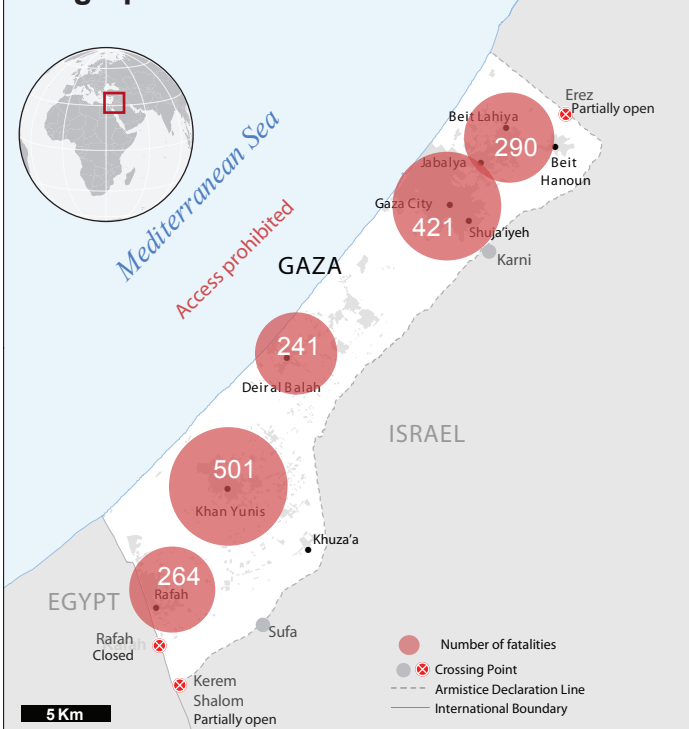


Occupied Palestinian Territory: Gaza emergency

Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 3 August 2014, 15:00 hrs)



Geographic breakdown of fatalities



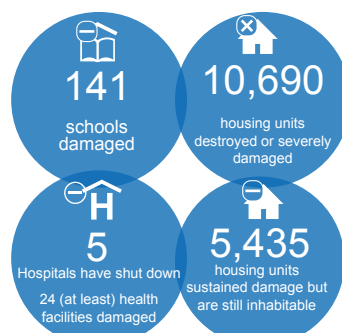
Situation Overview

Children continue to bear the brunt of the crisis. The number of children killed stands at 373 with at least 2,744 injured. A minimum of 373,000 children require direct and specialised psychosocial support based on the number of families who have experienced death, injury or loss of home since the beginning of the emergency.

In the past 24 hours, an UNRWA school and two government schools have been affected by shelling. In the most serious incident, a missile fired by Israeli forces landed outside the gate of an UNRWA school in Rafah, killing at least nine people, including women and children, and injuring approximately 45. The school was a designated emergency shelter which had been hosting more than 3,000 people displaced by fighting in the area. This is the third occasion in 10 days that a UN shelter has been hit. Earlier this week, Israeli tank shells struck an UNRWA school in Jabalia, killing at least 15 people, including four children.

More hospitals reported damage by missiles, rockets and shrapnel from attacks in their vicinity, and are also facing shortages of services staff and of fuel, water and fuel.

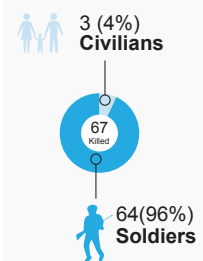
Damaged structures



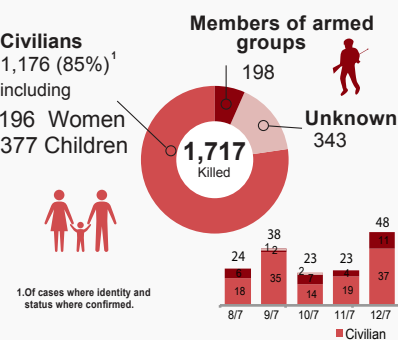
Israeli Fatalities

Palestinian Casualties *

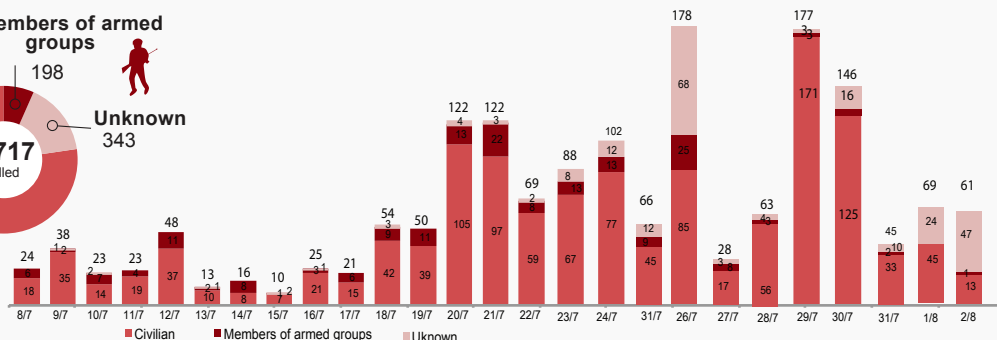
Fatalities by status



Fatalities by status



Fatalities by date



Key Humanitarian Priorities

Protection of civilians: Ensuring respect for the IHL principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution in attack.

Humanitarian space: Increased access for humanitarian workers and their partners to carry out life-saving and emergency assistance is urgently needed, for example through a regular and meaningful humanitarian pause or coordination requests that are respected. This is needed among other reasons, to complete search and rescue operations in several areas of Gaza, such as Ash Shuja'iyyeh and Khuza'a; reach IDPs and families in northern Gaza; and repair critical water and electricity infrastructure; but also to provide a predictable basic level of broader humanitarian assistance to a population in need. The inability of actors to provide humanitarian assistance will undermine the credibility of the operations and could increase the security risks of humanitarian workers.

Additional fuel supply: needed to operate backup generators at essential facilities, including water, sanitation and health, for longer hours.

Scale up response to IDPs: additional shelters are needed to reduce overcrowding and accommodate new IDPs, alongside the replenishment of food, water, and NFI stocks. Assistance of IDPs living with host families also needs to be increased, particularly the provision of NFIs and water.

oPt Funding by Cluster

(in million US\$)

Projects targeting Gaza specifically in the 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) are requesting \$221 million, of which 32 per cent (\$70 million) has been received. Nearly 90 per cent of 1.9 million vulnerable people targeted in the SRP are in Gaza. A further \$68 million is requested for projects targeting the Gaza Strip and the West Bank jointly.

Cluster	Required	Mobilized as of 23 July	Percentage
Education	6.7	2.2	32%
Food Security	183.7	60.5	28%
Health and Nutrition	9.9	1.2	9%
Protection	7.3	3.2	44%
Shelter and NFIs	3.5	0.3	12%
WASH	10.2	2.9	33%
TOTAL	221.3	70.3	33%