



Noor suffers from acute malnutrition in Gaza's Middle Area. UNICEF supports her mother with breastfeeding counselling and high-energy biscuits to aid Noor's recovery.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 42

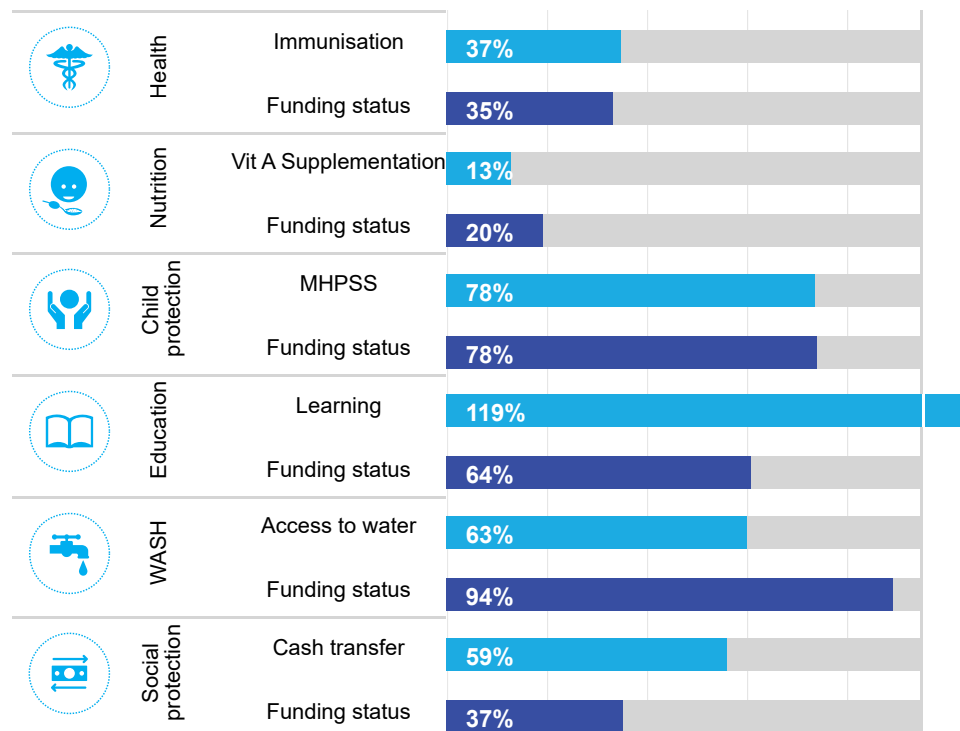
Reporting Period
1 to 31 August 2025

State of Palestine

HIGHLIGHTS^{1,2}

- Famine in Gaza Governorate was declared on 22 August 2025, with over 500,000 people trapped in famine conditions,³ documenting 317 malnutrition-related deaths since October 2023, including 119 children, by 27 August.
- The total volume of goods (both humanitarian and commercial) that entered the Gaza Strip in August 2025 is almost as much as in the previous five months combined. The private sector has an irreplaceable role in restoring full market functionality and stabilizing prices, which are key preconditions to avert famine and eliminate malnutrition.
- As part of UNICEF's emergency famine response, multi-purpose cash assistance was provided to the parents or caregivers of 5,118 malnourished children⁴ to address their critical level of food insecurity and malnutrition. This constitutes approximately 20 per cent of all malnourished children admitted since May 2025.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 362.3 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs, with the funding gap for Nutrition activities remaining at 81 per cent.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



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

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1,700,000
Children in need of
humanitarian assistance⁵



3,300,000
People in need of
humanitarian assistance⁶

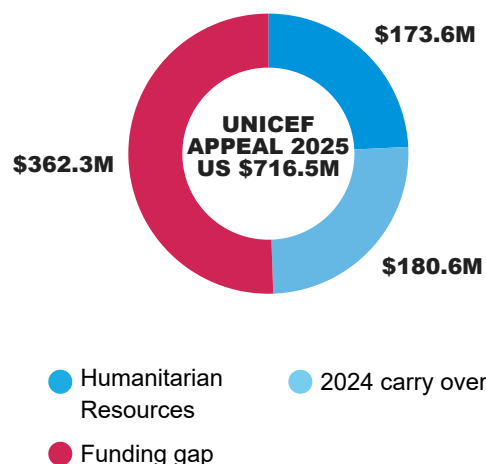


1,939,232
People displaced⁷



1,466,000
Children face setbacks in
their education⁸

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

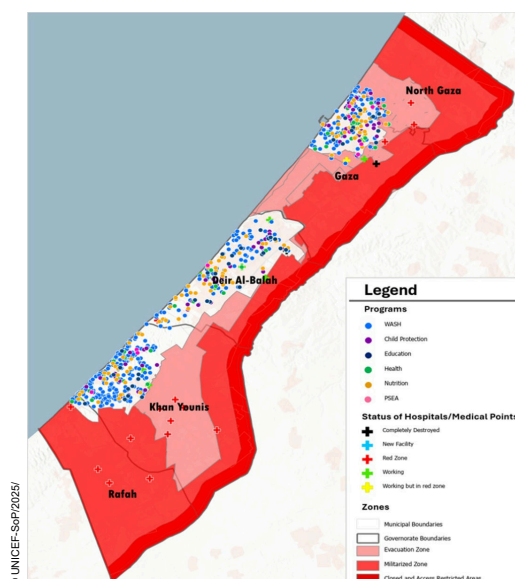
An Inter-Agency Flash Appeal⁹ was issued on 11 December 2024 and outlined the need for US\$ 4 billion¹⁰ to assist 3 million people, 2.1 million in the Gaza Strip and 900,000 in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, through December 2025.¹¹ Aligned with this appeal, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal – which was revised in August 2025 to update programme indicators and target figures¹² – seeks US\$ 716.5 million to meet the urgent needs of children and their families. As of now, only 49 per cent of the appeal is funded. UNICEF urgently requires an additional US\$ 362.3 million to scale up life-saving assistance.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to adapt to the evolving realities on the ground to respond promptly and more effectively to prioritise life-saving assistance to children and their families where it is most needed. Without adequate funding, children are at a greater risk of malnutrition, at risk of not being reunified with their families, and at risk of not being able to access essential services, including safe water and health care.

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

UNICEF sincerely thanks its partners for their valuable and timely contributions, including the governments of Australia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, as well as the European Union, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Gavi – the Vaccine Alliance, Norway and the OCHA Country-based Pooled Fund. Through UNICEF National Committees, UNICEF is grateful for the assistance provided by the peoples of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. UNICEF would also like to thank private sector companies in Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Greece, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi.¹³

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS¹⁴



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

Gaza Strip

In August 2025, the humanitarian situation for children in the Gaza Strip reached unprecedented severity across all areas of child rights and wellbeing. The month marked a critical turning point when the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification officially confirmed famine in Gaza Governorate on 22 August 2025, with conditions projected to spread to Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis governorates by the end of September.¹⁵

Extensive displacement orders were issued for Gaza City in August. The Israel's security cabinet approved a plan to take control of Gaza City on 8 August, and the first widespread evacuation warnings began on 27 August, when the IDF's Arabic-language spokesperson declared the evacuation of Gaza City as "inevitable". Gaza City is home to approximately one million Palestinians – nearly half of Gaza's total population of 2.1 million. As of 31 August, the vast majority of Gaza City's population remained in the city. Between 14–31

August, an estimated 29,680 people were observed crossing from the north to the south of the Gaza Strip.¹⁶

Since 7 October 2023 and as of 3 September 2025, over 64,231 Palestinians, including at least 19,424 children and 10,138 women, have been reported killed. As many as 11,699 fatalities, including more than 3,300 children, were reported since the ceasefire ended on 18 March 2025. Additionally, more than 161,583 Palestinians were reported injured, including at least 42,000 children.¹⁷ Furthermore, 56,320 children have reportedly lost one or both parents.¹⁸ Out of the 56,320 children, 2,596 children reportedly lost both parents. Humanitarian workers also continue to face deadly risks, with 531 reported fatalities including 366 UN staff.¹⁹

As of 17 August 2025, at least 778 attacks on health facilities have been recorded since October 2023 (of which, 131 in 2025), including 651 attacks impacting health facilities, including damage to 34 hospitals and 91 other health facilities, and 210 ambulances.²⁰ Fuel shortages forced many to operate on limited shifts, severely restricting emergency and overnight care. Strikes, medical supply shortages, and staff gaps continue to push the health system toward collapse.

Nutritional conditions reached catastrophic levels, with the Ministry of Health in Gaza documenting 317 malnutrition-related deaths since

October 2023, including 119 children, by 27 August.²¹ This represented a stark increase from July's already devastating figures of 63 malnutrition deaths, including 24 children under five.²² All 320,000 children under five in Gaza were facing acute malnutrition by August, with over 43,400 children expected to be at severe risk of death from malnutrition by June 2026 – a threefold increase from May estimates.²³

Access to healthcare, already severely constrained due to damage, destruction, lack of fuel and evacuation of facilities has worsened, increasing the public health burden. With the new offensive on Gaza City, the Gaza Strip could lose half of its hospital bed capacity, already reduced by 53 per cent due to the war. Three primary healthcare centres (PHCs) and two medical points were targeted, leading to their evacuation. One of the facilities served between 3,000 and 4,000 patients daily. None of the operational PHC facilities provides comprehensive packages due to a shortage of essential medical supplies.²⁴

The WASH situation in Gaza remained dire throughout August, with continued displacement, critical fuel shortages, and restricted humanitarian access severely straining services. While there was a slight improvement in overall water production in August, levels over the previous three months remain among the lowest recorded since early 2024. Most people continue to receive less water than the emergency threshold of 15 litres per person per day,²⁵ and many displacement sites report severe gaps in water availability. Hygiene conditions are worsening; basic items like soap remain inaccessible to many. A new pipeline with the capacity of providing up to 10,000 m³ desalinated water per day from Egypt to Khan Younis was inaugurated by the United Arab Emirates on 29 August, bringing potential relief to over one million people.²⁶ However, the pipeline was damaged only a few days later, underscoring the fragility of critical infrastructure.²⁷

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In August 2025, the West Bank has seen an increase of forced displacement and demolitions. Children are facing threats to their rights and physical and mental well-being, particularly due to recurrent militarised operations, grave violations, movement restrictions impacting their access to essential services including health and education, demolitions, and settler violence leading to injuries, psychosocial distress and displacement.

From 7 October 2023 to 31 August 2025, at least 1,034 Palestinians were reported killed in conflict-related violence in the West Bank, including 221 Palestinian and 3 Israeli children. Between 1 January and 1 September 2025, 39 Palestinian children were killed in the West Bank mainly due to militarized operations in the Northern West Bank. According to OCHA, at least 2,787 Palestinians, including 122 women and 541 children, were reported injured in the West Bank between January 2024 and 1 September 2025,²⁸ the majority (2,287) during law enforcement operations, and settler violence incidents (494). This represents a 39-per-cent increase in overall injuries and a two-fold increase in injuries in the context of settler violence compared with the same period in 2024.²⁹ As of 10 August, 879 attacks on health care were reported since October 2023, including 189 attacks during 2025 with 73 per cent of attacks in Nablus, Jenin, or Tulkarem and 59 per cent of involving the use of force against medical facilities, personnel, or vehicles.³⁰

According to OCHA, the trend of displacement due to settler violence and access restrictions continues with 1,547 Palestinians displaced since January 2024 up to July 2025. Isolated communities are particularly vulnerable. In August, 13 families from Ain Al Ayoub were displaced and three Bedouin families were displaced in East Tayba area³¹ in August, due to threats and harassment and physical aggression and property damage from settlers from nearby outposts. Additionally, between October 2023 and August 2025, at least 64

Palestinian herding families comprising 191 people, including 84 children, were forcibly displaced from communities in and around Barriyet Kisan in Bethlehem governorate.³² From January 2024 to August 2025, OCHA documented more than 2,374 settler attacks resulting in casualties and/or property damage against Palestinians, particularly near settlement outposts.³³ In communities affected by recurrent settler violence, children are at higher risk of psychosocial distress, physical violence, and interrupted access to education and their parents often lose access to their land and often only livelihood option.

WASH access remained problematic, with many communities experiencing extreme water shortages during August's summer heat wave, driven by reduced Israeli pipeline supply, insufficient rainfall, lack of building permits for water infrastructure, and settler violence.³⁴ In Ein Samiya, in Ramallah governorate, where a Bedouin community was fully displaced due to settler violence in May 2024, settlers damaged critical Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU)³⁵ water infrastructure disrupting supply to some 100,000 Palestinians in 20 villages.³⁶

In the northern West Bank, some 32,590 Palestinians including some 11,750 children remain displaced from the Jenin, Nur Shams, and Tulkarem refugee camps due to the "Iron Wall" operation, with rising hardship from their current living conditions during protracted displacement, and limited sources of support. In addition, home demolition and destruction of homes during militarized operations displaced 6,983 Palestinians including 2,997 children since October 2023. The bulk of demolitions in the last three months was in East Jerusalem, Hebron, Tulkarem and Jericho, mainly in Area C due to lack of permits.

Curfews and tightened movement restrictions continue to disrupt access to education, healthcare, and livelihoods. Several areas were subjected to prolonged closures. In Hebron, Israeli forces closed a road gate on the boundary between the H1 and H2 areas of Hebron city. The closure of the gate affects the access of about 100 people to their homes and the surrounding areas and is expected to hinder the access of some 641 schoolgirls and 35 teachers and staff to the nearby school at the start of the academic year. Of the 849 movement obstacles established by Israeli forces, one-third are road gates – often closed. These restrictions are frequently imposed without warning and intensify following security incidents.³⁷

Educational access faced unprecedented disruption, with UNRWA announcing for the first time in its history that it could not open its six schools in East Jerusalem for the new academic year following their forced closure by Israeli authorities in May 2025.³⁸ This development affected nearly 800 children, with only some able to enrol in alternative schools, leaving approximately 600 children without educational placement.³⁹ The Palestinian Ministry of Education postponed the start of the school year to 8 September 2025 due to the financial crisis caused by Israel's withholding of Palestinian tax funds,⁴⁰ and runs on a 3-day school week.

Reported Casualties and Abductions in Israel

Israeli authorities report that some 1,200 Israelis and foreign nationals were killed in the attacks of 7 October 2023, including 37 children and more than 7,500 people were reported injured. More than 250 people, including 36 children, were abducted from Israel into the Gaza Strip, of whom 202 were released or returned, including 34 children released in 2023 and two children whose remains were returned in February 2025.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

Gaza Strip

In August, UNICEF and its partners worked to sustain healthcare delivery to the extent possible, given the circumstances in Gaza. UNICEF distributed 15 tents (ground area of 72m² each) to expand emergency wards at Nasser Hospital and operationalise three PHC facilities. During the reporting period, 61,859 people (22,164 girls, 22,829 boys, and 16,866 women) accessed primary healthcare services and facilities, which increased by six to cater for the increasing health needs of displaced people. At the shelter and community level, 7,458 children (3,689 girls and 3,769 boys), including 13 children with disabilities, benefited from the UNICEF-supported integrated management of childhood illnesses.

For maternal health and newborn care, 2,816 pregnant women (204 girls) attended antenatal care, while 608 mothers received postnatal care, and 867 small and sick newborns had access to inpatient Level 2 special newborn care. As part of the efforts to support immunisation services and protect children against childhood illnesses, 4,076 newborn children were vaccinated with Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) and Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccines. In addition, 4,074 children received the first dose of the following: bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV), Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV), Inactivated Polio Vaccine (bIPV), and the Pentavalent vaccine. To protect children against measles, 2,357 received their first dose, while 4,074 received their second dose. In total, UNICEF reached 24,625 children with all targeted antigens during the month of August. All vaccines were replenished, and 82,110 vials of all eight primary antigens were delivered to Gaza. Stockouts for Rota and Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP) vaccines were resolved, and a potential stockout for bOPV was averted. It took six months to coordinate the entry of these vaccines. UNICEF supported three additional facilities with cold chain equipment to provide routine immunisation, and 10,000 maternal and child health booklets were supplied and delivered to the partners. Additionally, to build the capacity of health workers, 60 key immunisation workers were trained on seven key modules of immunisation.

The Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) across the Gaza Strip provided consultations and care for 867 newborns, 14 per cent more than during July. These cases included premature infants, critically ill neonates requiring specialised interventions, and newborns in need of continuous monitoring and treatment. The high caseload reflects both the ongoing demand for neonatal care and the strain on existing NICU capacity, particularly in referral hospitals. This volume of consultations underscores the importance of sustaining NICU operations and ensuring the availability of trained staff, equipment, and medical supplies to meet the needs of the most vulnerable infants in Gaza.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In August, UNICEF continued to support the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) through the provision of emergency medical consumables – including personal protective equipment (PPE), gauze, sutures, and other essential supplies – as well as emergency medications. These interventions reached a total of 8,660 adults (including 2,000 men) and 6,660 infants (3,263 boys and 3,397 girls) over five months.

A new partnership is currently being established to strengthen the capacity of frontline health responders and community volunteers.

This initiative will focus on emergency health topics and other life-saving training modules, aiming to enhance preparedness and response at the community level.

In collaboration with partners, UNICEF also reached 91 children with disabilities in the West Bank, including 46 boys and 45 girls. Among them, 12 children were identified with developmental delays, 47 received comprehensive rehabilitation assessments, 21 were provided with assistive devices, and 11 accessed rehabilitation sessions.

UNICEF facilitated the delivery of both routine and non-routine vaccines to the Ministry of Health, ensuring the continuity of essential immunisation services amid ongoing crises. Routine vaccines included 160,025 doses of Rotavirus vaccine and 105,500 doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine. Non-routine vaccines included 10,000 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine for adults, 500 doses of Yellow Fever vaccine, 500 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, and 2,000 doses of Rabies vaccine. These timely provisions have been critical in preventing outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases and safeguarding the health of children and communities across affected areas.

UNICEF's interventions remain pivotal in strengthening access to immunisation services. A key initiative includes the solarisation of 17 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) across the West Bank. This innovative approach ensures a reliable and sustainable energy supply for cold chain storage, enabling the uninterrupted delivery of vaccines. These solarised PHCCs are expected to reach at least 15,000 children per month with timely immunisation, reinforcing the resilience of the health system in the face of protracted crises. Through these efforts, UNICEF continues to protect the health of today's children while laying the groundwork for stronger, more resilient communities in the future.

Nutrition

Gaza Strip

August was marked by the confirmation of famine alongside intensified insecurity in the Gaza Strip, with facilities in both the north and the south of the Gaza Strip forced to close due to evacuation orders. This resulted in fewer children being screened for acute malnutrition in August as compared to July. In total, 97,625 children (48,509 boys and 49,116 girls) aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition during the month. Of these children, a total of 12,914 (5,930 boys and 6,984 girls and ten children with disabilities) were newly admitted to the malnutrition treatment programme, reflecting the persistent food insecurity and precarious situation of vulnerable children. Though more commercial goods entered the Gaza Strip in August, increasing the availability and temporarily lowering food prices, this had little impact on acute malnutrition levels. The prevention package of nutrition services for children aged 6-59 months reached 27,253 (13,662 boys and 13,591 girls) with small quantity lipid nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS), while 17,651 (8,956 boys and 8,695 girls) were reached with vitamin A supplementation. In addition, 41,615 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened for acute malnutrition, of whom 22,629 received dietary supplementation (high energy biscuits or SQ-LNS). Despite these efforts, the nutrition status of women and children remains under immense threat. UNICEF has prepared a Multi-sectoral Response to Famine in the Gaza Strip, prioritizing urgent action across nutrition, health, WASH and child protection. Immediate donor support is essential to rapidly scale up life-saving interventions.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In August, UNICEF supported the MoH with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and nutritional supplements for the

treatment of around 5,580 children with malnutrition, . Discussions were also held on a new partnership to train frontline nutrition service providers on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E). the training, targeting around 150 individuals of public institutions, NGOs and UN organisations, is expected to strengthened preparedness and response capacity across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



A family receives a hygiene kit from UNICEF at Falsteem Camp in Mawasi, Rafah – supporting dignity and health amidst displacement.

Gaza Strip

In August, UNICEF and its partners continued to ensure the provision of drinking and domestic water to support over 1.6 million people, including more than 600,000 children, across the Gaza Strip's Gaza, Middle, Khan Younis, and North governorates. UNICEF contracted 20 private desalination plants to supply potable water at subsidised rates for trucking by UNICEF and 26 WASH Cluster partners, ensuring free access for displaced populations and returnees. Of the total 1.6 million people reached, approximately 400,000 displaced individuals received safe water, meeting the minimum humanitarian standard.⁴¹ Additionally, UNICEF commenced the rehabilitation of five water wells out of 80 that were destroyed.

A major concern remains the damage to the potable water line from Israel to the Middle Gaza governorate, which has been non-functional since mid-February. As of 9 March 2025, the Mekorot water lines serving the Middle and Southern areas of Gaza were no longer operational, resulting in a 60 per cent reduction in potable water availability in these regions. To mitigate the impact, UNICEF and partners have maintained water availability through water trucking, increased production from private desalination plants, and the operation of domestic water wells. These efforts have ensured access to the minimum humanitarian standards of six litres of potable water and nine litres of clean water per person per day.⁴² In support of these operations, UNICEF provided 500,000 litres of fuel in August 2025 through the United Nations coordination mechanism.⁴³ However, this quantity remains dramatically insufficient in relation to actual needs.⁴⁴

To ensure the provision of safe water and the continued operation of desalination facilities, UNICEF supported service providers – including large desalination plants and wells—with chlorine and other essential chemicals. The organisation successfully facilitated the entry and delivery of 19,360 litres of anti-scalant to support brackish water desalination and continues to distribute these chemicals to water facilities across the Gaza Strip.

UNICEF sustained sanitation and hygiene services through the repair of wastewater pumping stations and networks, the construction of mobile latrines, and the provision of solid waste disposal services. Hygiene promotion and cleaning activities in Gaza City and Khan Younis reached over 12,200 internally displaced persons, including 4,000 children. The wastewater network in Khan Younis city was also repaired. In total, an average of 793,000 people benefited from sanitation and hygiene services during August.

A critical solid waste collection project continued across 19 municipalities, employing 1,217 skilled and unskilled workers and supported by 23 community facilitators. This initiative benefited approximately one million residents in southern municipalities, with an estimated 580 cubic metres of solid waste collected daily.

Following more than four months of crossing closures, supplies began entering Gaza again in August 2025. During the reporting period, UNICEF distributed 5,000 dignity kits, 30,000 jerrycans, and 2,000 hygiene kits, along with other non-food items such as sanitary pads and diapers. These distributions reached approximately 72,000 of the most vulnerable individuals, 40 per cent of whom were children and 30 per cent women.

UNICEF's WASH and Education programme jointly conducted an integrated assessment of WASH facilities in around 60 schools and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) to support the resumption of the academic year. Parallel assessments were carried out in 14 formal shelters for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to identify needs related to sewage network repairs, well rehabilitation, and the installation of domestic water storage and distribution points. WASH facilities in three health centres were also assessed, with rehabilitation works already underway. UNICEF initiated sanitation rehabilitation in 13 schools used as formal IDP shelters and one TLS, with 10 schools completed, resulting in the provision of 204 latrines serving approximately 5,477 beneficiaries.

UNICEF continues to work with partners to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions through community engagement in over 13 formal and Palestinian Authority (PA) collective shelters across the northern and southern Gaza Strip. These efforts are coordinated closely with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and other stakeholders. In Gaza City, 20 water trucking monitors were trained on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), protection, and community communication, with all workers signing the PSEA Code of Conduct. Cleaning services and hygiene promotion activities were delivered in 16 PA shelters in Gaza City and Khan Younis through a cash-for-work modality, engaging 143 displaced workers and reaching more than 18,200 people, including 9,603 children.

WASH programmes were further supported by a wide range of communication materials – including posters, flyers, radio messages, and social media cards – developed and disseminated by UNICEF and its partners. These materials focused on key awareness topics such as menstrual hygiene management, meningitis, polio and Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), safe handling and disposal of solid waste, handwashing, cleaning of jerrycans, and water shortages due to fuel scarcity.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

UNICEF with partners continued to strengthen access to safe water in vulnerable communities across the West Bank during August. Rehabilitation and extension of water networks were completed in unconnected Area C locations. Over 2,000 metres of water network were installed in Yatta, Al Samou', and Jannata, securing sustainable water access for 3,500 people, including 1,864 children. This intervention forms part of a broader initiative covering a total of 32,680 metres of water network across underserved communities in Al Najada, Dura, Marah Rabah, Idna, Ad Dahiriya, Al Samou',

Jannata, Yatta, Ashawawreh, and Alkum, including areas in Massafaer Yatta.

In Thinnabe, Tulkarem, UNICEF procured and delivered pipes and maintenance equipment to reinforce local water systems, directly benefiting 3,000 residents. To address immediate needs in unconnected and crisis-affected areas of the Jordan Valley, UNICEF delivered 1,144 cubic metres of water via trucking, reaching 902 people, including 424 children.

Further, UNICEF successfully concluded the first phase of an e-voucher pilot programme. All 400 vulnerable households displaced from Jenin and Tulkarem camps redeemed their vouchers, demonstrating the feasibility and impact of cash-based interventions in supporting emergency-affected families. The WASH e-voucher programme is a market-based humanitarian intervention designed to enable displaced and vulnerable families to access essential hygiene items and water through local vendors. Unlike traditional in-kind distributions, e-vouchers empower beneficiaries with choice and dignity, allowing them to select items that best suit their daily needs and cultural preferences. The programme supports the maintenance of hygiene practices in displacement settings, where access to basic sanitation and hygiene products is often disrupted. Beneficiaries can redeem e-vouchers at authorised vendors for a range of personal hygiene items, household cleaning products, and water, thereby promoting health, well-being, and community resilience. Each voucher is valued at 244 NIS per household and is distributed via SMS, containing a secure electronic code issued through a financial service provider. This method ensures rapid, dignified, and discreet delivery of assistance. The programme targets displaced families, with a particular focus on children and female-headed households in vulnerable areas of the West Bank. Beneficiaries can redeem their e-vouchers at authorised vendors for a variety of personal hygiene items, household cleaning products, and water, enabling them to maintain essential hygiene practices despite displacement conditions.

Infrastructure works also progressed, with the rehabilitation of a water line in Tulkarem and wastewater networks in Jenin now completed and entering the handover phase. These upgrades are expected to improve service continuity and resilience for affected communities significantly.

Child Protection

Gaza Strip

During August, UNICEF and its partners worked tirelessly, and across sectors, to identify, protect and find solutions for war-affected and forcibly displaced children and caregivers. The end of the tactical pause in the North, coupled with new evacuation orders and the announcement of a famine, have created untenable and catastrophic conditions for children and families.

In total, UNICEF provided 991 at-risk children (460 girls) with individual case management, promoting access to critical and lifesaving social services and assistance to include emergency cash and non-food items (NFIs), assistive devices, shelter, civil documentation, family tracing and reunification, family-based alternative care, nutritional support and medical care. This includes hundreds of children at serious risk of harm or death, including those who lost one or both parents, and 165 children (83 girls) experiencing acute malnutrition, and/or with life-changing and life-threatening injuries. For many of these children medical evacuation is their only hope of survival. To promote children's right to safety and family unity, 95 children (42 girls) benefited from family reunification services, and an additional 162 children without parental care (98 girls) benefited from emergency, family and community-based alternative care arrangements.

To promote the mental health and psychosocial well-being of children and caregivers, UNICEF provided multi-layered support to include mobile family and community-based supports to help children manage stress and anxiety, build social connections and promote positive coping skills. Despite a constrained operating environment, in August, UNICEF supported 30,232 children (18,022 girls) and 10,853 caregivers (9,348 women) with activities to promote children's mental health and psychosocial well-being. Of these, 2,184 children (1,449 girls) received individual and/or group mental health support from trained specialists and non-specialists. To date, UNICEF has supported 170,593 children (98,082 girls) and 107,817 caregivers (74,863 women) with MHPSS activities.

Given the imminent risk of the large-scale population movement of children and families from Gaza City to the middle areas, UNICEF and its partners have prioritised awareness-raising interventions, reaching 18,222 children (9,774 girls) and 4,868 caregivers (3,962 women) with face-to-face awareness-raising activities to address emerging protection risks, including the distribution of identification bracelets to prevent family separation. An additional 16,184 children (9,359 girls) and 6,468 caregivers (5,815 women) were reached with face-to-face community engagement activities aimed at reducing the risk of child injury or death from, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

As part of its commitment to improve the capacities of frontline workers, in August, UNICEF trained 501 humanitarian staff and volunteer frontline workers (341 women) on child protection and MHPSS approaches. Staff and volunteers working with children received training to improve the quality of case management services, awareness raising on unexploded ordnances, and strengthen family-based care arrangements for children without parental care.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In August, UNICEF and its partners in the West Bank continued to provide critical protection, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to children and caregivers affected by displacement and other protection risks. A total of 3,610 people were reached with MHPSS activities, including 1,575 children (780 girls, 795 boys) and 2,035 adults (1,003 men, 1,032 women). Of these, 70 per cent were reached in areas most affected by settler violence, demolitions, and Israeli military operations.

Seventy-three children (38 girls) received individual case management, ensuring access to tailored support and referral services. In addition, 238 people (208 children – 110 boys, 98 girls – and 30 women) participated in awareness activities addressing child protection risks, while 200 people (170 children – 80 boys, 90 girls – and 30 women) were reached through Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) awareness sessions. Additionally, a total of 961 people attended the EORE theatre play “Anees” across Tulkarm, Hebron, Jenin, and Bethlehem governorates. This included 442 girls, 453 boys, 23 men, and 43 women.

To respond to the urgent needs of displaced children, 17 psychosocial and recreational kits were provided to the communities of Deir Allah and Kisan. These kits helped children cope with stress, engage in structured activities, and promote psychosocial well-being.

Through these efforts, UNICEF continues to safeguard children's rights, promote mental health, and provide targeted support to children and families in the West Bank, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive timely and comprehensive care despite ongoing challenges in the operating environment.



Left: Seven new learning centres in North Gaza expand safe learning spaces for displaced children. Right: Two of over 12,700 West Bank students (grades 7–11) learned actively in Summer STEM schools.

Gaza Strip

In August, UNICEF continued to support access to learning and psychosocial wellbeing for children across the Gaza Strip, reaching 44,564 children, of whom 53 per cent were girls, through its network of learning centres. As the reporting period coincided with the summer vacation, UNICEF printed and distributed 195 sets of Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) summer activity materials. Monitoring visits confirmed that the activities were delivered to a high standard, with children actively engaged and expressing joy in participation.

To strengthen inclusive education, UNICEF conducted health screening training for 20 special education specialists. The training covered key areas including nutrition, vision, hearing, speech, and physical disability screening, equipping educators with tools to better identify and support children with specific needs.

UNICEF also distributed 14,092 family activity kits to partners across Gaza. These kits provided families with structured, engaging activities designed to foster emotional well-being and strengthen family bonds. Shefa, a teacher working in a makeshift learning space, shared: *“The games helped foster a spirit of teamwork. They filled our free time with something positive and created a fun atmosphere away from the pressures of tent life. The booklet shifted our family conversations from stressors like the high cost of living and displacement to something uplifting. It offered psychological support through emotional connection and helped improve children’s focus and attention.”*

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In August, UNICEF reached 41,517 children – including 16,745 boys and 24,772 girls – across the West Bank and East Jerusalem, addressing their wellbeing and learning support needs through a range of summer education initiatives.

A total of 608 summer schools were implemented across 18 governorates, reaching 34,727 children in grades 1 to 6 with engaging learning activities in core subjects. Adolescents in grades 7 to 11 participated in STEM-focused programmes, all complemented by sports, cultural, and artistic activities designed to promote holistic development.

In five villages in South Nablus, 1,055 children (511 girls and 544 boys) benefited from targeted learning recovery sessions through summer support programming. Additionally, 3,194 children (2,202

girls and 992 boys) participated in a national reading campaign across 39 villages and hotspot areas, while 1,292 children (796 girls and 496 boys) engaged in structured recreational activities.

UNICEF also supported 114 adolescents (85 girls and 29 boys) through training pathways focused on social responsibility and community engagement. In Tulkarem, Nablus, Tubas, and Jenin, 643 adolescent girls participated in life skills, leadership, and active participation programming through 16 community-based organisations (CBOs). Furthermore, 92 adolescents (33 girls and 59 boys) took part in integrated training on life skills and resilience, and 400 adolescent girls received a comprehensive care and protection package to support their well-being in Tulkarem governorate and other hosting communities.

Social Protection

Gaza Strip Humanitarian Cash Transfers

In August 2025, UNICEF scaled up its humanitarian cash transfer response in the Gaza Strip, reaching 11,126 individuals from 2,063 families through digitally channelled assistance. This support targeted 6,557 children, 250 persons with disabilities, and 1,476 female-headed households (FHHs), in response to worsening famine conditions and rising rates of child malnutrition.

Through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), UNICEF supported 9,489 individuals across 1,759 families, including 5,766 children, 238 persons with disabilities and 1,305 FHHs. As part of the famine response declared on 22 August, assistance was extended to 179 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 601 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), bringing the cumulative total to 1,151 SAM and 3,967 MAM cases by the end of the month.

Additionally, 1,317 individuals from 237 families with at least one pregnant or lactating woman and 760 children benefited from MPCA. A further 2,320 children – including those injured, orphaned, unaccompanied/separated, or survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) – were supported through 733 companion families, reaching over 3,950 individuals. Moreover, 10 families (60 individuals) with children suffering from serious medical conditions also received targeted cash assistance.

Nutrition top-up payments were provided to 492 families (2,554 individuals), including 1,339 children and 17 persons with disabilities, specifically targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women to support their nutritional needs.

These interventions not only helped families meet immediate needs but also provided life-saving support to the most vulnerable groups – particularly children affected by malnutrition, women, and persons with disabilities. The assistance contributed to reducing protection risks, preventing negative coping mechanisms, and strengthening household resilience amid the ongoing crisis.

An analysis of market conditions, prices and digital payments in August 2025

Even though the total goods that entered the Gaza Strip in August 2025 are almost as much as in the previous five months combined, **this improvement needs to be maintained and expanded further**. Private sector has an irreplaceable role in restoring full market functionality and stabilized prices, which are preconditions to avert famine and eradicate malnutrition.

In August 2025, **market conditions improved compared to July**. This can be attributed mostly to the resumption of the entry of commercial trucks. Previously unavailable food items such as fruits, dairy products, cheese, and eggs started reappearing – though in limited quantities and with high prices. Nonetheless, multiple critical food items – such as meat – remain unavailable. Most prices across food and non-food categories decreased in August – with staples,

fresh produce, condiments, and pulses recording declines of 50-90 per cent – also reflecting the resumption of commercial trucks. This decline doesn't apply to most of the sanitation and hygiene items.

Unfortunately, for a large number of marginalized families these improvements do not necessarily imply a significant relief – as they do not have the adequate financial means to access markets. In an environment of gutted economic activity and near collapsed humanitarian food delivery systems, targeted cash assistance needs to be scaled up to fight widespread severe malnutrition of children.

Compared to July 2025, post-distribution monitoring survey shows an increased impact of the cash assistance received and respondents expressed an **increasing preference for cash** assistance (75 per cent) over in-kind (3 per cent). UNICEF's latest data collection presents some positive signals also in other areas: post-distribution monitoring survey respondents report an increase in acceptance of digital payments, and a reduction in liquidity fees. This is confirmed by surveyed retailers, who also report some stabilization of law and order: August is the first month since May in which there has been a decrease in the reports of shop looting and robbery incidents by retailers. This security improvement unfortunately does not extend to humanitarian aid cargos.

Frontline volunteers for essential service provision in the Gaza Strip

In August 2025, more than 3,130 front-line volunteers were engaged and received incentive payments across several sectors: 1,355 in Education, 183 in Health and Nutrition, 176 in PSEA, 30 community mobilizers, 8 in social protection for e-wallet promotion, 1,379 engaged in WASH services, of which 1,182 were in solid waste management.

Humanitarian Cash Transfers in the West Bank

In August 2025, 179 individuals benefited from the WASH e-voucher program, including 49 families and 145 children. Overall, the e-voucher has reached 2,500 individuals – 419 families, 1,275 children, and 75 female-headed households. Since January 2025, 15,514 displaced individuals (2,071 families) have been assisted in the West Bank.

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

Accountability to Affected People

UNICEF is committed to strengthening accountability to the communities it serves by providing accessible information, promoting participation, and maintaining a safe, confidential feedback mechanism for Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Since the start of 2025, 86,605 individuals have engaged with the established feedback mechanism, with 4,766 submitting feedback and complaints nationally during the month of August, mainly from the Gaza Strip, of which 207 were individuals with disabilities or their caregivers. Women comprised 28 per cent of callers, and Gaza governorate accounted for 42 per cent of all calls, surpassing Khan Yunis as the governorate with the highest volume. As many as 99 per cent of callers received timely responses and follow-up communication regarding their inquiries or concerns, marking a significant improvement from previous months. The UNICEF/WFP joint Chatbot also conducted 960 conversations related to humanitarian cash transfers, health and nutrition services and routine immunisation in Gaza.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In August, UNICEF and the PSEA Network continued to scale up

interventions to address heightened risks of SEA amid the escalating violence in Palestine. In Gaza, PSEA messages were systematically integrated into the cash transfer programme, facilitating access to safe and confidential reporting for 1,805 beneficiaries, including 1,467 women and children. In the West Bank, reporting channels remained available through the SANAD⁴⁶ platform and UNICEF's social media accounts. These have facilitated access to a safe and confidential reporting mechanism for over 1,000,000 affected people.

Community feedback mechanisms and referral pathways were reinforced to ensure timely and survivor-centred responses. Through trained partners and the 24/7 Helpline, 3,186 people (including 1,991 women) in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, accessed essential services. These included case management, MHPSS, medical and legal assistance, as well as referrals to food assistance, cash transfer, and NFIs.

Awareness-raising efforts continued through 200 safeguarding volunteers and the SANAD social media outreach activities across Gaza and the West Bank, reaching 1,020,000 people, including 642,600 women in the Gaza Strip (690,000) and the West Bank (330,000). Capacity-building was also conducted for 92 humanitarian actors and partners, including 54 women, with focus on PSEA systems and survivor-centred responses.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

Gaza Strip

In August, SBC efforts continued to support routine immunisation across the Gaza Strip through a range of community engagement activities, including house-to-house and tent-to-tent outreach, community discussions, and group meetings. Social mobilizers held awareness sessions with 494 religious leaders and 1,340 community leaders at shelters, schools, distribution points, and tents. Through these efforts, 78,865 people were reached (44,299 females and 34,566 males), helping children who had missed doses to catch up on their vaccinations and ensuring zero-dose children were brought up to date. Social media posts and radio spots continued to be disseminated and broadcast to share information about fixed and mobile team sites, reaching approximately 650,000 people.

Hygiene promotion activities on solid waste management also continued in July, reaching 5610 people, including 3,323 females, through house-to-house visits, dialogues, and engagement with community and religious leaders. Topics covered included solid waste disposal, bug infestations, jerrycan cleaning, and skin diseases.

West Bank

In August, cascading trainings on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) continued. 11 trainings were conducted by MoH and 4 by UNRWA reaching 213 frontline workers. These trainings aim to strengthen the capacity of field-level staff to effectively communicate risks and engage communities during public health emergencies.

Qualitative data collection for the RCCE assessment has been completed through interviews and focus group discussions across the West Bank. Together with the quantitative data collected last month, the findings will provide a baseline for behavioural monitoring and inform the development of MoH's RCCE strategy.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF is an active member of the UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team and closely coordinates with other organisations and partners, including women-led organisations. As

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

The **WASH Cluster**, led by UNICEF, continues to coordinate a strategic and timely humanitarian [WASH response](#), with 90 partner agencies and affiliates actively engaged. Recently, elections for the WASH Cluster's Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) were conducted, and the newly elected members will serve during the 2026–2027 cycle, supporting the Cluster's strategic direction, document validation, and membership processes.

In August, the Cluster released an update on [wastewater facility functionality](#) across the Gaza Strip. The report confirmed that since October 2023, all wastewater treatment has ceased due to damage, access restrictions, and power outages as none of the seven wastewater treatment plants are operational. Additionally, only about 30 per cent of all wastewater facilities are reported as functional. Untreated sewage continues to flow into streets, homes, and the sea—causing severe environmental degradation and posing serious public health risks. With key infrastructure destroyed and makeshift latrines widely used, urgent sanitation interventions are critical. The Cluster's Sanitation Technical Working Group is leading coordination efforts in this area.

The Cluster also supports a UNICEF-backed subsidized water initiative, supplying fuel and chemicals to help private desalination plants maintain operations. In August, 35 partners trucked an average of 15,203 m³ of drinking water per day to 1,670 sites across Gaza.

Beyond direct service delivery, the Cluster contributed to the inter-agency North Gaza incursion preparedness plan, UNSCR 2720 cargo prioritization, and managed daily fuel allocations for partners with MoUs⁴⁷ and sought solutions for those without. WASH Cluster partners also began winterization planning, including updates to flood risk mapping to inform preparedness and response efforts ahead of the rainy season.

In the West Bank, the Cluster prioritized assistance to 33,000 [IDPs in the north](#) and other communities affected by settler violence and demolitions. Over 60 interventions were carried out in August, including hygiene kit distribution, water trucking, installation of sanitation infrastructure, and support to service providers through toolkits and spare parts.

UNICEF leads the **Nutrition Cluster**, coordinating 28 nutrition partners to ensure a cohesive and strategic nutrition response. The latest achievements of the response can be found [here](#). In August, repeated evacuation orders – particularly from Gaza City – have raised concerns among humanitarian partners about the continuation of famine response efforts. The closure of nutrition delivery sites has further complicated operations. During the reporting period, 10 sites (20 per cent of the total) were shut down, affecting the treatment of over 2,000 children. Access constraints, interruptions in supply flows, and security risks for frontline workers have further complicated operations. Even before these closures, program performance was already below international standards, with a cure rate of 60 per cent and a defaulter rate of 18 per cent, compared to the Sphere benchmarks of at least 75 per cent for cure and no more than 15 per cent for defaulters. This underscores the critical need for reliable access and additional resources to restore and scale up nutrition services.

The **Education Cluster**, co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, coordinates with 40 education partners. In August, the Education Cluster established 37 new Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), enabling 6,774 learners (102 children with disabilities) to access in-person learning opportunities. In addition, for the first time in nearly

six months, education partners also received fuel allocations. This has facilitated mobility and the transport of limited supplies and relocation of temporary learning spaces ahead of the new academic year starting on 1 September. Fuel has further enabled partners to conduct group summer activities that require electricity and supported the operation of workshops that repair assistive devices for children with disabilities.

However, 10 functional TLS were affected by displacement orders, disrupting education for nearly 3,000 learners. Meanwhile, limited funding forced the closure of another 33 TLS, bringing the total to 239 since the start of the year, preventing their reopening for the new academic year. Additionally, restrictions on the entry of essential education materials (including notebooks, pens, pencils, and play items) continue to severely hinder learning. Without urgent advocacy to lift these restrictions, the humanitarian system risks failing to uphold, protect, and promote Gaza's children's right to education. Education facilities also remain under attack. In August, at least eight incidents affected three UNRWA and five PA schools, resulting in damage, further depletion of already fragile infrastructure, and continued loss of life.⁴⁸

UNICEF continued to lead the **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)**. The latest achievements from the response can be found on the [updated interactive response dashboard](#). The [Child Protection Referral Pathways](#) system is regularly updated to support coordination, referrals, and service mapping. From January to August 2025, 58 Child Protection AoR partners in Gaza reached a total of 697,509 individuals, including 593,922 children (53 per cent girls) and 18,292 children with disabilities, through individualized, life-saving child protection services. These interventions included case management support for 13,647 children (50 per cent girls), with 1,954 children reached in August alone. Family tracing and reunification efforts are ongoing, and as of now, 1,954 children have been successfully reunified with their families or caregivers. Legal assistance, including support with birth registration, was provided to 5,114 children (56 per cent girls), with 532 children assisted in August. Additionally, alternative care arrangements were made for 1,082 unaccompanied or at-risk children (48 per cent girls), including 155 children in August. Material and cash-based assistance was distributed to 28,256 individuals, including 23,753 children and 4,503 caregivers, as part of case management support for the most vulnerable families. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services reached 420,975 people, including 358,953 children (55 per cent girls) and 62,022 caregivers (79 per cent women), delivered through both group-based and individualized interventions. Furthermore, a total of 1,303,324 individuals were reached through preventive, awareness-based sessions, addressing critical protection risks such as violence, family separation, gender-based violence, and explosive ordnance threats.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 16 Child Protection (CP) partners reached 133,326 individuals, including 110,457 children (53 per cent girls) and 22,869 caregivers (65 per cent women) with essential child protection services. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and Safety Messaging reached 43,164 people, including 34,716 children. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), including structured recreational activities and group support, reached 70,753 children (51 per cent girls) helping to address stress, trauma, and behavioral challenges. Parenting support remained central to community-based prevention, with over 13,000 caregivers (67 per cent women) participating in programs to promote safer and more nurturing home environments.

As part of ongoing capacity-building efforts for both child protection and non-child protection actors, the CP AoR delivered 11 training sessions in August, reaching a total of 416 staff across Gaza and the West Bank from partner organizations and other clusters.⁴⁹

The CP AoR is documenting the situation of children in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. A [Secondary Data Review](#) highlights key child protection risks in Gaza, while a field-level needs assessment is underway with children, caregivers, and communities.

Child protection services in Gaza are at breaking point. Severe fuel shortages, poor connectivity, and insecurity restrict caseworkers' mobility, while staffing gaps leave single caseworkers handling dozens of high-risk cases, leading to burnout and reduced quality of care. Safety risks, lack of supplies (MHPSS kits, tents, assistive devices), and overcrowded shelters with no child-friendly spaces further expose children to harm. Many cases of children with protection concern remain unmonitored, and negative coping mechanisms such as child begging and street vending are rising.

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

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

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

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

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



Oday lost his family in the war. Malnourished and weak, he was barely hanging on, until urgent care helped him smile and hope again.

Oday Was Acutely Malnourished and Weak – But Care and Nutrition Revived Him

Ten-month-old Oday was born into an already precarious existence in the Gaza Strip before he lost his entire immediate family in a bombing.

An estimated tens of thousands of children like him are believed to have been orphaned after nearly two years of conflict. Now, in addition, Gaza's children are nearing a full-scale famine.

"His body was so weak, his eyes sunken," says Oday's uncle of the baby's appearance only a few weeks ago. "He couldn't sleep well, and each day his condition got worse."

UNICEF and its partners report that acute malnutrition is rising at unprecedented rates. One fourth of the Gaza Strip's residents – some 500,000 people – are enduring famine-like conditions, with parents no longer able to shield their children from hunger by giving them food and going without.

Oday, too, struggled to get enough food. Cared for by his uncle and aunt, the infant was discovered gaunt and weak by a community leader at the temporary shelter where they are staying. Oday had no birth certificate or identification papers, having lost them in the attack that killed his family.

But what happened to Oday shows that, "Even in overcrowded shelters and under immense pressure, timely support can save a child's life," according to Melanie Galvin, Chief Health and Nutrition for UNICEF State of Palestine.

In just ten days, Oday was smiling again, his MUAC measured at 11.2 cm, and his body taking on a rounded appearance. He has also started crawling and responding to sounds.

Oday's case illustrates the life-saving importance of early assessment and treatment for acute malnutrition. For that to happen at scale, Palestinian families in the Gaza Strip need an immediate and sustained ceasefire, access to humanitarian assistance and commercial foods, and the opportunity to rebuild local food systems.

Despite all the challenges, UNICEF, with the support of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, and the Netherlands, as well as the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), continues to address acute malnutrition and provide life-saving nutritional supplies and services to children and families in the Gaza Strip.

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

Gaza Strip:

- We call for an immediate ceasefire, the unconditional release of the remaining hostages, and end to all attacks on children and violations to their rights. Over 18,400 children reportedly killed and over 41,000 injured (actual numbers may be higher).
- We call on all countries and stakeholders with influence over the parties to conflict to use their leverage to reinstate the ceasefire and support a just and lasting political solution.
- We call for an end to grave violations: the killing and maiming of children, attacks on schools and hospitals, the denial of humanitarian access, incl. attacks on humanitarian workers, are grave violations against children, must cease immediately.

- All parties must uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians and the infrastructure they rely on, the provision of humanitarian aid, and the protection of aid workers. All parties are legally bound to adhere to the principles of distinction, proportionality, necessity, and humanity in the conduct of hostilities.
- Humanitarian aid must enter at scale, along with the commercial goods. Essential services must be reconnected and sustained. Markets must be invigorated, and commercial supplies including fresh produce must enter Gaza. The banking sector must also be reestablished.
- Until Gaza's health care system can handle all needs, we call for medical evacuations at speed and at scale, with the guarantee that all evacuated patients are accompanied and that children and their carers can return to Gaza. Electricity must be restored.
- UN personnel and UN premises must be protected at all times. The UN is an essential lifeline at the time of utter tragedy and devastation, and to constrain this lifeline is to further attack those who depend on it.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem:

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

Media links:

- [Human Interest Story: Oday Was Acutely Malnourished and Weak—But Care and Nutrition Revived Him.](#)
- [Press Release: Republic of Korea Provides USD30M in Humanitarian Support to the Gaza Strip.](#)
- [Press Release: Famine confirmed for first time in Gaza.](#)
- [Press Release: UNICEF DE Ted Chaiban's remarks following his recent travel.](#)
- [Jana, 9, was evacuated from north Gaza last year, with UNICEF's support...](#)
- [Displaced children from Bedouin communities in the West Bank are receiving recreational support.](#)
- [Famine is now a reality in Gaza. A man-made disaster for children and families...](#)

- [With support from Sweden, UNICEF delivered wheelchairs & assistive devices to 380 children...](#)

- ["I'm afraid." Children in Gaza are living in constant fear of violence, losing their homes...](#)

- [In the Gaza Strip, aid workers like Sospeter go to extraordinary lengths to save lives.](#)

- [Amid soaring temperatures, many families in Gaza City are getting displacement orders again.](#)

- [In Al-Awsaj Bedouin community, 21 families and their children were forcibly displaced.](#)

- [No parent should watch their child starve. But in Gaza, this is a reality.](#)

- [The suffering of the children in Gaza is unimaginable. Children need a ceasefire NOW.](#)

- [Watch the full story of how humanitarian workers, supported by UNICEF and partners...](#)

- [With the support of Canada, UNICEF is reaching children & families in Gaza facing severe hunger.](#)

- [Malnutrition among children in Gaza is reaching catastrophic levels.](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

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

NEXT SITREP: SEPTEMBER 2025 SITUATION REPORT (SCHEDULED FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 2025).

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	893,333	549,770 ⁵⁰	▲ 9%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	168,772	268,663	▲ 59%	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	201,504	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	79,603	-	-	-	-
Children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	Total	-	180,000	66,065 ⁵¹	▲ 2%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	10,807	10,807	8,679	▲ 30%	12,487	9,165	▲ 28%
	Girls	-	-	4,761	-	-	5,029	-
	Boys	-	-	3,918	-	-	4,136	-
Children 6-59 months with moderate wasting admitted for treatment	Total	48,033	48,033	37,161	▲ 21%	48,033	40,191	▲ 23%
	Girls	-	-	21,297	-	-	23,074	-
	Boys	-	-	15,864	-	-	17,118	-
Children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	Total	706,270	290,678	38,808 ⁵²	▲ 6%	290,678	40,048	▲ 6%
	Girls	-	-	19,119	-	-	20,112	-
	Boys	-	-	19,689	-	-	19,916	-
Children 6-59 months receiving High Energy Biscuits	Total	290,678	290,678	1,566 ⁵³	0%	290,678	1,566 ⁵⁴	0%
Children 6-59 receiving micronutrient powder	Total	290,678	145,340	2,223 ⁵⁵	-0%	155,460	2,223	-0%
	Girls	-	-	1,132	-	-	1,132	-
	Boys	-	-	1,091	-	-	1,091	-
Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	Total	149,843	149,843	52,175	▲ 6%	160,279	69,692 ⁵⁶	▲ 9%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA								

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	349,788	272,269	▲ 13%	884,000	526,168	▲ 9%
	Girls	-	-	111,930	-	-	224,790	-
	Boys	-	-	83,906	-	-	187,810	-
	Women	-	-	54,738	-	-	88,479	-
	Men	-	-	21,695	-	-	25,089	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	1,079	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	1,066	-	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	10,600	7,514	▲ 10%	27,500	16,078	▲ 10%
	Girls	-	-	3,565	-	-	7,961	-
	Boys	-	-	3,949	-	-	8,117	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	402	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disability	-	-	361	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention	Total	-	538,000	623,475 ⁵⁷	▲ 4%	660,000	810,930	▲ 7%
	Girls	-	-	77,109	-	-	131,969	-
	Boys	-	-	66,933	-	-	111,497	-
	Women	-	-	249,226	-	-	310,176	-
	Men	-	-	230,207	-	-	260,979	-
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	101	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	133	-	-	-	-
Children and caregivers reached by MHPSS messages and awareness activities on child protection risks	Total	-	858,000	504,136	▲ 3%	1.5 million	546,296	▲ 1%
	Girls	-	-	24,731	-	-	34,053	-
	Boys	-	-	21,356	-	-	28,279	-
	Women	-	-	241,851	-	-	261,470	-
	Men	-	-	216,198	-	-	222,494	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Boys with disabilities	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
	Girls with disabilities	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	170,000	202,233 ⁵⁸	▲ 21%	339,004	280,346	▲ 3%
	Girls	-	85,000	108,513	▲ 25%	168,892	150,160	▲ 3%
	Boys	-	85,000	93,720	▲ 18%	170,112	130,185	▲ 3%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	270,000	136,582 ⁵⁹	0%	614,507	267,479	▲ 6%
	Girls	-	134,874	69,770	0%	306,463	138,409	▲ 6%
	Boys	-	135,126	66,812	0%	308,044	129,069	▲ 6%
Affected school children are provided with gender-responsive recreational activities and materials for their wellbeing	Total	-	174,740	151,978	▲ 1%	482,756	364,908	▲ 18%
	Girls	-	86,408	81,886	▲ 2%	240,824	197,047	▲ 20%
	Boys	-	88,332	70,092	▲ 1%	241,932	167,860	▲ 17%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	2.1 million	1.3 million	▲ 3%	2.1 million	1.5 million	▲ 6%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.4 million	974,093	▲ 4%	1.9 million	1.4 million	▲ 15%
People benefitting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services	Total	-	1 million	868,712	▲ 1%	1.8 million	1 million ⁶⁰	▼ -1%
Social protection								
People reached with humanitarian cash transfers through UNICEF response	Total	-	765,000	452,196	▲ 1%	-	-	-
Households with children with disabilities reached by disability cash top-ups	Total	-	21,000	4,869	0%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	550,000	86,605	▲ 1%	-	-	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People reached through messaging on prevention of harmful practices and health related risks and access to services	Total	-	645,340	734,478	▼ -28%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessbile channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected population ⁶¹	Total	-	765,000	513,720	▲ 1%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	118,428	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	123,398	-	-	-	-
	Women	-	-	160,577	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	111,317	-	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 to 31 August 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements ⁶²	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	123,800,000	24,983,382	18,590,424	80,226,194	65%
Nutrition	182,320,000	22,940,093	12,621,976	146,757,931	80%
Education	55,400,000	28,575,710	6,852,336	19,971,954	36%
Social protection	150,000,000	32,596,360	22,708,836	94,694,804	63%
Cluster coordination	5,220,000	2,724,244	1,025,340	1,470,416	28%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	157,500,000	36,763,597	111,140,496 ⁶³	9,595,907	6%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	37,000,000	21,556,771	7,326,145	8,117,084	22%
Cross-sectoral	5,300,000 ⁶⁴	3,500,599	368,919	1,430,482	27%
Total	716,540,000	173,640,756	180,634,472	362,264,772	51%

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

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. The Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) encompasses the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. References to the State of Palestine, or to specific geographic areas of the OPT within this situation report, do not imply any alternative recognition or determination as to the status of the OPT and its integral parts.
2. Background on the life-saving support shown in the photo: During the first six months of life, young children require breastmilk only. UNICEF is committed to supporting mothers to exclusively breastfeed their infants up to 6 months of age and to continue breastfeeding to age 2 and beyond with appropriate complementary foods. Breastmilk provides all the nutrients an infant needs during this critical period. It is naturally safe, clean, and always at the right temperature, even in emergency settings. Breastfeeding protects against diarrhoea, pneumonia, and other common childhood illnesses, and acts as a baby's first vaccine by delivering antibodies that strengthen the immune system. It also supports healthy brain development and emotional bonding between mother and child. Promoting exclusive breastfeeding can save countless lives and significantly reduce maternal deaths from breast cancer.
3. WHO, Famine confirmed for first time in Gaza, 22 August 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/22-08-2025-famine-confirmed-for-first-time-in-gaza>.
4. Of these, 1,151 children were diagnosed with SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) and 3,967 children with MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition). SAM and MAM are two classifications of acute malnutrition used by UNICEF and global nutrition partners to assess and respond to child health emergencies. SAM refers to children suffering from severe wasting, typically defined by a weight-for-height z-score below -3 or a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) less than 115 mm, or the presence of bilateral pitting oedema. These children are at immediate risk of death and require urgent therapeutic treatment. MAM refers to children with moderate wasting, defined by a weight-for-height z-score between -2 and -3 or a MUAC between 115 mm and 125 mm. These children are vulnerable but can often be treated through supplementary feeding and community-based care.
5. The total number of children in need is estimated based on the demographic ratio of children. Nearly half of them, 49 per cent, are girls.
6. Of the 3.3 million people in need, 2.1 million are in the Gaza Strip (the entire population) and 1.2 million are in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Source: Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, issued on 11 December 2024, covering January-December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>.
7. The number of 1,939,232 people displaced in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank consists of 1,900,000 people who are displaced in the Gaza Strip (United Nations estimate), and 39,232 people who are displaced in the West Bank. The figure for the West Bank includes two components: (1) 6,624 individuals displaced due to demolitions since 7 October 2023, including 2,848 children (OCHA, as of 12 June 2025); and (2) 32,608 individuals displaced because of the Israeli "Iron Wall" operation, including 14,241 children. The latter figure is based on displacement data recorded by UNRWA among the registered refugee population from Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nur Shams camps (as of 12 June 2025).
8. The total of 1,466,000 school-aged children affected in their education refers to both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, approximately 658,000 school-aged children currently lack access to formal education. The resumption of hostilities on 18 March 2025 disrupted all efforts to resume learning during the ceasefire that began on 19 January 2025. This figure is expected to be updated with the start of the new academic year in September 2025. In the West Bank, an estimated 808,000 school-aged children are affected in their learning, including both out-of-school children (OOSC) and those at risk of dropping out. This figure will be revised following the completion of the ongoing OOSC survey, anticipated in October 2025.
9. Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, issued on 11 December 2024, covering January-December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>. The previous Inter-Agency Flash Appeal was issued on 17 April 2024, covering April-December 2024, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2024>.
10. The original estimate of US\$6.6 billion, which was previously referred to in this publication, reflects the full anticipated funding required to meet the humanitarian needs of 3.3 million people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. However, due to severe operational constraints – including access restrictions, impediments to aid delivery, and increasing challenges to humanitarian space – the 2025 Flash Appeal requests an adjusted amount of US\$4.1 billion. This figure reflects what humanitarian actors anticipate they can realistically implement under the given conditions. For the full explanation, see: Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, issued on 11 December 2024 covering January-December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>.
11. The numbers stated here refer to the people who are targeted to receive humanitarian aid. These numbers of "people targeted" differ from the numbers of "people in need", the latter amount to 3.3 million across the occupied Palestinian territories (Gaza Strip: the entire population of 2.1 million, West Bank: 1.2 million). "People in need" refers to those who are affected by the crisis and require humanitarian assistance. "People targeted" refers to the number of people that is planned to realistically be reached with the given capacity and expected resources.
12. The 2025 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the State of Palestine was updated in August 2025, replacing the initial version released on 6 December 2024. The appeal covers the period from January to December 2025, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine#download>.
13. In 2025, UNICEF has received US\$2 million from the internal Emergency Programme Fund and exceptionally US\$ 10 million from an internal capital loan both of which will need to be replenished – these loans are not reflected in the funding received.
14. Only activities with available GPS coordinates are represented on the map. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map does not necessarily represent features at their true scale.
15. WHO, Famine confirmed for first time in Gaza, 22 August 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/22-08-2025-famine-confirmed-for-first-time-in-gaza>.
16. IOM, Population Movement Monitoring Update, 31 August 2025, https://www.cccmcluster.org/sites/default/files/2025-08/Population%20Movement%20Monitoring%20Flash%20Update%20-%202027-31%20Aug%202025%20_1.pdf.
17. As reported by the Palestinian Ministry of Health covering the period between 7 October 2023 and 03 September 2025.
18. source: Palestinian Ministry of Health, September 2025.
19. The number of humanitarian aid workers killed is provided by OCHA as of 3 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-3-september-2025>.
20. WHO EMRO, Emergency Situation Update, Issue 63, 21 August 2025, https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/palestine/Sitrep_63.pdf.
21. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #317 for the Gaza Strip, 28 August 2025, <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-sitrep-gaza-28aug25/>.
22. WHO, Malnutrition rates reach alarming levels in Gaza, WHO warns, 27 July 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-07-2025-malnutrition-rates-reach-alarming-levels-in-gaza--who-warns>.
23. WHO, Famine confirmed for first time in Gaza, 22 August 2025, <https://www.who.int/news/item/22-08-2025-famine-confirmed-for-first-time-in-gaza>.
24. There is a deficit of 53 per cent in primary care medications and a 65 per cent zero stock deficit for medical consumables. None of the 38 hospitals in Gaza is fully operational, with 22 (58 per cent) out of 38 no longer operational, and 94 per cent of all hospitals in the Gaza Strip are either damaged or destroyed. Bed capacity was reduced from 3,500 to 1,685, a 53 per cent reduction and newborn bed capacity is at 50 per cent, denying an estimated 2,500 children critical newborn care. There are only three ventilators available, which is not enough for the premature overload in Gaza. Three hospitals, six primary health care centres, and 11 medical points are situated within 1,000 meters of evacuation orders issued in August. The attack on Nasser Medical Complex on 25 August resulted in the death of 22 people, including five healthcare workers.

25. As per globally established standards adopted by the humanitarian community, laid out in the Sphere Handbook, the minimum quantity of water required in emergency settings is 15 litres per person per day. This includes water for drinking, cooking, and basic hygiene. Of this, at least 3-5 litres should be safe drinking water. The standard also emphasizes equitable access, proximity (ideally within 500 metres of households), and reliability of supply. In acute emergencies, where full standards cannot be met immediately, a phased approach is recommended, prioritizing drinking and cooking needs first. Source: Sphere Handbook 2018, "Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion" chapter, <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/>.
26. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #319 for the Gaza Strip, 4 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-319-gaza-strip>.
27. As of early September, intensified hostilities have prevented maintenance of key wastewater facilities in Gaza City, placing neighbourhoods at risk of sewage overflows and increasing the threat of disease outbreaks and groundwater contamination, particularly around the severely polluted Sheikh Radwan rainwater basin.
28. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #320 for the West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-320-west-bank>.
29. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #320 for the West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-320-west-bank>.
30. Attacks on health care in the West Bank Since 1 Jan 2025 - 10 Aug 2025, August 2025, WHO. https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/Attacks_on_health_care_in_the_West_Bank_10_Aug.pdf?ua=1.
31. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #320 for the West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-320-west-bank>.
32. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #318 for the West Bank, 28 August 2025, <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-sitrep-318-west-bank-28aug25/>.
33. OCHA, West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement, July 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/west-bank-monthly-snapshot-casualties-property-damage-and-displacement-july-2025>.
34. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #314 for the West Bank, 10 August 2025, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/humanitarian-situation-update-314-west-bank-enarhe>.
35. The Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU) is a public, non-profit water utility headquartered in Ramallah, responsible for supplying and managing drinking water across parts of the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates, as well as northern East Jerusalem, 10 municipalities, 45 villages, and 5 refugee camps. JWU operates a network of over 1,000 km and serves a population of more than 250,000 people. It was established in 1966 under Jordanian rule and has since become a key provider of water services in the central West Bank, especially in Area C, where infrastructure development is often restricted.
36. OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #320 for the West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-320-west-bank>.
37. OCHA, Movement and access update in the West Bank for May, 27 May 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/movement-and-access-update-west-bank-may-2025>.
38. UNRWA, Statement on return to schools in the occupied West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/unrwa-statement-return-schools-occupied-west-bank>.
39. Ten additional UNRWA schools in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams camps remained closed due to the "Iron Wall" operation, forcing more than 4,000 children into adapted education programmes including remote learning and temporary learning spaces. source: UNRWA, Statement on return to schools in the occupied West Bank, 4 September 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/unrwa-statement-return-schools-occupied-west-bank>.
40. WAFA, Education ministry delays start of 2025/2026 school year due to financial crisis, 29 August 2025, <https://english.wafa.ps/Pages/Details/160808>.
41. As per globally established standards adopted by the humanitarian community, laid out in the Sphere Handbook, the minimum quantity of water required in emergency settings is 15 litres per person per day. This includes water for drinking, cooking, and basic hygiene. Of this, at least 3-5 litres should be safe drinking water. The standard also emphasizes equitable access, proximity (ideally within 500 metres of households), and reliability of supply. In acute emergencies, where full standards cannot be met immediately, a phased approach is recommended, prioritizing drinking and cooking needs first. Source: Sphere Handbook 2018, "Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion" chapter, <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/>.
42. As per globally established standards adopted by the humanitarian community, laid out in the Sphere Handbook, the minimum quantity of water required in emergency settings is 15 litres per person per day. This includes water for drinking, cooking, and basic hygiene. Of this, at least 3-5 litres should be safe drinking water. The standard also emphasizes equitable access, proximity (ideally within 500 metres of households), and reliability of supply. In acute emergencies, where full standards cannot be met immediately, a phased approach is recommended, prioritizing drinking and cooking needs first. Source: Sphere Handbook 2018, "Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion" chapter, <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/>.
43. Through a signed agreement with UNOPS, UNICEF receives fuel to support water service providers in the operation of water and wastewater systems. UNICEF refunds UNOPS for the fuel. This is a UN-wide mechanism agreed upon by all parties.
44. UN News: "No fuel, no aid, no escape: UN agencies warn of looming collapse in Gaza", 12 July 2025, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165383>.
45. The STEM summer schools, pictured on the right-hand side of the image, are a UNICEF-supported summer schools with a focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). A total of 608 Summer STEM Schools took place across the West Bank. These schools emphasize practical learning experiences through three main approaches: project-based learning, workshops, and robotics training.
46. The SANAD Network is a shared public platform where Palestinian civil society organizations, UN agencies and international NGOs unite their voices and efforts towards strengthening Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). SANAD engages especially with children, women, youth, and people with disabilities. One activity are Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) interventions to raise awareness for the prevention of violence. Community members across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can receive mental health support or submit an official complaint of any physical or verbal abuse perpetrated by an aid worker via WhatsApp +972 59 404 021, via e-mail at optconfidential@un.org, or by calling the free hotline 164 of the partner organisation SAWA.
47. MoUs: Memoranda of Understanding – formal agreements between UNICEF and implementing partners that outline roles, responsibilities, and operational arrangements for delivering humanitarian assistance.
48. As of 26 August 2025, the Ministry of Education reported 17,237 students and 741 education personnel killed, and 25,459 students and 3,096 staff injured. Many survivors face lifelong disabilities, with limited access to assistive devices and inclusive education services.
49. Further Child Protection AoR training activities consisted of the following initiatives: A total of 131 participants attended training sessions on the tools for the West Bank Child Protection Needs Assessment, which received ethical clearance at the start of August and is currently in the data collection phase, led by CP AoR partners. In addition, 74 staff from the West Bank and 100 staff from Gaza participated in Safe Identification and Referral training, delivered to partners from the Education, Shelter, and Health Clusters. A two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Safe Identification and Referral was held in Ramallah, equipping 22 CP AoR partner staff to cascade the training to colleagues and communities. An online remote case management workshop was also conducted for 58 participants in Gaza. Furthermore, 31 call centre operators in Gaza received training on Child-Sensitive Communication, included in the total of 416 staff trained.
50. Of the total, 129,530 are attributed to the West Bank.

51. 41320 for WB and 3725 for Gaza Strip.
52. Vitamin A results are cumulative over a six-month period. At the end of each six-month cycle, the result is reset to zero. The current result reflects data starting from July and will continue to accumulate until December
53. The current result reflects the monthly data for Aug.
54. High Energy Biscuit (HEB) distribution is not an activity that is done by the Nutrition Cluster.
55. The current result reflects the monthly data for Aug.
56. The supplementation includes iron and multiple micronutrients (MMNs) to address micronutrient deficiencies and reduce the risk of anaemia among pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).
57. UNICEF reached higher targets as prevention work was prioritized as life saving, before, during, and after the ceasefire. Under this indicator we have included our achievements related to mass sensitization via social media, text, and radio to raise awareness on risks related to UXOs.
58. This result is currently under review. Due to the fluid and volatile operational context in the Gaza Strip, the delivery and reach of educational services are subject to constant change. As a result, the reported figure may not reflect the situation on the ground in full. Efforts are ongoing to verify and refine the data in line with consistent data verification and the prevention of double-counting.
59. This result is currently under review. Due to the fluid and volatile operational context in the Gaza Strip, the delivery and reach of educational services are subject to constant change. As a result, the reported figure may not reflect the situation on the ground in full. Efforts are ongoing to verify and refine the data in line with consistent data verification and the prevention of double-counting.
60. The shortage was due to an unintentional duplication of an activity by one of the partners in the previous month, which has since been corrected. As a result, the adjustment is reflected in last month's reported results.
61. PSEA indicator is placed under cross-sectoral results as for UNICEF State of Palestine Office, PSEA unit is separated from Child Protection as an independent cross-sectoral unit.
62. While the 2025 emergency appeal shows a decrease in the number of people to be reached, the financial ask has increased. This is due to a prioritized targeting approach adopted by the clusters and UNICEF. The 2025 response is designed to balance vertical and horizontal expansion – intensifying support for those most affected (vertical expansion) while maintaining essential services across the broader affected population (horizontal expansion). This approach allows for more sustained, comprehensive assistance over an extended period, ensuring continuity of services to better address the evolving needs of vulnerable communities.
63. The carryforward under the WASH sector was increased in August 2025 to reflect the full amount of funding from the United States Government received in the previous year, which UNICEF Headquarters reallocated in full to the Country Office. The figure increased from USD 54,645,354 to USD 111,140,496.
64. The cross-sectoral budget line item covers risk communication and community engagement, accountability to affected populations, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, gender and disability. The budget for social and behaviour change, however, is mainstreamed across the various programmatic sectors, as is the budget for programme monitoring and emergency preparedness.