials, and capacity strengthening for non-GBV actors).

Requirements (US\$)

\$12.1 million

Number of people targeted

0.24 million

Number of implementing partners

24

Priority Needs

- Specialized multi-sectoral GBV response services which include case management, MHPSS, safe shelters, medical care, CVA for case management, safe referrals and legal aid support.
- Staff care support and wellbeing sessions for frontline staff.
- Procurement and distribution of dignity and menstrual hygiene kits.
- Capacity strengthening of service providers/GBV in Emergency Minimum Standards, protocols and guidelines.
- GBV risk mitigation measures in other clusters including awareness raising and prevention interventions.

Priority Activities

 Deliver comprehensive GBV response services, including case management, referrals to specialized

- MHPSS, health services, legal aid, support for highrisk cases, and economic empowerment initiatives.
- Distribute dignity kits and menstrual hygiene materials to uphold the dignity, health, and safety of women and girls in crisis-affected areas.
- Conduct capacity-building sessions for non-GBV actors on GBV risk mitigation, safe identification, and referral protocols to ensure a survivor-centered approach across all sectors.
- Provide staff care and wellbeing support for frontline GBV responders to manage stress, prevent burnout, and sustain quality service delivery.
- Conduct GBV risk assessments, safety audits, and data collection to inform advocacy, prevention strategies, and resource mobilization.



A young volunteer leads a group psychosocial support session at one of the UNFPA-established adolescents and youth hubs in Deir al Balah. In these safe spaces, adolescents receive mental health support, life skills education, awareness on menstrual hygiene, and protection from violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. Credit: UNFPA in Palestine/SYFS

Mine Action 👱



Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$110 million

Number of people targeted

1.6 million

Number of implementing partners

14

Priority Needs

- The impact of explosive weapons used in densely populated urban areas is exposing civilians and aid workers to immense risks. Explosive hazard assessments (EHA) are required to classify areas by risk level and guide safe humanitarian access, as well as marking, removal, and clearance of explosive ordnance (EO) to enable safe movement, restore access to services, and facilitate the sustainable delivery of humanitarian aid.
- Victims of EO incidents often lack access to medical care, physiotherapy, and psychosocial support. Coordinated tracking, verification, and referral systems are needed to connect survivors to appropriate services.
- With no functioning National Mine Action Authority (NMAA), UNMAS must continue leading coordination of land release and mine action activities to ensure safety, accountability, and strategic planning.

- Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), including marking, removal, clearance, and debris removal in coordination with the Debris Management Working Group (DMWG).
- **Deliver explosive ordnance risk education (EORE)** and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP) through mass media, digital campaigns, and distribution of informational materials.
- **Provide structured EORE and Conflict Preparedness** and Protection (CPP) sessions for affected communities, humanitarian aid workers, UN personnel, and frontline responders to promote safe behavior and reduce risk exposure.
- Offer victim assistance services, including EO incident tracking, verification, and referrals to health, psychosocial, and rehabilitation services across relevant clusters.
- Coordinate humanitarian mine action activities under UNMAS leadership to ensure effective land release and operational safety in the absence of a national authority.

Requirements (US\$)

\$3.4 million

Number of people targeted

0.8 million

Number of implementing partners

10

Priority Needs

- The presence of EO in densely populated areas, such as refugee camps, poses a severe threat to civilians and aid workers. It's urgent to reduce risk, enable safe access, and ensure sustainable delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- The Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) and EOD police require targeted support in information management, coordination, and equipment to effectively respond to EO threats and manage land release activities.
- EO victims need timely support through strengthened service mapping, incident tracking, and referral systems to access medical, psychosocial, and rehabilitation services.

- Deliver EORE and CPP through mass media, digital platforms, and distribution of informational materials to promote safe practices and preparedness.
- Conduct in-person EORE and CPP sessions for affected communities, humanitarian aid workers, UN staff, and frontline responders.
- Enhance the capacity of PMAC and EOD police through training, improved coordination systems, and provision of essential equipment.
- Provide victim assistance services by strengthening service mapping, tracking EO incidents and survivors, and ensuring referrals to appropriate service providers.

Legal aid and housing, land and property



Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$2.2 million

Number of people targeted

0.4 million

Number of implementing partners

30

Priority Needs

- Many affected individuals lack knowledge of their rights and available remedies. Community-level legal awareness is required to help people navigate administrative procedures and access protection mechanisms. Eighty-three per cent of women have lost documentation for housing. Women are also disproportionately impacted by rule of law issues and face greater barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance and services as a result.
- Legal protection for displaced and vulnerable populations lacking civil documentation is fundamental to upholding civil rights. Loss of identification cards, family records, and housing, land, and property (HLP) documents severely limit access to aid, services, and justice.
- With civil institutions weakened or non-functional, legal aid services must be restored to address inheritance claims, property rights, and tenure security. These services are critical to prevent disputes, evictions, and secondary displacement.

- Deliver legal information and awareness sessions at the community level on civil rights, legal procedures, and HLP protections.
- Provide legal counseling and representation for documentation recovery, inheritance claims, and tenancy disputes.
- Expand mobile and remote legal aid services, including cash-for-protection assistance, to reach IDPs and hard-to-access areas.
- Conduct HLP due diligence to verify and safeguard property and occupancy records, minimizing risks of eviction, land disputes, and secondary displacement.

Requirements (US\$)

\$3.4 million

Number of people targeted

0.7 million

Number of implementing partners

10

Priority Needs

- Palestinians across the West Bank face systemic denial of building permits, repeated demolitions, and forced displacement. Discriminatory planning regimes and restrictive access policies continue to erode tenure security and basic rights. Provision of HLP rights services is needed amid widespread demolitions, land confiscation, and movement restrictions.
- Thousands of families are at risk of dispossession due to unclear land records and inaccessible legal procedures from the Settlement of Land Title (SOLT) process and opaque land registration practices.
- Residents of East Jerusalem, Masafer Yatta, and Area C face escalating threats to residency, access, and livelihoods, and shall be supported with legal protection and advocacy to counter displacement and preserve community stability.
- Complex military and civil laws, Hebrew-language procedures, and prohibitive court fees obstruct access to justice. Legal aid and public-interest

advocacy shall help ensure families can assert their rights and challenge unlawful actions.

- Provide legal information, counseling, and representation to families at risk of demolition, eviction, or displacement, including rapid-response legal aid to secure injunctions.
- Conduct community-based awareness sessions
 on rights, legal procedures, and available remedies.
 Ensure HLP due diligence in humanitarian
 interventions to prevent legal and protection risks.
- Offer technical assistance, such as land surveys, GIS mapping, and expert opinions – to support evidence-based litigation, analysis, and advocacy. Strengthen coordination through the Legal Task Force (LTF) and HLP Technical Working Group. Build national capacity by training law students and humanitarian actors on HLP law, Israeli planning systems, and public-interest legal strategies.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$473.5 million

Number of people targeted

1.9 million

Number of implementing partners

Access the WASH cluster page

68

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$443.5 million

Number of people targeted

1.4 million

Number of implementing partners

68

Priority Needs

- repair and the entire system requires maintenance,
 Up to 80 per cent of water is lost through broken
 networks. In 2025, 70 per cent of groundwater
 wells were inaccessible due to their location in
 military buffer zones, leaving 1 million people with
 less than 6 liters of drinking water per day and
 500,000 without enough for hygiene. Over 77 per
 cent households collect water directly from trucks
 in unsafe and overcrowded conditions, with 15 per
 cent of households relying on children to collect.
- Sanitation services have collapsed. No one has access to safely managed sanitation, and over half the population is exposed to raw sewage near their homes. Sanitation infrastructure has been critically damaged, with over 70 per cent of the pumping station needing repairs and 130,000 meters of sewage pipelines in need of repair. Untreated sewage is discharged into the sea, causing severe environmental and health risks. In areas like Al-Mawasi, hosting over 1 million IDPs, there is no sewer infrastructure. Makeshift latrines and cesspits are widespread and inaccessible to vacuum trucks, underscoring the urgent need for decentralized sanitation and emergency fecal sludge management.
- Solid waste services are overwhelmed, with 900,000 people living near open garbage. Fuel shortages, inaccessibility of landfills and damaged equipment and vehicles have crippled collection systems. The

- absence of vector control for two years has led to widespread infestations.
- Access to hygiene items has become critically limited due to the collapse of local markets and severe restrictions on supply chains. Hygiene products were largely unavailable, with only minimal imports. As a result, 63 per cent of households lack access to soap, and 92 per cent cite high cost as the main barrier.
- The collapse of WASH services is a direct and escalating threat to public health, nutrition, and protection. Inadequate water and sanitation have led to outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhea and Acute Jaundice Syndrome, with cases up by 150 per cent and 101 per cent, respectively. As people return home following the ceasefire, many find destroyed infrastructure and no WASH services.

- Repair, rehabilitate and expand sanitation systems in underserved and densely populated areas.
 Restore functionality in critical areas through energy provision, infrastructure mapping, and quick repairs or rehabilitation of sewage networks and pumping stations. Emergency fecal sludge management (FSM) systems will be deployed, and innovative solutions such as small-bore sewage and wastewater reuse.
- Repair, rehabilitate, and expand operation of water systems in underserved and densely populated areas. Partners will focus on restoring the functionality of critical piped water networks,

expanding decentralized systems for drinking and domestic use, and reducing reliance on water trucking through connection to repaired mains, onsite water production and treatment. Import treatment chemicals and consumables and maintain early warning systems including water quality monitoring. Meanwhile, water trucking operations and subsidized water schemes will continue.

- based WASH services in IDP shelters, sites, and vulnerable communities. The response includes water trucking, household-led latrine construction, plumbing upgrades, and the installation of community-level water distribution points and networks to improve safe access and reduce the trucking burden, ensuring that all individuals can access safe and dignified WASH services. Inclusive designs will allow for dignified access for women, children and people with disabilities.
- the effective and inclusive use and maintenance of WASH services. The interventions include deployment of first responders, promoting inclusive governance, complaints and feedback mechanism and delivering hygiene awareness campaigns tailored to diverse groups ensuring two-way communication.
- Intensify emergency solid waste management to address the urgent needs of approximately 900,000 people living near garbage. Partners will intensify primary waste collection efforts through cash-for-work initiatives, providing both employment opportunities and improved sanitation. Local service providers will receive targeted support to strengthen their operational capacity. Management, maintenance and decongestion of temporary dump sites, piloting waste reduction strategies and ensuring the supplies for primary, secondary transfer.
- Launch vector control measures including targeted spraying, insect repellent distribution, and

- awareness campaigns to curb rising vector-borne disease risks. Emergency preparedness will include early warning systems, rapid response teams, and breeding site controls.
- Maintain and expand WASH services in healthcare facilities, schools, and humanitarian service delivery points to safeguard public health. This includes regular disinfection, hygiene promotion, and implementation of Infection prevention and control (IPC) protocols.
- Establish emergency preparedness through early warning systems, deployment of rapid response teams, and hygiene promotion packages tailored to disease outbreaks such as Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS). IPC measures will be scaled at the community level to reduce transmission risks.
- Strengthen access to essential hygiene items at the household level through a combination of cash-based programming and direct distribution of hygiene kits, water containers, and incontinence support items. The strategy aims to establish a steady and coordinated supply chain, including a common pipeline for WASH Cluster partners, while maintaining close market monitoring. This approach will help balance and complement cash-based interventions with support for market functionality.
- Integrate WASH services into nutrition
 programming to address severe malnutrition
 among children under five and pregnant or lactating
 women. Hygiene promotion will be delivered in
 nutrition centres, alongside support for infant and
 young child feeding (IYCF). "Baby WASH" initiatives
 will focus on the first 1,000 days of life to reduce
 disease risk and support healthy development.
- Prioritize menstrual hygiene and dignity through the distribution of dignity kits, enhancements to WASH infrastructure, and peer-to-peer awareness sessions designed to reduce stigma and promote safe, informed menstrual health practices.

Requirements (US\$)

\$30 million

Number of people targeted

0.5 million

Number of implementing partners

22

Priority Needs

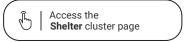
- The prolonged military operations in Jenin and Tulkarm governorates, along with repeated limited military operations across the West Bank, have severely damaged public water and sanitation infrastructure and household-level assets. A rapid WASH Cluster damage assessment in early 2025 documented damages to over 40 km of water network, 12.5 km of sewage and stormwater networks, 873 solid waste containers, and one solid waste collection truck.
- Displaced households face severe WASH challenges, at least 16 per cent rely on costly water trucking, 10 per cent report insufficient water access, over 32 per cent lack private latrines and share sanitation facilities, and hygiene needs remain largely unmet, with 9 per cent having no access to essential hygiene items and 55 per cent only partial access.
- Many isolated and vulnerable communities across the West Bank, particularly in Area C, continue to face severe challenges in accessing adequate WASH services. 329 communities across the West Bank, representing nearly 37 per cent of the total population, have water consumption levels below 50 liters per person per day, falling well below the WHO recommended basic needs standard. Among these, 71 communities report consumption levels below 30 liters-per-day, with the highest concentrations in Jenin, Hebron, and Bethlehem governorates.
- The deteriorating water, sewage, and stormwater infrastructure in the West Bank, combined with the declining capacity of local water service providers and the increasing demand in host community locations, significantly undermines resilience to shocks and emergencies.
- Healthcare facilities and educational institutions across the West Bank face growing WASH-related vulnerabilities. Many lack consistent access to safe water, functional sanitation, and reliable waste management. At the same time, the Palestinian

Authority's deepening fiscal collapse, has weakened the capacity of local institutions to maintain or restore basic WASH services disproportionally affecting vulnerable groups.

- Provide emergency WASH services through water trucking, bottled water, and the installation of temporary water tanks in areas with disrupted or no access to safe water. Distribute essential WASH NFIs such as hygiene kits, cleaning supplies, and menstrual hygiene materials. Gender- and disability-sensitive emergency latrines will be installed in displacement sites and in communities where mobile latrines have been damaged. Provide emergency solid waste management services in areas that lack existing systems or have been overwhelmed by infrastructure damage or the presence of large numbers of IDPs.
- Priority will be given to repairing damaged water, sewage, and stormwater infrastructure, with support to local providers through spare parts, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) toolkits, and capacity building. Expanding waste services in affected areas will also be prioritized. Water and sanitation systems will be extended to unserved communities, especially in Area C and among IDPs. Provide water storage solutions, along with chlorine tablets and training. Decentralized wastewater treatment options will be explored for isolated areas.
- Support the upgrading and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in schools and healthcare facilities across the West Bank, prioritizing conflict-affected hot spots and areas isolated from essential services. Focus on improving access to safe and reliable water supply, installing gender- and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities to ensure safer, cleaner, and more dignified environments for students, patients, and staff in vulnerable institutions.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)





OPT

Requirements (US\$)

Number of people targeted

Number of implementing partners

\$194 million

1.56 million

22

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$165 million

Number of people targeted

1.5 million

Number of implementing partners

20

Priority Needs

- Tens of thousands of families are currently sleeping in the open, in makeshift or substandard shelters, in damaged structures, or in severely overcrowded spaces due to the large-scale destruction of residential areas. These conditions expose affected populations to harsh weather, heighten protection risks, and undermine basic dignity. The absence of adequate shelter materials and essential household items continues to drive vulnerability and exacerbate health and safety concerns.
- Safe, dignified, and accessible immediate and interim shelter solutions are urgently needed for displaced and returning households residing in partially damaged homes. Many families are attempting to inhabit structures with compromised walls, roofs, and infrastructure, leaving them exposed to cold, rain, and unsafe conditions. Limited access to construction materials and technical assistance prevents these families from undertaking basic repairs or weatherproofing measures.
- The lack of transitional shelter options undermines community stability and hampers recovery efforts.
 Predictable, safe, and dignified living arrangements are essential to support the transition from emergency response to early recovery.

- Deliver essential non-food items (NFIs), including weather-appropriate bedding, kitchen sets, and solar lighting to displaced households and provide weather-appropriate clothing, heating fuel, and seasonal assistance to minimize exposure to extreme temperatures and mitigate weather-related health risks.
- Provide emergency shelter assistance, including humanitarian-standard tents, emergency shelter kits (ESKs), sealing-off kits, and tarpaulin packages, to households without adequate shelter, including those sleeping in the open, in makeshift sites, or in overcrowded collective centres.
- Provide shelter repair assistance, guided by damage assessments, through in-kind or cash support to enable vulnerable households to repair minor and medium damaged homes, complemented by technical assistance to ensure safety and compliance with standards.
- Provide interim shelter solutions, through in-kind materials and/or cash assistance, for households unable to return home in the foreseeable future.
 Options may include self-built transitional shelters, rental support, hosting assistance, conversion of unfinished buildings, or provision of prefabricated units or relief housing units (RHUs), ensuring dignified and stable living conditions.

Requirements (US\$)

\$28 million

Number of people targeted

0.06 million

Number of implementing partners

12

Priority Needs

- Emergency shelter and essential household items are required for families who have lost their homes due to demolitions, forced evictions, military incursions, or settler violence. These families face ongoing insecurity, property damage, and restricted access to livelihoods and essential services. Timely preventive measures are essential to reduce displacement risk and ensure physical safety.
- Displaced families relocating from high-risk or military-restricted areas require assistance to stabilize their living conditions. Many have limited access to services and face overcrowded or unsafe arrangements. Tailored support is vital to ensure stability, continuity of education for children, and the overall protection and well-being of vulnerable households.
- Adequate shelter rehabilitation and weatherproofing materials are needed to safeguard families especially infants, young children, and older persons - from preventable illness, while improving resilience to seasonal hazards.
- Internally displaced families often depend on informal or short-term rental arrangements, facing risks of eviction and unsustainable costs.
 Financial assistance is essential to ensure secure, dignified, and stable temporary housing, supporting family well-being, continuity of education, and psychosocial recovery during displacement.

Priority Activities:

 Provide immediate assistance to families affected by demolitions, forced evictions, or military incursions through the distribution of temporary shelter solutions, rental support, and essential NFIs such as bedding, kitchen sets, and solar lighting.
 Prioritize the most vulnerable households and

- coordinate with Protection and WASH partners to ensure integrated, dignified, and efficient support.
- Activate rapid response mechanisms to provide temporary shelter, protection assistance, and emergency repairs to households facing settler violence or risk of forcible displacement.
 Implement community-based protective measures, early warning systems, and close coordination with Protection actors to mitigate risks and enhance resilience in high-risk areas.
- Deliver tailored shelter support to families
 displaced or relocated from high-risk or restricted
 zones, including transitional shelters, essential NFIs,
 and rental or hosting assistance.
- Implement urgent shelter rehabilitation and weatherproofing works to protect vulnerable households from extreme weather. Activities include structural repairs, insulation, sealing, and the provision of seasonal items such as heaters and blankets, prioritizing families in damaged or exposed shelters.
- Distribute essential non-food items such as mattresses, kitchen sets, solar lamps, and dignity kits – to newly displaced and vulnerable families to meet immediate needs. Ensure coordination with other clusters, timely delivery, and robust post-distribution monitoring to assess coverage, satisfaction, and accountability.
- Provide time-bound rental assistance to internally displaced households based on transparent vulnerability criteria and cluster scoring tools.
 Facilitate secure and adequate temporary housing, monitor sustainability and protection outcomes, and link beneficiaries to complementary services such as education, livelihoods, and psychosocial support.

Education



OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$244 million

Number of people targeted

0.84 million

Education cluster page

Access the

Number of implementing partners

66

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$213 million

Number of people targeted

0.75 million

Number of implementing partners

58

Priority Needs

- The destruction of Gaza's education infrastructure has left all 658,000 school-aged children without access to formal, in-person education for two consecutive years. Nearly all schools have sustained damage, and 97 per cent require major rehabilitation or full reconstruction.
- The result is severe learning loss, interrupted national examinations, teacher training, and curriculum implementation, leaving an entire generation without structured educational progression. The absence of safe, functional classrooms has deprived children of structured learning environments, exposing them to risks of child labour and early marriage.
- The prolonged violence, displacement, and loss have severely affected the psychological wellbeing of children, teachers, and caregivers. Many children have witnessed death and destruction, they suffer from fear, anxiety, and behavioural changes that hinder concentration and learning. Without structured psychosocial support, children risk developing long-term emotional and developmental difficulties.
- The lack of adapted materials, trained educators, and accessible facilities further increases the risk of exclusion of children with disabilities.

- Establish temporary learning spaces (TLS) near and within displacement sites to provide safe, inclusive, and protective environments with education materials, Education in Emergencies (EiE) kits, and gender-sensitive WASH facilities. Where possible, partially damaged schools will be rehabilitated and non-formal education introduced to bridge gaps.
- **Expand alternative learning modalities**, including distance and blended learning, alongside community-led initiatives, with teachers trained to support foundational learning and social-emotional needs. MHPSS will be integrated through structured play and creative activities, while children with disabilities receive adapted materials, assistive devices, and specialized support.
- Ensure protection, health, and safeguarding through referral mechanisms, awareness sessions on UXO, PSEA, and hygiene, and coordination with Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Protection Clusters. Seasonal clothing and basic items will support children's comfort and dignity, helping TLS and schools serve as central hubs of resilience.

West Bank

Requirements (US\$)

\$31 million

Number of people targeted **0.1 million**

Number of implementing partners

24

Priority Needs

- Palestinian students in the West Bank face severe barriers to safe, quality education. Challenges include attacks on teachers and students, Israeli military operations, settler violence, school demolitions, movement restrictions, and bureaucratic obstacles affecting over 813,000 students.
- The Palestinian Authority's financial crisis has also disrupted teacher salaries, reducing school days.
- During the 2024/25 academic year, the Education
 Cluster recorded 2,040 education-related incidents,
 with half occurring in Area C, impacting 541 schools
 and 84,749 students. School closures due to military
 operations disrupted learning, while 85 schools face
 demolition orders, threatening education for 13,005
 students and 1,089 teachers. At the start of 2025/26,
 continued security deterioration and movement
 restrictions kept 10 UNRWA schools in northern
 West Bank camps and six in East Jerusalem closed,
 affecting about 5,200 students.
- Chronic access constraints persist in Area C and H2 Hebron, where students and teachers face checkpoints, settler threats, and long journeys from isolated communities, including firing zones, Bedouin herding areas, and the seam zone.
- School closures disrupt feeding programs, limit access to protection, health, and mental health services, and heighten risks of violence, child labour, and child marriage, especially for girls. Children

with disabilities face additional barriers, including inaccessible infrastructure, non-adapted materials, unsuitable curricula, insufficient teacher training, and safety risks.

- Improve access to safe education and learning environment, either in person or via digital alternative learning modalities where protection risks are present on route to or inside school premises.
- Ensure protection of school staff, students and facilities from attacks and assaults by Israeli settlers and Israeli forces, along with safe transportation for children learning in schools that are located near settlers' outposts and being threatened by settlers. Provide essential and basic emergency equipment to schools.
- Empower Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in partnership with communities to support child protection, wellbeing and continuity of learning.
- Secure Learning Support Programs, catch-up classes, remedial education and accelerated education for students to compensate for learning loss. Provide recreational activities and mental health and wellbeing to support children and teachers who have suffered due to the level of conflict exposure.

Logistics

OPT

Number of people targeted

Number of implementing partners

Access the **Logistics** cluster page

N/A



N/A

Priority Needs

- Humanitarian operations in Gaza face significant logistical challenges that require coordinated, timely, and effective responses.
- Essential logistics services, including cargo consolidation, temporary storage, road transport, convoy coordination, and cargo tracking, all of which facilitate the flow of relief supplies both within Gaza and from across the region. Increasing needs also require expanded logistics capacity through additional assets and technical personnel to improve reception, storage, and transport capabilities, supporting the efficient distribution of humanitarian aid.

Priority Activities

 Support information management by consolidating, analyzing, and disseminating critical logistics information, operational updates, standard operating procedures, logistics gap analyses, and capacity assessments through dedicated platforms.

- Provide partners with up-to-date insights on supply chain dynamics and the status of border crossings and entry points.
- Facilitate access to no-cost, flexible logistics services that can rapidly adapt to changing needs and a volatile operational context. Key services include road transport and convoy coordination, cargo consolidation and temporary storage, and cargo tracking.
- Enhance the overall effectiveness of the logistics response by maintaining strong partnerships with key coordination and enabling actors across the region. Provide support through logistics equipment, technical expertise, and operational guidance.
- Improve logistics infrastructure within Gaza to facilitate efficient transshipment from entry points.
 Optimize the reception, storage, and transportation of humanitarian aid by addressing bottlenecks and minimizing competition for limited transport assets and entry slots.

Emergency Telecommunications "1"

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$1 million

Number of people targeted

N/A



Access the **Emergency Telecommunications** cluster page

Number of implementing partners

5

Priority Needs

- Extensive damage to Gaza's telecommunications infrastructure, coupled with restrictions on importing information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and spare parts, continues to disrupt mobile networks, internet services, and security communication systems.
- The Security Communications System (SCS) is only partially functional in Deir al Balah, while the rest of Gaza remains disconnected, leaving humanitarian operations risk severe disruption and potential communications blackouts, jeopardizing coordination, staff safety, and the delivery of lifesaving assistance.
- Reliable and independent communications are essential for humanitarian access and coordination.
 Prolonged blackouts and loss of contact with field teams have already compromised mission movements and emergency responses. Continued restrictions on ICT imports and lack of repair parts threaten to collapse remaining communication channels, impeding both humanitarian operations and affected communities' access to vital information.

- Work with humanitarian actors and provide support with needs assessment, gap analysis, and tailored ICT solutions while avoiding duplication of efforts and leveraging existing capacity.
- Coordinate and advocate for inter-agency ICT equipment approval with Israeli authorities to transport devices into Gaza. Engage with local

- and global stakeholders to develop a collaborative response plan.
- Ensure telecommunications and internet service providers receive the required fuel allocation, ICT equipment, spare parts, and safe access to repair critical telecommunications infrastructure.
- Provide technical assistance in establishing and maintaining the security communication services where needed to establish three additional Very High Frequency (VHF) repeater sites in Gaza, work closely with UNDSS and Area Security Focal Point (ASFP) on implementation of Area Security Plan and Security Risk Management (SRM) process.
- Provide solar-powered solutions for SCS and Internet connectivity to ensure uninterrupted services for humanitarians to deliver lifesaving assistance.
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to humanitarian actors in Gaza and deliver training on basic security communications to Security Operations Center (SOC) operators and United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) personnel in Gaza and Jerusalem.
- Establish reliable and fast internet connectivity
 at coordination hubs in Gaza for the humanitarian
 community. Liaise with public/private entities
 to facilitate and revive local infrastructure,
 highlighting the needs and priority areas to establish
 connectivity.
- Support projects like Gaza Humanitarian Radio stations, Community Feedback Mechanisms, and deployment of ICT devices charging stations for the affected population.

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)







OPT

Requirements (US\$)

Number of people targeted

Number of implementing partners

\$592.6 million

1.2 million

41

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$579.1 million

Number of people targeted

1.15 million

Number of implementing partners

27

Priority Needs

- Assessments confirm that multi-purpose cash assistance remains both feasible and aligned with people's preference, with 75 to 84 per cent of surveyed households identifying unrestricted cash as their preferred response assistance over other forms.
- The financial and market environment in Gaza continued a gradual but tangible recovery since the October 2025 ceasefire, driven by improved banking operations, expanded digital payment capacity, and the entry of humanitarian and commercial goods. Banks have resumed opening new accounts, reactivating frozen ones, and issuing digital wallets, while financial service providers have restarted wallet creation and interoperability upgrades. These developments are strengthening the digital payment ecosystem and enabling wider household access to electronic liquidity, making the use of cash-based approaches relevant to meet people's needs.
- Food prices decreased by 27-72 per cent (depending on the item type), and the consumer basket value dropped by 36 per cent in early November 2025, reflecting improved availability and moderated inflation. Average cash-out commissions fell to 12 per cent – down from 35 – 40 per cent in September 2025- and no significant price difference is reported

- between cash and digital (e-wallet) payments, signaling growing market confidence in electronic transactions. An increasing number of cash-out agents and traders have resumed operations in the south, contributing to better household access to liquidity.
- With goods partially re-entering the Gaza strip and a steady price drop observed through market monitoring since the beginning of the ceasefire, unrestricted cash assistance enables families to address their immediate priorities, sustain market activity, and reduce dependence on in-kind distributions.
- MPCA respects recipient dignity and autonomy, allowing households to prioritize according to their own circumstances rather than fragmented sectoral mandates. Restricted cash assistance or voucher programming, should be used only when evidence indicated unrestricted cash approach cannot reach intended programme outcomes.
- Multi-purpose cash assistance also demonstrates superior operational efficiency and costeffectiveness to the donor community, saving significant resources by streamlining access and reducing barriers for affected populations.

Priority Activities

- Target 210,000 households (1.15 million people) with multi-purpose cash. Two sets of emergency MPCA over the course of the year, each set including three rounds to meet most urgent basic needs. In 2026, assistance will prioritize newly displaced and highly vulnerable families, including women-headed households, with all caseloads verified through the CWG-selected deduplication system (Collaborative Cash Delivery Network's Hotpot) to ensure equity and accountability. Each household will receive 1,250 Israeli new shekels (about US \$378) via digital wallets or payment
- codes delivered through pre-verified financial service providers.
- Provide Group Cash Transfers (GCT) to
 Community-led Initiatives (CLIs) across the Gaza
 Strip. GCT are delivered directly to communities,
 providing direct and dignified life-saving support
 to their surroundings while ensuring local
 ownership and safe, accountable, and accessible
 humanitarian assistance.
- Monitor markets, launch two rounds of Localized
 Joint Rapid Market Assessment (JRAM), two rounds
 of Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) with
 integrated market functionality scoring (MFS), two
 rounds of Localized Joint Rapid Market Assessment
 (JRAM), and one Cash Feasibility Study.

West Bank

Requirements (US\$)

\$13.5 million

Number of people targeted

0.45 million

Number of implementing partners

14

Priority Needs

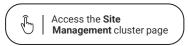
- Socio-economic vulnerability across the West Bank
 has increased due to conflict, movement restrictions,
 economic contraction, and reduced governmental
 capacity to provide services, leading to higher
 exposure of vulnerable households to shocks.
 Palestinians from Gaza stranded in the West Bank,
 both medical cases and workers, have very limited
 resources to meet their most urgent needs.
- Households require support to meet basic needs and avoid adoption and exhaustion of negative coping mechanisms. Frequent and repeated military operations, settler violence incidents, arrest and search operations and the intensification of coercive environment led to displacement and put individuals and communities under imminent threats of forcible transfer.

- Provide up to three rounds of Emergency MPCA (1,755 NIS) to households affected by military operations, settler violence, or other types of incidents in the West Bank to meet their most urgent needs.
- Provide up to three rounds of Emergency MPCA (1,755 NIS) to socio-economically vulnerable households affected by shocks referred to by Ministry of Social Development to contribute to meeting their basic needs.
- Provide MPCA (700 NIS) to Palestinians in Gaza medical cases and workers stranded in the West Bank to support capacities to meet basic needs.

Site Management Cluster (SMC)







OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$70.5 million

Number of people targeted

1.34 million

Number of implementing partners

18

Gaza Strip

Requirements (US\$)

\$70 million

Number of people targeted

1.3 million

Number of implementing partners

14

Priority Needs

- Equitable and efficient delivery of assistance and services within and between sites. In Gaza the setting of displacement is a primary factor for a household's ability to receive assistance, with those in (informal sites) makeshift sites being more vulnerable, and makeshift sites without a management structure at risk not receiving assistance.
- Inclusive, representative and capacitated community structures within sites is needed to enable the community to be informed about and effectively communicate with the humanitarian system.
- SMC partners are still only able to cover 30 per cent of displacement sites. Investment in capacity development of particularly national implementing agencies is vital to support the progress towards addressing the other priority needs in a more comprehensive and timely manner.
- Due to restrictions on entry of materials and tools into Gaza to implement any significant site improvement works, sites continue to be unsafe environments. Increased safety and dignity of living conditions in sites are fundamental. Sites should always remain a setting of last resort for displaced populations due to the inherent increased risks of living in such conditions.

Priority Activities

 Provide site management services including strengthened coordination mechanisms, regular site

- monitoring, service mapping, and robust referral systems to address gaps and avoid duplication.
- Strengthening intra-site coordination through expanded site management coverage, coupled with protection mainstreaming, comprehensive site assessments and monitoring, effective referral pathways, and population movement tracking, including flow-monitoring points and satellite imagery to enable equitable assistance within sites.
- Establish and strengthen community representation structures, with two-way communication mechanisms. Provide training and support to committees in sites, along with facilitating the process of establishment where they are not yet present.
- Launch capacity-strengthening for Site
 Management Agencies staff and volunteers,
 community-based organizations, other sectoral
 agencies and stakeholders to increase the scale and
 impact of site management programming.
- Increase safety and improve dignity of site
 environments, with risk mitigation measures in place
 to respond to incidents including seasonal impacts.
 Establish basic infrastructure will improve overall
 conditions with roads and drainage increasing
 overall accessibility, lighting and fire response
 mechanisms increasing safety.
- Support to populations to transition out of sites including support to populations out of sites, community engagement, support for relocation and safe site closures.

West Bank

Requirements (US\$)

\$0.5 million

Number of people targeted

0.04 million

Number of implementing partners

1

Priority Needs

Improve the identification and targeting of displaced populations through accurate, timely, and contextspecific population data collection, while enhancing access to information and services for urban and out-of-camp displaced populations.

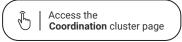
Priority Activities

Collect population data and activate a site
management response modality that targets people
displaced in urban areas and those residing outside
of camps as needed.

- Setting up community information centres in urban and peri-urban areas with high concentrations of displaced populations.
- Provide accessible, up-to-date information on available services (shelter, health, protection, education, legal aid). Facilitate two-way communication between displaced communities and service providers. Use Community Information Centres as hubs for feedback collection, referrals, and community mobilization.

Coordination, Thematic and System Support (CTSS)





OPT

Requirements (US\$)

\$175.6 million

Number of people targeted

Number of implementing partners

N/A

10

Priority Needs

- Inter-agency coordination capacity to ensure implementation of a principled, timely, effective, and efficient humanitarian operational response effective monitoring, analysis and reporting of the highly complex and ongoing crisis where access is limited, and communications are challenged.
- Coordinated advocacy with all duty bearers, as well as Member States, for respect for International Humanitarian Law, the protection of civilians (including relief workers) and civilian facilities, and humanitarian access.
- UNRWA operational support for Gaza and the West Bank.
- Reinforced civil-military coordination mechanisms to facilitate efficient flow of aid and streamline the consolidation, safe transport, and delivery of humanitarian supplies through border crossings into Gaza.
- Gender, age, disability inclusion, protection, PSEA and AAP mainstreaming.
- Enhanced security monitoring and services to enable humanitarian response and access. This requires conducting security risk assessments, securing humanitarian corridors and all border crossings, and facilitating access for the free and safe passage of UN vehicles, cargo convoys, and personnel.

Priority Activities

Ensure cluster inter-agency coordination capacity to guarantee the implementation of a principled, timely, effective, and efficient humanitarian operational response, including effective monitoring, analysis, and reporting of the ongoing crisis in an environment of limited access and communications challenges. Provide critical information management services and products to support overall humanitarian operations, decisionmaking, and advocacy. This includes ensuring

- effective coordination with international and local NGO networks.
- Facilitate the integration of gender, age, disability, and protection considerations in all cluster interventions.
- Prioritize the safety and security of humanitarian workers by strengthening security measures in operational areas to support humanitarian access and response.
- Coordinate access negotiations to secure safe and sustained humanitarian access in Gaza and the West Bank. Strengthen civil-military coordination mechanisms to facilitate the efficient flow of aid and streamline the consolidation, safe transport, and delivery of humanitarian supplies through border crossings into Gaza.
- Coordinate advocacy with all duty bearers and Member States for respect of IHL, protection of civilians (including aid workers), civilian facilities, and humanitarian access.
 - Enable the reopening of key routes for humanitarian and public access, clearing sites for the establishment of temporary shelters, and supporting the rehabilitation of damaged critical services. Given the severe shortage of construction materials, recycling and repurposing debris will be essential to restore key access routes and support community recovery. Continue to coordinate partner efforts and promote risk-informed debris management, including the safe handling of explosive ordnance and human remains, to reduce health and safety hazards while facilitating a timely and effective humanitarian response.
- Coordinate multi-sectoral needs assessments to quantify damages, losses, and needs, including using high-resolution satellite imagery to identify and assess damage to urban and agricultural areas.
- Facilitate UNRWA's role to enable delivery of humanitarian assistance in Gaza and the West Bank.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)



Priority Needs

- The lack of adequate aid volumes, restricted access, and the unpredictable and uneven entry of assistance contribute to perceptions of unfair distribution and create conditions in which the most vulnerable become disproportionately susceptible to exploitation, including PSEA and other unethical behaviors. These dynamics, combined with reduced oversight and declining funding relative to needs, further limit access to essential services and heighten reliance on negative coping mechanisms.
- This underscores the need for real-time, transparent and accessible community engagement to clarify what assistance is available, how it is allocated, and what people can expect. Strong AAP commitments - including clear information-sharing, meaningful participation, and safe, confidential feedback and complaints - remain essential. Harmonized risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), AAP and PSEA efforts, supported by an inter-agency community feedback mechanism, are critical to ensuring principled, dignified and accountable humanitarian action.

Priority Activities

Humanitarian Service Directory for Palestinians (HSD): Sustain and expand centralized, verified humanitarian service information in Arabic to provide affected people with real-time, validated updates, awareness materials and direct support, including on-the-spot case closure through linked helplines. The HSD will continue to serve as a core

- two-way communication and information-access tool across Gaza and the West Bank.
- **Humanitarian FM Radio Station:** Operate a dedicated Arabic-language humanitarian radio platform throughout 2026 to broadcast service updates, protection and risk messaging, educational content, helpline numbers and community voices, drawing directly from the HSD and complementing other RCCE channels.
- **Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs):** Strengthen and expand interagency CFMs, by increasing the number of participating CSOs, enhancing referral pathway integration and ensuring gender-responsive, safe and confidential handling of feedback and complaints. Engage youth-led networks and volunteers not just as delivery partners, but also in the design of feedback mechanisms. Specialized sectoral helplines will continue to adjust their service scale to address the influx of calls and support requests.
- **Public Connectivity and Humanitarian** Communications: Safeguard access to mobile services and SMS dissemination, which are essential for hotlines, cash programmes, online education, CFMs and first responders. In coordination with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Digital Economy (MTDE), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), OCHA and partners, Paltel-Jawwal and Ooredoo will continue providing free public mobile connectivity if fuel is available. Ensuring fuel access, energization and movement of telecom personnel and equipment will remain a priority to preserve reliable network access for affected people.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network

Priority Needs

• Collective safeguards to ensure humanitarian assistance in Gaza and the West Bank is delivered safely, ethically, and with accountability.

Priority Activities

Expand and maintain safe, confidential, and accessible accountability mechanisms for SEA reporting and survivor referrals across communities, clusters, and partners. Expand community awareness and engagement through targeted

- sensitization campaigns to ensure people are aware of their rights, available protection services, and reporting options, while reinforcing confidence in humanitarian accountability mechanisms.
- Provide technical support and capacity building to partners and cluster members to integrate zerotolerance standards, strengthen risk mitigation, and enhance compliance.

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

PHOTO ON COVER

Gaza: Displaced people walking from southern to northern Gaza following the declaration of a ceasefire through the Al Rasheed (coastal) road on 10 October 2025. Credit: UN News

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Humanitarian Action ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

humanitarianaction.info

rw response

ReliefWeb Response is part of OCHA's commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. It is the next generation of the Humanitarian Response platform. response.reliefweb.int/palestine



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance. Track the OPT Flash Appeal funding.



FLASH APPEAL