



unrwa occupied palestinian territory flash appeal 2026



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About UNRWA

UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 with a mandate to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to registered Palestine refugees in the Agency's areas of operation: the West Bank, including East Jerusalem; Gaza; Syria; Lebanon; and Jordan, pending a just and lasting solution to their plight. Thousands of Palestine refugees who lost both their homes and livelihoods during the 1948 conflict have remained displaced and in need of significant support for over seventy-five years. UNRWA helps them achieve their full potential in human development through quality services it provides in education, health care, relief and social services, protection, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance. UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

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Cover photo: Families in Gaza have been subjected to repeated forced displacement amid precarious conditions, exacerbating humanitarian needs and long-term protection risks. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

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executive summary

The 2026 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA or 'the Agency') Flash Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) seeks to mobilise US\$ 1.26 billion to respond to the ongoing, unprecedented impacts of conflict and the deepening protection crisis across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. At a time when no other actor can match its scale or reach, the Agency will continue, under extraordinary circumstances, to provide urgent life-saving and essential assistance to an estimated 2.4 million people in need across the oPt.

The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip remains catastrophic, shaped by over two years of sustained hostilities, compounded by severe administrative impediments and other access constraints, and marked by mass destruction and death.¹ The ceasefire that came into effect on 10 October 2025 remains extremely fragile, while humanitarian needs are staggering. Crisis-level or worse food insecurity affects nearly the entire population, while health systems are overwhelmed. Only a fraction of medical facilities are operational. Shelter needs are acute, with more than 1.9 million people displaced and only limited shelter supplies entering Gaza. Water and sanitation services are collapsing; wastewater overflows, contaminated water sources, and failing solid waste disposal systems are accelerating the deterioration of public health.

In parallel, the humanitarian situation in the West Bank deteriorated sharply in 2025, amid escalating violence, destruction, forced displacement and advancing Israeli policies and practices amounting to annexation, as stated by the International Court of Justice (ICJ).² Following the launch of Operation Iron Wall by the Israeli security forces (ISF) in January 2025, some 40,000 people were forcibly displaced from Palestine refugee camps in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams, marking the largest and longest displacement since 1967.³ Approximately 32,400 people remain in precarious conditions amid widespread damage to homes and critical infrastructure, with many displaced households unable to afford rent and facing repeated relocations due to overcrowded or otherwise unsuitable shelter. Escalating Israeli settler violence has aggravated coercive dynamics in the West Bank, contributing to loss of life, property destruction and forced displacement of Palestinians, including entire communities.⁴ Moreover, intensified movement and access restrictions across the West Bank have deepened existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities and hindered the work of humanitarian actors,⁵ including UNRWA. The crisis has severely disrupted access to education, health care and shelter, while shortages of medicines and a 28.6 per cent unemployment rate⁶ have compounded hardship.

The Agency remains operationally irreplaceable within the broader humanitarian response in the oPt. Despite the

passage of two laws by the Israeli parliament (the Knesset) in October 2024, implemented at the end of January 2025, which seek to prohibit UNRWA's operations in areas Israel considers to be its sovereign territory, the Agency has continued to deliver critical humanitarian services to over 2 million Palestinians in the oPt. In Gaza, UNRWA remains the largest provider of primary health care and continues to reach over half the population with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The Agency still operates the largest network of collective emergency shelters hosting tens of thousands of displaced people, with hundreds of thousands more sheltering in their vicinity. It continues to ensure the continuity of learning activities for almost half of Gaza's schoolchildren and remains the primary provider of psychosocial support (PSS). In the West Bank, responding to mass displacement, UNRWA serves as the linchpin of the health care, basic assistance and shelter support to affected Palestine refugees, while supporting the coordination of, and directly delivering the humanitarian response.

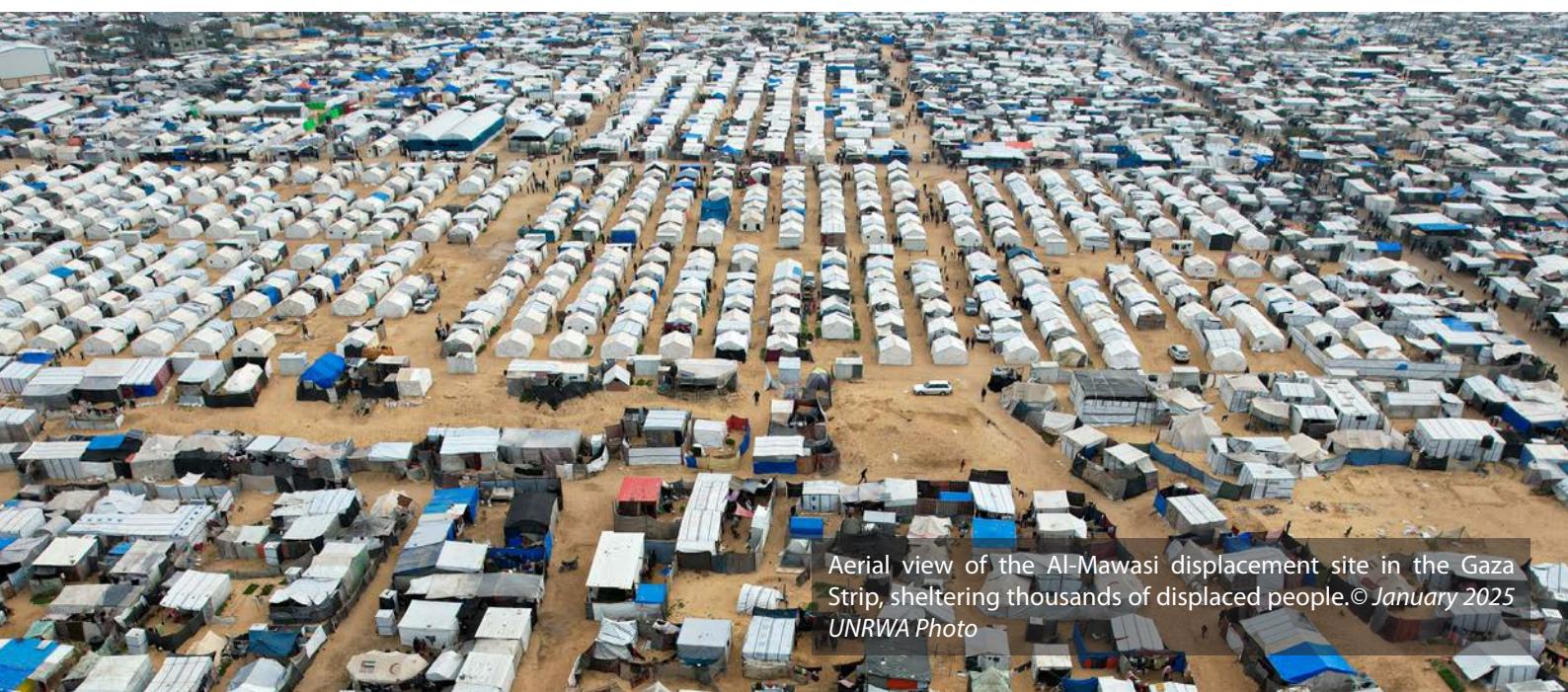
Under the 2026 Flash Appeal, in Gaza, the Agency aims to contribute to stabilising conditions, restoring and scaling up the delivery of essential services, protecting the most vulnerable and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to those in need. UNRWA will seek to address the food insecurity of up to 1.1 million people facing multi-generational impacts of extreme hunger and to provide emergency multi-purpose cash assistance (EMPCA) for up to 55,000 Palestine refugee families, enabling them to meet critical basic needs and mitigate famine risks. The Agency will provide health services to approximately 1.6 million people, including nutrition support for malnourished children and pregnant women. In addition, UNRWA will support over 290,000 students through remote learning and non-formal education, expanding these efforts via temporary learning spaces (TLS). With 90 per cent of the population displaced multiple times, the Agency will continue to support the system-wide response as co-lead of the site management cluster while maintaining approximately 100 collective emergency shelters (currently hosting approximately 80,000 internally displaced people). UNRWA will deliver WASH services to at least 1.7 million people, including the provision of water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion. The Agency will continue to assess its installations and premises in newly accessible areas and undertake maintenance and rehabilitation to restore functionality and safety of critical health, water, sanitation and education infrastructure, to enable further service scale-up. Cash-for-work (CfW) opportunities through the Job Creation Programme for over 10,000 persons will support both livelihoods recovery and service restoration and support to productive and household level generation of assets.

UNRWA will reinforce its protection response to safeguard the rights and well-being of the most vulnerable in Gaza. Case management will be expanded across collective emergency shelters and community settings. More than 100,000 individuals, including gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and separated, unaccompanied or otherwise vulnerable children, will receive psychological first aid (PFA), case management and referrals to specialised services, including legal aid and safe spaces. Community-based protection will be strengthened through monitoring visits, focus group discussions and reporting, ensuring that emerging risks are addressed promptly. The Agency will deliver comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to 350,000 individuals through specialised health staff, school counsellors and social workers, integrated across its programmes. Over 200,000 children and adults will benefit from explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). These interventions aim to uphold dignity, reduce harm and provide life-saving assistance in an extremely hazardous environment. UNRWA will continue working closely with humanitarian partners to sustain the response in Gaza through coordinated efforts on supplies and joint programming, including maintaining its pipeline of medicines and other life-saving supplies, while also facilitating aid distribution and sharing dedicated assets with partners, to ensure critical goods reach affected communities.

In the West Bank, the Agency will deliver a multi-sectoral emergency intervention targeting tens of thousands of affected Palestine refugees. Key measures will include protection services, cash assistance for shelter and basic needs to at least 26,500 vulnerable families, food assistance to over 8,000 vulnerable households and non-food item (NFI) assistance to 1,700 families. In addition, 6,453 CfW opportunities will be created, while education in emergencies (EiE) interventions will target 48,000 students. WASH support and emergency health services will also be maintained. These efforts aim to address urgent humanitarian needs across the West Bank.

the international court of justice advisory opinion on israel's obligations – key conclusions relating to unrwa

On 22 October 2025, the ICJ delivered an advisory opinion on Israel's obligations concerning the presence and activities of the UN, other international organizations and third States in and in relation to the oPt, including East Jerusalem.⁷ The Court observed that Gaza's civilian population has been inadequately supplied, triggering Israel's obligation as an occupying power to unconditionally agree to and facilitate impartial relief schemes. It held that the UN, acting through UNRWA, constitutes an indispensable humanitarian actor in Gaza, and that Israel is required to facilitate its operations. The ICJ also considered that the Agency's capacity to ensure that Gaza's civilian population is adequately provided for cannot be replicated under current conditions. It further found that Israel's obligations as an occupying power extend beyond Gaza to other parts of the oPt, and that where Israel fails to fulfil these obligations, the responsibility is left to the UN, acting through UNRWA, as well as to other international organizations and third States, whose activities Israel is obliged to support and not obstruct. The opinion also recognised the unique and enduring link between the Agency's mandate and the realisation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. Moreover, the ICJ concluded that Israel is under a binding obligation to ensure full respect for the privileges and immunities accorded to the UN, encompassing UNRWA and its personnel, including in the context of armed conflict.⁸



Aerial view of the Al-Mawasi displacement site in the Gaza Strip, sheltering thousands of displaced people. © January 2025 UNRWA Photo

funding requirements

intervention		gaza	west bank	headquarters/ regional	total
	food security and livelihoods	545,901,552	28,918,126	-	574,819,678
	protection	21,790,015	5,483,462	19,000	27,292,477
	emergency shelter and non-food items	73,428,352	21,880,023	-	95,308,375
	emergency health and nutrition	73,920,608	4,121,989	-	78,042,597
	water, sanitation and hygiene	115,170,133	3,592,025	-	118,762,158
	emergency multi-purpose cash assistance	84,623,625	8,231,760	200,000	93,055,385
	education in emergencies	128,593,931	6,855,414	-	135,449,345
	site management	54,254,490	-	-	54,254,490
	coordination and management	83,898,289	1,650,890	290,853	85,840,032
total		1,181,580,995	80,733,689	509,853	1,262,824,537

Building on its expertise and operational capacities and grounded in its mandate from the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), UNRWA is uniquely positioned to deliver humanitarian assistance at scale in Gaza; however, the Agency's ability to rapidly provide such assistance depends on the existence of an enabling environment. This includes UNRWA, and other humanitarian actors on the ground, being allowed

to regularly enter supplies into, and distribute within Gaza as well as sufficient financial resources to scale up their response. The Agency continues to advocate for the lifting of restrictions on the entry and movement of all humanitarian personnel and supplies to and within Gaza, in alignment with international law. The funding table above is indicative and fully aligned with the inter-agency oPt Flash Appeal 2026.

the gaza strip context

The 2.1 million residents of the Gaza Strip remain in a state of **acute humanitarian crisis**. Conditions deteriorated further in 2025, following Israel's **blockade on all humanitarian aid** entering Gaza from 2 March to 18 May (11 consecutive weeks). This **severed supply lines** for fuel, medicines, food and shelter materials, among others, severely limiting the ability of health and WASH services to operate at even minimal levels.⁹ The **collapse of the ceasefire** on 18 March triggered renewed hostilities and a rapid contraction of safe space across the Strip.¹⁰ Throughout 2025, **regular access restrictions** further impeded aid distributions and halted critical infrastructure repairs, while sharply increasing protection risks, especially for people on the move in search of safety.¹¹ UNRWA frontline personnel and humanitarian partners reported repeated strikes on schools and shelters, chronic fuel shortages and extensive damage to water infrastructure that severely disrupted supply.

Sustained bombardment during most of 2025 has caused devastation on a scale never before seen in Gaza with regard to infrastructure, productive assets and essential public services.¹² The most recent assessment conducted by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) estimated that roughly **81 per cent of all structures in Gaza are damaged**.¹³ This includes the obliteration of more than three-quarters of all roads and the generation of around 60 million tonnes of debris.¹⁴ Within the debris lie human remains, unexploded ordnance, asbestos and other hazardous materials, posing long-term environmental, recovery and safety challenges.¹⁵ Damage to health and water systems has been catastrophic, with over 90 per cent of health¹⁶ and 80 per cent of WASH facilities reported destroyed, while energy, sewage, wastewater and solid waste services have largely collapsed due to extensive damage, limited access and shortages of essential repair materials.¹⁷



Roughly 81 per cent of all structures in Gaza are damaged and around 60 million tonnes of debris containing human remains, unexploded ordnance, asbestos and other hazardous materials cover the Strip. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

Preventable morbidity and death increased among people with chronic and critical conditions, unable to access treatment. The psychosocial toll deepened as communities endured unrelenting displacement, fear and loss. Hunger and malnutrition escalated to alarming levels. By mid-May, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) warned that a critical risk of famine existed across the Gaza Strip, with the entire population enduring acute food insecurity at crisis levels or worse.¹⁸ Against this backdrop, on 27 May, Israel supported militarised aid distribution hubs, bypassing the UN and humanitarian agencies in contradiction of international standards on aid distribution.¹⁹ The UN recorded a total of 2,435 Palestinians killed by 8 October, while trying to access food aid in the vicinity of these distribution sites and along convoy supply routes.²⁰ In its August analysis, the IPC confirmed **famine** conditions in Gaza Governorate and projected that 2 million people were experiencing or were expected to experience crisis or worse levels of food insecurity across the Gaza Strip.²¹ The situation further deteriorated in September, following the intensified military operation in Gaza City, which triggered **a new wave of mass displacement**, forcing hundreds of thousands of civilians, many already uprooted multiple times, into overcrowded areas in the middle and southern governorates, where limited space and overstretched infrastructure have severely constrained humanitarian access and response capacity.²²

Further exacerbating the crisis, Israeli legislation, which took effect in January 2025, has led to severe restrictions on the movement of UNRWA humanitarian supplies and personnel into and within Gaza. Since the end of January 2025, the Agency's international personnel have been unable to enter Gaza, with no UNRWA-labelled supplies permitted to enter the Strip since 2 March 2025.²³

Despite unprecedented operational constraints, the Agency remains at the centre of the humanitarian response in Gaza. Around 11,500 Palestinian personnel, most themselves

displaced multiple times, continue to sustain life-saving and essential services, often under catastrophic and extremely dangerous conditions. Since the beginning of the hostilities, over 380 colleagues have been killed and dozens of UNRWA installations damaged or destroyed. Despite these events, **the Agency continues to manage the largest network of collective emergency shelters in Gaza, while operating a primary health care system as well as WASH and education services for the majority of the population**. Up to 15,000 patients receive primary health care from UNRWA daily through a network of eight health centres and 32 medical points; nearly 70 TLS are managed by the Agency, benefiting more than 60,000 students, and nearly 290,000 children are participating in UNRWA's distance learning initiative. Over the course of the past two years, an estimated 1 million displaced persons have sheltered in Agency installations, namely schools, that were transformed into collective emergency shelters. Currently, around 100 UNRWA shelters support approximately 80,000 displaced persons with many hundreds of thousands more living in the vicinity of these.

The **ceasefire**, which came into effect on 10 October 2025, marked a potential turning point. The UN Secretary-General António Guterres and humanitarian partners have declared readiness to scale up humanitarian operations, emphasising the urgent need for full, safe and sustained access. While the ceasefire presents a critical window to expand humanitarian assistance and scale up delivery of essential services, this opportunity hinges on the opening of additional crossing points, rapid and unimpeded access, sustained fuel entry, restored infrastructure, protection of humanitarian personnel and adequate, reliable funding.

As at 23 December 2025, around 71,000 fatalities and 171,000 injuries among Palestinians were reported by the Ministry of Health, in Gaza and as cited by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), since 7 October 2023.²⁴



humanitarian needs



Food Security & Livelihoods

- The entire Gaza Strip is classified in **Emergency level of hunger (IPC Phase 4)** through mid-April 2026, and a risk of **famine (IPC Phase 5)** persists across multiple areas in a worst-case scenario involving renewed hostilities, as at December 2025²⁵
- **77%** of the assessed **2.08 million people** in North area, Gaza, Deir al Balah and Khan Younis governorates projected to face crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, between 1 December 2025 and 15 April 2026²⁶



Health

- **39%** (14 out of 36) of all hospitals, **63%** (10 out of 16) of all field hospitals, **35%** (64 out of 181) of all primary health care centres are functional, all partially, as at October 2025²⁷
- **Gaza has the highest number of child amputees per capita worldwide, with up to 4,000 children affected**, as at September 2025²⁸
- Entry of various assistive devices, including wheelchairs, remains blocked, worsening disability, marginalisation and psychological isolation of thousands of persons with disabilities, as at September 2025²⁹
- **> 1 million people** need MHPSS, as at October 2025³⁰



Nutrition

- **Acute malnutrition among children under five** - almost non-existent before 2023 – is expected to affect **132,000** through mid-2026³¹
- Despite some improvements, an estimated 100,000 children (aged 6–59 months) will still require treatment in 2026, along with 36,750 pregnant/nursing mothers and 25,000 infants requiring urgent nutrition support³²



Education

- **> 97% of all schools damaged or destroyed (1/3 are UNRWA schools)**, as at November 2025; 91.8% require full or major repair. Most of the approximately 660,000 school-age children have had limited access to face-to-face learning for >2 academic years³³
- >600 school staff reported killed and >2,700 injured, as at 25 March 2025³⁴



Protection

- **93.8%** of women reported **experiencing GBV**; of these, 90% suffered psychological, 40% physical and 11.9% sexual violence, based on an assessment from 7 October 2023 to 30 September 2024, conducted by the Sub-Cluster on GBV³⁵
- Thousands of **unaccompanied or separated children in Gaza**,³⁶ **>58,000 children lost** a parent, as at October 2025³⁷
- >16,000 women in Gaza lost their husbands, leaving one in seven households led by a woman, as at November 2025³⁸
- **>30 years are needed to clear the Gaza Strip of explosive remnants of war** and make it safe, as at October 2025³⁹



Shelter & Non-food Items

- **436,000 housing units (92% of the total)** are either **destroyed (160,000)** or **damaged (276,000)**, as at February 2025⁴⁰
- Around **1.5 million people** in need of **emergency shelter and NFIs**, as at October 2025⁴¹



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- **80%** of WASH facilities **destroyed**, as at November 2025⁴²
- **49%** of people in Gaza access **less than the minimum emergency standard of 6 litres** of drinking water per day for drinking and cooking;⁴³
- **28%** access **less than the minimum emergency standard of 9 litres** of domestic water per day for hygiene and cleaning;⁴⁴
- **64%** of households experience **infestations of lice and mites**; **57%** suffer **skin conditions** due to poor hygiene and overcrowding, as at September 2025⁴⁵

the west bank, including east jerusalem context

With Israeli policies and practices amounting to annexation advancing in the West Bank, as stated by the ICJ,⁴⁶ Palestine refugees face a security environment that continues to deteriorate, marked by **large-scale ISF militarised operations, heightened Israeli settler violence and settlement expansion, and growing infringements on basic rights and access to services.**⁴⁷

Protection threats, which escalated in the aftermath of the events of 7 October 2023, have remained acute across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Violence has persisted at high levels over the past two years, with 272 Palestinians killed in the first eleven months of 2025 alone.⁴⁸

In early 2025, the ISF launched operation 'Iron Wall', a large-scale militarised operation in the northern West Bank. Its scale and duration represent the most extensive and destructive ISF activity in the area since the second intifada in the early 2000s, leading to the largest and longest forced displacement in the West Bank since 1967.⁴⁹ The operation resulted in the forced displacement of up to **40,000 persons from their homes in Palestine refugee camps of Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams**,⁵⁰ and has caused extensive damage and destruction of homes and civilian infrastructure.⁵¹ As at December 2025, approximately 32,400 individuals remain displaced, facing highly vulnerable conditions characterised by overcrowded and inadequate shelter, depleted coping mechanisms, loss of livelihoods and income, disrupted access to basic services, including health care and education, and heightened protection risks. ISF operations have led to the closure of several UNRWA installations located in the northern West Bank, including schools and health centres, restricting access to essential services for thousands of Palestine refugees. With communities in this area fragmented by forced displacement, existing vulnerabilities have deepened, particularly for children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

These developments are occurring in the broader context of Israel's accelerating efforts to consolidate and expand unlawful Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, through a range of legal, administrative and physical measures, amounting to **annexation**, as stated by the ICJ.⁵² These include a sharp increase in settlement plan approvals, the legalisation and recognition of settlement outposts, and expansion of bypass roads and buffer zones that further fragment Palestinian land and isolate Palestinian communities.⁵³ The recent advancement of the E1 settlement

plan, east of Jerusalem, seeks to sever East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank and block movement between the northern and southern West Bank, placing approximately 4,000 individuals from 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities at risk of forcible displacement.⁵⁴

These actions are accompanied by a coercive environment marked by demolitions, forced evictions, the appropriation of land and resources, and widespread Israeli settler violence targeting Palestinian communities, including Palestine refugees. Over **10,000 Palestinians were forcibly displaced** from October 2023 to October 2025 due to **demolitions, settler attacks and access restrictions** alone,⁵⁵ with Herder and Bedouin communities in Area C particularly impacted.⁵⁶ A total of 1,770 Israeli settler attacks were documented between the start of the year and 23 December 2025, resulting in casualties or property damage across more than 270 communities in the West Bank - an average of five incidents per day.⁵⁷

In parallel, Israel's **escalating movement restrictions** are severely constraining Palestinian life in the West Bank. More than 840 physical obstacles as of February 2025, including checkpoints, road gates and earth mounds, restrict the movement of 3.3 million Palestinians and fragment the territory.⁵⁸ Between 7 October 2023 and 23 October 2025, 140 shooting incidents near the Barrier reportedly resulted in 14 Palestinian fatalities and about 190 injured, among individuals attempting to reach workplaces in Israel or East Jerusalem, amid a deepening economic crisis. These restrictions also **severely obstruct humanitarian access.**⁵⁹

The crisis has been further compounded by the aforementioned Israeli legislation that has significantly hindered UNRWA's ability to fulfil its mandate, particularly in East Jerusalem. In May 2025, all **six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem** were **closed**, and in-person learning suspended for 783 students for the remainder of the 2024/25 school year, following closure orders issued by the Israeli authorities and the unauthorised, forced entry by the ISF into three of the Agency's schools in Shu'fat Palestine refugee camp.⁶⁰ Moreover, on a number of occasions in 2025,⁶¹ Israeli civilians and officials unlawfully entered UNRWA's compound in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem - which had been vacated by the Agency as a precautionary measure earlier in the year - seizing property and breaching the compound's inviolability as a protected UN premise under international law.



An UNRWA staff member overlooks Jenin Palestine refugee camp. Since this photograph was taken last year, widespread damage has occurred due to ISF operations in the northern West Bank. Based on a UNOSAT satellite imagery assessment as at October 2025, 52 per cent of structures in Jenin, 48 per cent in Nur Shams and 36 per cent in Tulkarm camps have been damaged or destroyed. © 2024 UNRWA Photo

humanitarian needs

Protection

- The **longest and most destructive ISF operation** recorded in the West Bank **in two decades**⁶²
- **5,000 vulnerable persons**, including persons with disabilities, chronic illnesses, the elderly and women, face **disproportionate impacts**

Shelter & Non-food Items

Mass Displacement and Destruction:

► due to ISF operation 'Iron Wall':

- **up to 40,000 individuals** were forcibly displaced in 2025, with ~32,400 still displaced as at December 2025 in the **northern West Bank** making it the **largest forced displacement in the West Bank since 1967**;⁶³

● widespread damage and destruction:

- **52% of structures in Jenin**
- **48% in Nur Shams**
- **36% in Tulkarm Palestine refugee camps were damaged or destroyed**,
*based on a UNOSAT satellite imagery assessment, as at October 2025*⁶⁴

- 63% of the surveyed households were forced to relocate multiple times (an average of 2.5 times per household), due to unsuitable or overcrowded living conditions
- 67% live in paid rental accommodation, with only 8% able to pay rent regularly
- >67% lack basic household as well as personal items
*based on a Shelter Cluster survey of 2,960 displaced households from Tulkarm and Jenin camps, between May and June 2025*⁶⁵

► due to widespread demolitions, Israeli settler violence and access restrictions:

- **>10,000 Palestinians were displaced**, between 7 October 2023 and 10 October 2025
- **~3,590 Palestinian-owned structures** were **demolished, confiscated or sealed** by Israeli authorities, between October 2023 and October 2025⁶⁶
- In Area C, intensified demolition of residential structures, water cisterns and animal shelters drive displacement among Herder and Bedouin communities, including Palestine refugees⁶⁷
- **1,770 Israeli settler attacks** resulting in casualties or property damage across more than 270 communities in the West Bank, between January and December 2025⁶⁸

Response Gaps and Urgent Priorities:

- **Shelter response remains limited and fragmented**, with significant **coverage and timeliness gaps** against escalating needs
- There is an urgent need to extend cash assistance for rent for an additional six months to prevent further displacement and hardship



Food Security & Livelihoods

- **28.6 % unemployment** rate (29.6% for Palestine refugees, 39.1% in camps), as at June 2025⁶⁹
- **60% of households lost their livelihoods and income sources** following displacement, based on a Shelter Cluster survey of 2,960 displaced households from Tulkarm and Jenin camps, between May and June 2025⁷⁰
- Herder and Bedouin communities, including Palestine refugees, living or owning agricultural land in **Area C and the Seam Zone**⁷¹ have been severely impacted by access restrictions to grazing land and markets, the denial of access to basic infrastructure, the rejection of building permits and the demolition or threat of demolition to homes, schools and animal shelters



Emergency Health

- **3 UNRWA health centres remain closed** in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps due to ISF operations, **affecting the wellbeing of over 67,000 patients**, as at November 2025
- **Critical shortages of essential medicines and vaccines** in UNRWA health centres, driven by access restrictions and the high cost of local supplies
- Patients and medical personnel **frequently prevented from reaching the Agency's health facilities** due to movement restrictions



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

- **Widespread WASH infrastructure damage and destruction** in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps due to ISF operations; critical service disruptions caused by severe damage to water, sewage and sanitation systems, creating environmental and public health hazards
- Insecurity and access restrictions have **delayed assessment and repair of critical WASH services**
- **Restricted movement and outdated equipment hinder solid waste collection**, causing waste accumulation
- **Solid waste generation and demand for WASH supplies** have increased in areas hosting displaced persons, including Palestine refugee camps



Education in Emergencies

- **16 UNRWA schools have had their operations impaired**:
 - **10 schools in the northern West Bank** provide emergency education in alternative sites due to ISF operations
 - **6 schools were closed in East Jerusalem**, following closure orders issued by the Israeli authorities
- **>5,200 Palestine refugee students face prolonged disruption in access** to safe, quality, in-person education due to school closures, insecurity, movement restrictions and unaffordable transportation, as at November 2025

unrwa response

gaza strip



food security and livelihoods

As part of its humanitarian response in a context of catastrophic food insecurity and ongoing famine risk, UNRWA will seek to continue to provide life-saving food assistance to up to 1.1 million people in Gaza. Depending on operational feasibility and market conditions, assistance will be provided through either in-kind food distributions⁷² or cash-based modalities. The Agency's standard food basket includes essential staples and is designed to cover approximately 90 per cent of daily caloric needs. The composition and method of delivery of this assistance may be adjusted in response to the evolving context and needs.

To further support the alleviation of food insecurity and enable beneficiaries to meet their most basic needs, UNRWA will expand its CfW / Job Creation Programme (JCP), focusing on vulnerable households with the capacity to engage in work. Since the onset of the conflict, the Agency has continued to create CfW opportunities, both within and outside UNRWA-managed shelters. Under the current Appeal, the Agency plans to provide emergency employment opportunities to over 10,000 persons at any time, including both skilled and unskilled Palestine refugees.⁷³ UNRWA will leverage CfW to support small-scale rehabilitation and maintenance activities of Agency facilities, contribute to the operation of community kitchens and support the rehabilitation of other productive and social assets.



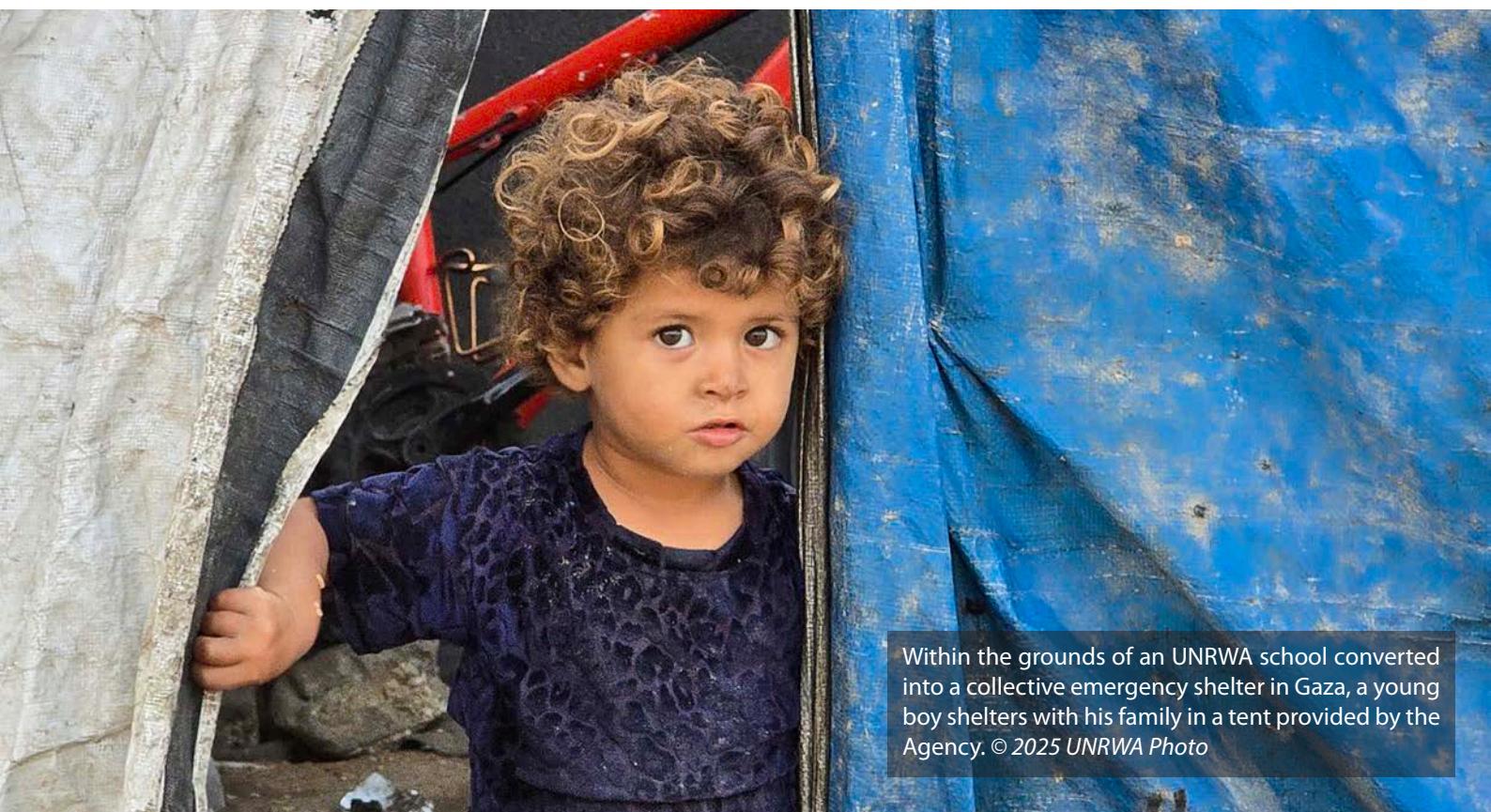
emergency multi-purpose cash assistance

UNRWA will aim to provide EMPCA, amounting to US\$ 380 (new Israeli shekel [NIS]1,250), the value agreed by the Cash Working Group (CWG), to up to 55,000 vulnerable Palestine refugee households through three rounds of transfers. The assistance will enable families to meet their most urgent basic needs, while stimulating local markets and offering flexibility to address diverse household priorities. Severely vulnerable Palestine refugee households, including those headed by elderly women, female-headed households, and child-headed households, as well as households with a family member with a disability, will be prioritised.



emergency shelter and non-food items

The protracted and repeated displacement of families has resulted in severe challenges in maintaining adequate living conditions and relocating essential belongings between successive temporary shelters. In response, UNRWA will seek to address the urgent and diverse shelter needs of displaced and vulnerable households through a combination of in-kind distributions, cash-based interventions and transitional shelter solutions. The intervention is structured to ensure both immediate relief and medium-term support, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to evolving access and market conditions.



Within the grounds of an UNRWA school converted into a collective emergency shelter in Gaza, a young boy shelters with his family in a tent provided by the Agency. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

The first objective is to extend essential shelter support to up to 50,000 displaced households, including fire-retardant family tents and framing kits, as well as emergency shelter kits, serving as a transitional measure until more permanent housing can be secured.

In parallel, the intervention will aim to provide mattresses, mats, blankets, kitchen sets and clothing to up to 50,000 households, to ensure warmth, comfort and dignity.

Recognising the importance of winterization, the response will seek to encompass cash transfers to 20,000 vulnerable households. Grants received will enable families to purchase sealing-off kits⁷⁴ and other winterization materials directly from local markets, empowering them to meet their specific needs, while supporting the recovery of the local economy where markets are functioning.

Beyond immediate relief, the Agency is committed to promoting sustainable solutions that reduce reliance on overcrowded collective shelters. UNRWA will prioritise the repurposing of critical sites into service delivery installations, such as education and health care facilities, while implementing measures to decongest its shelters. This strategy will be guided by a principled approach, incorporating vulnerability assessments and intersectional factors, such as disability status, gender and household composition, to ensure equitable and needs-based assistance.



emergency health

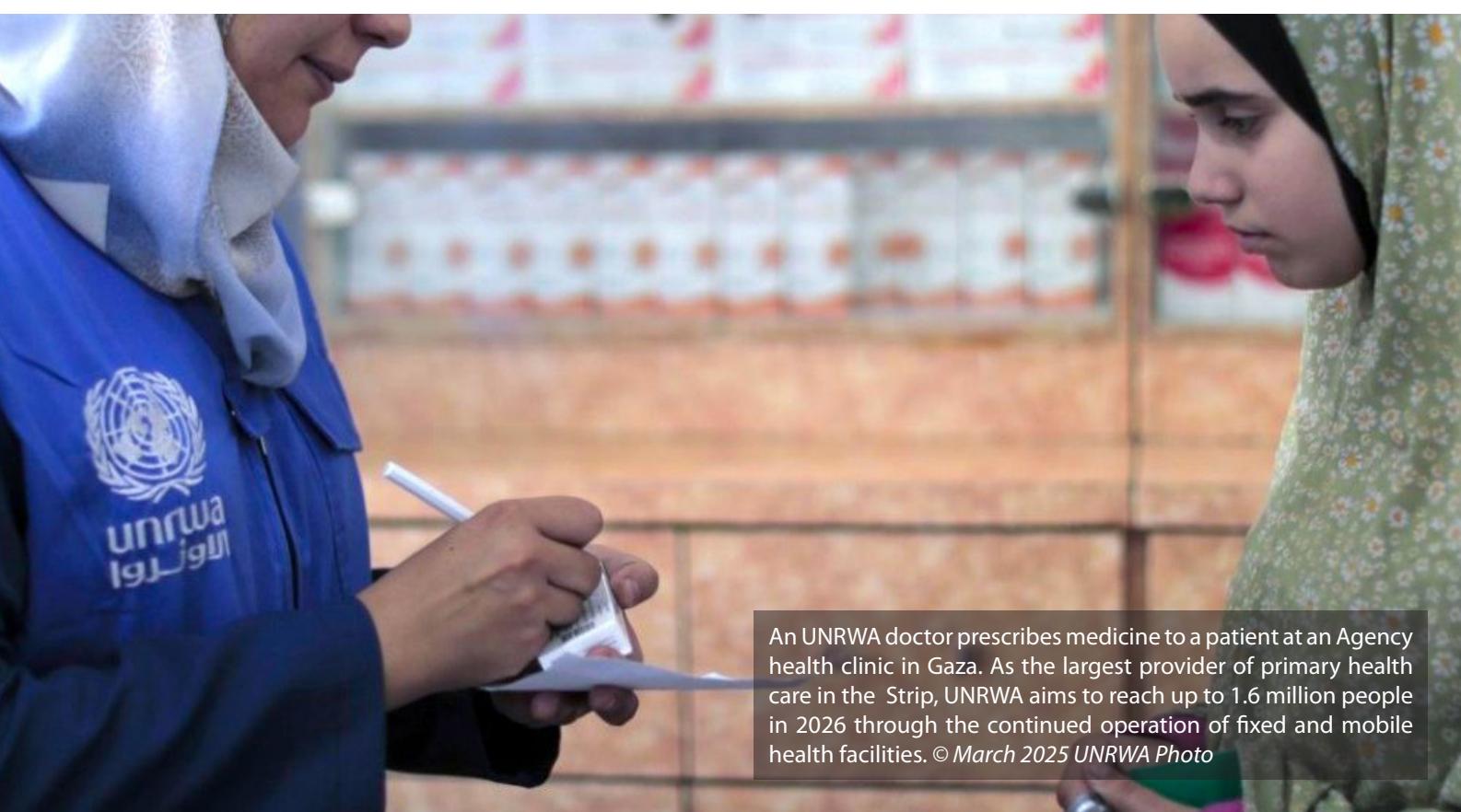
UNRWA remains the largest provider of primary health care in Gaza, with over 15 million medical consultations provided by approximately 1,200 frontline health workers since October 2023, accounting for over 40 per cent of consultations

delivered by Health Cluster partners. Since the beginning of the hostilities, UNRWA has also administered a quarter of all polio vaccine doses given to children and conducted 64 per cent of all malnutrition screening and treatment.

Currently, the Agency delivers services through eight operational health centres and 109 mobile medical teams across 32 medical points, located in and around UNRWA-managed shelters and displacement sites.⁷⁵ Service coverage continues to adapt to access constraints, the security situation and evolving needs.

Under this Appeal, the Agency aims to address the primary health care needs of up to 1.6 million people across the Gaza Strip through the continued operation of fixed and mobile health facilities, provision of essential medicines, delivery of maternal and child health care, immunisation, MHPSS and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases. UNRWA will aim to strengthen the health supply chain, support continuity of care for chronic conditions, expand physiotherapy and rehabilitation services for the injured, restore routine reproductive health care and address immediate public health risks. These efforts will be undertaken in close cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other Health Cluster partners.

Where access improves, the Agency will assess its health installations in newly accessible areas to identify damage and prioritise repairs, with a view to restoring safe service delivery. Immediate repair works will address critical issues such as damaged roofs, doors, windows, water and sanitation systems, and electrical infrastructure, enabling the safe return of staff and patients and the rapid scale-up of essential services.



An UNRWA doctor prescribes medicine to a patient at an Agency health clinic in Gaza. As the largest provider of primary health care in the Strip, UNRWA aims to reach up to 1.6 million people in 2026 through the continued operation of fixed and mobile health facilities. © March 2025 UNRWA Photo



Ten-year-old Rateb, who sustained a life-altering injury, uses a prosthetic limb he created himself from scrap materials in Deir al Balah, Gaza, amid severe shortages of medical supplies. The entry of a wide range of assistive devices, including wheelchairs, remains blocked, worsening disability, marginalisation and psychological distress for thousands of persons with disabilities across the Strip. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



nutrition

In the context of enduring risk of famine in parts of the Gaza Strip and persistently high levels in identified cases of malnutrition,⁷⁶ UNRWA will continue to conduct nutritional assessments and screening for children aged six months to five years, reaching over 180,000 individuals in need. In addition, the Agency will coordinate with other humanitarian actors, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP), to provide supplementary food for over 500,000 children as well as pregnant and nursing

women identified as malnourished or at risk thereof, with supplies provided through partners. In cooperation with WFP, UNRWA will also continue supporting children attending its TLSs by providing supplementary food items such as date bars and high-energy biscuits. These efforts will be closely linked with food assistance and WASH interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and prevent disease outbreaks.

responding to severe child malnutrition in gaza

Sila is a Palestine refugee infant living with her family in a tent at a displacement site in Khan Younis, Gaza. Her family has been repeatedly displaced as a result of the ongoing conflict. She developed severe acute malnutrition, with a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference of 105 mm in May 2025, which deteriorated sharply to 73 mm by July 2025, placing her in a life-threatening condition.

The timely intervention of the UNRWA health team was critical to saving her life. When Sila arrived at an Agency health centre in an extremely fragile state, she received urgent, life-saving care, including therapeutic feeding, and was immediately referred to hospital for specialised treatment.

This intervention had a profound impact, stabilising her condition and providing essential care at a critical moment. It underscores the vital role of accessible health services in preventing avoidable loss of life during humanitarian emergencies.



Baby Sila is screened for malnutrition by an UNRWA health worker in Gaza. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



education in emergencies

UNRWA remains the largest provider of EiE across the Gaza Strip, with over 7,000 of the Agency's teachers supporting relevant interventions.

Prior to October 2023, UNRWA operated 288 schools, along with two vocational training centres (VTCs). Approximately 300,000 students were enrolled in grades 1 to 9, representing around half of the total student population in Gaza and two-thirds of all pupils in those grades, while the two VTCs provided skills training to over 1,800 young adults.

To ensure continuity of learning for affected children, the Agency will maintain and scale-up learning opportunities across its TLSs, operating in UNRWA shelters, with an aim to reach over 100,000 children. Activities will focus on basic literacy and numeracy activities, coupled with recreational and PSS interventions for students who would otherwise be enrolled in grades 1 to 9. In parallel, the Agency aims to reach over 290,000 students through its Distance Learning Programme during the 2025/26 school year, to complement in-person lessons and to reach children unable to access TLSs. The programme's curriculum will encompass core subjects -

Arabic, English, mathematics and science - and interactive elements, such as guiding questions and activities that encourage critical thinking and engagement. More than 200,000 children will also be supported with MHPSS through the work of 500 school counsellors, supported by UNRWA creating a holistic approach to education during emergencies.

In addition, UNRWA will extend technical and vocational education and training to equip some 1,900 youth and young adults with practical skills for employment and self-reliance. The Agency's Gaza and Khan Younis VTCs will offer courses that blend theoretical instruction with hands-on application in technical and trade specialisations. Technical programmes follow two 16-week semesters annually, combining theoretical content primarily delivered online, with remote practical demonstrations and hands-on training in the centres' workshops and laboratories. Trade training courses span 36 weeks annually, structured to progressively transition learners from foundational knowledge to intensive, practice-oriented training.

The Agency's EiE response will be closely coordinated with protection and MHPSS teams to create safe, supportive environments for children and adolescents.



Students attend class in a TLS managed by UNRWA in Gaza. In 2026, the Agency will maintain and scale up TLSs in its shelters to reach more than 100,000 children, while also supporting nearly 290,000 students through its Distance Learning Programme.
© 2025 UNRWA Photo

integrated mental health and psychosocial support services

Under this Appeal, the Agency will deliver comprehensive MHPSS services to approximately 350,000 individuals, including 200,000 children.

UNRWA delivers integrated MHPSS services across health, education, relief and social services, and protection programmes. Through Agency health care services, support is embedded within health centres and medical points, ensuring access to specialised care and medication, with ongoing staff training, staff care and community needs assessments. As part of UNRWA's education interventions, school counsellors provide PSS to displaced people, including children, through in person

and remote counselling sessions. Special attention is given to students with disabilities and those most affected by the conflict, with referral mechanisms to specialised mental health partners. Relief and social services and protection programmes reinforce provision of MHPSS through community-led initiatives, reception points for displaced persons, PFA, safe identification and referral.

Across all sectors, the Agency invests in capacity building, unified tools and information management to streamline and strengthen an integrated MHPSS response. Recognising the immense strain on its workforce, the Appeal also prioritises staff care across all programmes.



Children take part in MHPSS activities inside an UNRWA school converted into a collective emergency shelter in Gaza, where play provides vital psychosocial relief amid ongoing crisis. @ November 2025 UNRWA Photo



A child searches for water in Gaza amid acute shortages, where 80 per cent of WASH facilities are destroyed. Under this Appeal, UNRWA will deliver safe drinking and domestic water to some 1.4 million people in need. © October 2025 UNRWA Photo



water, sanitation and hygiene

To address severe water shortages, the Agency will continue to deliver safe drinking and domestic water through water trucking and provision of household chlorine tablets for water treatment to some 1.4 million people. In parallel, UNRWA will maintain and rehabilitate water infrastructure, including wells and supply networks in Palestine refugee camps and its collective emergency shelters, while constructing or reconstructing desalination systems equipped with generators, pumps, solar power and storage tanks to restore sustainable water access.

Approximately 1.7 million people will benefit from the Agency's sanitation and solid waste management interventions, which represent around half of all such services across the Gaza Strip. UNRWA will continue to operate and maintain sanitation fleets, providing personal protective equipment and other equipment to sanitation workers, and managing solid waste collection and transfer from camps and its shelters to authorised public and private landfills.

These efforts aim to reduce public health risks in vastly overcrowded and high-risk environments. The Agency also plans to construct emergency toilets and bathrooms, rehabilitate sewage networks and install desalination plants inside camps and UNRWA-managed shelters to strengthen WASH infrastructure and reduce disease transmission.

Over 1.4 million people will be supported through hygiene promotion campaigns, which will include the distribution of family hygiene kits as well as the implementation of vector control activities in Agency-managed shelters. These interventions, aimed at reducing environmental health hazards, will represent over half of all hygiene promotion activities in Gaza.

To mitigate flooding and sewage overflow risks, UNRWA will also deploy mobile teams along with the necessary equipment, including submersible pumps, vacuum and jetter trucks, to carry out winterization measures, including the clearing drainage systems and repairing stormwater infrastructure.



Children in Gaza play amid accumulated solid waste, a stark reflection of a sanitation collapse that exposes communities -especially children- to grave health hazards and widespread public health risks across the Strip. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



An UNRWA school converted into a collective emergency shelter in Gaza. The Agency manages the largest network of approximately 100 collective emergency shelters in its installations in the Strip, hosting tens of thousand of displaced persons. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



site management

As the Site Management Cluster Co-Lead, UNRWA will continue to manage the largest network of approximately 100 collective emergency shelters, ensuring safe, dignified and inclusive spaces for displaced populations. This includes ongoing rehabilitation of shelter infrastructure, improvements to WASH facilities, and the provision of essential NFIs. The Agency will engage communities in site management, support the establishment of feedback and complaint mechanisms, and provide services to both shelter inhabitants and those in surrounding catchment areas.



common services, coordination and management

From the onset of the conflict, UNRWA personnel have remained on the ground, delivering humanitarian aid at scale, despite considerable personal risk. Around 11,500 personnel, most of whom are themselves internally displaced, are actively engaged in the humanitarian response and the delivery of essential services to Gaza's population.

The Agency continues to play a central role in coordination

and management of the humanitarian response, maintaining and operating an extensive network of owned and rented premises, totalling approximately 120,000 square metres. These facilities serve as vital hubs for the storage and distribution of humanitarian aid. UNRWA will seek to proceed with repairs and security enhancements to its distribution centres and warehouses, while decentralising aid storage to enhance capacity and responsiveness to evolving needs. The Agency will also continue to coordinate closely with humanitarian partners to establish shared humanitarian hubs and pipelines with common UN premises. This unified approach will maximise the impact of collective UN efforts in Gaza.

UNRWA's logistics operations are underpinned by a robust fleet of trucks, cars and buses, supported by high-capacity fuel storage infrastructure and mobile storage units. The Agency will seek to invest in the repair and expansion of logistics hubs, including the Gaza Field Office, Khan Younis VTC and Deir al Balah logistics bases, ensuring security and access for transhipment and distribution. This is to include the procurement of additional electricity generators and the maintenance of existing ones as well as the rental of extra warehousing capacity.



In Deir al Balah, Gaza, UNRWA personnel unload bags of flour at an Agency warehouse during a food distribution operation. Around 11,500 UNRWA personnel continue to deliver essential and life-saving assistance, supported by an extensive network of the Agency's facilities that function as critical service hubs for humanitarian aid storage and distribution across the Strip. © February 2025 UNRWA Photo

west bank, including east jerusalem



food security and livelihoods

In the West Bank, where food insecurity is rapidly worsening, UNRWA will provide 10,900 vulnerable Palestine refugee households (60,000 individuals) with food assistance. Families facing food insecurity due to abject poverty will be provided with regular monthly food assistance,⁷⁷ while households affected by new shocks, such as settler attacks, ISF operations, displacement or destruction of productive assets, will be supported with three months' emergency food vouchers to stabilise immediate basic consumption and prevent negative coping mechanisms.

The Agency will also provide 6,453 short-term CfW opportunities for vulnerable Palestine refugees, including those in Palestine refugee camps affected by violence and movement restrictions. These temporary skilled and unskilled roles will support service delivery, community infrastructure and on-the-job training. Priority will be given to female-headed households, families with high dependency ratios and persons with disabilities, with at least 30 per cent of positions allocated to women and at least 3 per cent to persons with disabilities, including assignments suitable for diverse abilities. These opportunities⁷⁸ aim to strengthen coping capacities and reinforce community resilience across the West Bank.



UNRWA personnel inspect the contents of a food parcel in the northern West Bank, where food insecurity is rapidly worsening. The Agency will provide food assistance to 10,900 vulnerable Palestine refugee households in the West Bank, reaching approximately 60,000 individuals in 2026. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



emergency multi-purpose cash assistance

UNRWA will support 15,000 displaced households (75,000 individuals) with EMPCA⁷⁹ to help them meet their most urgent basic needs in a flexible and dignified manner. This support will help prevent negative coping mechanisms such as food reduction, debt accrual or the withdrawal of children from school for labour purposes. The cash modality also contributes to community resilience by strengthening demand for goods and services in local markets.



emergency shelter and non-food items

The Agency will provide tailored emergency shelter assistance to 11,500 households (63,250 individuals), including six

months of transitional shelter cash assistance (TSCA) for households not yet able to return to their homes due to ongoing violence, destruction or movement restrictions, helping them secure temporary accommodation and prevent further displacement. One-off unconditional assistance will be provided to families whose homes were demolished, while repair grants will support households whose homes sustained minor, moderate or severe damage, but remain structurally safe. This will enable dignified returns and strengthen longer-term resilience. In addition, 1,700 households (9,350 individuals) newly displaced in 2026, will receive essential NFIs, including bedding (mattresses, blankets, pillows) and kitchen sets.



UNRWA personnel hand out essential NFIs to forcibly displaced Palestine refugees due to ongoing ISF operations in the northern West Bank, Tulkarm, West Bank. © 2025 UNRWA Photo



emergency health

UNRWA remains steadfast in its commitment to providing uninterrupted health care services to Palestine refugees amid escalating conflict, deepening socioeconomic vulnerabilities and severe movement and access restrictions. In response to the closure of health centres during ISF operations in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps, the Agency activated its emergency health response plan, establishing 13 emergency health facilities and deploying mobile health teams to reach high-risk areas – efforts that will continue throughout 2026. To strengthen its capacity to respond to recurring violence in

refugee camps, UNRWA will enhance trauma care in its health centres by supplying additional emergency medical kits, pre-positioning essential supplies in the most affected areas and procuring and installing critical laboratory equipment. Furthermore, the Agency will train 750 non-medical personnel across the West Bank in first aid, MHPSS and GBV response to better identify and support individuals experiencing psychological distress. Complementing these efforts, a community health awareness campaign will be launched to improve awareness of GBV and support prevention efforts among affected communities.



water, sanitation and hygiene

Ongoing large-scale ISF operations in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps, along with frequent incursions in Balata and Far'a camps, have caused extensive damage to water, sewage and solid waste infrastructure. Access restrictions continue to hinder comprehensive assessments, but visible destruction has already compromised public health and other essential services. In response, UNRWA will prioritise urgent restoration of critical WASH services in the most affected camps under

the 2026 Flash Appeal. Planned interventions include repairing damaged sewage networks, providing emergency household water connections and mitigating health risks associated with sewage, flooding and water contamination, complemented by enhanced water quality monitoring. Solid waste management will be strengthened through the replacement of damaged waste containers and provision of essential tools, personal protective equipment and cleaning supplies for sanitation workers. Additional support will include repair and maintenance of the solid waste collection

fleet as well as the rental of equipment and vehicles to ensure uninterrupted waste management operations despite ongoing operational challenges and access constraints.

In 2026, UNRWA will also continue solid waste operations in collective shelters for internally displaced persons for as long as displaced populations remain and the risk of further displacement from other camps persists. Services will be scaled up as needed through the provision of additional solid waste containers and essential equipment to meet increased operational demands.

In addition, hygiene kits will be provided to 9,000 displaced and vulnerable families in northern camps and highly affected communities in Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah and Jericho, where security incidents and restricted access to markets have severely impacted living conditions.



protection

UNRWA will monitor the protection context across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, focusing on trends and developments affecting the rights of Palestine refugees, and barriers to service delivery for the Agency's beneficiaries. To inform urgent advocacy, programming priorities and concrete interventions, UNRWA will document protection incidents through its comprehensive protection monitoring framework, underpinned by 24/7 incident monitoring and thorough follow-up by field teams.

The Agency will increase support for the most vulnerable crisis-affected populations, including children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, as well as women and girls at risk of GBV. This will include community-based initiatives aimed at strengthening localised service delivery, alongside cash-for-protection support to 600 individuals with urgent protection needs identified through case management. UNRWA's GBV intervention will integrate specialised services, both in-house and through partnership, to prevent and respond to GBV, offering legal aid to 150 women, PSS to 600 women and empowerment opportunities in safe spaces for 2,250 individuals. In parallel, UNRWA will support child-friendly spaces, provide MHPSS for children affected by violence and displacement and support caregivers through positive parenting initiatives. These collective efforts will be complemented by staff capacity building to ensure survivor-centred, confidential and coordinated assistance across the West Bank. Additionally, 600 assistive devices will be distributed to persons with disabilities in the northern region who lost essential equipment during displacement.

The Agency will conduct focus group discussions with displaced families, particularly in Tulkarm, Jenin and Nur Shams, engaging around 450 individuals, alongside a rapid gender analysis to identify emerging protection risks and

guide gender-responsive, survivor-centred programming. These findings will strengthen GBV prevention and support services and ensure that women's and girls' voices inform recovery efforts. Accountability to affected populations and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse measures will be integrated throughout the response, with enhanced staff training and gender-, age- and disability-sensitive programming.



education in emergencies and mental health and psychosocial support

UNRWA will support 48,000 West Bank students whose education is disrupted by violence, movement restrictions and trauma. The Agency will ensure access to education through the provision of transportation for 2,500 students and staff in -areas affected by violence and movement restrictions (Jeftlik, Yabad, Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm). UNRWA will repair crisis-affected schools, including those in Beit Surik, Nur Shams, Tulkarm and Jenin camps). Learning recovery will include catch-up lessons and educational kits for 6,000 students impacted by school closures and other conflict-related disruptions. To address severe psychosocial needs, 48,000 West Bank students will be supported by 32 counsellors and 45 recreational teachers in schools, alongside camps reaching 8,000 children. As a result of hiring additional classroom attendants and delivering safety awareness sessions to more than 28,000 children - complemented by parent and community awareness initiatives – UNRWA will strengthen safety and wellbeing, ensuring vulnerable students maintain access to safe, quality education during the ongoing emergency.



coordination and management

UNRWA will continue its key role in the coordination architecture, including co-leadership of key clusters, to address the humanitarian needs of Palestine refugees in 2026. Building on established partnerships, the Agency maintains an active role within the Humanitarian Country Team and the cluster system. UNRWA co-chairs the Area-Based Coordination Hub for the northern West Bank, facilitating local coordination between operational partners and maintaining the internally displaced persons registration platform. The Agency will sustain its reporting capacity to ensure timely and transparent communication with donors, clusters and other stakeholders, fostering accountability and enabling informed decision-making to address evolving humanitarian needs throughout 2026. UNRWA will strengthen security, operational and logistical support to ensure safe, efficient field operations in high-risk environments. These enhancements will enable effective emergency deployments and continuity of services amid evolving security challenges.



when displacement leaves nothing behind

Dima, a girl with a disability who was forcibly displaced from Tulkarm Palestine refugee camp to the Ezbet Al-Jarad area in the West Bank, recounts how her life was turned upside down in the blink of an eye:



We were living safely in our home. We had everything we needed and were surrounded by our relatives. Today, we have nothing.

On the day of displacement, the ISF stormed her family's home after breaking down the door and deploying drones inside before raiding it. The family was prevented from taking most of their belongings and allowed to leave with only one bag.

Despite her serious health condition, Dima was given no consideration. She was ordered to remove her coat, raise her hands and hurry, despite being unable to walk. Her mother recalls moments of fear and humiliation, stressing that Dima can only move with a wheelchair.

Following displacement, the needs of forcibly displaced Palestine refugees continue to grow, making UNRWA's presence increasingly indispensable. The Agency's support, including cash assistance and essential NFIs, has been a lifeline for Dima's family.

"No one should have to endure what Dima went through," her mother says. "Displacement is not only the loss of a home; it is a violation of dignity."

Dima, a displaced Palestine refugee girl from Tulkarm camp with a disability, is assisted by an UNRWA nurse, Ezbet Al-Jarad, West Bank. © 2025 UNRWA Photo

endnotes

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- 10 Ibid.
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53 *Ibid.*

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64 [UNOSAT, "UNOSAT Comprehensive Damage Assessment and Security Analysis of Tulkarm, Nur Shams and Jenin Refugee Camps in Tulkarm and Jenin Governorates, West Bank, Occupied Palestinian Territory", November 2025.](#)

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71 The 1995 Interim Agreement ('Oslo II') divided the West Bank into three administrative areas: Areas A, B, and C, each with distinct governance and security arrangements. Areas A and B, together covering about 40 per cent of the territory, were placed under the Palestinian Authority's (PA) full jurisdiction for civil affairs. In Area A, the PA assumed full responsibility for 'internal security and public order,' while in Area B, its role is limited to maintaining public order, with Israel retaining 'overriding responsibility for security to protect Israelis and confront terrorism.' In contrast, Area C, which comprises 60 per cent of the West Bank and includes all Israeli settlements, remains under full Israeli civil and security jurisdiction, except for specific responsibilities transferred to the PA through agreement. Additionally, the Seam Zone refers to parts of the West Bank located between the Israeli-constructed West Bank Barrier and the Green Line, the 1949 Armistice line delineating the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. [United Nations Country Team, "United Nations Common Country Analysis for the Occupied Palestinian Territory", November 2022.](#)

72 UNRWA will not undertake any procurement of in-kind food assistance unless predictable access of UNRWA supplies into Gaza is guaranteed and outside stocks have been exhausted. Likewise, UNRWA will ensure the entry and distribution of existing Agency shelter/NFI stocks before procuring additional shelter/NFI items outside Gaza.

73 Contract duration depends on the nature of the work and availability of funds. The Agency will continue to align CfW with the Gaza CWG guidance on pay scales, which currently sets the daily rate for skilled workers at NIS 65 (US\$ 20) and for unskilled workers at NIS 50 (US\$16).

74 A set of basic shelter-repair materials used to rapidly seal and weatherproof damaged shelters, improving protection, privacy, and safety for affected inhabitants.

75 Currently as at December 2025.

76 The IPC projects that through mid-October 2026, more than 100,000 children under five, as well as 37,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women, will need treatment for acute malnutrition, and further indicates that no child meets the minimum dietary diversity standard. It also notes that two thirds of children are suffering from severe food poverty. [IPC, "Gaza Strip Special Snapshot", 19 December 2025.](#)

77 Targeted households are those on the waiting list for the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme served during 2025 with the same intervention. The Agency uses a proxy-means testing formula (PMTF) to identify the most vulnerable refugee households. The PMTF assesses poverty through observable indicators collected during home visits, including household composition, shelter conditions, asset ownership, education, health status and labour participation. Palestine refugees living below the poverty threshold, households with high dependency ratios, poor housing or limited assets and those facing additional vulnerabilities such as female-headed households, families with persons with disabilities or elderly members and households with chronic illness will be prioritised. Geographically, approximately 50 per cent reside in northern governorates, 25 per cent in central areas and 25 per cent in southern areas, with 47 per cent living in Palestine refugee camps. The majority of households (78 per cent) have four or more members and 18 per cent are female-headed.

78 One eligible member per household will receive a temporary employment contract, with durations of three to six months for unskilled and four to nine months for skilled and graduate placements. On average, monthly remuneration will align with the PA's minimum wage and the CfW Cluster standards.

79 Each household will be provided with up to three rounds of EMPCA totalling NIS 1,755 (US\$ 540), in line with CWG guidance for interventions in the West Bank.