



UNRWA Situation Report #147 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

All information updated for 1-11 November 2024*, valid as of 11 November 2024 at 22:30 (local time)

Day 392-402 of Hostilities

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Displaced people receive UNRWA food parcels in an UNRWA shelter in Deir al-Balah, Gaza middle area, November 2024. © 2024 UNRWA Photo by Ashraf Amra

Highlights

- An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Famine Review Committee Alert on the Gaza Strip published on 8 November 2024 says there is a likelihood that famine is imminent in areas within northern Gaza.
- In October, an average of only 37 humanitarian trucks per day entered the Gaza Strip. This is the lowest daily average since the third week of October 2023 when the Israeli Authorities allowed the first aid trucks to come in after the war started.

* Some of the information is reported during the reporting period but does not necessarily correspond to the reporting period.

- Even when humanitarian aid is allowed in, movement within the Gaza Strip is severely restricted, with bombardment and intense fighting constantly ongoing and missions frequently denied or not facilitated by the Israeli Authorities.
- OCHA reports that, in comparison with September, denials of movements across Gaza have increased by over 100 per cent in October, while facilitation of movements has decreased by 21 per cent.
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights published a [report](#) highlighting that, based on the number of killings verified by OHCHR by 2 September 2024, close to 70 per cent of people killed in Gaza by strikes, shelling and other conduct of hostilities are children and women.
- Over 556,000 children were vaccinated against polio by UNRWA and partners during the second round of the polio vaccination campaign which took place between October and November 2024.

1. Key points

The Gaza Strip

- Strikes by Israeli Forces continue, with aerial, land and maritime bombardments across the Gaza Strip, resulting in civilian casualties and the destruction of residential structures and public infrastructure.
- In northern Gaza, since 6 October 2024, the Israeli Forces have been carrying out a ground offensive and imposed a tightened siege, particularly around the area of Jabalia. Intense military operations are ongoing amid a near total lack of humanitarian aid entering, as well as severe communications and internet disruptions. As of 4 November, the [UN and its partners](#) estimated that about 100,000 people had been displaced over four weeks from North Gaza governorate to Gaza City and between 75,000 and 95,000 people were estimated to remain in North Gaza.
- On 1 November 2024, the Israeli Forces issued an evacuation order for IDPs sheltering inside shelters in Jabalia camp. Approximately 19 UNRWA installations are located within the remit of the area affected by the evacuation order.
- On 1 November, the Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) [issued a statement](#) co-signed by 15 UN and humanitarian organisations describing the situation in northern Gaza Strip as “apocalyptic”. The joint statement calls on all parties to the conflict to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, facilitate humanitarian operations, and respect international humanitarian law, and it calls for a sustained, unconditional ceasefire and the release of all hostages. The statement also mentions that, if implemented, the legislation adopted by the Israeli Parliament against UNRWA would be “a catastrophe for the humanitarian response in Gaza”, where “there is no alternative to UNRWA”.

- On 2 November, UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and partners resumed the second round of the polio vaccination campaign, which took place in October in the middle and southern areas. Between 2 and 4 November, over 105,000 children received the vaccine and nearly 84,000 received Vitamin A supplements in northern Gaza. However, the area of the humanitarian pause was limited to Gaza City, being therefore [substantially reduced](#) compared to the first round of vaccination conducted in northern Gaza in September 2024. Despite the agreed-upon pause, [WHO](#) reported that the Sheikh Radwan primary health-care centre was hit on 2 November 2024 while parents were bringing their children to be vaccinated, resulting in six people, including four children, injured.
- During the second round of the polio vaccination campaign, which reached 94 per cent of the intended population, a total of 556,774 children under 10 across the Gaza Strip were vaccinated against polio, and 448,425 children between 2 and 10 received Vitamin A.
- On 5 November, the Humanitarian Coordinator for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), [Muhannad Hadi](#), visited an UNRWA school sheltering hundreds of families in Gaza City and described conditions there as “unbearable”, amid the lack of food, water and functioning toilets. He explained that, with sewage running everywhere and waste accumulating, “this is not a place for humans to survive,” adding it is “beyond imagination.”
- On 6 November, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini [addressed the UN General Assembly](#) highlighting the consequences Palestine Refugees would have to face, should the legislation adopted by the Israeli Parliament against UNRWA be implemented. The Commissioner-General warned that “in Gaza, dismantling UNRWA will collapse the United Nations humanitarian response, which relies heavily on the Agency’s infrastructure,” and added that “in the West Bank, UNRWA’s collapse would deprive at least 50,00 children of education, and hundreds of thousands of Palestine Refugees of healthcare.” He called on the Member States to act to prevent the implementation of the legislation, to ensure that any plan for a political transition delineates UNRWA’s role, and to maintain funding to UNRWA without withholding or diverting funds on the assumption that the Agency can no longer operate.
- On 8 November, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) published a [Famine Review Committee Alert](#) on the Gaza Strip, according to which that there is a likelihood that famine is imminent in areas within northern Gaza. The Alert warns that, since the latest IPC analysis published on 17 October 2024, the situation in the Gaza Strip has further deteriorated due to several factors, including the intensification of Israeli military operations – particularly in northern Gaza – new evacuation orders, decreasing levels of supplies entering the Strip, attacks on health and nutrition care facilities. Moreover, the IPC highlights that, if the legislation against UNRWA adopted by the Israeli Parliament is implemented, “it will have extremely serious consequences for humanitarian operations.”
- On 8 November, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights published [a six-month update report on the human rights situation in Gaza](#), covering the period between 1 November 2023 and 30 April 2024. The [report](#) broadly examines the killing of civilians and breaches of international law that in many instances could amount to war crimes. Based on the number of killings verified by OHCHR by 2 September 2024, close to 70 per cent of people killed in Gaza by strikes, shelling and other conduct of hostilities are children and women,

indicating a systematic violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including distinction and proportionality. Of the verified fatalities, about 80 per cent were killed in residential buildings or similar housing, out of which 44 per cent were children and 26 per cent were women. UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk stressed the imperative for Israel to fully and immediately comply with obligations to prevent, protect against and punish acts of genocide and associated prohibited conduct underscored by the International Court of Justice.

- [OCHA](#) reports that over 42 million tons of rubble and a large concentration of explosive hazards pose an imminent threat to civilians in the Gaza Strip, while the entry of specialized personnel and equipment and the conduct of explosive ordnance disposal activities are restricted.
- According to [FAO](#)'s recent rapid assessments, nearly 15,000 cattle, 95 per cent of the total, have died and almost all calves have been slaughtered, while fewer than 25,000 sheep (about 43 per cent), some 3,000 goats (approximately 37 per cent) and 34,000 birds (1 per cent of poultry sector) remain alive. [OCHA](#) highlights that this dramatic loss is coupled with large-scale damage of agricultural infrastructure and ongoing restrictions that hamper the entry of essential agricultural inputs, fodder and veterinary kits into Gaza. All this represents critical impediments to rehabilitating local food systems, perpetuating people's reliance on increasingly shrinking humanitarian aid.
- In the [Hunger Hotspot](#) issued on 31 October 2024, FAO and WFP placed the Gaza Strip among the five "highest alert" territories in terms of catastrophic food insecurity conditions. WFP Chief Economist, [Arif Husain](#), highlighted that the situation in Gaza is "the most intense", with 91 per cent of the population facing crisis or worse levels of food insecurity and the economy shrinking to approximately one sixth in the space of a year.
- [OCHA](#) reports that, while over 209 explosive hazard assessments have been conducted in Gaza to-date, these are insufficient to allow a comprehensive understanding of the extent of explosive ordnance contamination in the Strip. However, available information indicates that, across all five Gaza governorates, explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination are likely to be both on the surface and sub-surface, involving not only land service ammunition (projectiles, mortars, rockets, missiles, grenades and landmines), but also deep-buried bombs, as well as weapons and ammunition caches. Despite the critical need to immediately scale up the Mine Action response, restrictions imposed by the Israeli Authorities on the entry of specialised personnel and equipment, coupled with access constraints, hamper mine action activities and curtail efforts to protect people from ERW and the safe and sustainable delivery of humanitarian aid.
- According to OCHA, the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate reported that 174 journalists – representing 10 per cent of those working in Gaza – have been killed, 101 injured and 30 detained since October 2023. The same source stated that 514 family members of journalists were killed in airstrikes on their homes and areas of displacement, with approximately 115 homes belonging to journalists hit.
- According to [OCHA](#), as of 26 October, around 80 per cent of the Gaza Strip is under active Israeli-issued evacuation orders.

- According to the UN, at least **1.9 million people** – or about **90 per cent** of the population – across the Gaza Strip are internally displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 5 November 2024, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza as reported by [OCHA](#), at least **43,391** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **102,347** have been reported injured.
- OCHA [reports](#) that, on 20 October, the MoH published the breakdown of 40,717 out of 42,010 fatalities as of 7 October 2024. These reportedly include 13,319 children, 7,216 women, 3,447 elderly, and 16,735 men. Among the child fatalities, 786 children are under one year of age, representing about six per cent of killed children whose full identification details have been documented, MoH further reported. Additionally, as of 7 October 2024, MoH noted that 35,055 children had lost one or both parents over the past year.
- As of 11 November, the total number of UNRWA team members killed since 7 October 2023 is **243**.
- Several challenges continue to stand in the way of collecting much needed humanitarian supplies from the Karem Abu Salem (Kerem Shalom) crossing point in southern Gaza. These include deteriorating law and order, war and insecurity, damaged infrastructure, fuel shortages and access restrictions.
- According to [OCHA](#), only 1,160 humanitarian trucks were permitted to enter the Gaza Strip crossing from 1 to 31 October 2024. This represents a daily average of only 37 humanitarian trucks, the lowest since October 2023. This is well below the pre-crisis average of 500 trucks per working day. [OCHA](#) reported that, of the 644 humanitarian movements coordinated with Israeli Authorities across Gaza from 1 to 31 October 2024, 278 were denied access, 99 impeded, 26 cancelled due to logistical and security challenges and only 241 facilitated. Out of 183 coordinated movements to and within northern Gaza, 81 were denied, 39 were impeded, 10 had to be cancelled, and 53 were facilitated.
- In comparison with September, denials of movements across Gaza have risen by over 100 per cent, increasing from 138 to 278, while facilitation of movements has decreased by 21 per cent, dropping from 305 to 241. Furthermore, denials of movements to northern Gaza via Al Rashid checkpoint have increased by 115 per cent, rising from 26 to 56 denied movements.
- The latest information on supplies entering Gaza can be accessed through the link below:

[Gaza Supplies and Dispatch Tracking | UNRWA](#)

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem – updated on a weekly basis

- According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2024, 736 Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, of whom 430 Palestinians were killed since the beginning of 2024.
- Between 28 October and 10 November, 18 Palestinians, including one child, were reported killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of these, 15 were killed during Israeli Forces activity, one was shot dead following an alleged ramming attack, and one died from injuries sustained during a settler attack. There were several large-scale ISF operations during this period.
- Overnight on 30-31 October, an Israeli Forces operation took place in Tulkarm in the northern West Bank, including Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps. Four Palestinians were killed, including two in a drone strike inside Nur Shams camp. During the course of the same operation, the UNRWA Camp Services Office in Nur Shams camp was severely damaged, with water, sewerage, and road networks also affected.
- On 3 November, a Palestinian child was shot and killed by the Israeli Forces in Halhul, southern West Bank.
- On 4 November, four Palestinians were killed by Israeli Forces drone strikes: two in the context of a search operation in Tammun, and two when a drone strike hit a Palestinian vehicle in Muthalath Ash Shuhada, near Jenin.
- On 5 November, the Israeli Forces launched a 22-hour operation in Qabatiya, in the northern West Bank, which resulted in four Palestinians killed and four others injured. Of those killed, two were a result of an Israeli Forces drone strike.
- On 6 November, a Palestinian man was shot dead by Israeli settlers after allegedly ramming into a group of Israeli settlers near the entrance of Shilo settlement, north of Ramallah.
- On 6 November, a Palestinian was killed during an exchange of fire with Israeli Forces during a search operation in Jenin city.
- Early on 7 November, a 14-hour ISF operation began in Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps and surrounding areas, involving exchanges of fire, detonation of improvised explosive devices, and significant destruction of infrastructure by bulldozers. One Palestinian was shot and killed during the operation, which also included the use of airstrikes by the Israeli Forces.
- On 8 November, a Palestinian was killed during an Israeli Forces search operation in Aqqaba, in the northern West Bank, after the house they were in was surrounded. Two other Palestinians were injured in the same operation.
- Attacks on Palestinians participating in the annual olive harvest continued, with at least four Palestinians injured while harvesting olives during this period: two by armed Israeli settlers in Immatin on 29 October, one by the Israeli Forces in Qusra on 29 October, and one by armed Israeli settlers in Shufa on 7 November. In Deir Istiya, more than 100 olive trees were reportedly uprooted by Israeli settlers on 2 November, with settlers reportedly cutting down more than 500 olive trees belonging to Palestinians in Qaryut on 6 November. A Palestinian from Sabastiya died on 10 November after reportedly being tear gassed by settlers while collecting

olives earlier in the week. Attacks by armed settlers on Palestinians participating in the olive harvest were also recorded in Deir Istiya, Sa'ir, Salfit, Shufa, and Burka.

2. Overall situation

The Gaza Strip

- Between 7 October 2023 and 5 **November** 2024, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza as reported by [OCHA](#), at least **43,391** Palestinians have reportedly been killed in Gaza and **102,347** have been reported injured.

Humanitarian access, protection of civilians

- UNRWA is working to verify the details of incidents that reportedly impact UNRWA premises. Further information will be provided once it becomes available.
- During the reporting period, numerous incidents have been reported impacting UNRWA installations, including cases where internally displaced people (IDPs) sheltering there and/or UNRWA staff have been affected. The verification of details and any casualty figures are ongoing:
 - On 5 November 2024, an image was published online displaying Israeli Forces tanks and a soldier inside the grounds of UNRWA Rafah Health Centre in Rafah. The image shows damage to this UN installation.
 - On 7 November 2024, the Israeli Forces conducted an airstrike targeting an UNRWA school in Gaza City, resulting in at least 12 IDPs being killed and several people injured. The eastern side of the school was reportedly struck, with the second floor being totally destroyed and the first floor sustaining severe damage.
 - On 7 November 2024, the Israeli Forces reportedly directly struck an UNRWA school in Gaza City with one missile from an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), resulting in at least four people killed and 10 IDPs sustaining injuries. Further verification of the casualties is ongoing.
 - On 7 November 2024, UNRWA received reports of severe destruction of the Jabalia Health Centre that reportedly occurred in the context of the Israeli Forces military operation in Jabalia which started on 6 October 2024. A video posted online shows this UN installation burnt and severely damaged.
 - On 8 November 2024, a video was circulated publicly displaying Israeli soldiers on the roof of the Rafah Health Centre, in Rafah Camp.
 - On 11 November 2024, an Israeli Forces tank shell struck an UNRWA maintenance office in Nuseirat. Staff and IDPs were evacuated from the installation. One Job Creation Programme worker was moderately injured, and damage to the installation was reported.

- On 11 November 2024, shrapnel impacted the internal perimeter of the Zuwayda UNRWA guesthouse/office. No injuries were reported.
- On 11 November 2024, the Zuwayda UNRWA guesthouse/office was impacted from the overpressure of an Israeli Forces airstrike approximately one kilometer north of the guesthouse location, resulting in glazing damage on the third floor of the building. No injuries were reported.

464* incidents impacting UNRWA premises and the people inside them have been reported since the beginning of the war (some with multiple incidents impacting the same location), including at least **74*** incidents of military use and/or interference at UNRWA premises. **190*** Agency installations have been impacted by munitions or subjected to armed actor interference through these incidents. UNRWA estimates that, in total, at least **563* IDPs** sheltering in UNRWA installations have been killed and at least **1,790*** injured since the start of the war. UNRWA is verifying the number of casualties caused by these incidents.

** Since the start of the war, the latest figures are continuously under review as UNRWA gains access to locations that were previously inaccessible and as further verifications occur. Total summary figures will be published as information becomes known, noting that these numbers are subject to change once verifications are concluded.*

UNRWA Response

The Gaza Strip

Health

- According to the Health Cluster, UNRWA remains one of the largest health actors operating in the Gaza Strip, contributing to over half of the people reached with health services since 7 October 2023. Between 7 October 2023 and 3 November 2024, UNRWA provided over 6.3 million medical consultations across the Gaza Strip.
- In addition to medical consultations, UNRWA (in partnership with and support from other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO) continues to provide vaccines to children. Over 193,000 children have been provided with routine immunisation vaccines between the start of 2024 until 22 September 2024. In addition, around 560,000 children across the Gaza Strip have been vaccinated against polio during the first round of the vaccination campaign in September. During the second round of the polio vaccination campaign, which took place between October and November reaching 94 per cent of the intended population, UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF and partners vaccinated a total of 556,774 children under 10 across the Gaza Strip, and provided 448,425 children between 2 and 10 with Vitamin A.

- As of 9 November, seven out of 27² UNRWA health centres were operational in Gaza. Health services were also provided by 85 mobile medical teams working in 50 medical points inside and outside IDP shelters in the middle area, Khan Younis, Mawasi and Gaza. UNRWA health facilities provide primary health care, including outpatient services, non-communicable disease (NCD) care, medications, vaccination, antenatal and postnatal health care, laboratory services, dental services, physiotherapy and dressings for the injured. The number of operational health facilities changes constantly based on demand, access and security.
- As of 9 November, 1,189 UNRWA health staff continued to work in health centres, temporary clinics and medical points across the Gaza Strip, providing 17,497 medical consultations on that day.
- UNRWA continued to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in the middle and Khan Younis areas, with teams of psychiatrists and supervisors to assist special cases referred from UNRWA health centres and shelters. On 9 November, UNRWA teams responded to 632 cases in health centres and at medical points through individual consultations, awareness sessions and to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV).
- On 9 November, UNRWA medical teams provided care for 620 post-natal and pregnant women at high risk.
- On 9 November, UNRWA teams provided dental and oral health services in dental stations and mobile dental clinics, reaching 1,027 patients, including referred cases from remote dental consultations.
- On 9 November, 275 patients received physiotherapy rehabilitation services in health centres and medical points.
- Stocks of medicines in UNRWA health facilities are low and at least 59 items will run out by November. UNRWA laboratory services are now limited to three tests out of nearly 35 that were provided before 7 October 2023 due to limited availability of stocks of most laboratory supplies. All laboratory equipment requires maintenance or replacement.

Psychosocial support and Learning

- UNRWA remains the largest provider of emergency learning and psychosocial support (PSS) across the Gaza Strip. Around 660,000 children continue to be out of school since the beginning of the war. On 1 August 2024, UNRWA began to roll out its first phase response of "Back to Learning" with a focus on mental health activities. This is taking place in up to 45 UNRWA schools-turned-shelters³ by expanding ongoing PSS activities, focusing on arts, music and sports and raising awareness on the risks of explosive ordnance, with the support of nearly 750⁴ school counsellors and hundreds of teachers. UNRWA continues to provide lifesaving PSS services in Gaza, including psychological first aid (PFA), individual and group

² Pre-conflict, UNRWA had 22 health centres. Following the onset of the conflict, an additional five temporary health centres were established for a total of 27.

³ Initially reaching 45 UNRWA schools/shelters, "Back to Learning" will gradually expand to 94 schools in future phases.

⁴ 176 school counsellors and 566 assistant counsellors.

counselling, fatigue management sessions, recreational activities, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and protection cash assistance, reaching children, youth and adults.

- Since the onset of the conflict and up to 10 November, around 720,000 IDPs, including over 510,000 children, have benefited from 268,650 PSS sessions/activities. Between 1 and 10 November, a total of 20,459 IDPs have accessed these services.
- More than 15,000 children, 55 per cent of whom are girls, have benefited from UNRWA “Back to Learning” programme so far. Between 1 and 10 November, 14,870 children (6,715 boys, 8,115 girls, including 427 children with disabilities) participated in a variety of “Back to Learning” activities, including basic literacy and numeracy sessions, PSS sessions, and recreational activities such as arts, music and sports. The activities were conducted daily across 79 temporary learning spaces in 39 shelters, for an average of seven hours per day. These efforts were facilitated by 820 UNRWA teachers, with support from counsellors, aiming to address the psychosocial, protective, and developmental needs of children and adolescents.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 10 November 2024, UNRWA’s social work team has provided services to 191,186 IDPs, including psychological first aid, psychosocial support services, family and individual activities, as well as case management. These interventions aim to address family issues and strengthen relationships.
- During the same reporting period, protection services were provided to 1,557 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and 3,975 children, including 2,784 unaccompanied children, covering reunification, safe sheltering, medication, dignity kits and non-food items (NFIs) through referrals. The team also supported 20,564 persons with disabilities with PSS; 7,752 of these individuals received assistive devices and rehabilitation services. Awareness sessions on GBV, child protection, disability and special needs, as well as managing social and psychological stressors were conducted for 127,065 IDPs.

Food security

- From 7 October 2023 to 3 November 2024, a total of 383,858 families (nearly 1.9 million people) have been reached with two rounds of flour; 374,161 of those families have received three rounds.
- UNRWA continues to distribute food parcels wherever possible. These include⁵ flour, rice, chickpeas, lentils, cheese, hummus and canned fish, and are designed to cover approximately 90 per cent of daily calorific needs per quarter. To date, over 1.16 million people have been reached, of whom nearly 215,000 people have received two rounds of food parcels since the war started.
- In addition to the distribution of UNRWA food parcels, the Agency distributes food parcels on behalf of other UN organisations, reaching around 1.4 million people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

⁵ The composition of the food parcel may change based on food item availability.

- Since October 2023, UNRWA has carried out emergency WASH activities across the Gaza Strip. Main activities include the operation and continued maintenance of water wells, desalination systems and water through water trucking and bottled water. In addition, UNRWA continues to distribute hygiene kits and maintain hygiene in UNRWA shelters and sites through providing cleaning supplies, community-based solid waste management and pest control.
- UNRWA continues to be one of the largest WASH actors in the Gaza Strip. Since the beginning of the war, the Agency has maintained and rehabilitated eight wells, reaching over 600,000 IDPs with access to water. In October 2024, UNRWA was able to provide over 75,000 m3 of domestic water. Over 9,000 m3 of drinking water were distributed in Jabalia, middle area, and Khan Younis. However, many water wells in the north have been destroyed during the intensified military operations in October 2024.
- With the available fleet for sanitation, UNRWA continues to provide a solid waste collection and transfer service in the Khan Younis, middle area and Gaza areas. In October, around 10,000 tons of waste were collected from camps and emergency shelters and moved to temporary dumping sites. In addition to waste management and collection, over 250 manholes have been cleaned, and 60 cleaning campaigns have been conducted around Gaza City, middle area, and Khan Younis. Environmental awareness workers and WASH staff have worked together to raise awareness on the importance of hygiene, water disinfection, and recycling of available materials.

Tweet from Philippe Lazzarini, UNRWA Commissioner-General:

“Sadly, this is not a surprise. Famine is likely happening in northern Gaza. This is man-made. Hunger has been weaponized by the State of Israel. This deprives people in Gaza of the basics including food to survive.”

ENDs –

1,900,000
IDPs 



At least **563** IDPs sheltering in UNRWA premises have been killed and **1,790** injured since 7 October 2023.

UNRWA fatalities and damage to installations



243 UNRWA colleagues killed



190 UNRWA installations damaged



464 incidents

UNRWA response – Food assistance



383,000 families have received flour at least twice since 21 Nov 2023. Over **1.16 million people** have received UNRWA food parcels.

UNRWA response – Health

Update for 9 Nov 2024:



Only 7 (out of 27) UNRWA health centres operational
17,497 medical consultations were provided in **3** UNRWA health centres, **4** temporary health centres and **50** medical points inside and outside IDP shelters.

85 mobile medical teams covered the medical points.

UNRWA response – Psychosocial Support



Since the onset of the conflict, **191,186** IDPs have received social work services, including psychological first aid and psychosocial support.

127,065 IDPs received awareness raising sessions and internal community social network support.

7,752 persons with disabilities and injuries received assistive devices and rehabilitation services.