



UNICEF provided winter clothing kits to children across the Gaza Strip as temperatures began to drop. By the end of November, UNICEF had delivered more than 206,000 winter clothing kits to children.

unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 45

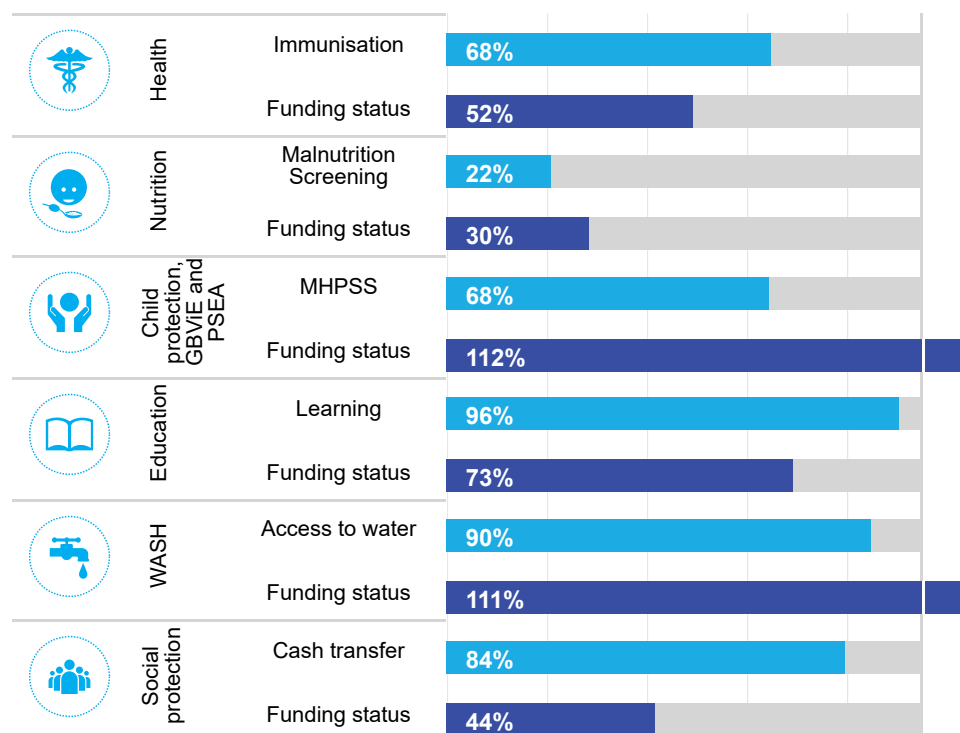
Reporting Period
1 to 30 November
2025

State of Palestine

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Despite reduced hostilities in the Gaza Strip, children continue to face extreme protection risks after two years of war. An estimated 1.1 million children remain in need of child protection services and mental health and psychosocial support. More than 58,000 children have lost one or both parents. Nighttime temperatures average 14.5 °C (58.1 °F).²
- More than 16,500 patients, including 4,000 children in Gaza, require medical evacuation, and children have died while awaiting evacuation since the ceasefire.
- UNICEF distributed 22,408 pallets of essential supplies across the Gaza Strip in November, including family tents, tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses, and winter clothes.
- In November 92,500 people/14,400 families received lifesaving cash assistance digitally.
- In the West Bank, conflict-related violence affecting children's protection and safety intensified, and over 12,000 Palestinian children remain displaced in the northern West Bank.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 264 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs, with the funding gap for Nutrition activities remaining at 70 per cent.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1,700,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance³



3,300,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance⁴

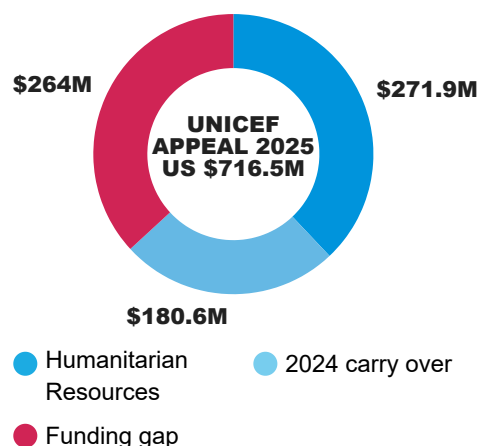


1,939,232
People displaced⁵



1,445,000
Children face setbacks in their education⁶

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNICEF benefited from 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, France, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United States, 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, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Gaza Strip

Following the ceasefire on 10 October 2025, humanitarian access to the Gaza Strip improved, yet critical constraints continued to severely hamper the provision of essential services to children. Children in the Gaza Strip continue to face extreme protection risks including grave violations after two years of war, and 1.1 million children are in need of child protection services, mental health and psychosocial support.⁷ More than 58,000 children have lost one or both parents.⁸ Economic hardship has forced one in four families to send children into hazardous or exploitative work, with children as young as six engaged in dangerous labour.⁹ The risks are even greater for children with disabilities, adolescent boys, and girls, as the destruction of services, shelters, and safe spaces has left children dangerously unprotected.¹⁰

Since 7 October 2023, over 70,112 Palestinians have been reported killed, including at least 20,632 children. Additionally, more than 170,986 Palestinians were reported injured, including at least 44,486 children. Humanitarian workers also continue to face deadly risks, with 578 reported fatalities, including 387 UN staff. Since the current ceasefire on 10 October 2025, more than 356 Palestinians have been reported killed, including more than 80 children, and more than 900 Palestinians were reported injured. Deadliest incidents in November occurred on 20-22 November when airstrikes reportedly killed over 50 Palestinians including at least 16 children.

As of 1 October 2025, at least 825 attacks on healthcare have been recorded by WHO since October 2023 (of which 168 in 2025). Ongoing attacks and resource shortages have severely weakened the health system, damaging or destroying 94 per cent of hospitals. Health systems remain severely weakened despite some health

centres now reopening. More than 16,500 patients, including 4,000 children in Gaza, require medical evacuation for advanced care unavailable within the Strip, highlighting the catastrophic collapse of the health system.

In November 2025, market conditions in Gaza improved significantly, with prices stabilizing and animal products consistently available for the first time in months, though most people still cannot access these goods due to high prices and income-generating opportunities remain scarce. Vulnerable families still face poor dietary diversity, while cash assistance recipients show a strong preference for digital e-wallet transactions over cash withdrawals.¹¹

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

November 2025 witnessed intensified militarized law enforcement operations and high levels of settler violence, including a large-scale operation launched in late November in Tubas and Jenin governorates. The operation involved military closures and curfews severely restricting movement and access to essential services, resulting in children missing school and facing elevated risks of grave violations and detention. In November alone, OCHA reported some 130 attacks by Israeli settlers resulting in more than 90 injuries and several settlement outposts were established in November, increasing risks of conflict-related violence and displacement for children in nearby Palestinian communities.

Between 7 October 2023 and 30 November 2025, more than a thousand Palestinians were killed in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. During the same period, 235 Palestinian children and four Israeli children (including one in Israel) were killed in conflict-related violence, and more than 1,880 Palestinian children were injured (43 per cent by live ammunition). In November 2025, nine Palestinian boys were killed in incidents across five governorates, including one child who died from a severe tear gas inhalation injury sustained in October, and at least 22 Palestinian children were injured, which raised the number of children killed in 2025 to 53 and injured to 651. Half of all conflict-related child fatalities in 2025 were in Jenin (33 per cent) and Nablus (17 per cent) governorates, and more than half of all live ammunition injuries to children were in Nablus (32 per cent) and Hebron (22 per cent) governorates. As of 24 September 2025, 909 attacks on health care were reported in the West Bank including East Jerusalem since 7 October 2023, including 214 attacks in 2025.

In the northern West Bank, some 32,000 Palestinians including 12,000 children remain displaced from their homes in Jenin, Tulkarem and Nur Shams refugee camps, with no immediate prospect of return. Hundreds of buildings in the three camps have been demolished since the beginning of the year and the three camps remain under military closure. In addition, since 7 October 2023, more than 7,300 Palestinians have been displaced mainly in East Jerusalem and Area C in the West Bank due to home demolitions, including 3,134 children.

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. Out of 251 people taken hostage, including 36 children, 250 were released or returned. Of the 36 children, 34 were released alive in November 2023 and the remains of two were returned in February 2025.¹²

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

Gaza Strip

UNICEF continued restoring essential health services across Gaza with a focus on maternal and child health, immunization, and emergency care. Since the ceasefire began on 10 October, health service delivery improved in November through the establishment of additional service delivery points. Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and acute respiratory infections accounted for nearly all communicable disease cases. AWD rose by 4,000 cases compared to October.

UNICEF reestablished 5 primary health facilities and 12 medical points in Gaza City and the North. To support service delivery, 177 high performance tents were provided to 15 hospitals and 24 primary healthcare centres (PHCs). Overall, 60,209 people accessed primary healthcare services (including 20,493 girls, 22,134 boys, and 17,582 women).

At the shelter and community level, 11,056 children benefited from integrated management of childhood illnesses. Through the maternal health programme, 4,402 pregnant women received antenatal care and 1,586 mothers received postnatal care.

Under the immunization programme, 22,158 children received all targeted antigens. This includes 4,507 newborns vaccinated with BCG and HepB; 3,561 children receiving their first doses of bOPV, PCV, IPV, and Pentavalent; and 2,107 and 2,732 children receiving their first and second measles doses, respectively. UNICEF replaced damaged cold chain systems in 7 facilities and, together with WHO and partners, launched a multi-round catch-up immunization campaign integrating nutrition screening, aiming to reach 40,000 children cut off from services for over two years.

UNICEF supplied essential neonatal and critical care equipment – approximately 20 incubators, 20 ventilators, 15 monitors, 10 pulse oximeters, 35 infusion pumps, 20 syringe pumps, and medical kits – helping reactivate NICUs. 949 newborns accessed intensive newborn care.

To mitigate cold risks, UNICEF distributed 22,133 winter kits (0–3 months) and 57,600 blankets to maternity hospitals. Through partners, 73,263 winter kits, 102,400 blankets, 97,896 diapers, 10,800 hygiene kits, and 108,900 sanitary pads were provided to children and caregivers across 10 hospitals and 22 PHCs. In total, around 7,200 newly delivered mothers received baby winter kits and blankets across 10 maternity hospitals. UNICEF also provided 100 laptops to support digital health system restoration and 840 tarpaulins and 340 mobile washing basins to improve patient waiting areas and medical points.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In November, UNICEF advanced disability-inclusive services across the West Bank. Sixty-five children with disabilities (23 girls, 42 boys) from 21 communities in Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jenin received comprehensive rehabilitation assessments through implementing partners. UNICEF also strengthened local capacity by training seven staff in 3D-printed prosthetics, who subsequently produced high-quality prosthetics and orthoses for nine children (2 girls, 7 boys).

As part of early childhood interventions, UNICEF conducted a Training-of-Trainers refresher on learning through play with five participants, who will cascade the training to an estimated 150 service providers across health, education, and social development sectors in early 2026.

Through outreach mobile services in Jenin and Nablus, UNICEF and partners delivered essential primary healthcare to 861 individuals (including 242 children, and 423 women). UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Health with two vaccine shipments of IPV (39,920 children) and BCG (41,000 children), and a third shipment of COVID-19 vaccines for 5,760 high-risk patients.

Nutrition

Gaza Strip

In November, 68,323 children aged 6–59 months were screened for malnutrition, a slight decline from October, likely due to resettlement and nutrition service re-establishment in Gaza City. Of these, 6,156 children (4,978 with MAM and 1,178 with SAM) were admitted to nutrition programmes, a minor decrease from last month, possibly linked to better market conditions. Additionally, 1,033 infants under 6 months were screened for growth faltering, with 59 cases identified. During the period, 35,759 pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened, 8,454 received high-energy biscuits, and 28,709 participated in group infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling. Furthermore, 16,079 children received vitamin A, while 5,084 and 6,790 women received micronutrients and iron-folic acid tablets, respectively. These interventions are vital for children and mothers facing displacement, food insecurity, and limited services. UNICEF held a training on IYCF and Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) to enhance expertise and unify nutrition approaches, attended by a total of 60 participants from 20 organisations.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Education and a local NGO partner, conducted a training for schoolteachers, school canteen staff, and health field workers as part of the implementation of the Nutrition-Friendly Schools Initiative (NFSI). A total of 18 participants from nine schools attended. Three additional trainings are planned for December.

Additionally, three schools completed the refurbishment of their canteens and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, benefiting 803 children (790 school-age children and 13 kindergarten children), including 368 boys and 435 girls.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



UNICEF is scaling up its delivery of sanitation services by supplying and installing SATO latrines in makeshift camps in southern Gaza Strip, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Gaza Strip

UNICEF provided safe water to 1.7 million people, including 550,000 children, in Gaza's governorates via water trucking, desalination, well repairs, and pipeline maintenance, maintaining 15 litres/person/day.¹³ In November, 761,186 litres of fuel were supplied through the UN coordination mechanism¹⁴ to operate water production, trucking, and sewage pumps. Twenty-two private desalination plants supplied 4,400 m³/day of potable water for trucking, benefiting 500,000 displaced people. The Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) provided 500 m³/day from four plants in North Gaza. Chlorine and antiscalant were delivered to desalination and water facilities. A Variable Frequency Drive at South Gaza Desalination Plant (SGDP) increased output by 2,500 m³/day but cannot operate at full capacity due to missing spare parts. UNICEF is working with three firms to assess urgent needs for critical WASH facilities.

In November, sanitation and hygiene services reached 1.3 million people, including wastewater repairs, mobile latrines, and waste disposal. 900 family latrines, including 135 for elderly/disabled, were built, benefiting 9,000. Hygiene promotions in 12 PA shelters benefited 11,000 IDPs, including 5,600 children. Solid waste collection expanded to 17 municipalities with 1,550 workers and 23 facilitators, serving 1 million people. Daily collection averaged 973 m³ (primary) and 700 m³ (secondary).

In November, UNICEF distributed 26,317 dignity kits, 70,2048 jerrycans, 32,839 hygiene kits, 7,440 soap bars, 457,582 towels, 15,779 water buckets, 273 water tanks, 5,942 hand washing stations, 14,191 sanitary pads, and 6 million baby diapers, reaching 1 million vulnerable people (40 per cent children, 30 per cent women; 3-5 per cent with disabilities). UNICEF installed 5,942 hand washing stations at Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs), Health Care Facilities (HCFs), Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs), and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) shelters. Over 900 latrines were installed; hygiene promotion sessions held, and over 85,000 flyers, posters, and flipcharts distributed for hygiene awareness.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

UNICEF together with its partners distributed 500 hygiene kits to displaced families in Tulkarem, reaching 2,419 people, including 990 children (840 girls), 1,000 caregivers (510 women), and 39 with disabilities. Additionally, 580 m³ of trucked water benefited 45 families in Ramallah, and 1,315 m³ served 899 people, including 649

children (329 girls), 250 caregivers (119 women), and 32 people with disabilities in Tubas. Nineteen water tanks were distributed in East Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Jericho, benefiting about 211 people, including 86 children, 124 caregivers, and 14 people with disabilities, improving their water storage capacity. Long-term water access was enhanced with solar pumps in As Samu', Ar Ramadin, Al Karmil in Hebron, and Marah Rabah in Bethlehem. Network expansion added 3,350 meters of pipe for As Samu' and 2,140 meters for Yatta, serving over 1,400 people, including 580 children (283 girls), 821 caregivers (403 women), and 90 with disabilities.

Child Protection

Gaza Strip

In November, UNICEF reached 1,235 at-risk children (554 girls), including 229 children with disabilities and/or conflict-related injuries, with individual case management promoting access to critical and lifesaving social services and assistance. To address winter-related risks, UNICEF has distributed more than 20,000 winter clothing kits and 25,000 blankets. UNICEF supported 27,671 children (15,373 girls), including 191 children with disabilities, and 7,216 caregivers (5,786 women) with activities to promote children's mental health and psychosocial well-being. 73,013 children (37,878 girls) 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).

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In November, UNICEF supported 11,375 children (6,747 girls) and 2,849 adults with child protection services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for 1,214 children (550 girls) and 1,722 caregivers (915 women, 807 men), reaching 32 persons with disabilities. Twenty-five children (15 girls) received case management, while 8,747 children (5,420 girls) and 964 caregivers (749 women, 215 men), including 127 children with disabilities, participated in awareness activities. UNICEF also distributed 289 PSS kits across nine governorates and strengthened frontline capacity, training 17 women from three partner organisations on explosive ordnance risk education.

Education

Gaza Strip

In November, 115,771 students (62,869 girls) accessed learning at 86 active UNICEF-supported Learning Centres (LCs), providing structured routines that support children's psychosocial wellbeing. Furthermore, seven additional LCs have been established and are to be activated, bringing the total to 93, of which 53 are run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and 40 by humanitarian organisations. Although education in emergencies supplies continue to be mostly delayed or stopped from entering Gaza, a bright moment was when UNICEF was able to deliver 3,119 stationery kits, fully covering two Khan Yunis LCs (52 per cent girls). In coordination with other actors, high-energy biscuit distributions reached all learners, while UNICEF also coordinated with a partner to provide daily meals for 9,263 students at six LCs. Additionally, UNICEF has identified and assessed 28 sites in Gaza City to establish and open new LCs.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In November, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNICEF and partners supported learning recovery, student reintegration, and adolescent engagement. Education support continued at scale. Remedial education reached 9,313 children (5,593 girls, 3,720 boys) in Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho, Jerusalem, Jenin, Tubas, and Qabatiya. Recreational activities provided safe play and psychosocial support for 12,272 children (8,202 girls, 4,070

boys), including 22 children with disabilities (15 girls). Adolescent girls' committees across 16 Organisations in Tulkarem, Nablus, Tubas, and Jenin progressed, with Jenin advancing its plans, promoting adolescent participation and community engagement. Additionally, 139 female adolescents, including one with a disability, received care and protection kits in Tulkarem.

Social Protection

Gaza Strip

In November, UNICEF, through strong intersectoral collaboration among Social Protection, Child Protection as well as Health, and Nutrition, provided digital humanitarian cash assistance (multi-purpose, sectoral top-ups, and incentives for front-line volunteers) to 92,500 people (14,400 families/49,000 children/5,865 persons with disabilities). Of this, UNICEF provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), UNICEF to 56,908 individuals, including over 29,000 children from 8,420 families – among them 480 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 1,385 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 4,220 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women (with MUAC<23cm), 223 families with children experiencing critical medical issues (including hospitalized), and 2,115 families with children with high protection risks. In addition, about 4,000 children and adults with disabilities from 3,133 families received disability top-up payment. UNICEF Child Protection partners on the ground referred 143 families, allowing UNICEF to assist over 550 injured or disabled children needing urgent protection.

To enable restoration of basic service for children and their families, in November, UNICEF digitally paid over 3,300 front-line volunteers in key social sectors, including 734 education volunteers (Temporary Learning Spaces), 500 health volunteers, 32 Social Behaviour Change volunteers, 12 Social protection supporters, 207 volunteers working to prevent sexual exploitation, and 1,674 WASH staff, mainly for the collection of solid waste. These incentives are key enablers for ensuring uninterrupted service provision for hundreds of thousands of vulnerable families and children across Gaza and.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In November, MPCA reached 308 individuals, including 141 children across 76 families displaced in the Jenin, Tubas, and Tulkarem. Also, 82 frontline volunteers received digitally delivered cash incentive payments for Education to provide summer camp activities in the West Bank in November.

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

Accountability to Affected People

UNICEF improves accountability in Gaza, West Bank, and East Jerusalem by providing accessible info, encouraging participation, and maintaining a confidential feedback mechanism. In November, UNICEF launched a dedicated hotline for direct communication, complaint reporting, and information on programmes, with a call-back feature to close the feedback loop. Using a digital CFM system, cases are managed more efficiently, aiding trend analysis to inform and adapt programmes to dynamic needs. Since early 2025, 118,646 people engaged with the CFM, including 6,403 feedback and complaints via the hotline in November. Women accounted for 37 per cent of callers, and 16 per cent were persons with disabilities, reflecting increased engagement from both groups. The highest volume of calls was recorded in Khan Younis, with particularly high levels from Al Mawasi. The most common requests included cash

assistance, hygiene kits, milk, energy biscuits, tents.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In November, UNICEF and the PSEA Network expanded efforts amid rising violence in the State of Palestine. In Gaza, PSEA messages were added to the cash transfer programme, allowing 64,290 beneficiaries- including 7,377 women, 47,299 children, and 2,619 people with disabilities- to report safely. In the West Bank, 58,528 women and 16,612 men used UNICEF platforms and social media, including SANAD,¹⁵ for safe reporting. Community feedback and referral pathways were strengthened for timely, survivor-centred responses. Through trained partners and the 24/7 helpline, 7,015 people (including 3,802 women, 2,630 men, 331 girls, and 252 boys) received services like case management, MHPSS, medical/legal aid, and referrals. Awareness-raising reached 121,318 people, including 65,729 children, while SANAD channels reached an average of 800,000 monthly, with women constituting 70 per cent. UNICEF also provided capacity-building and, with WFP and UNFPA, delivered GBV and PSEA training to WFP staff, partners, community reps, and social workers of the Palestinian Ministry of Social Development.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

Gaza Strip

In November, the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) part of the routine immunization Catch-Up Campaign used three approaches: media, digital engagement, and community mobilisation to raise caregiver awareness and boost demand for RI. A network of 150 social mobilizers was deployed across the Strip: 57 in Khan Younis, 44 in the Middle Area, and 49 in Gaza City and the North. Mobilizers conducted outreach by visiting people living in tents and shelters as well as conducted awareness-raising activities at vaccination points. Megaphone announcements complemented efforts to expand coverage in shelters and informal sites, alongside 250 banners, 100,000 brochures/flyers, and 5,000 posters to enhance visibility, strengthen message recall, and help caregivers recognise vaccination sites and campaign information easily. An additional 2,000 religious leaders and 5,000 community leaders were engaged to reinforce key messages. As a result, 266,761 caregivers were reached during 12 pre- and intra-campaign days through mobilisation, and 754,428 through media and digital engagement. Monitoring showed 60 per cent of caregivers at facilities cited mobilizers as their info source, while 38 per cent learned via social media.

Hygiene promotion activities were also conducted, which focused on key practices like handwashing, toilet and food hygiene, water storage, and disease prevention. These activities reached 339,021 people in Khan Younis and the Middle Area, including 117,530 adult females, 61,583 boys, and 72,359 girls. UNICEF responded to an outbreak of leptospirosis in Al Ezba, reaching about 1,300 families with hygiene interventions to control the outbreak. Hypothermia messages reached 180,820 people to support winterisation efforts. A comprehensive nutrition job aid was also developed to assist frontline workers during community and clinic sessions, covering breastfeeding, complementary feeding, MUAC, and Vitamin A.

West Bank, including East Jerusalem

In November, the RCCE assessment in the West Bank was completed to understand behaviours, risk perceptions, communication preferences, community engagement, and knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to health behaviours during emergencies like vaccination and handwashing. Results shared with MoH and partners, sparking integration discussions for programmes and the RCCE strategy. Community initiatives based on the assessment have begun, targeting 4000 people across the West Bank in Jordan Valley, Masafer Yatta, Jenin, Tulkarem, and Tubas.

Supply and Logistics

In November, UNICEF facilitated the entry of 833 trucks carrying 22,706 pallets of humanitarian supplies into Gaza through the Kerem Shalom, Kisufim, and Zikim crossings. From these stocks, 22,408 pallets were distributed across the Strip, ensuring the delivery of a wide range of essential supplies. These included shelter materials – such as high-performance tents of various sizes, family tents, and tarpaulins – as well as non-food items like blankets, winter clothing, and mattresses. UNICEF also provided key water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies, including hygiene and dignity kits, water tanks, sanitary pads, and handwashing stations. Nutrition support was reinforced through the provision of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, Ready-to-Use Complementary Food, and lipid-based nutrient supplements for children. Health facilities received medical consumables, vaccines, medicines, and CPAP machines, while disability and child protection needs were addressed through the distribution of disability kits, diapers, and related items.

Despite these achievements, the movement of humanitarian cargo from the Kerem Shalom platform into Gaza remained heavily constrained. Permission for the entry of humanitarian trucks from the West Bank was granted on only one day during the month, with priority given to commercial goods. Humanitarian organizations continued to face denial of alternative routes for truck movement to and from Kerem Shalom and Zikim, as well as through Kisufim on its two permitted days per week. Additional challenges included the de-prioritization of UN cargo in favour of other actors and persistent delays in customs clearance, all of which significantly restricted the volume and timeliness of aid reaching affected populations.

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, coordinates a timely [humanitarian response](#) with 100 partner agencies. In November, water trucking supplied 26,116 m³/day of drinking water and 9,314 m³/day of domestic water to 2,519 points. Of this, 5,083 m³/day came from the UNICEF-subsidised project accessed by 30 WASH partners from 23 suppliers. Solid waste collection occurs daily south of Wadi Gaza, matching generation rates. North of Wadi Gaza, collection is at 66 per cent, and Feras Market's only temporary site is congested. WASH agencies have scaled up access and materials in Gaza, conducting repair, maintenance, and winterisation activities in populated areas and opening services in new locations like Jabalia. Key efforts include emergency repairs of Sheikh Radwan and Al Amal lagoons, now below high flood risk levels. In the West Bank, the WASH Cluster continued coordinating the response to humanitarian needs linked to repeated military operations, displacement, and service disruptions, particularly in the north. In November, partners implemented over 80 WASH and solid waste management interventions across 40 communities, reaching IDPs and other vulnerable populations. Activities included water trucking, distribution of water storage tanks, installation and repair of emergency latrines, desludging, solid waste collection, support to water utilities, rehabilitation, and hygiene assistance through kit distributions and community awareness sessions.

UNICEF leads the **Nutrition Cluster**, coordinating 61 members and 331 partners to deliver a strategic nutrition response, including 31 in Gaza and 11 in the West Bank, re-registered in November and supporting nutrition efforts following Cluster standards. The latest progress is on the [Cluster Dashboard](#), along with [technical guidelines](#) from working groups. In November, the Cluster supported a new IPC analysis from 17 to 21 November. With GNC support, it also developed a technical note on cash for nutrition, involving nutrition and cash/social protection experts. Partners have increased field presence in Gaza, with 7 Stabilisation Centres, and 180 outpatient nutrition sites.

The **Education Cluster**, led by UNICEF and Save the Children, coordinates with 40 partners. In November, it expanded in-person learning by establishing 89 new TLSs serving 24,000 students with 680 teachers. Additionally, 19 closed TLSS were reopened, allowing 9,426 students to learn with 231 teachers. Total TLSs now number 392, supporting 221,000 learners, including 0.8 per cent with disabilities, and 5,180 teachers. Partners aim to expand TLS coverage, reopen sites, source educational supplies, and strengthen teachers' capacities to ensure structured, safe learning. Despite progress, current TLSs serve only 33 per cent of school-aged children, highlighting unmet needs. Strict restrictions on supplies, including materials for TLSs, limit expansion. Many schools remain shelters for displaced families, and debris in yards requires heavy equipment that is not available. Lack of teacher pay undermines service, needing urgent donor support for interim incentives. De-registration of INGOs may further reduce capacity, as many partners struggle to deliver aid due to restrictions.

UNICEF led the **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)**, with achievements available on an [updated response dashboard](#). The [Child Protection Referral Pathways system](#) is regularly updated to support coordination, referrals, and service mapping. In November, all CP AoR partners reached 188,773 children (103,580 girls; 85,193 boys) and 67,851 caregivers, including 3,431 children with disabilities, with critical child protection and MHPSS interventions. Over 70,000 children participated in group MHPSS, counselling, and psychosocial support; 26,397 caregivers joined wellbeing and parenting programmes. Emergency actions included winter clothing kits for 25,756 children; non-food items for 9,926 children/caregivers; cash assistance for 3,663 children and families; individual case management for 183 children; alternative care for 183 children; and family reunifications for 121. The "Gaza We Want" initiative provided psychosocial support to help children recover after displacement. In the West Bank, partners reached 13,137 children (including 124 with disabilities) and 387 caregivers through MHPSS and emergency protection services – 929 children referred to specialised services; 20 received case management. Awareness-raising reached 3,513 children and 3,087 adults, capacity was built for 80 frontline staff, and a Training of Trainers on Disability-Inclusive Child Protection was held. Also, two advocacy briefs were launched: "[Children in the West Bank: An Escalating Protection Crisis](#)" and "[Protecting Children in Gaza](#)", and created [Road Safety Guidance for Gaza](#), addressing rising incidents involving children and vehicles.

UNICEF participates 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 OCHA coordinates. 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, and preparedness and response. UNICEF continues to participate in key recovery activities, including the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



In the Gaza Strip, UNICEF has generated spaces in 78 learning centres to accommodate 109,310 children.

After Two Years of War: Gaza's Education System on the Brink of Collapse

Most of the 658,000 school age children have had limited access to face to face learning for over two academic years.

After two years of war and intense bombardments, Gaza's education system stands on the brink of collapse. More than 97 percent of schools have been damaged or destroyed, and 91.8 percent of all education facilities will require either full reconstruction or major rehabilitation to become functional again. Most of the 658,000 school age children have had limited access to face to face learning for over two academic years.

The current ceasefire is volatile. Reportedly 46 children were killed in October over one 24 hour period, in Israeli air strikes. Children and their families live in fear.

Despite famine and shortages in water as well as all the basic necessities to sustain the dignity of human life the Palestinians continue to prioritise education. Currently UNICEF has generated spaces in 78 learning centres to accommodate 109,310 children (54% of them are girls) to provide Non-Formal Education learning. These children attend three days a week for 3 hours as demand is so high and space so limited. The team is also working to ensure children can attend on other days of the week so they can be supported to play and heal. UNICEF is committed to inclusion and we have been able to start disability and nutrition screening to identify children and families who need more support.

Despite the challenges, UNICEF with the support of donors such as the European Union Humanitarian Aid, Education Cannot Wait, the Governments of Korea and Finland, and the Akelius Foundation, remains committed to bringing learning back to Gaza's courageous children.

Read the full article: <https://www.unicef.org/sop/stories/after-two-years-war-gazas-education-system-brink-collapse>

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

- All parties must fully uphold their obligations as set out in the ceasefire agreement.
- Displaced people must be allowed to move freely and voluntarily return to their homes as soon as possible.
- We need the agreed full, unfettered movement of humanitarian aid into Gaza:
 - Humanitarian aid and commercial trucks must enter at scale, with improved and faster clearance procedures.
 - All possible supply routes must be open, including Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank.
 - Supplies must have regular and unfettered access through all five entry points to the Gaza Strip (Rafah, Kerem Shalom, Netzarim, Erez East and Erez West).
 - Parties and ceasefire mediators involved in implementation of the humanitarian aid delivery must allow prioritization of supplies based on the evolving population needs on the ground.
 - The supplies previously denied or restricted entry, including so-called 'dual use' items, education supplies, fuel, high power generators, water treatment chemicals etc. must be allowed in.
- Children who require specialized urgent care not available in the Gaza Strip must, with their caregivers, be evacuated swiftly and at scale, with firm guarantees that both patients and their caregivers will be allowed to return to Gaza once treated. As a first option, the medical corridor to the West Bank including East Jerusalem should be restored so children can be treated there. We also urge Member States (MS) to accept more children for medical treatment.
- National and international humanitarian staff must have regular and unfettered access through several entry points to and from the Gaza Strip. Freedom of movement for humanitarian staff within the Gaza Strip is also a critical requirement of the provision of aid in a ceasefire context.
- The specialist supplies and staff needed to carry out UXO detection and removal must be permitted entry to the Gaza Strip and must not be impeded in their operations, including coordination. Children are particularly vulnerable to explosive remnants of war (ERW) and with approximately 10 per cent of all ammunition fired potentially failed to function, the risk of death or injury to civilians now able to move freely through contaminated areas is unacceptably high.

Media links:

- [Press Release: Round one of Gaza catch-up immunization campaign reaches more than 13,700 children.](#)
- [Press Release: Catch-up Immunization Campaign Launched in the Gaza Strip.](#)

- [High levels of malnutrition continue to endanger children's lives in the Gaza Strip.](#)
- [The vast majority of families in Gaza have been displaced and have lost everything.](#)
- [At least 63 children have reportedly been killed, and dozens more injured, while the ceasefire...](#)
- [The rains and cold temperatures are making their life extremely challenging.](#)
- [Meet 1yo Rakan, one of more than 13,700 children reached in the 1st round of catch-up vaccination...](#)
- [In the Gaza Strip, the collapse of basic sanitation is a protection & public-health catastrophe.](#)
- [After returning to their home in North Gaza, 6yo twins Yahya & Nabeela were critically injured.](#)
- [As heavy rain and cold hit Gaza, thousands of families are living in makeshift tents with little...](#)
- [UNICEF has already distributed more than 5k tents, 220k tarps & 29k winter clothes kits.](#)
- [UNICEF and partners have launched an immunization campaign to reach over 40,000 children.](#)
- [Joud, 16, from Gaza, loved going to school but the war disrupted her education and...](#)
- [With partners, UNICEF has launched an integrated health, nutrition & immunization campaign in Gaza.](#)
- [UNICEF supported mobile clinics continue to provide lifesaving health services to children.](#)
- [Across Gaza, children are eager to get back to learning and the ceasefire is an opportunity for...](#)
- [Winter is approaching in Gaza. Families who have already endured unimaginable hardship now face...](#)
- [UNICEF is delivering life-saving medical supplies across Gaza, including to hospitals in Gaza City.](#)

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>

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	-	730,389	767,384	▲ 12%	-	-	-
Children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	Total	-	106,750	72,892	0%	-	-	-
Small and sick newborns with access to inpatient Level 2 special newborn care	Total	-	5,500 ¹⁶	6,696	▲ 17%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	-	13,150	15,492	▲ 21%	10,807	16,893	▲ 26%
	Girls	-	-	8,656	-	-	9,484	-
	Boys	-	-	6,836	-	-	7,409	-
Children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Total	-	50,962	65,423	▲ 26%	48,033	71,263	▲ 28%
	Girls	-	-	37,513	-	-	41,141	-
	Boys	-	-	27,910	-	-	30,122	-
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	313,061	68,323 ¹⁷	▼ -5%	290,678	76,779	▼ -11%
	Girls	-	-	34,554	-	-	38,837	-
	Boys	-	-	33,769	-	-	37,942	-
Children 6-23 months receiving Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF)	Total	-	96,893 ¹⁸	15,908 ¹⁹	▲ 3%	96,893	16,526	▲ 3%
	Girls	-	-	7,920	-	-	8,365	-
	Boys	-	-	7,988	-	-	8,161	-
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA								
Children/caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	349,788	395,582	▲ 11%	884,000	829,581	▲ 12%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	973,667	668,725	▲ 7%	-	-	-
	Girls	-	-	174,744	-	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	182,012	-	-	-	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
	Women	-	-	180,657	-	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	131,312	-	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	10,600	11,100	▲ 12%	27,500	25,346	▲ 15%
Children & caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention	Total	-	538,000	797,831	▲ 15%	900,000	1.1 million	▲ 14%
Children and caregivers reached by MHPSS messages and awareness activities on child protection risks	Total	-	814,400	552,159	▲ 2%	1.5 million	612,530	▲ 2%
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	300,000	286,687	▲ 17%	339,004	401,308	▲ 23%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	300,000	231,231	▲ 18%	614,507	342,206	▲ 10%
Affected school children are provided with gender-responsive recreational activities	Total	-	150,000	239,859	▲ 34%	482,756	388,477	▲ 14%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	1.9 million ^{20,21}	1.7 million	▼ -6%	1.9 million	2 million ²²	▲ 37%
People reached with critical WASH supplies (NFIs)	Total	-	774,110	1.2 million	▲ 4%	1.9 million	1.6 million	▲ 7%
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	1.6 million	1.3 million ²³	▲ 6%	1.8 million	1.3 million	▲ 14%
Social protection								
People reached with humanitarian cash transfers through UNICEF response	Total	-	765,000	642,656	▲ 7%	-	-	-
Households with adults and children with disabilities reached by humanitarian cash transfers UNICEF response	Total	-	21,000	8,002	▲ 15%	-	-	-
Households with Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women reached with humanitarian cash transfers through UNICEF response	Total	-	30,000	9,068	0%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	93,904	118,646	▲ 7%	-	-	-
People reached through messaging and engagement actions on prevention and access to services	Total	-	800,000	1.1 million ²⁴	▲ 50%	-	-	-

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements ²⁵	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	123,800,000	46,033,053	18,590,424	59,176,523	48%
Nutrition	182,320,000	42,242,853	12,621,976	127,455,171	70%
Education	55,400,000	33,635,510	6,852,336	14,912,154	27%
Social protection	150,000,000	43,086,609	22,708,836	84,204,555	56%
Cluster coordination	5,220,000	4,168,136	1,025,340	26,524	1%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	157,500,000	63,586,151	111,140,496 ²⁶	-	0%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	37,000,000	34,275,087	7,326,145	-	0%
Cross-sectoral	5,300,000 ²⁷	4,901,677	368,919	29,404	1%
Total	716,540,000	271,929,076	180,634,472	263,976,452	37%

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. Weather Atlas, <https://www.weather-atlas.com/en/west-bank/gaza-weather-november>.
3. 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.
4. 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>.
5. 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).
6. The total of 1,445,000 school-aged children affected in their education refers to both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, approximately 637,000 school-aged children currently lack access to formal education (source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/opt-education-snapshot-academic-year-2025-2026-8-september-2025>). The resumption of hostilities on 18 March 2025 disrupted all efforts to resume learning during the ceasefire that began on 19 January 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.
7. Child protection services remained under severe strain due to displacement, infrastructure damage, and ongoing insecurity, with significant service gaps – particularly in northern Gaza. Source: OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #345 on the Gaza Strip, 3 December 2025, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-345-gaza-strip>.
8. UNICEF, Children in Gaza need life-saving support, <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/children-gaza-need-lifesaving-support>.
9. Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR), Protecting Children in Gaza Strip, updated as of October 2025, published on 1 December 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/protecting-children-gaza-strip-updated-october-2025>.
10. Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR), Protecting Children in Gaza Strip, updated as of October 2025, published on 1 December 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/protecting-children-gaza-strip-updated-october-2025>, and Children in the West Bank: An escalating protection crisis, Child Protection AoR, 1 December 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/children-west-bank-escalating-protection-crisis-october-2025>.
11. UNICEF Market Assessment in the Gaza Strip, November 2025, <https://www.unicef.org/sop/media/5956/file/UNICEF%20Gaza%20humanitarian%20cash%20transfer%20monthly%20bulletin%20-%20Nov%202025.pdf.pdf>.
12. As of 13 December 2025.
13. 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/>.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. Based on Gaza Neonatal Network (GNN) 2022 data, approximately 10% of newborns in Gaza require life-saving care and access to neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). With an estimated 55,000 annual deliveries, this translates to around 5,500 newborns in need of secondary hospital care each year.
17. The current result reflects the monthly data for November.
18. The number of unique children aged 6–23 months who received Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF) at least once during the year.
19. The current result reflects the monthly data for November.
20. The notable decrease in results compared to the previous month is due to the calculation method for this indicator. The current figures reflect the number of people reached monthly.
21. The Gaza target for direct beneficiaries is set at 1.4 million, in alignment with the WASH Cluster. In the SitRep narrative, UNICEF will clarify that its overall aim is to reach 2 million people, including both direct and indirect beneficiaries, to better reflect the full scope of its response—particularly through the provision of fuel and water treatment chemicals.
22. The notable decrease in results compared to previous months is due to the calculation method for this indicator. The current figures reflect the number of people reached on a monthly basis.
23. UNICEF’s results are higher than those of the WASH Cluster, as UNICEF’s figures are cumulative since the beginning of the year, while the Cluster’s results are reported on a monthly basis.
24. This result is based on monthly achievement for this indicator.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.