

FLASH APPEAL

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2025

ISSUED DECEMBER 2024



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At a glance

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **3.3M**

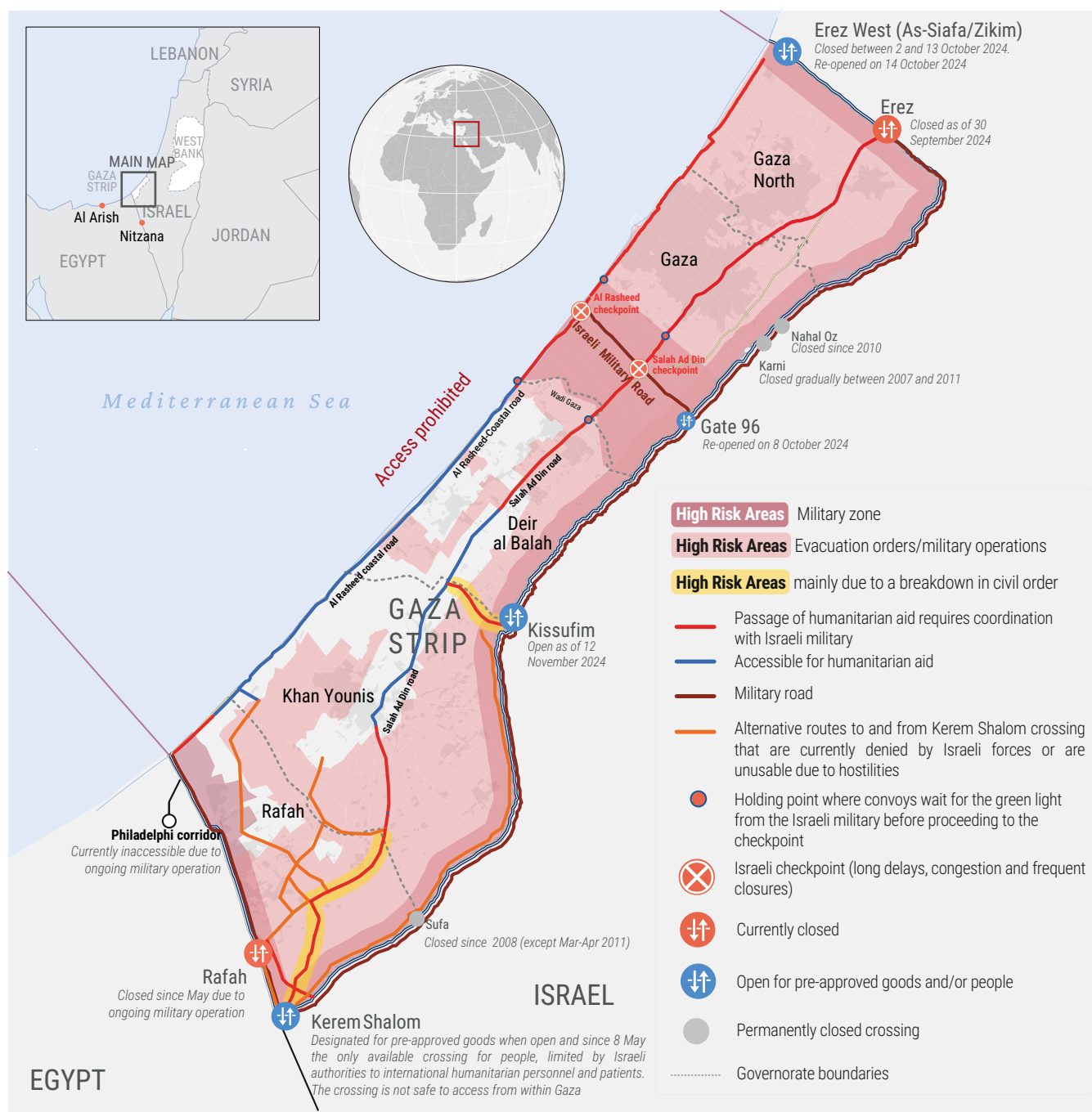
PEOPLE TARGETED

 **3.0M**

REQUESTS (US\$)

 **\$4.07B**

Gaza Strip and West Bank Overview: Humanitarian Access



	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUESTS (US\$)
OPT	3.3M	3.0M	\$4.07B
GAZA STRIP	2.1M	2.1M	\$3.6B
WEST BANK	1.2M	0.9M	\$453.9M

Total people targeted and funding requested by cluster

CLUSTER	FUNDING REQUESTS \$	TARGETED PEOPLE
Health	596.1M	2.7M
Nutrition	203M	1.2M
Food Security	1.3B	2.9M
Protection including AoRs	275.7M	2.3M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	400.8M	2.2M
Shelter and Non-Food Items	249.7M	1.3M
Education	230.3M	0.6M
Logistics	74.8M	-
Emergency Telecommunications	2.5M	-
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance	370.3M	1.1M
Site management	81.3M	1.3M
Coordination and Support Services	285.1M	-

People targeted and funding requested by cluster distributed by area

CLUSTER	FUNDING REQUESTS \$		TARGETED PEOPLE	
	Gaza	West Bank	Gaza	West Bank
Health	555M	41.1M	2.1M	0.6M
Nutrition	182.8M	20.2M	0.5M	0.7M
Food Security	1.1B	197.9M	2.1M	0.7M
Protection including AoRs	227.8M	47.8M	1.5M	0.9M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	366.6M	34.2M	1.4M	0.8M
Shelter and Non-Food Items	227.7M	22M	1.2M	0.1M
Education	208M	22.3M	0.5M	0.1M
Logistics	74.8M	-	-	-
Emergency Telecommunications	2.5M	-	-	-
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance	344.8M	25.5M	1.0M	0.06M
Site management	81.3M	-	1.3M	-
Coordination and Support Services	242.3M	42.9M	-	-



GAZA STRIP, OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

22 June 2024, Adolescent was injured while fleeing her home. Now, she and her family live in a tent in Mawasi Khan younis that lacks basic necessities in the Gaza Strip.

Photo: UNFPA OPT

Introduction

The UN and partners estimate that at least US\$6.6 billion is required to address the humanitarian needs of 3.3 million people in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (any reference to the West Bank in this document includes East Jerusalem). To be able to implement the full scale of what is urgently needed, Israel must take immediate and effective measures to ensure the essential needs of civilians are met. This includes lifting all impediments to aid and fully facilitating humanitarian operations, including the distribution of essential goods to Palestinians in need. Humanitarian actors anticipate being limited in what they can achieve in 2025 due to severe restrictions on humanitarian actors and ever greater challenges to their ability to operate, including intensified and coordinated anti-UN rhetoric strategically aimed at delegitimizing humanitarian efforts. Full compliance with international humanitarian law would allow humanitarians to use the full US\$6.6 billion required and meet the essential needs of civilians.

Assuming humanitarian actors will continue to face a constrained operating environment, the 2025 OPT Flash Appeal calls for US\$4 billion of this amount for UN Agencies, INGO, and NGO partners to address some of the most urgent and critical needs of three million of the 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance.

The Appeal will target the entire population of Gaza, estimated at 2.1 million people, and 900,000 people in the West Bank. For the West Bank, this reflects an incremental increase compared to 2024 resulting from rising needs linked to the deteriorating situation.

The speed and scale of the killing and destruction in the Gaza Strip (Gaza) are unlike anything seen in recent history. At the same time, violence in the West Bank has sharply escalated. The conflict is now a regional one, and there is a considerable risk that the situation in the West Bank will also worsen. Similarly, the magnitude of this response and operational constraints are beyond what has been seen before in OPT.

Without sustained solutions to end the violence, humanitarian needs will continue to rise. Beyond peace, genuine efforts to enable humanitarian assistance will require critical changes in the operating environment, including:

- Humanitarian actors must have safe and sustained access to all people in need across the Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Humanitarian goods must be allowed to enter Gaza at scale, requiring the opening of additional crossings into Gaza, supply routes within Gaza, and resumption of the commercial sector.
- Deconfliction and the Humanitarian Notification System must be respected.
- Entry of critical humanitarian items, including communications equipment and protective gear for humanitarian staff.
- 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 operations from Jerusalem, and for staff to move within the West Bank.

Crisis overview

Since 7 October 2023, the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) has drastically changed.

Access to lifesaving services –already hindered by decades of occupation, recurrent conflict, political turmoil and economic instability–has dramatically decreased as protection concerns have surged.

The [death, destruction and dehumanization of civilians in Gaza who have been driven from their homes, stripped of their sense of place and dignity, forced to witness their family members killed, burned and buried alive continue to unfold in devastating ways](#). As of 31 October 2024, a total of 43,061 Palestinians, of whom at least 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly and 13,319 children have been killed in Gaza since 7 October 2023. Another 101,223 have been injured, many suffering permanent disability. Another ten thousand people are believed to be buried under rubble. The UN estimates 1.9 million people, or 90 per cent of Gaza's population, are internally displaced.

If not killed by bombs or bullets, people in Gaza are slowly suffocating from a lack of the basic means of survival. The risk of famine remains high, according to projections from the latest [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) food insecurity classification more than 90 per cent of Gaza's population will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity, with 344,800 people at risk of experiencing catastrophic levels of hunger (IPC 5). The level of humanitarian assistance that has been allowed into Gaza is completely inadequate and not commensurate with the needs of over 2 million people. The result is heightened desperation, rising levels of malnutrition, increased exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, morbidity and death.

Intensive bombardment has led to unprecedented intensity 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](#). The health and water systems are on the verge of collapse with massive destruction of distribution networks and over 80% destruction of key WASH facilities; the energy sector, sewage and wastewater management and solid waste mechanisms have collapsed due to extensive damage, inaccessibility and lack of critical operating resources.

[Over 60 per cent of homes](#) and [65 per cent of roads have been destroyed](#). More than [42 million tons of debris has been generated](#), within which is buried human remains and unexploded ordinance (UXO), asbestos and other hazardous substances. Livestock are dying, crop lands, trees, and the agrifood systems infrastructure has been decimated. Damage to essential electricity infrastructure, coupled with stringent limitations imposed by Israel on the import of fuel and gas has resulted in a broad energy crisis, with the main power plant ceasing to function on October 11, 2023.

[The situation unfolding in North Gaza is apocalyptic.](#) At the time of writing, the area has been under siege for more than a month, denied basic aid and life-saving supplies while bombardment and other attacks continue. Hospitals have been almost entirely cut off from supplies and have come under attack, killing patients, destroying vital equipment, and disrupting life-saving services. Water systems have been starved of fuel leaving the only available water sources to be small privately owned units using solar power. Dozens of schools serving as shelters have been bombed or forcibly evacuated. Tents sheltering displaced families have been shelled, and people have been burned alive. Rescue teams have been deliberately attacked and thwarted in their attempts to pull people buried under the rubble of their homes.

Gaza is the most dangerous place in the world to be an aid worker and the most challenging to deliver humanitarian assistance.

UN personnel face heightened risks, including shootings, assaults, and psychological trauma, severely impacting staff morale and operational capacity. As of 3 December 2024, at least 340 humanitarian workers have been killed in Gaza, the vast majority UNRWA staff, and medical staff are regularly targeted, detained, or killed while attempting to provide care. Several of the crossing points into Gaza remain restricted or closed, humanitarian law and deconfliction mechanisms not respected, staff have been detained and held at gunpoint at checkpoints, and a breakdown of law and order inside Gaza have rendered the population reliant on a trickle of aid. UN trucks are systematically looted and armed people have broken into UN facilities. The widespread presence of EO is causing significant hindrance to humanitarian efforts, while posing acute risks to the population. Despite the immense risks and challenges faced, humanitarian agencies remain committed to deliver aid when and where they can.

The war has severely disrupted the market environment in the Gaza Strip, affecting private sector capabilities, market access, and financial services, including liquidity.

Coupled with an official blockade of the commercial sector, this has led to the unavailability of priority food and non-food items, and price distortions. The dysfunctional market has exacerbated power imbalances, allowing for practices such as market dominance and stockpiling, which have led to fluctuations and sharp increases in prices.

The delivery of critical aid across Gaza, including food, water, fuel and medical supplies, is grinding to a halt. The survival of two million people hangs in the balance.

A harrowing picture of a humanitarian disaster, where a combination of political measures and violent disruptions is preventing vital supplies from reaching Palestinian civilians in need. With bakeries closing due to the lack of flour and fuel for power generators, food shortages are becoming even more dire, while the systematic restrictions on commercial imports by Israeli authorities further tightens access to essential resources. The rise in armed looting of humanitarian convoys and attacks on truck drivers exacerbates this crisis, as it becomes even more difficult to get life-saving aid to those who need it most. The collapse of public order and safety makes it nearly impossible to ensure the safe collection and distribution of critical supplies such as food, water, hygiene and medical materials. With no reliable supply of food, medicine, or clean water to endure this unparalleled humanitarian catastrophe, Palestinian civilians are pushed to the brink of survival, enduring unimaginable suffering.

At the same time, the intensity and frequency of military operations have increased in the West Bank.

Sharp rises in the use of lethal force by Israeli forces, and incidents of settler violence and demolitions, correlate with a sharp rise in fatalities and forced displacement. Since 7 October 2023, 700 Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank – the highest number in more than two decades – and 4,555 displaced. 2024 also saw the longest and largest military operations in the West Bank since the Second Intifada alongside approval and the construction of new settlements.

Targeted campaign to discredit the United Nations

A systematic and targeted campaign to discredit the United Nations has been ongoing regarding its work in OPT, with dangerous implications in the region and beyond.

Most prominent has been the attack on UNRWA. On 28 October 2024, the Israeli Parliament (Knesset) passed two laws that would ban UNRWA operations, representation, and provision of services within the State of Israel, specifying that there shall be no contact between UNRWA, or its representatives, and Israeli state authorities. These bills are inconsistent with Israel's obligations under international law as an occupying power and as a UN Member State and set a dangerous precedent for the UN and multilateral system as a whole. It is imperative to resist any such attempt to undermine the work of the United Nations in OPT, so as to not eventually compromise humanitarian and human rights work worldwide.

In Gaza, UNRWA is the backbone of the international humanitarian operations. Nearly 1.9 million displaced people rely on UNRWA. Much of the population in Gaza receives some sort of food assistance from UNRWA: 1.9 million with flour, 1.15 million with UNRWA food parcels, and 1.4 million with non-UNRWA parcels distributed by UNRWA.

Approximately 1.6 million Palestinians receive health care through its clinics and medical points as UNRWA provides 63 per cent of primary healthcare consultations in Gaza at an average of 16,000 consultations per day. Prior to 7 October, 50 per cent of the education system in Gaza was run by UNRWA,

supporting 300,000 children with a workforce of over 9,000 teachers. In the absence of a capable public administration or state, only UNRWA can deliver education to girls and boys who have been denied the right to education for over a year. Since the onset of the conflict and up to 25 November 2024, approximately 730,000 IDPs, including over 520,000 children have benefitted from psychosocial support provided by UNRWA.

More than 100 UNRWA premises have been turned into emergency shelters for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, where UNRWA continues to provide site management services. More than half of people reached by shelter and NFIs assistance are through UNRWA every month. UNRWA is one of the largest WASH actors in Gaza, reaching over 600,000 IDPs with access to water with its water wells providing around 80,000 cubic meters (or 80 million liters) of water every month. UNRWA continues to provide solid waste collection and transfer service, around 10,000 tons of waste were collected from camps and emergency shelters and moved to temporary dumping site in October 2024 alone. UNRWA also regularly distributes supplies brought into Gaza by other humanitarian organisations that do not have the distribution networks or logistical capacity needed to reach those in need.

Beyond Gaza, if UNRWA is rendered unable to operate in East Jerusalem and/or the rest of the occupied West Bank, health, education for children, and social services to Palestine refugees would be greatly impacted with an enormous human development impact and potential adverse consequences for stability in the region.

Impact of the Crisis

Gaza Strip

Gaza as it was known before 7 October 2023 has ceased to exist. Conditions of life across Gaza are unfit for human survival. Repeated evacuation orders and ongoing military operations have meant that nearly the entire population has been displaced multiple times, often under continued shelling and aerial bombardments. Most of Gaza is now a wasteland of rubble. Violence has destroyed homes, decimated livelihoods, crippled food systems, and resulted in the collapse of health services and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems. Violent armed looting of humanitarian convoys have become increasingly organized along routes from Kerem Shalom, fueled by the collapse of public order and safety. This phenomenon has also spread to northern and central Gaza, including areas such as Kissufim. Essential commercial goods and services, including electricity, have been all but cut off. This has led to increasing hunger, starvation and now potentially famine. Catastrophic acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels will continue to prevail if the conflict continues, and humanitarian activities are restricted.

The psychological impact of ongoing violence is profound, with both civilian populations and healthcare workers suffering from stress, anxiety, depression, and trauma. Access to mental health services, including psychotropic medications, is extremely limited and the need for psychosocial support (MHPSS) for survivors, caregivers, and frontline health workers is urgent.

1.2 million children are in need of mental health and psycho-social support for depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts, according to UNICEF. Every child in the Gaza Strip has faced physical safety risks, extreme violence, forced displacement, and severe mental distress due to ongoing armed conflict. At least [14,000 children have reportedly been killed; thousands more have been injured](#). The absence of rule of law, unmet

basic needs, and prolonged school closures have led to a collapse of the protective environment and there are increasing numbers of children who are exposed to violence, abuse, neglect, abandonment and exploitation. [It is estimated that 17,000 children are unaccompanied or separated from their families which exposes them to multiple protection risks whilst traveling alone, crossing checkpoints and unable to access supplies or services.](#)

Disruption in food systems coupled with impediments to providing food assistance is driving famine conditions. The recent IPC report classified the entire Gaza Strip as in acute food insecurity. Under a reasonable worst-case scenario, a risk of Famine exists for the whole of the Gaza Strip between November 2024 and April 2025. Large-scale damage of agricultural infrastructure and ongoing restrictions that hamper the entry of essential agricultural inputs, fodder veterinary kits and commercial sector items into Gaza have left the population dependent on emergency food assistance. People have essentially been living on limited quantities of canned food and bread for a year. The FAO/WFP Hunger Hotspots report, issued on 31 October 2024, places the Gaza Strip among the five “highest alert” territories in terms of catastrophic food insecurity conditions, alongside Sudan, South Sudan, Haiti and Mali. While the war on Gaza spares no one, UN Women data shows that women and girls are disproportionately impacted.

The level of malnutrition increased significantly since the beginning of the crisis, due to the poor access to food, health care and wash services. Acute malnutrition affects one in 10 children, according to the IPC, compared to one in 100 children before 7 October 2023. As a result, an estimated 60,000 cases of acute malnutrition are projected among children aged 6 to 59 months between September 2024 and August 2025. Malnutrition risks to pregnant and lactating women are also important: 16,500 pregnant

and breastfeeding women will also need targeted management of acute malnutrition to protect them and their baby. Moreover, 95 per cent of children under 2 years old face severe food poverty, eating from less than 2 different food groups the previous day. This leads to micronutrient deficiencies and chronic acute malnutrition, with long term impacts on growth, development and disability prevalence.

[Ninety-four per cent of all health facilities in Gaza are either damaged or destroyed.](#) Many essential primary and secondary healthcare services are either unavailable or inaccessible. This includes maternal and reproductive health services, including emergency obstetric care, childhood illness prevention and curative care, management of chronic diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, and clinical management for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. Many hospitals are either destroyed, non-functional or partially functional with a huge shortage of health workers affecting delivery of health/care services including disruption of key routine immunizations. At the same time, the horrifying living conditions and lack of hygiene are driving a high disease prevalence.

Healthcare dismantled, loss of life and human suffering. WHO has verified 541 attacks on health facilities and medical transport in Gaza, resulting in 833 deaths and 1,206 injuries, between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2024. The capacity to handle acute trauma cases is severely strained, with limited resources for both surgical interventions and postoperative care. WHO estimates that up to 14 thousand patients need to be evacuated out of Gaza to receive urgent, specialized care. There are widespread shortages of medical supplies, including essential medications, surgical tools, basic infection prevention supplies, diagnostic equipment, and electricity and fuel, all of which significantly hamper the ability to provide adequate care.

People have nowhere to live and nowhere to go.

Over 90 per cent of housing units have been severely or partially damaged, as reported by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and triangulated with other sources by the Shelter Cluster. Over 700,000

Palestinians have no homes to return to. The Site Management Working Group reports that 1.19 million people are struggling to survive in 453 makeshift or scattered sites across southern Gaza, while over 700,000 people have sought shelter in collective centers, public buildings, with host families or in damaged houses. Displaced families face overcrowded, unsanitary and unsafe conditions, with assessments showing an average of only 1.5m² per person of space in IDP shelters, significantly below the minimum emergency indicator of 3.5m² per person. Overcrowding and lack of privacy in temporary shelters, coupled with scarce resources, can often lead to disputes and violence, including gender-based violence.

Most shelters are inadequate to protect families from expected weather conditions. [At least 1.13 million people need sealing-off kits and 1.34 million people need bedding kits before winter.](#) The ongoing displacement, coupled with a lack of basic shelter materials such as tents, plastic sheeting, and blankets, leaves people at risk of hypothermia and other severe health conditions. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), with the current rate of shelter materials entering Gaza, it will take humanitarian agencies more than two years to deliver even the most basic assistance needed to prepare tents, makeshift shelters and damaged homes south of Wadi Gaza for the coming winter.

An estimated 450,720 displaced people are currently living in 101 flood-prone sites across Gaza. This situation is worsened by the destruction of the stormwater management system and the lack of access to proper equipment to mitigate the impact of floods. These areas are at risk of physical harm from rising water levels, which can damage shelters, drive sewage overflow, destroy personal belongings, and create conditions for waterborne diseases.

WASH service providers, including public utilities, community-led initiatives, humanitarian actors, and households themselves, are struggling to meet the overwhelming demand for services. With 84.6 per cent of critical WASH infrastructure damaged, operational services have drastically declined, leaving no functional wastewater treatment plants. The

shutdown of the Gaza Power Plant and electricity cut off forces WASH partners and service providers to rely on backup generators and fuel, limiting service delivery and adding pressure to the humanitarian response. The limited available resources have been repeatedly damaged requiring services to be continuously repaired, or depleted. Community-led initiatives and sustained community engagement and self-support mechanisms at the household level are nearly exhausted. Fifty percent of the key WASH activities are prevented due to controls on materials entering Gaza. Solid waste management is also severely disrupted, with damaged facilities, lost equipment and inaccessibility to official landfills leading to over 140 uncontrolled dumpsites and unsafe waste management practices.

[The severe deterioration of Gaza's water and sanitation systems has led to a significant rise in communicable diseases, particularly affecting vulnerable groups like children and pregnant women.](#) The representative Rapid WASH Assessment conducted in July 2024 indicated that 62% of households did not have access to the minimum amount of 6 litres per person per day drinking water, 45% did not have access to 9 litres per person of domestic water and 75% of households did not have soap on the day of the interview. Lack of access to WASH services has led to a significant rise in communicable diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, Hepatitis A and skin diseases. Diarrhea cases are 25 times higher than before the conflict escalation. Women and girls are at greater risk due to their caregiving roles, with twice as many women as men reporting skin infections and women accounting for more than two-thirds of gastrointestinal diseases and hepatitis A cases.

The ongoing war in Gaza will set children and young people's education back by up to 5 years and risks creating a lost generation of permanently traumatized Palestinian youth. This is the second year that schools have been closed in Gaza, affecting 658,000 children. [Preliminary estimates suggest that nearly 95 per cent of basic, secondary and tertiary education facilities have been damaged or destroyed.](#) Restrictions on the entry of educational supplies continue to limit partners' capacity to expand interventions. Once places of

learning and hope, schools are now feared due to the ongoing attacks on school facilities. Parents are reticent to enroll children in temporary learning spaces and hindering efforts to address educational and child wellbeing needs.

[Gaza's economy is at the brink of total collapse. A staggering 86 per cent contraction in the first quarter of 2024 and a near-complete halt of economic activity has left Gaza in a deep recession.](#) The [Humanitarian development Index for Gaza](#) is projected to drop from a 0.71 to a 0.408—a level estimated for 1955, “erasing over 69 years of progress”. The war has had a severe impact on critical sectors such as education, healthcare, social services, the economy and the environment. The halt of most commercial operations in Gaza has left most households without any source of income, while the cost of basic commodities has skyrocketed by close to 250 per cent. For example, a 100g bar of hand soap reached \$12 in August 2024, a price far beyond the reach of most families in Gaza, who are already struggling with financial instability. A severe cash shortage and the closure of banks in Gaza is impacting the ability of Gazans to access humanitarian cash assistance and deposits through ATMs and remittances through money transfer operators. The use of e-wallets and other innovations have been positively received but serve as only a partial solution.

West Bank

Settlement expansion is accelerating and some Israeli government ministers are making new declarations of sovereignty over parts of the West Bank, while establishing settlements inside Gaza. [Since October 2023, 43 new settlement outposts, primarily farm outposts, have been established in the West Bank, compared with an annual average of seven outposts in the nearly three decades prior, and earlier this year Israel's Higher Planning Council approved the advancement of 5,255 housing units in dozens of settlements throughout the West Bank.](#) As noted by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, this comes in the wake of significant steps in recent months to reshape Israeli control in the West Bank, including not only settlement enlargement,

but the appointment of a civilian deputy in the Civil Administration. The ICJ has already determined that Israel's policies and practices amount to annexation of large parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, contrary to international law.

The repeated pattern of militarized operations, violence, and demolitions has increased through 2024, particularly in northern regions and refugee camps. Destructive operations have intensified, some at a scale not witnessed in the last two decades and involving the use of lethal war-like tactics. In late August 2024, the Israeli military launched one of its most extensive and deadliest raids in the West Bank in years, the longest in the West Bank since 2002, centered on the Jenin urban refugee camp during which Israeli forces used lethal, war-like tactics that raised concerns over excessive use of force resulting in 36 Palestinian deaths, including eight children.

Since the start of the war, Israel has carried out near-daily raids across the West Bank, which have so far primarily focused on densely populated areas in refugee camps. [These operations have caused massive destruction of homes and public infrastructure, psychological trauma, disruption of education services, loss of livelihoods, and large-scale displacement as well as strained the capacity of health services to cope.](#) Recent mass arrests, ill-treatment, and gratuitous humiliation of Palestinians during raids in refugee camps and towns across the West Bank have been condemned by OHCHR, reporting that [“a pattern of unnecessary, disproportionate and otherwise unlawful force used ... despite in many cases there being no apparent threat to public order or the security of the occupying forces.” In the past five months, October marked the highest number of Palestinians detained \(696\) whereas the average number of Palestinians detained every month between June and October 2024 stands at 612.](#)

Attacks by settlers on Palestinians in the West Bank skyrocketed after October 7, 2023. Casualties or property damage have increased four-fold over the past two years, the highest annual figures on record since 2008. Since 7 October 2023, [more than 1,700 incidents have been documented](#), or an average

of four incidents per day and [no settler has been indicted on charges related to settler violence](#), despite the announcement of investigations. Israeli settlers persist in targeting Palestinians through harassment, intimidation, and attacks on property, with over 170 incidents documented during October 2024 related to the olive harvest. These attacks have led to significant economic losses, leaving approximately 40,000 dunums of farmland unharvested and causing extensive vandalism to trees, crops, and other properties.

Children are, once again, bearing the brunt of the conflict. Since 7 October 2023, a total of 166 Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces, up from 40 children killed during the first nine months of 2023. This is an average of three Palestinian children killed every week in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem—a four-fold increase compared to the first nine months of 2023. Over 60 per cent of these fatalities occurred in Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas and Nablus governorates, areas that have witnessed intensified Israeli operations over the past year. Among them, 35 children were killed in airstrikes, during which Israeli forces employed lethal, war-like tactics, raising serious concerns about the excessive use of force. Additionally, [1,132 children have been injured](#), with nearly half (48 per cent) sustaining injuries from live ammunition.

The destruction of critical WASH infrastructure not only disrupts daily life but also has long-term implications for public health and community resilience. Prolonged reliance on emergency measures, such as water trucking, increases financial burdens on affected families and exposes them to risks associated with inconsistent water quality and quantity. In parallel, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and wastewater management exacerbates environmental contamination, fostering conditions for the spread of waterborne diseases.

The highly volatile and coercive environment in the West Bank is exacerbated by intentional and targeted access restrictions imposed on Palestinians by Israeli forces. The closures, along with heavy presence of Israeli forces and armed settlers on roads, have resulted in significant movement restrictions

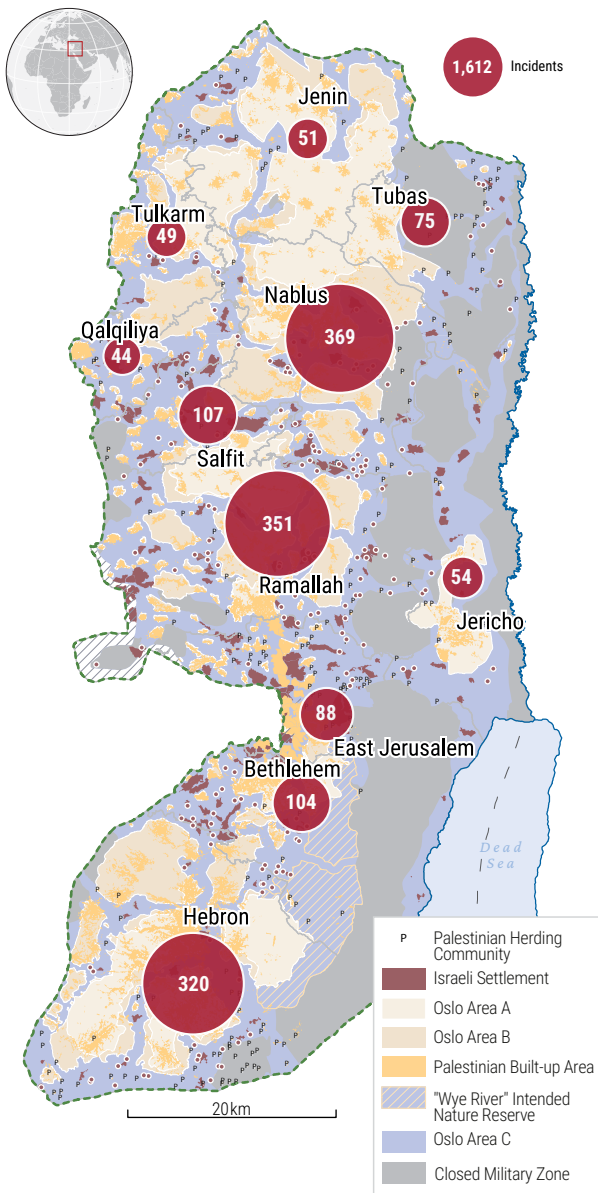
for Palestinians, hindering their ability to access markets, workplaces, emergency services, as well as health and educational facilities. In most cases, these movement restrictions do not typically apply to Israeli settlers. [Since October 2023, Israeli authorities have imposed additional restrictions on the movement of more than 3.3 million Palestinians across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem](#), in the form of physical obstacles or restricted access regulations. As a result of the restrictions on movement in the West Bank – including the cancellation of permits (for Palestinians to work in Israel) – a lot of people have lost their livelihoods. Poverty has increased, which means people resort to UNRWA more for services. [New restrictions on movement](#) within cities and denied access to the Israeli labor market have significantly hampered economic growth in the West Bank. The recent escalation in Israeli restrictions on Palestinian movement has not only impacted residents but also humanitarian organizations who are finding it difficult to access Palestinian communities.

Economic impact, poverty, and human development.

Since the start of the conflict, new restrictions on movement within cities and denied access for most Palestinian commuters to the Israeli labor market have significantly hampered growth. The war has also severely exacerbated multidimensional poverty. [The Palestinian Authority's \(PA\) financing gap is projected to reach US\\$1.86 billion in 2024,3 more than double the gap of 2023, which may poses elevated risks potentially affecting public service delivery](#). Small-scale farmers, livestock holders, and other agri-food actors are struggling to maintain food production and prevent further deterioration of food security. These fiscal challenges have hampered the government's ability to pay employees, service debts, and maintain critical public services such as healthcare and education. The situation has also led to growing debt, delayed payments to private suppliers, and reduced social transfers to the poor. Households are also suffering from significant welfare losses. Moreover, [the Humanitarian Development Index for the West Bank is expected to decline to 0.676](#), reflecting a loss of 16 years, which is likely to further worsen, if military incursions into the West Bank expand.

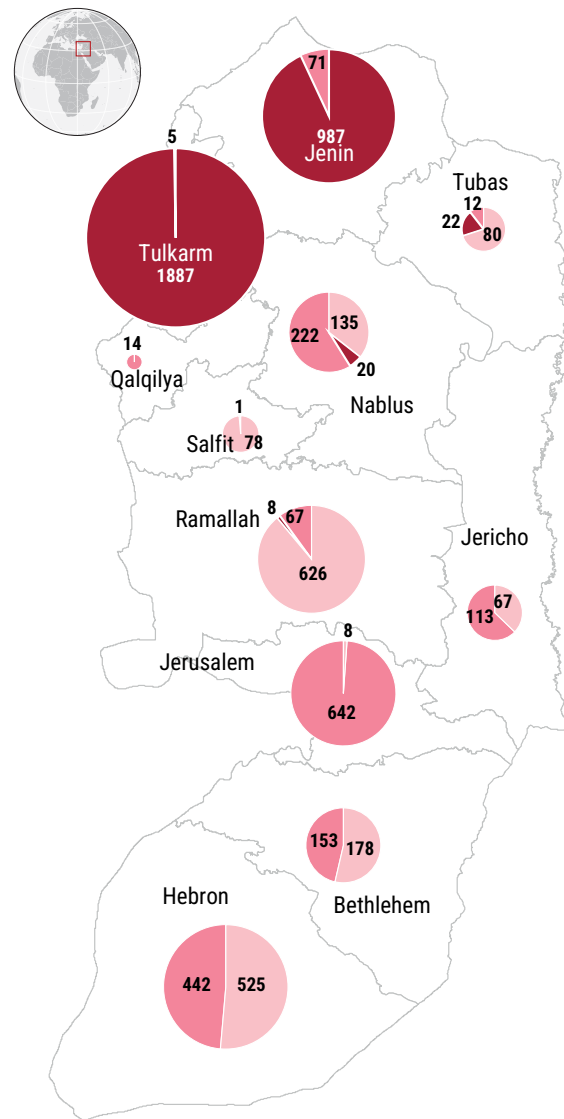
Attacks by Israeli Settlers by Governorate

7 October 2023 – 31 October 2024



Displacement by Cause and Governorate

7 October 2023 – 31 October 2024



6,363 PEOPLE DISPLACED

2,924

Due to destruction in Israeli forces' operations

1,742

Due to lack of permit (1,540) and punitive and other demolitions (202)

1,697

Due to settler violence and access restrictions

Intersectional impacts

Displacement, overcrowding and breakdown of familial and community structures is driving GBV.

Recent research by UN Women shows that 56 per cent of women who reported experiencing violence during displacement were subjected to it by strangers, particularly in shelters, while interpersonal violence is also on the rise. At the same time, access to lifesaving GBV response services including clinical management of rape, is severely limited due to the collapse of the health system and lack of reporting mechanisms, leaving many survivors trapped with their perpetrators. This situation fosters an environment where acts of GBV can be committed with impunity. Implementation of even the most rudimentary of GBV activities including distribution of dignity kits, menstrual health management kits and establishment of safe spaces for women and girls remains complex, with importation and distribution of essential supplies remaining sporadic and complex.

Women, who are often primary caregivers and bear unique social responsibilities, face compounded hardships as they navigate displacement, limited resources, and heightened security risks. Repeated evacuation orders and the devastation of healthcare system has left 155,000 women in Gaza who are pregnant or breastfeeding without access to essential

healthcare services, including prenatal and postnatal care. [According to UNFPA, there are over 690,000 menstruating women and adolescent girls in Gaza, all of whom are facing limited access to menstrual hygiene products in addition to inadequate WASH facilities. UN Women data shows that around 75 per cent of women stated they regularly feel depressed; 62 per cent often cannot sleep; and 65 per cent frequently feel nervous and have nightmares.](#)

Older people, people with chronic diseases, and persons with disabilities are particularly affected during displacement. [Eighty-three per cent of people with disabilities reported that they lost or broke their assistive devices during their displacement. Access to WASH facilities are particularly challenging for persons with disabilities, particularly those with motor and multiple disabilities who require highly specialized tools, equipment, and facilities to allow for their use of WASH services.](#) Displaced elderly and people with chronic needs have no way of treating or controlling their conditions due to the destruction of the health system. With the destruction of care services (including childcare, elder care, disability care) women find themselves with significantly increased caregivers' roles for family members.

Operational assumptions

While advocacy efforts are ongoing to secure the required enabling environment to operate at scale, the Flash Appeal assumes that the UN and partners will continue to face significant operational constraints in 2025.

Gaza Operational Assumptions

- Continued hostilities will further exacerbate humanitarian needs across Gaza. Sustained Israeli presence and land incursions are anticipated to continue alongside continued social unrest and lawlessness with an increase in organized criminality in an environment of collapsed institutions with little governance.
- Sustained and holistic humanitarian assistance to address life-saving needs of Palestinians in Gaza is anticipated to be required in 2025 with the UN remaining the largest actor on the ground, given the stretched capacity of local and national authorities to cope with the deteriorating situation and lack of clear political trajectory.
- Entry of humanitarian aid and the commercial sector will remain restricted. Without commercial sector supplies, including basic goods, Gaza will be 100 per cent reliant on the humanitarian supply chain.
- Rafah border will remain closed and access for humanitarian goods constrained due to lack of predictable, simultaneous opening of multiple crossings.
- The need to distribute assistance to the same population multiple times will continue due to ongoing evacuation orders prompting displacement and often resulting in loss or destruction of belongings, such as tents and other supplies, and the near complete reliance on emergency food assistance. Operational costs will continue to increase due to high costs of moving goods into and out of Gaza and within Gaza, logistics, security, and prices of commodities, none of which can be sourced locally.
- Insecurity due to the breakdown of public order will continue, impeding the ability of humanitarian actors to safely transport assistance to people in need.
- Lack of facilitated movements, and ongoing military operations will severely limit the movement of staff and humanitarian organizations, as well as civilians. Wadi Gaza checkpoint will remain in place, as will tedious administrative bureaucratic procedures. As of 31 October, 87 per cent of movements between the north and south were denied or impeded in 2024.
- Market functionality and access to cash will remain limited. As of November 2024, the movement of cash is limited, if not absent, given the breakdown of the financial sector and inability to move cash.
- Significant reconstruction is not expected in the immediate future. Humanitarian actors are, however, working in collaboration with development partners to ensure critical early recovery interventions that enable humanitarian assistance or reflect the most efficient and cost-effective approaches to providing humanitarian assistance are prioritized and conflict sensitive.

West Bank Operational Assumptions

- Violence and unrest will continue or intensify with increased use of air strikes and the increased damage to infrastructures in main cities and refugee camps.
- Demonstrations, search and arrest operations, settler violence and an increased number or sustained military operations by Israeli forces with armed clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces and/ or by an increased number of protests, demonstrations, and confrontations (either toward Israeli forces or the PA) that are dealt with using excessive force intensify.
- Escalating attacks on health, including ambulances, and the targeting of sanitation systems inside cities, as well as attacks on education and water and sanitation facilities outside the cities, and in camps will continue. Assuming long-term infrastructure is

rebuilt and then destroyed again, humanitarians will perpetually be responding to recurring damages rather than addressing ongoing needs.

- Large-scale access and movement restrictions is rendering Palestinians, humanitarian and development actors unable to move between cities or between areas.
- Restrictions to Palestinian exports and imports, the collapse of PA revenues and inability to pay salaries of civil servants, contractors, and services

will continue. Large-scale unemployment – currently near 60 per cent – is expected to remain a destabilizing factor

- Inability of the private sector to maintain liquidity / roll over loans and lending to private sector. Informal market will continue with a type of trade continuing, albeit at a lower level.
- Limited safe access to agricultural lands outside of Palestinian cities and towns.

Responding to Humanitarian Needs

The priority for OPT is to scale the response to avoid further death, morbidity, and trauma and provide appropriate protection interventions across Gaza and the West Bank. The 2025 Flash Appeal outlines the actions needed to address acute humanitarian needs through the delivery of emergency supplies and provision of critical services, including protection, until local services and markets are restored. Activities which are early recovery in nature are included when they offer the most cost effective and efficient way of providing humanitarian assistance, or when they are essential to enabling such assistance. Recovery and reconstruction considerations are anticipated to be reflected in subsequent plans when the situation allows.

Protection underpins the overall response with specific focus on the intersectional impacts of the crisis, especially on women and girls. A 'twin-track' approach ensures protection and diversity is embedded within all cluster programming. With the breakdown of traditional communications channels in Gaza, humanitarian actors have come together to find innovative approaches to drive community awareness and engagement to accountability to affected people and protect against sexual abuse and exploitation.

Operational capacity

169 UN Agencies, international and national NGOs and the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement are represented in this appeal.

Women-Led Organizations (WLOs) play a crucial role in the humanitarian response. Their efforts include providing essential services such as legal aid, psychosocial support, gender-based violence protection and support, and food and non-food item distribution. They have a unique capacity to reach women and girls and ensure that their voices inform humanitarian planning and decision-making processes.

Response monitoring

The UN and its humanitarian partners are thoroughly committed to transparent, principled, and efficient aid operations. Monitoring will incorporate whenever possible and meaningful gender- and age-disaggregated data (GADD) to ensure equity in impact and reach. The UN and partners continue efforts to ensure that the aid they provide reaches the most vulnerable, through various approaches, including the work of the Senior Humanitarian and Reconstruction Coordinator.





































Tracking of funding going towards the Flash Appeal will be reported through the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Various information products and analyses are currently being produced on a regular basis to provide updates on the needs and response, including Flash Updates, Humanitarian Response Snapshots and Dashboards to report on the status of humanitarian needs, response, and gaps, as well as funding and funding gaps.

Costing

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the National Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (NICCG) transitioned to unit-based costing (UBC) in 2023. UBC is utilized in this appeal, whereby Clusters identify estimated unit costs which are used to calculate overall estimated costs for key activities to address priority needs.

Clusters first identified the estimated costs to meet all acute humanitarian needs identified across Gaza and the West Bank if the humanitarian system were allowed to operate to scale. Clusters then reflected on the current operational constraints and adapted this number to reflect restrictions on staff into and out of Gaza, including Emergency Medical Teams; restrictions on movement of goods into Gaza, including critical humanitarian items which limit repairs to health facilities, water infrastructure, and homes; limited access to key facilities, including waste disposal sites; etc. The result was a set of activities and targets which estimate what humanitarian actors believe may be possible to achieve in 2025 while recognizing the situation remains both highly dynamic and volatile.

Funding requirements vs requests by cluster

CLUSTER	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS \$	FUNDING REQUESTS \$
Health 	797.8M 	596.1M 
Nutrition 	304M 	203M 
Food Security 	2.2B 	1.3B 
Protection including AoRs 	435.3M 	275.7M 
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 	600M 	400.8M 
Shelter and Non-Food Items 	632M 	249.7M 
Education 	490M 	230.3M 
Logistics 	74.8M 	74.8M 
Emergency Telecommunications 	2.5M 	2.5M 
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance 	611M 	370.3M 
Site management 	132.7M 	81.3M 
Coordination and Support Services 	285.1M 	285.1M 

Priority needs and response

Health



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$596.1M	2.7M	47
GAZA STRIP	\$555M	2.1M	40
WEST BANK	\$41.1M	0.6M	21

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Gaza Strip

Priority Needs

- Medical assistance for acute trauma and injury cases, including those needing basic and advanced surgical care, and postoperative rehabilitation. Between 7 October and 31 October 2024, over 100,000 injuries were reported, with an estimated 25 per cent rehabilitation.
- Pre-hospital/ambulance services.
- Increased capacity for strained hospitals. Over 36 hospitals are non-functional. As of 31 October, bed capacity is 2,745, or 55 per cent of what is needed.
- Medical supplies, equipment, electricity, fuel, and other logistics for health facilities.
- Robust disease surveillance and outbreak response preparedness.
- Mental health and psychosocial support and psychotropic medicines.
- Support to primary and secondary healthcare services including prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, curative care for adults, management of non-communicable and

communicable diseases, reproductive health, maternal, newborn (BEmONC and CEmONC) and clinical management of GBV survivors.

- Patient referrals outside Gaza due to lack of specialized care. As of October 2024, about 14,000 patients require medical evacuation.
- Monitoring and documentation of attacks on healthcare. January-October 2024, there have been almost 200 reported attacks on healthcare.
- Strengthen health services delivery capacity by addressing issues that affect the provision of humanitarian aid as well as facilitating early recovery.

Priority Activities

- Support the provision of trauma and emergency services at three levels: pre-hospital, hospital and post-hospital.
- Increase access to primary and secondary healthcare services including prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, curative care for adults, management of non-communicable and communicable diseases, reproductive health, maternal, newborn, mental health and psychosocial support and clinical management of GBV survivors.

- Strengthen health service delivery capacity through expanding bed and operational theatre capacities, deployment of national and international health workers, including Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) and Specialized Care Teams (SCTs), provision of medicines, medical disposables, laboratory and blood bank supplies, medical kits, and other logistics requirements, management of minor repairs of health facilities to enable service delivery.
- Strengthen referral pathways within Gaza and re-establish medical evacuation (medevac) pathways outside Gaza to the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and other areas for critically injured and chronically ill patients.
- Scale-up early warning alert and response, disease surveillance, diagnostic and response capacity for outbreak-prone, communicable diseases.
- Increase multidisciplinary post-operative care and rehabilitation services for the injured including access to assistive devices and technology.
- Document and monitor barriers to healthcare services access, availability of key healthcare resources and attacks on healthcare.
- Communities in Area C continue to suffer from limited access to primary and secondary healthcare services including prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, curative care for adults, management of non-communicable and communicable diseases, reproductive health, maternal, newborn and clinical management of GBV survivors.
- Improve monitoring and documentation of attacks on healthcare. January-October 2024, there have been over 300 reported attacks on healthcare.

Priority Activities

- Support the provision of trauma and emergency services at community, pre-hospital, hospital and post-hospital levels.
- Increase multidisciplinary post-operative care and rehabilitation services for the injured including access to assistive devices and technology.
- Strengthen health service delivery capacity by providing medicines, medical disposables, laboratory and blood bank supplies, medical kits, equipment, and other logistics requirements. In addition, support health workforce retention by offering incentives.
- Increase access to primary and secondary healthcare services especially for marginalized communities including prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, curative care for adults, management of non-communicable and communicable diseases, reproductive health, maternal, newborn, mental health and psychosocial support and clinical management of GBV survivors.
- Preposition of critical supplies at governorate and health facility levels.
- Document and monitor barriers to healthcare services access, availability of key healthcare resources and attacks on healthcare.

West Bank

Priority Needs

- Increase support to ensure provision of comprehensive trauma and emergency services include the need for medicines, medical disposables, equipment and training.
- Increase need to strengthen health services delivery capacity. Due to the impact of the fiscal crisis, in 2024 there has been a deterioration in access to primary and secondary healthcare services, with primary healthcare facilities operating only two days per week and hospitals functioning at 70% capacity.
- Shortages of essential medicines and medical disposables with reports indicating zero stocks as high as 50%.

Nutrition



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$203M	1.2M	21
GAZA STRIP	\$182.8M	0.5M	20
WEST BANK	\$20.2M	0.7M	11

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Urgent response to the deterioration of the nutrition status of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), that suffer from acute food deprivation, almost nonexistent dietary diversity, and reduced access to water, hygiene and basic health services, increasing their morbidity.
- Prevent all forms of malnutrition including wasting (acute malnutrition) putting lives in immediate danger, chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency that can lead to long lasting impairment.
- Increase need for early detection and quality treatment for acute malnutrition for 60.000 children under five and 16.000 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBW), to avoid the most severe forms and mortality.
- Increase need for adaptative nutrition surveillance system, to monitor the nutrition situation and adapt the response.
- Promote early initiation of breastfeeding (immediately after delivery), and support, promote and protect mothers to effectively breastfeed exclusively the 32.300 under 6-months infants, by providing adapted counselling (incl. 1 on 1) and promoting community engagement and support.
- Assist about 10.000 children that cannot be breastfed in line with the cluster guidance on the use of breast-milk substitute.
- Support the introduction of age-appropriate complementary food for children from 6 months.
- Create safe nutrition spaces with access to wash services (water, hygiene products), protection and psychological support, and special care support for specific needs or disabilities for mothers and young children.
- Provide additional calories and nutrients to 290.000 Children under 5 years and 150.000 PBW to support their growth and development and safeguard safe pregnancy and breastfeeding, through continuous blanket supplementary, using specific products, such as Lipid based Nutrient Supplements (LNS), or through cash transfer to meet their nutrition needs, if markets availability allows. Provision of adequate and special food for children with special needs.
- Detect all cases of wasting as early as possible. Screen, refer and manage the pregnant and breastfeeding women for wasting, using entry points at health facilities (antenatal care). Ensure the detection of at-risk infants (below 6 months) and their referral to adequate services. Screen with

Priority activities

Enhance the nutrition information system, with a focus on better quality of nutrition data and analysis to reflect the evolution of the nutrition situation.

- Support infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) that correspond to the need of the age group, especially for children until 23 months.

MUAC all children between 6-59 months, ideally once a month and at least every quarter.

- Using simplified protocol, ensure treatment and targeted supplementation of 60.000 children and 16.500 PBW respectively identified with acute malnutrition.
- Integrate nutrition services into health facilities, and refer all cases with complication to stabilization centers, ensuring the availability of inpatient services in all governorates.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Increase need to strengthen the nutrition information system to monitor the situation and better target the response.
- Build the capacity within the existing system to integrate nutrition in emergency activities, especially the Infant and young child feeding in Emergencies (protection of breastfeeding and care for children) and early detection and management of acute malnutrition.
- Increase provision of micronutrient supplementation and scale up nutrition component of social protection program targeting the household in food insecurity to prevent the deterioration of the nutrition situation of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Priority activities

- Support the Ministry of health/ nutrition department in the revitalization of the West Bank Nutrition in Emergency working group/cluster and the nutrition information system, including nutrition surveillance system and nutrition assessment.
- Train a pool of health workers in IYCF-E and early detection and treatment of wasting, in MoH and UNRWA health centers as well as in mobile clinic for Area C.
- Provide micronutrient supplement for children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women to protect their nutritional status.
- Support the provision of nutrition cash top-up and counselling for the households suffering from food insecurity and beneficiaries of the multi-purpose cash assistance.

Food Security



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$1.3B	2.9M	28
GAZA STRIP	\$1.1B	2.2M	25
WEST BANK	\$197.9M	0.7M	13

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Address the escalating risk of famine and malnutrition through the provision of emergency dignified and diversified food assistance through appropriate modalities.
- Restore local food production and agricultural livelihoods by improving access to essential supplies, restoring food processing systems, and equipping farmers, livestock holders, cooperatives and fishers with necessary resources.
- Resume agricultural activities and related processing and sale, including small-scale gardening, to improve dietary diversity and closing food gaps.
- Restore market infrastructure and food systems with market-based approaches by reviving local markets for the supply of bread, wheat flour and other vital foodstuffs.
- Sustain large-scale steady delivery of diverse commercial goods throughout the Strip is essential to support humanitarian efforts, enhance dietary diversity, and stimulate the local economy.
- Maintain a steady supply of fuel and cooking gas to sustain operations of crucial services (such as mills and bakeries) and provide individuals with the means to prepare the limited food available to them.

Priority activities

- Provide emergency, dignified, and diversified food assistance through in-kind, vouchers, cash, and hybrid modalities. This includes general food assistance, bread, healthy cooked meals, and fresh produce, delivered safely and with dignity, with a focus on community-led initiatives by youth, women, and the private sector.
- Provide timely critical in-kind and cash-based support to restore local food production/processing and agricultural livelihoods.
- Provide essential inputs such as seeds, irrigation systems, animal feed, veterinary services, fishing equipment and support to local food processing capacity via Small/Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Conditional cash and voucher assistance (e.g., cash-for-work for asset rehabilitation. Promote urban agriculture initiatives, including community gardening.
- Livestock support including activities focusing on animals used for waste management and transportation.
- Evidence-based advocacy for food access and support for local food production through technical and intersectoral assessments, enhanced monitoring, vulnerability assessments, and stakeholder coordination in key analytical and resource mobilization forums, such as the IPC.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Increased emergency food assistance to address increasing food insecurity among the most vulnerable population. Vulnerable groups include children, disabled and pregnant women, are particularly at risk.
- Rehabilitate livelihoods in agriculture and livestock sectors, focusing on revitalizing production to ensure a stable supply of essential food.
- Enhanced income-generating activities that bolster the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, this includes improving market access and resources while advocating for sustainable production practices.

Priority activities

- Scale up food assistance through food e-vouchers, in-kind distributions, and cash-based support to alleviate severe food insecurity, with a focus on areas where markets are disrupted.
- Timely in-kind or cash-based assistance for vulnerable small-scale farmers, livestock holders, cooperatives and other agri-food actors in the West Bank.
- Collaboration with WASH partners to ensure access to water resources for agricultural activities and improve food safety.
- Implement income-generating activities, including providing cash and voucher support, cash-for-work/asset programmes.



Protection, including Areas of Responsibility (AoRs)

	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$275.7M	2.3M	85
GAZA STRIP	\$227.8M	1.5M	55
WEST BANK	\$47.8M	0.9M	60

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General Protection



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$17.5M	1.5M	55
WEST BANK	\$10.4M	0.9M	20

Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Increase community mobilization through upscaled community-based networks to support awareness raising and access to critical protection information and services for all affected populations.
- Enhance proactive protection interventions in support of community-led initiatives and protection services for high-risk groups.
- Expand protection monitoring, documentation and advocacy.

Priority activities

- Provide time-critical and live saving interventions and protection support (first line response for those with acute needs, information sharing and referrals). This frontline protection response will be delivered in designated shelters, collective centres, distribution or gathering points, and host communities, as well as locations served by mobile teams.
- Provide protection services for high-risk groups through upscaled emergency case management, Cash for protection and Psychosocial support

- Centralized Protection Monitoring System, while strengthening efforts to monitor and report violations of IHL and IHRL, including grave violations against children, ensuring accountability for violations and informing the humanitarian response and advocacy.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Improve inclusive community-based initiatives and community self-protection approaches.
- Increase community mobilization through upscaled community-based networks to support awareness raising and access to critical protection information and services for all affected populations.

Priority activities

- Provide protection case management, and other interim approaches such as triage and safe referrals. Cash for protection. Psychosocial support
- Strengthen protection monitoring and analysis; documentation and reporting of violations of IHL and IHRL and grave child rights violations, ensuring accountability for violations and inform the humanitarian response. Protection advocacy.

Gender-Based Violence



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$62.2M	1.0M	38
WEST BANK	\$13.5M	0.2M	22

Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Re-build capacity of GBV actors to provide quality lifesaving GBV response as well as collaborating with non-GBV actors to ensure GBV risk mitigation is integrated into their interventions.
- Expand capacity and availability of GBV response services across the Gaza Strip with a focus on the provision of (emergency) case management with a focus on complex cases; emergency safe shelter; MHPSS; legal aid and referrals to specialized health services. Increase access to Women and Girls Safe Spaces, through which GBV response services are available as well as prevention activities.
- Prevention through community education and awareness on the harms of GBV, promoting equality and safety of women and girls and benefits of

their protection in a community will be necessary, especially given the lack of privacy.

- Provision of dignity kits, winterization items for women and girls, hygiene and other items necessary for management of personal hygiene. Provision of items and their safe use will be accompanied with the awareness and promotion of safe access to WASH services in cooperation with the relevant clusters.

Priority activities

- Strengthen the quality of GBV response services. This will include training and orientation of service providers and their orientation in safe identification and referrals to ensure creation of safe referral networks at a community level.
- Provide of emergency GBV risk mitigation through cash assistance. This is an adapted intervention

by GBV AoR members, to respond to repeated and frequent displacement, forcing women and girls to leave everything behind and often leaving them sleeping in the streets without any shelter.

- Provide dignity kits, winterization items for women and girls, and menstrual health hygiene items.
- Enhance the engagement of Women-Led Organizations (WLOs) and other community-based structures to strengthen outreach, awareness raising on GBV and risk mitigation and to foster safe disclosure.
- Strengthen GBV risk mitigation in all humanitarian interventions and safe disclosure and referrals of survivors through training of frontline workers across all sectors.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Emergency GBV risk mitigation interventions targeting women and girls at risk of GBV affected by the repeated military operations and displacement.
- Strengthen provision of lifesaving GBV services to survivors and those at risk of GBV, including case

management, MHPSS, legal support, economic empowerment, and referrals.

- Strengthen capacity of GBV service providers, ensuring specialized and quality GBV service.

Priority activities

- Promote GBV risk mitigation in all aspects of the humanitarian response by building the capacity of non-GBV service providers who could be the first contact of GBV survivors and facilitate the safe referrals.
- Establish and support Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) across WB, enabling safe access for GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- Implement prevention initiatives on awareness, advocacy and information sharing.
- Emergency GBV risk mitigation interventions through dignity kits distribution and cash assistance (CVA) to women and girls at risk of GBV affected by the repeated military operation and displacement, enabling them to meet their basic needs.
- Strengthening the provision of lifesaving GBV services to survivors and those at risk of GBV, including case management, MHPSS, legal support, economic empowerment, and referrals.

Child Protection



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$121.2M	1.4M	26
WEST BANK	\$16.8M	0.1M	14

Gaza Strip

Priority Needs

- Scale up provision of emergency child protection services, to include case management, referrals for specialized services and family-and community-based alternative care, for all children at risk, especially unaccompanied and separated children,

child survivors of GBV and children without legal documentation.

- Enhance provision of community-based services to prevent and respond to child protection risks and promote mental health and psychosocial wellbeing amongst children who have suffered from severe psychological and emotional distress and their caregivers

- Promote child safeguarding to enhance the safety and protection of children in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Priority activities

- Provide critical child protection case management services using inter-agency modalities adapted to the emergency context and operating environment, cash assistance and NFIs for children exposed to protection risks.
- Provide alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children and facilitate family reunifications.
- Provide assistive devices and rehabilitation services to children with conflict-related injuries and/or physical disabilities.
- Provide legal aid and assistance, including birth registration, to children at risk.
- Establish and equip child friendly/safe spaces and deliver group-based MHPSS and individual counselling for affected children and parenting programmes to promote caregivers' well-being and capacity to support their children.
- Deliver awareness raising activities on critical child protection issues, including messages to prevent family separation, GBV and risk education related to ERWs.
- Build capacity and provide well-being support to child protection personnel and provide safe identification and referral training to humanitarian frontline staff.
- Provide clothing and footwear for at risk children to enable them to access services with dignity.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Expand support to national child protection authorities and humanitarian actors to bridge the implementation gap and enhance the quality and scale up of case management services, as well as

the provision of remote case management services due to the access restrictions.

- Support children with conflict-related injuries and/or physical disabilities with assistive devices and rehabilitation services.
- Legal assistance for children who have been detained or in contact with the law.
- Improved provision of community-based services to prevent and respond to child protection risks and promote mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, especially in locations heavily affected by conflict-related violence.
- Support children who have dropped out of school, or at risk of drop out, and children engaged in the most hazardous forms of child labour.
- Scale up awareness raising on prevention of family separation, especially during militarized law enforcement operations, and explosive ordnance risk education for children in targeted vulnerable locations.

Priority activities

- Provide child protection services through strengthening the national system and bridging the gap with humanitarian service provision through a nexus approach, focusing on case management and referrals for specialized services for all children at risk.
- Provide community-based MHPSS and awareness raising for children and caregivers, including through establishing and equipping new safe spaces.
- Strengthen state and humanitarian actors' capacities and promote collaboration to prevent and respond to the needs of children at risk and provide well-being and self-care support.
- Pre-position essential supplies (clothing, footwear and recreational kits) in hotspot locations so that they can be distributed at the onset of new emergencies, ensuring that children who have been forcibly displaced because of violence and home demolitions will be prioritized.

Mine Action



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$26.3M	2.2M	14
WEST BANK	\$6.28M	0.8M	N/A

Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Improve assistance to victims.
- Execute Explosive Hazard Assessments (EHA), Non-Technical Surveys (NTS), rapid assessments, and reconnaissance visits complementing open-source mapping of Explosive Ordnance (EO).
- Execute Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), inclusive of marking, removal, and clearance, as well as risk-managed debris removal in coordination with protection and shelter.

Priority activities

- Provide Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP) mass and digital media and distribution of EORE-CPP informational material.
- Provide in-person EORE and CPP sessions and training, as well as Hazardous Environment Training (HET)/Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) to people of concern, UN, and other humanitarian staff.
- Provide Victim Assistance services including, including providing direct medical, rehabilitation, physiotherapeutic, and occupational services, Psychological First Aid, or emergency health care support to hospitals.



Legal aid and housing, land and property

	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$0.5M	78K	2
WEST BANK	\$0.85M	0.5M	6

Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Improve legal assistance to newborn and unaccompanied children; widowed and divorced women; prisoners, patients and workers released into the Gaza Strip.
- Increase community outreach and improved awareness among members of communities about their rights.

Priority activities

- Provide thematic legal information sessions to communities to raise their awareness about their rights and domestic legal remedies, as well as tailored legal counselling sessions to individuals to provide them with information specified to their unique circumstances.
- Provide assistance with procuring documentation, including replacement of lost or destroyed civic documents.
- Strengthen guidelines / SOPs, strategies / action plans and programmatic interventions that address the humanitarian imperatives on the ground, while simultaneously upholding the principle of do no harm vis-à-vis Palestinians' individual and collective Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Address the priority needs of Palestinians affected by movement and access restrictions, settler violence and land takeover, and dispossession and displacement for residents of occupied East Jerusalem and of Hebron H2, Bedouin and herder communities; frontline communities; and Wall Affected Communities (including the those within the Seam Zone).

Priority activities

- Provide thematic legal information sessions to groups / communities to raise awareness about rights and domestic legal remedies; as well as tailored legal counselling sessions to individuals to provide them with information specified to their unique circumstances.
- Provide paralegal and technical support. Translate documents, assist in preparing beneficiaries' supporting documents, issue correspondences to various Israeli Authorities, fill complaints with the Israel Police, and provide aerial photographs, GIS maps, land surveys, property appraisals, and expert opinions.
- Fill petitions with Israeli Courts on behalf of individuals and communities alike, as well as initiate principled litigation challenging discriminatory issues that affect large segments of the population of the West Bank.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$400.8M	2.2M	50
GAZA STRIP	\$366.6M	1.4M	48
WEST BANK	\$34.2M	0.8M	22

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Operate and maintain critical water production, treatment and distribution infrastructure, sewage management and solid waste management systems
- Repair critical infrastructure and establish temporary WASH services, such as water trucking, community water collection points, controlled solid waste dump sites.
- Invest in energy solutions, such as importing new generators and consumables or implementing solar-based technologies.
- Enhance WASH services in densely populated IDP locations, in shelters and sites and communities isolated from basic services.
- Mitigate community level public health risks like the ongoing outbreak of Hepatitis A, Acute Watery Bloody diarrhea trends and skin diseases.
- Facilitate the implementation of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures in health care facilities with the provision of adequate and continuous WASH services including medical waste management, to avoid high incidence of nosocomial infections.
- Invest in preparedness, surveillance and rapid response capacity to facilitate prompt and effective responses to WASH-related disease outbreaks in

order to break the chain of transmission; to natural hazards including floods and to rapid movement of population.

- Increase essential WASH services at inter-sectoral humanitarian service delivery points, including community kitchens, temporary learning spaces, nutrition centers and childfriendly spaces to safely achieve objectives serving the most vulnerable groups and limit the transmission of communicable diseases.
- Enhance the quality of WASH service delivery to address the needs of diverse population groups, tailor responses for individuals with specific needs including the disabled, and ensure adequate assistance for the most vulnerable.
- Improve access to basic personal and domestic hygiene products from soap and shampoo to menstrual hygiene items and multi-purpose cleaners and detergents. Enable households to preserve drinking water quality and have suitable storage for domestic needs as well as the requisite knowledge and behaviors.

Priority activities

- Maintain and improve essential WASH infrastructure by focusing on operation, maintenance, and temporary solutions to improve water, sewage, and stormwater systems. This includes supporting energy needs, importing solar tech and generators, and diversifying water production and distribution.

- For sanitation, prioritize sewage system operation and repairs, implement wastewater treatment and disposal and enhance stormwater control.
- Enhance emergency waste management by rehabilitating and managing dumping sites, expanding landfills, and enhancing waste collection. This includes public and private sector engagement and support, provision of equipment and vehicles, support to medical waste management, as well as promotion of neighborhood collection through community engagement and awareness on hygiene promotion.
- Expand community WASH services in shelters and makeshift sites to ensure emergency-standard access to safe drinking water, domestic water supply, and sanitation services. Strengthen first responders' capacity to handle outbreaks and displacements, promote protection, and create an environment conducive to hygiene promotion, community engagement and accountability to the affected population.
- In coordination with the Health Cluster partners, enhance WASH service delivery in healthcare facilities and implement IPC measures, ensuring adequate supplies, operation and/or establishment of WASH facilities, and management of medical waste effectively.
- Boost response capacity for acute shocks including infectious disease outbreaks, mass displacements and natural disasters by pre-positioning essential supplies, training of partners and establishing rapid response mechanisms.
- Balance market-based and common pipelines for efficient supply distribution.
- Provide WASH services at humanitarian service points like temporary learning spaces, nutrition service points and especially mother-baby friendly spaces, child friendly spaces, GBV services delivery points and community kitchens, with adequate water and sanitation services, and hygiene items.
- Target vulnerable populations through referral pathways, collaborating with partners to prioritize high-risk individuals.
- Implement sector-wide strategies for WASH, such as universal chlorination or soap distribution, to address widespread challenges collectively.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Improve access to drinking and domestic water supply and safe sewage disposal following repeated pattern of militarized operations, violence, and demolitions in the West Bank, particularly in northern regions and refugee camps, through expanding emergency WASH services, Improved household WASH assets, and restoring critical damaged water, sewage, and stormwater infrastructure.
- Improve access to WASH services for vulnerable communities, including those without centralized water, sewage, or solid waste management systems, and where services providers are financially constrained; particularly in "Area C." Reliance on insufficient alternative water sources and repeated flooding heightens public health and environmental risks.
- Declining capacity of local water service providers and utilities significantly limits resilience against shocks and emergencies. This reduced capacity hampers effective preparedness for sudden WASH emergencies and acute needs, leading to a further decline in both financial and technical resources and to their struggle in delivering adequate WASH services.
- Improve WASH services in healthcare and education facilities, consistent access to safe and sufficient water supplies, sanitation, and proper waste management systems. These gaps compromise essential infection prevention and control measures, reducing the capacity of healthcare facilities to safely serve patients and respond effectively to health emergencies.

Priority activities

- Restore WASH critical infrastructure, including essential WASH services in vulnerable communities through rapid response service delivery and in parallel repair, rehabilitate, and provide new connections for water, sewage, and stormwater infrastructure to vulnerable communities affected by military operations, violence, demolitions, displacement, and those currently underserved or unconnected.
- Reduce public health risks through emergency WASH interventions at the community and household level in sudden emergencies and vulnerable areas with inadequate WASH services. This strategy includes establishing and maintaining water distribution and management interventions, upgrading sanitation facilities, improving urgent domestic solid waste management, community engagement and hygiene promotion, coupled with the provision of essential WASH supplies and NFIs.
- Strengthen WASH preparedness, preparing service providers and communities at high risk of WASH infrastructure destruction and/or water/power supply cuts to respond to sudden WASH needs. This strategy focuses on pre-positioning essential supplies and equipment, training response teams, creating strategic water reserves, backup power supply systems and developing rapid deployment plans.
- Improve WASH services in healthcare facilities by enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure to ensure safe and clean environments for patients and staff.
- Improve WASH services in educational facilities by enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure to ensure safe and clean environments for students and staff.

Shelter and Non-food Items



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$249.7M	1.3M	28
GAZA STRIP	\$227.7M	1.2M	23
WEST BANK	\$22M	0.1M	11

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Emergency shelter and NFI assistance to the 1.9 million people displaced and at risk of exposure to climatic extremes, increased protection risks and struggling to meet basic household needs.
- Protection from harsh weather and heightened risks for increasing numbers of people sheltering damaged buildings.
- Increase protection and stability for displaced people who are unable to return to their homes for the foreseeable future who are in need of interim shelter support.
- Increase entry of shelter materials and household items that are necessary to provide basic protection to affected populations.¹

Priority activities

- Provide basic household items such as bedding and kitchen sets for displaced people living in collective centers, makeshift sites and self-settled locations including host families and unfinished, non-residential or damaged buildings.

- Climatization assistance includes clothing, fuel, waterproofing or shading materials for vulnerable populations exposed to harsh weather.
- Provide appropriate family tents, emergency shelter materials and sealing-off kits, framing kits and toolkits to populations exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns in collective centers, makeshift sites, host families, or self-settled locations and people living in unfinished, non-residential or damaged buildings to enhance makeshift shelters and ensure protective covered living space.
- Assessment of shelter conditions including damage and gender-sensitive repairs to minor, major and severely damaged housing units.
- Accessible and gender-sensitive interim shelter support including provision of cash assistance for hosting/rental support; upgrading/completion of unfinished buildings for use as shelter; repurposing or conversion of non-residential units for shelter use; provision of prefab housing units; site planning support as possible.
- Advocacy on the impacts of aid obstruction which restricts reach and increases risk of morbidity and mortality due to exposure, and scaling up as made possible by increased entry of materials and access to make use of existing cluster capacity.

1. Shelter cluster partners have the capacity to respond to the emergency shelter needs of 1.9 million people as opposed to the 1.1 targeted in this appeal but are primarily constrained by the limited amount of SNFI material entering Gaza. Even if cluster partners provide the response outlined in this appeal, over 40% of affected people will remain in need of basic shelter protection, unless additional items are facilitated entry and distributed.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Immediate assistance to families displaced by the damage or destruction of shelters by the Israeli Civil Administration, Jerusalem municipality, or military incursions.
- Support to people living in unprotected shelters and near settlements particularly Palestinian communities in area C subjected to settler violence and at risk of forcible displacement.
- Improved protection for people living in substandard and dilapidated shelters with inadequate covered living space, poor hygiene conditions, lack of privacy and increased protection risks due to the restrictive planning regime.
- Preparedness and prepositioning of emergency NFIs to enable rapid response to the needs of

affected or displaced populations due to climate or man-made hazards.

Priority activities

- Timely demolition response for displaced persons in Area C, East Jerusalem and refugee camps through provision of basic household items and emergency shelter materials, or cash for personal belongings and rental assistance.
- Conditional cash for repair for damages inflicted as a result of military incursion or settler violence.
- Protective shelter measures include fences, windows, lockable doors and distribution of protection kits for people in areas of high risk of settler violence.
- Rehabilitate and upgrade inadequate shelters to meet minimum standards.
- Stockpile sufficient shelter NFIs in various geographical locations.

Education



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$230.3M	0.6M	40
GAZA STRIP	\$208M	0.5M	37
WEST BANK	\$22.3M	0.1M	14

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Improve educational solutions and protective spaces for 658,000 school-aged children in Gaza who have lost one full year of formal schooling, in addition to 57,000 children who should have been enrolled in first grade, as well as 39,000 students missed the Tawjihi for the first time in decades.
- Enhance mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children, teachers, and parents, as well as the whole community.
- Target support for children and youth with disabilities, particularly those whose disabilities are a direct result of the recent conflict, and newly orphaned children.

Priority activities

- Provide structured, gender- and age-appropriate recreational activities for children and adolescents, including recreational and MHPSS kits for children, adolescents, and facilitators in and out of shelters.
- Maintain and establish new temporary learning spaces in/around IDP shelters equipped with gender appropriate WASH facilities.
- Provide education in emergency materials to children and adolescents and teaching aids/ equipment to teachers and other educational personnel in and out of shelters

- Provide assistive devices to teachers and children with disabilities Maintain and establish new temporary learning spaces in/around IDP shelters equipped with gender appropriate WASH facilities.
- Conduct awareness sessions with school-aged children and/or educational personnel and parents on risks associated with damaged buildings and UXO, hygiene promotion, protection, and PSEA.
- Provide distance learning opportunities for students in partnership with Emergency Telecommunication Cluster and service providers Provision of EiE teaching and learning materials and students' kits
- Provide non-formal Education programmes including Social Emotional Learning (SEL) to school-aged children in TLSs.
- Deploy teachers through emergency employment / cash for work modality and build capacity of teachers and facilitators on Non-Formal Education, SEL, and MHPSS in partnership with MHPSS WG.
- Identify and refer cases of children including GBV survivors to specialized service providers through case management in partnership with CP AoR, MHPSS WG, and the Protection cluster.

West Bank

Priority needs

- Improve access to safe education and learning environment for vulnerable children living in Area C, H2 Hebron, East Jerusalem and Refugee camps, either in person or via digital alternative learning

modalities where protection risks are present en route to or inside school premises.

- Mental health and wellbeing support aiming at the protection of children who have suffered due to the level of conflict exposure.
- Localized solutions for communities in hot spots to ensure continuity of learning of their children with a special focus on children with disabilities.

Response activities

- Provide emergency educational materials, teaching equipment, and recreational kits to children and educational staff. Offer catch-up and remedial classes, as well as alternative distance learning options where in-person schooling is not possible.
- Ensure safe commuting for children and educational staff in high-risk areas through protective measures and transportation.
- Deliver psychosocial support and recreational activities for school-aged children and/or teachers/ other educational personnel. Train staff to address mental health needs and integrate social-emotional learning (SEL) in the curriculum.
- Enhance access to education for school-aged children with disabilities through assistive devices, adapted learning materials, activities to address violence and bullying safe transport, and training for staff on specific needs and provision of appropriate referrals in collaboration with relevant clusters.
- Implement localized learning options in areas where traditional schooling is inaccessible.
- Strengthen advocacy for education-related violations and ensure affected students and staff are supported in a protective environment.
- Establish or expand new schools in remote areas and rehabilitate existing ones to create safe, inclusive learning environments.
- Support vulnerable schools in the West Bank with preparedness packages and responses to emergencies.
- Build the capacity of local communities to lead educational initiatives during access restrictions or isolation.

Logistics



	REQUESTS (US\$)	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$74.8M	N/D	N/D

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Priority needs

- Strengthen response collaboration among humanitarian organisations and key stakeholders to boost operational efficiency and streamline logistics planning.
- Ensure consolidated and timely dissemination of logistics information to support informed operational decision-making.
- Maintain access to essential logistics services, including cargo consolidation and temporary storage, road transport and convoy coordination, and cargo tracking, to facilitate the flow of relief supplies inside Gaza as well as from across the region.
- Increase logistics capacity through the provision of logistics assets, and technical personnel to expand the reception capabilities at entry points, storage, and transport, supporting the efficient and timely distribution of aid supplies.

Priority activities

Maintain a logistics coordination and information sharing platform, facilitate access to common logistics services and supplement logistics capacity where required, to enable a timely and uninterrupted supply of life-saving aid supplies to the affected population.

- Support information management to inform operational decision-making by consolidating, analyzing, and disseminating critical logistics

information, operational updates, standard operating procedures, and logistics gap mapping and capacity assessments via dedicated platforms.

- Provide partners with up-to-date information and insights into supply chain dynamics, as well as the status of border crossings and entry points, informing operational decision-making to foster a more resilient and well-coordinated logistics response.
- Facilitate access at no-cost to the user to flexible logistics services to rapidly respond 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, the Cluster will maintain strong partnerships with key coordination actors, including the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) in Egypt and the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) in Jordan. Support will be provided through logistics equipment, technical expertise, and operational guidance.
- Enhance the logistics infrastructure in Gaza to facilitate efficient transshipment from Gaza's entry points. Optimise the reception, storage, and transportation of humanitarian aid, streamlining the planning, transit, reception, storage, and distribution of aid supplies. By addressing bottlenecks and minimizing competition for limited transport assets and entry slots into Gaza, these initiatives aim to strengthen the logistics capacity of the humanitarian community, allowing it to more effectively meet the population's increasingly severe needs.

Emergency Telecommunications



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
GAZA STRIP	\$2.5M	N/A	5

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Priority needs

- Improve Security Communications Systems (SCS) to enhance staff security and coordinate mission movements in Gaza.
 - Improve reliable Internet connectivity in key operational locations.
 - Enhanced technical support and guidance, including ICT assessments, to partners and humanitarian organizations in Gaza.
 - Continue coordination and liaison on the importation of critical ICT equipment.
 - Provide solar-powered solutions for Security Communications Systems (SCS) and Internet connectivity to ensure uninterrupted services for humanitarians to deliver life-saving assistance.
 - Provide capacity-building training to the Gaza Security Operations Center (SOC) staff and the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) personnel on SCS and using satellite phones and satellite-based tracking devices.
- a collaborative response plan. The ETC engages with stakeholders to ensure telecommunications and internet service providers receive the required fuel allocation, spare parts, and safe access to repair and to keep critical telecommunications infrastructure operational.
- Ensure key operational information, such as situation reports, factsheets, and dashboards, is shared with internal and external audiences, contributing to coordination, decision-making and advocacy efforts. The IM also supports the COGAT ICT equipment approval process, including submitting and tracking requests.
 - Provide technical assistance in establishing and maintaining the Sec Comm Services where the needs are to establish three additional VHF repeater sites in Gaza, support local SOC in providing optimum resources for 24/7 operations, work closely with UNDSS and ASFP on implementation of Area Security plan and SRM, provide technical assistance and guidance to humanitarian actors and build their capacity.
 - 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.
 - Address projects like Humanitarian Radio FM Broadcasting stations, CFM, and Charging stations for the affected population. These activities will be dealt with as separate projects and funding requirements will be sourced on a case-by-case basis.

Priority activities

- Provide support with needs assessment, gap analysis, and tailored ICT solutions while avoiding duplication of efforts and leveraging existing capacity. Coordinates with COGAT for the inter-agency ICT equipment approval process and the Access Support Unit (ASU) to transport these devices into Gaza. Engages with local and global stakeholders to discuss the situation and develop



Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$370.3M	1.1M	27
GAZA STRIP	\$344.8M	1.0M	25
WEST BANK	\$25.5M	67.1K	10

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Gaza Strip

Priority needs

- Increase households' capacities to meet their most essential basic needs, significantly impacted by displacement and/or loss of livelihoods, as they see fit; and the ability to attain unmet needs through other forms of humanitarian assistance.
- Enhance forms of community-led initiatives (CLI). As CLIs are identified and implemented by the communities themselves, they remain a multisectoral humanitarian response providing an essential entry point for aid and support. Support to selected CLIs is demand-led and focus on enabling the community-led response to provide safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory humanitarian support to people in need. Group Cash Transfer (GCT) is a direct way of financially supporting CLIs through the provision of cash grants to groups of volunteers who already is, or have the proven capacity to, lead CLIs benefitting their immediate and/or wider community.
- Improved collection of monitoring data and information on local markets, market prices, functionality, and accessibility, to inform plans and decision on response modalities to evolving needs.

Priority activities

- Implement two sets of Emergency MPCA per household over the course of the year, each set including distribution of three rounds (1,000 NIS each round) to 41% of the HHs in Gaza to meet their most urgent basic needs.
- Provide Group Cash Transfers (GCT) to Community-led Initiatives (CLIs) across the Gaza Strip. GCTs are delivered directly to communities, with amounts ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 USD), to provide direct and dignified life-saving support to their surroundings while ensuring local ownership and safe, accountable, and accessible humanitarian assistance.
- 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

Priority needs

- Improve affected households' capacities to meet urgent basic needs as they prioritize them, supporting avoidance of adoption and exhaustion of negative coping mechanisms. Frequent and repeated military operations, settler violence incidents, and the intensification of coercive environment led to displacement and put individuals and communities under imminent threats of forcible transfer.
- Socio-economic vulnerability across the West Bank increase as a result of the conflict, movement restrictions, economic contraction, as well as reduced governmental capacities to provide services, leading to higher exposure of vulnerable HHs to shocks.
- Gazans stranded in the West Bank – both medical cases and workers – have very limited resources to meet their most urgent needs.

Priority activities

- Provide up to three rounds of Emergency MPCA (1,640 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 6 rounds of regular MPCA (1,240 NIS) to socio-economically vulnerable households to contribute to meet their basic needs
- Provide MPCA (700 NIS) to Gazan medical cases and workers stranded in the West Bank to support capacities to meet basic needs.

Site Management Working Group



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$81.3M	1.3M	13
GAZA STRIP	\$81.3M	1.3M	13

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Priority needs

- Equitable access to coordinated humanitarian assistance for displaced populations living in/ around sites.
- A safe, protective, and dignified environment for displacement affected populations, including risk mitigation and response to seasonal and/or weather-related site-level risks and damages.
- Site-level accountability to affected populations systems and support to community coordination structures to ensure that assistance is aligned with community-defined priorities.

Priority activities

- Provide concentrated site management support (i.e. a site management partner with a regular presence on fewer than five sites or at a hub covering a few sites).
- Ensure emergency site management support and/ or Area based support, community mobilization and engagement to ensure evidence-based response.
- Prioritize protection mainstreaming through disability inclusion, women and youth engagement, facilitating new approaches for displaced populations to access livelihood options such as community-based cash for work initiatives for the care and improvement of site environment.
- Improve site safety and ensure assistance is coordinated, prioritized accurately, and reaches the most vulnerable through five core activities:
 1. Provide overall site management (site-level coordination, information management including service monitoring);
 2. Mobilization and participation of site inhabitants;
 3. Two-way communication with people living in sites;
 4. Protection mainstreaming and improved site safety;
 5. Site improvements and maintenance.
- Implement capacity development strategy to support partners and other relevant stakeholders to implement high quality Site Management activities
- Coordinate partners' ongoing reception point work,
- ensuring referrals and lifesaving assistance for
- Map collect, analyze and disseminate accurate and timely data, to ensure that stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the needs, vulnerabilities, and dynamics within the displacement settings to inform targeted responses and enable evidence-based decision-making. This will include the maintenance of a site master list and related accessible IM products to provide site level population and needs information to support the directing and coordination of humanitarian assistance across the response.
- Ensure sex, age and disability disaggregated data at site level is available to the humanitarian community.

Coordination and Support Services



	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$285.1M	N/A	25

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Priority needs

- Provide cluster, areas of responsibility, and 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.
- Coordinate 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.
- Reinforce 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.
- Enhance gender, age, disability, protection, PSEA and AAP mainstreaming throughout the response.
- Strengthen partner reporting, information sharing, response monitoring and data-driven programming.
- Expand risk-managed debris removal and management efforts, including in support of humanitarian movements and operations.
- Provide telecommunications services including security communications and internet connectivity.
- Enhance security in operational areas to support humanitarian response and access, including conducting security risk assessments, securing humanitarian corridors and use of all border crossings and facilitating access where practical for free and safe passage of UN vehicles, cargo

convoys and personnel; and facilitating the delivery of programmes to affected areas at acceptable levels of risk for free and safe passage of UN vehicles, cargo convoys and personnel; and facilitating the delivery of programmes to affected areas at acceptable levels of risk

Priority activities

- Ensure cluster, areas of responsibility, and inter-agency coordination capacity to guarantee 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.
- Provide critical information management services and products to support overall humanitarian operations, decision making and advocacy.
- Facilitate the integration of gender, age, disability, and protection considerations in cluster interventions. AAP will be central to the response, emphasizing systematic engagement with affected communities for a community-centred humanitarian approach.
- Ensure effective coordination with INGOs and LNGOs networks.
- Continue to focus on enabling humanitarian activities while ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian workers as a high priority. This will be achieved through strengthening security measures in operational areas to support humanitarian access and response.
- Coordinate access negotiations to secure safe humanitarian access in Gaza and the West Bank.
- 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.

- Coordinate advocacy with all duty bearers, as well as Member States, for respect for International Humanitarian Law, the protection of civilians (including aid workers) and civilian facilities, and humanitarian access.
- Expand risk-managed debris removal and management efforts, including in support of humanitarian movements and operations through area-based programming.
- Coordinate multi-sectorial needs assessments to quantify damages, losses and needs, including through high-resolution satellite imagery to identify and quantify damage to urban and agricultural areas.
- Strengthen logistics coordination among humanitarian partners operating in Gaza and West Bank as well as through the main corridors (Egypt and Jordan).
- Ensure UNRWA capacity to continue to provide critical support in Gaza and the West Bank.

Accountability to Affected People



Priority needs

Deliver coordinated and harmonized community engagement practices and tools to achieve effective and accountable humanitarian action through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), PSEA, AAP activities and a joint Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

Priority activities

- Establish an interagency CFM to manage requests for life saving assistance, complaints, and information to and from the affected population, ensuring accessibility to the most vulnerable groups.
- Increase access of the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth and older people to humanitarian response programs, assistance, and information. Broadcast and amplify key messages to raise awareness about humanitarian aid and services.
- Support collection, documentation, and analysis of information from affected communities.
- Promote safety and protection practices and help seeking behaviors among families and children through interpersonal and group communication approaches, and targeted digital media and mass media message dissemination. The specific content, messaging and approaches will be guided by evidence and data collected from the communities through surveys and rapid assessments as well as through ongoing social listening efforts.



Protection Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, and Community Engagement

	REQUESTS (US\$)	PEOPLE TARGETED	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
OPT	\$1.7M	N/A	N/A
GAZA STRIP	\$1.04M	N/A	N/A
WEST BANK	\$690K	N/A	N/A

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Priority needs

- Deliver coordinated and harmonized community engagement practices and tools to achieve effective and accountable humanitarian action through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), PSEA activities and a common Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).
- Reinforce community networks for PSEA mainstreaming with a focus on survivor centered practices and receive, process and refer claims on behalf of the humanitarian community.
- Mitigate risk of SEA in high-risk groups through a cash for protection scheme and promote safety and protection practices and health seeking behaviors among families and children through interpersonal and group communication approaches, and

targeted digital media and mass media message dissemination.

- Reinforce PSEA network to advocate for survivor-centered practices in assistance and investigations through humanitarian actors and connected to the humanitarian response.

Priority Activities

- Strengthen SEA reporting channels and referrals.
- Safeguarding/ PSEA awareness and consultation with communities.
- Support on capacity building for humanitarian clusters' members on safeguarding/ PSEA.
- Programs with direct contact with affected communities have developed PSEA risk mitigation plan.
- SANAD safeguarding/ PSEA community of practice (tech. assistance training & wellbeing).
- Survivors-centered practice mainstreaming (Cash for protection).

PHOTO ON COVER:

Gaza Strip, Occupied Palestinian Territory - November 2023.
School Damages/ Education Cluster Assessment Team
Photo: 2023 EC

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FLASH APPEAL
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