

Update on the context and situation of children

2022 has witnessed a concerning increase in the level of tensions and violence across the State of Palestine, resulting in a worrisome deterioration of protection of civilians, particularly children. Only 14 months after the May 2021 escalation, in August three days of hostilities took place in the Gaza Strip leaving thousands of children traumatized and in need of life-saving support. As of 31 December 2022, 53 Palestinian children^[1] and one Israeli child were killed in conflict-related violence, and 1,049 children were reported injured. During the same period, Israeli forces detained at least 434 children in East Jerusalem.^[2]

Schools also experienced intermittent closures and delays due to widespread security constraints. For instance, two schools were affected by demolition incidents, and over 85 students (37 girls) and 18 teachers were impacted. The Education Cluster verified that between January and September 2022, a total of 8,381 class minutes were lost due to education-related incidents.

Exacerbated by protracted trauma, these recurrent rounds of violence have serious impacts on children and women's lives and their mental health. The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) identified a total of 725,000 children in need of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) a slight increase from the children in need identified in the previous year.

In 2022, the State of Palestine was not spared from the rising global food and fuel prices as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. The food component of the Palestinian Consumer Price Index (CPI) steeply increased to its highest point in the past six years, triggering inflation. The State of Palestine has the second-highest food import share in the region, with food imports comprising about 34 per cent of total imports.^[3] The increasing cost of food is weakening the purchasing power of families, especially of the most vulnerable and could force them to adopt negative coping mechanisms. This, combined with the dire financial situation of the Palestinian Authority, the COVID-19 outbreak, the impact of climate change and widespread security constraints, is increasing deprivation and vulnerability among children, their families and communities.

Furthermore, a polio outbreak was reported in Israel, while environmental samples tested positive in two governorates in mixed sewage in the State of Palestine. As a preventive measure, MoH, with the support of UNICEF and WHO, conducted two campaigns vaccinating more than 46,000 children aged 0-5. A few months later, a positive cholera environmental sample in Israel raised the alert for high preparedness among the MoH and the National Water and Environment authorities. The regional cholera outbreak in Lebanon and Syria elevated the cholera risk levels.

Despite these challenges, the Palestinian Government took some positive steps to enhance child rights. Significant developments were made to strengthen the child protection legal and regulatory framework (SDG 16) with the update of the national referral system for child victims and children at risk, along with the case management guidelines for child protection councillors. The updates are in line with the adoption of the Child Rights Law Executive Regulation on Child Protection mechanisms No.16 of 2022.

In Education, good progress was made in increasing children's access to pre-primary education (SDG 4) with an increase of 3.6 per cent. However, school enrolment for basic education has remained stable over the years, with a transition rate from lower to upper secondary of 92.4 per cent (97.1 per cent for girls and 87.5 per cent for boys). The gender difference in the transition rate is worrisome, indicating that more boys than girls drop out of school. Latest reports from the Ministry of Education (MOE) show that by grade 11, at least 18 per cent of students drop out of school^[4]. The MoE continued to work on key reforms, including restructuring its organizational structure by merging and establishing new directorates, elevating the curriculum directorate into a centre for curriculum and introducing a

“school education quality assurance unit” with a mandate to transform the assessment system. Other reforms include establishing partnerships with universities and the private sector to promote the decentralization of power to regional, district and school levels.

A national volunteer programme under the Higher Council of Youth and Sports (HCYS) was successfully launched under the leadership of the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) with support from UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. The platform aims at connecting potential youth (girls and boys) volunteers with opportunities to contribute meaningfully to their communities while gaining valuable work experience and skills for future employment.

In health, the Ministry of Health (MOH) strengthened its capacity to respond to outbreaks, while ensuring the continuum of essential and lifesaving health care services for over 3.6 million Palestinian across the country. Since 2018, in line with SDG 3, the percentage of health facilities with improved quality of neonatal health care increased from 10% to 30%, which contributed to the decline of the neonatal mortality rate (from 11 to 9 in each 1,000 live births), while the percentage of districts with PHC facilities delivering young child wellbeing services including the early childhood interventions increased from 0% to 10%.

In WASH, the State of Palestine continued progressing in the sector reform to meet the requirement of the Water Law, improving the water sector governance following the endorsement of the national water tariff system. In 2022, more regular sector working group meetings were conducted to increase the water rates and find solutions for safely managed levels of sanitation (SDG 6). However, significant disparities exist, and despite the efforts to improve WASH services, the State of Palestine is far from reaching safely managed water and sanitation services. In the Gaza Strip particularly, further investments are required to fully repair or restore WASH facilities damaged during the May 2021 and subsequent August 2022 escalations. To this end, continuous quality water supply should be ensured as only 4 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip have access to safely managed water, in a context of increased waterborne diseases.[5]

Major contributions and drivers of results

In 2022, UNICEF in the State of Palestine co-created, based on a comprehensive situation analysis of child rights and well-being of children, with a wide range of stakeholders, including children and young people the new Area Programme Document (APD) 2023-2025 for Palestinian children in Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine and Syria. The process was coordinated with the Regional Office and with the other respective Country Offices. In parallel, UNICEF also actively participated in the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2025, leading with WHO on the outcome on basic social services, while contributing to the other three - on economic growth, governance and rule of law and access to cultural and natural resources - and ensuring that the situation of children is adequately reflected.

Given the increase in tensions and violence across the West Bank, UNICEF prioritized emergency preparedness aiming at reaching 50,000 potentially affected people. Following a three-day escalation in the Gaza Strip, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team and in close collaboration with the Clusters, UNICEF undertook urgent repairs for water networks, provided emergency medical supply, supported 356 children in need for case management and 409 in need for psychosocial support, and reaching 23,000 children (53 per cent girls) with age-specific summer interventions.

As of mid- October 2022, 58.2% of the targeted groups (2,012,758 people) were fully vaccinated out of which 1,776,973 with 2 doses and 336,967 with a third booster dose. UNICEF supported the delivery of 700,758 doses of COVID-19 vaccine, and 10,425 cartons of syringes, and 654 cartons of safety boxes through COVAX facility, as well as supporting vaccine devices and additional cold chain

equipment, Personal Protective Equipment and Infection Prevention Control items.

In response to the polio outbreak, UNICEF with WHO led the risk communication component reaching 57,000 parents and 400 health professionals, religious leaders and social influencers during the vaccination campaign. Following the cholera outbreak and the positive environmental sample identified in Israel, UNICEF with WHO supported MoH to step up preparedness levels.

To promote child rights and highlight the worrying trend of increased violence, UNICEF has worked with the HCT to issue statements on matters of key concern. UNICEF continued to be a key source of credible data for donors, partners and civil society to amplify messaging on child rights violations on digital platforms.

On child participation, UNICEF created meaningful opportunities for children and young people to engage on issues affecting their lives with young people's voices on climate change being elevated for World Children's Day in the presence of government representatives and partners.

The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse remains high in the agenda with dedicated capacity building sessions organized, and actions plans conducted with partners, while scaling up community engagement and Accountability to Affected Population through the innovative programme "Voices of Change" launched by UNICEF headquarters.

1. Every Child Survives and Thrives

In 2022, jointly with WHO, UNICEF continued to support the integration of COVID-19 response as part of the health system interventions at both primary and secondary levels. This included capacity building of health professionals, introducing the vaccine Stock Management Tool (SMT) software, provision immunization devices as well as Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) supplies, and supporting the cold chain through the provision of a refrigerated vehicle to enhance the transportation of vaccines throughout the West Bank from the MoH central stores.

In partnership with WHO and UNFPA, UNICEF with the MoH continued to scale up the implementation of a comprehensive package of Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (SRMNCH) care services, including in emergencies, benefiting 4,000 women, 28,158 children, including 7,400 neonates in the West Bank and some 8,000 women, 27,600 children including 8,400 neonates in the Gaza Strip.

This has also included the update and implementation of four national protocols on neonate, nutrition and preconception care, along with the WASH in Health standards – developed jointly with WASH. Additionally essential medical equipment, consumables and medicines were provided to 7 maternity and neonate units in the West Bank 30 maternity and neonate units and 27 Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in the Gaza Strip.

Furthermore, in the Gaza Strip, UNICEF, in partnership with the MoH and local NGOs, supported innovative approaches in service delivery, reaching the most vulnerable women and children through the continued postnatal outreach services reaching 45,000 women and 27,400 children under five (13,700 girls), including 4,700 neonates.

On Early Childhood Development (ECD), UNICEF played a vital role in providing technical assistance and coordination between MoH, MoE, MoSD, and the World Bank to leverage resources for strengthening ECD and ECI systems. In 2022, about 4,100 children in the West Bank and 3,200 in the Gaza Strip benefited from early detection of developmental delays and early intervention services, including assistive devices.

2. Every Child Learns

As part of institutional support, UNICEF with UNESCO facilitated national consultations to develop a shared vision for the education sector aiming at accelerating the achievement of 2030 Sustainable Development Goal 6 in particular and paving the road for the development of the new sector strategy.

In line with UNICEF regional accelerator on “Improving adolescent girls’ and boys’ skills, learning and employability”, UNICEF as co-chair for the Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) Technical Working Group, strengthened the integration of LSCE into the education system. With the World Bank, UNICEF supported the MoE to develop a costed Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) strategy to improve learning quality and develop teacher and student manuals for STEM clubs. Training of Trainers on STEM for grades 7-11 was delivered to 500 teachers (250 women). STEM clubs have been established in 98 schools in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip benefitting at least 5,987 (3,333 girls) adolescents.

As part of COVID-19 preventive measures, school health committee members in 300 schools were trained on COVID-19 school health protocols and how to form and support school health committees. To support learning, UNICEF provided 47,000 conflict affected children (50 per cent girls) with essential stationery kits, while connecting 70 (out of 89) schools in marginalized areas of the West Bank with internet and computers as part of the public/private sector partnership initiative with GIGA under Generation Unlimited (GenU). Nearly 10,000 children and 1,000 teachers benefitted from it.

UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 46 schools damaged by the 2021 escalation in the Gaza Strip benefitting 50,000 students [1]. 9,000 children (50 per cent girls) attended remedial education to enhance their literacy and numeracy skills and mitigate their risk of school dropout, while 4,500 children facing violence during their school commutes were supported with safe access interventions, including psycho-social and recreational activities.

A Youth Advisory Panel comprised of 18 young people (9 girls) was established, with one member representing Palestinian Youth in the High-level regional summit on “From Learning to Earning”. Structured training and hands-on learning skills were provided for 4,300 young people (2,500 girls and women) aged 14-24 years to become active participants in their communities. This resulted in 49 community initiatives on various topics, including climate change and the environment.

UNICEF continued to leverage its role as co-chair for the Education in Emergencies (EiE) Thematic Working Group to support MoE planning capacity and response to emergencies. As a cluster lead with Save the Children, UNICEF advocated for children’s safety and facilitated safe access to schools through a protective presence and reached, among others, 91,600 Children and adolescents with afterschool interventions and summer activities to support their well-being and learning.

3. Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation

Efforts remained crucial to strengthen comprehensive Child Protection systems to prevent and respond to violence against children in the context of increased tensions and violence. Important steps forward included the issuance of the Child Rights Law Executive Regulation No. 16 for 2022 for child protection mechanisms as part of the National Inter-Sectoral Elimination of Violence Against Children Strategy and efforts to re-activate the National Children’s Council with the mandate to review, monitor and evaluate strategies and public policies related to children’s rights. Additional reforms included the consolidation and update of child protection referral protocols and case management guidelines providing a consistent approach for systematic identification, reporting, referral, and case management of child protection cases. The four child protection counsellors, supported by UNICEF to ensure a suitable social workforce in the West Bank, responded to 363 child protection cases. In contrast, 2,300 school staff, including principals, counsellors and teachers (50 per cent women) and 207 active community members (66 per cent women), were trained in child protection, detection and referral.

On justice for children, UNICEF supported institutionalising child-friendly treatment for children in contact with the law through child-friendly and gender-responsive guidelines for prosecutors. Further efforts were made to support mediation with the endorsement of additional community mediators resulting in 75 per cent of child cases received by the prosecution being resolved through mediation. UNICEF further built the capacity of juvenile judges in child rights and best interest determination resulting in 94 per cent of the court cases resorting to non-custodial measures.

Legal representations were provided to 900 children arrested in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Legal rights awareness-raising reached 1,100 children in the West Bank and 1,600 in the Gaza Strip.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, 4,600 children (52 per cent boys) benefited from improved access to prevention and protection services. A further 2,700 caregivers benefited from services or awareness raising for psychosocial support, family therapy, awareness-raising on child legal rights, positive parenting, GBV prevention and digital safety and security. Additionally, 700 children benefited from sports and recreational activities and child rights awareness. Refugee camps affected by the conflict in the West Bank were supported in collaboration with UNRWA with recreational and psychosocial activities.

Family Centres in the Gaza Strip have successfully provided psychosocial support services to 11,500 children (53 per cent girls) and at least 1,900 children (54 per cent boys) with case management. A total of 3,500 caregivers (74 per cent women) were reached with awareness-raising sessions on positive parenting and 9,382 people (61 per cent women) on ERWs. At the same time, 24 injured children (8 girls) were provided medical assistance.

Finally, UNICEF led the CP AoR and reached 30,500 children (15,430 girls), including 1,800 children with disabilities and 22,000 adults (16,000 women), with CP and MHPSS services.

4. Every Child Lives in a Safe and Clean Environment

At the institutional level, UNICEF's engagement in the WASH sectoral working groups was crucial in supporting and addressing critical issues, including drafting the updated sector policy and strategy, advancing the roadmap for establishing regional water utilities, and licensing regulation according to the new Water Law. UNICEF supported the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) to organise the fourth Arab Water Forum in Cairo while promoting the mainstreaming of climate change in national policies and advocating for the meaningful inclusion of children and youth in the discussions of the Palestinian delegation at COP27.

On evidence generation, UNICEF, with PWA and the Environmental Quality Agency conducted a climate risk-informed analysis of the WASH sector to review critical bottlenecks and consider emerging climate change risks. Key findings included the need for coordination, slow rollout of WASH sector regulatory instruments, and limited engagement with communities. In parallel, UNICEF conducted a climate landscape analysis for children, analysing climate change trends and their impact on children.

Through UNICEF direct support, over 451,300 Palestinian children and their families (221,200 women) benefited from activities related to safe access to WASH services, while another 1,550,000 people benefitted indirectly (759,500 women).

In the Gaza Strip, significant work has been made to complete the construction of the expansion phase of the seawater desalination plant, with testing and commissioning underway. UNICEF also supported urgent repairs for water networks, the construction of wastewater networks impacted during the May 2021 and August 2022 escalations, and the delivery of essential water treatment chemicals and

disinfection of water sources to meet WHO standards. Stormwater drainage systems were completed reaching 10,000 residents in areas facing recurrent seasonal flooding. UNICEF also distributed requisite life-saving hygiene kits through e-vouchers, and six critical WASH installations were equipped with solar energy systems, providing alternative and reliable power sources.

In the West Bank Area C, 45,400 people gained access to WASH services following the rehabilitation and extension of water networks, increasing water harvesting and storage capacity. UNICEF also developed hydraulic maps for three targeted communities to help service providers plan and adopt a fair water distribution system. Additionally, in Yatta Municipality, works have started on the water network aiming at providing over 100,000 people with access to safe drinking water.

As the WASH Cluster lead agency, UNICEF coordinated the national humanitarian response plan and priorities with PWA, with more than 37 organisations operating in the WASH sector in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and raised 22.7 million USD for the sector. 141,000 people benefited from accessing to sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs through WASH Cluster.

5. Every Child has an Equitable Chance in Life

In 2022, UNICEF continued advocacy for the protection and promotion of children's rights. With OHCHR, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), in preparing a national action plan for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Concluding Observations and to draft State Party reports on the CRC Optional Protocols.

The National Social Protection Reform process continued although with delays in payments through the flagship National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) due to weak national allocations and delays in international support. This impacted the payments to 110,000 deep poor household NCTP beneficiaries who received only one partial and one complete transfer in 2022, compared to the expected four quarterly payments.

In line with the UNICEF Regional Accelerator on strengthening national Social Protection systems, key achievements achieved by the MoSD on social protection reforms include updating the registration of the NCTP beneficiary and waiting list and the initial presentation of the national Social Registry. However, the development of the national Case Management system remains delayed. UNICEF completed a Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) systems readiness assessment with MoSD to identify gaps and develop an action plan. This complements the UNICEF, ILO and WFP work to harmonize efforts between MoSD as the lead of national social protection systems with humanitarian cash actors. An important step in 2022 was creating a technical working group under the Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS) to bring these two constituencies together as a step to promote Nexus coordination in the sector.

With UNICEF's support, 4,500 children (1,168 households) benefitted from a child-sensitive humanitarian cash transfer. This programme enhanced children's access to basic needs and essential services through a “cash-plus” intervention and built lessons towards strengthening the shock-responsive capacity of the national social protection system with a focus on children.

UNICEF worked with the National Poverty Task Force to define the dimensions of child multi-dimension poverty, with the Task Force members also requesting the integration of a child monetary poverty dimension to be collected through the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS) planned for 2023-2024.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

In 2022, the United Nations Country Team developed its first UNSDCF for 2023-2025 for the State of Palestine. UNICEF led with WHO the drafting of the outcome on basic social services consulting with other UN agencies, private sector, local and international NGOs and key donors. The UNSDCF was signed in December 2022.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to lead the WASH cluster, Child Protection Area of Responsibility, and co-lead the Education cluster at the national and sub-national levels through dedicated cluster coordination capacity. UNICEF also continued to lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement taskforce with MOH, while coordinating the Nutrition working group in the Gaza Strip. Through the clusters, UNICEF engaged in advocacy efforts, public and private, including the organization of high-level missions to high risks areas advocating for child rights and increased vulnerability of Palestinian children.

As the Technical Advisor to the Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS) Social Protection Sector Working Group co-chaired by the MoSD and the EU, UNICEF with ILO and WFP promoted increased harmonization of work between MOSD and humanitarian cash actors. This resulted in the creation of a technical working group under the LACS to bring these two constituencies to work together on priority workstreams, reinforcing the nexus approach. UNICEF is also an active member of other LACS groups including on Education and Water.

In health, UNICEF continues to lead a UN joint programme on Health Systems Strengthening in the Gaza Strip with UNFPA and WHO, while collaborating closely with WHO in support to MOH's response to the COVID-19, polio outbreak and a potential cholera outbreak.

In Education, UNICEF partnered with the World Bank bringing local and international academics to support the development of a National STEM Strategy for the Education Sector.

In partnership with Academia and CSOs, UNICEF reached vulnerable adolescents promoting and supporting entrepreneurial and social initiatives, including on climate change and combating violence, increasing their participation and engagement.

UNICEF continued to act as the grantee for the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) funded Multi-Year Resilience Programme, implemented through UNDP, UNESCO, UNRWA and one INGO. 2022 constituted a pivotal year as a new generation of MYRP is underway, and an independent final evaluation launched with stakeholder consultations. With UNDP and UNFPA, UNICEF continued its support to the Prime Minister's Office and the Higher Council of Youth and Sports on the National Volunteer Service Programme.

In Child Protection, under the Sawasiya rule of law and access to justice programme, jointly implemented with UNDP and UNWOMEN, UNICEF advocated for the mainstreaming of best practices particularly on a child-rights based perspective. This work leveraged initiatives led by the other UN agencies. The development of the third phase of Sawasiya (2024-2028) is well advanced.

Stakeholder capacity building remained a priority with a focus on strengthening partners' M&E and operational capacity. UNICEF engaged partners in three programmatic evaluations: for Adolescents; ECW joint programme; and the Maternal Neonatal and Child Health joint programme. The lessons learnt from these evaluations will aim at sharpening UNICEF and partners planned and future interventions.

In 2022, UNICEF promoted and strengthened the interaction between evidence generators and evidence users, helping to increase evidence-use in policy and practice. Following a growing interest from the Palestinian Authority in developing nationally adapted child poverty measurements, UNICEF worked with National Poverty Task Force to define the dimensions of child multi-dimension poverty which the Task Force members requested to also integrate a child monetary poverty dimension, to be collected through the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS) planned for 2023-2024. While this is a first step in the process, it constitutes a major advancement in possibly gearing the discussions between various stakeholders at the national level (PCBS and line ministries) about how the national household and child multi-dimensional poverty data will be used/ applied in national planning processes. The concept suggested is to use monetary poverty to define cash interventions, while multi-dimensional poverty will be used to determine needs for provision of other complementary services.

As part of its engagement to prioritize Climate Change in the new APD and considering the impact of Climate Change in the State of Palestine, UNICEF conducted a Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC) analysing climate change trends, and their impact on children, as well as providing a set of recommendations to support the mainstreaming of climate change into UNICEF programmes. The generation of evidence in this newer thematic area for which limited analysis is available nationally has triggered a wider interest both with line ministries and technical and financial partners. As a result, UNICEF was able to provide, prior the COP-27, advocacy messages to PWA and EQA as well as members of the Palestinian delegation. Advocacy messages included a child-centred lens around the impact of climate change, and to adopt climate-resilient WASH services in SoP such as transitioning to solar-powered water systems, prioritizing effective water management and initiating discussions around the integration of climate change in schools with the EQA and MoE. Furthermore, a Readiness Proposal for the Green Climate Fund was successfully presented to strengthen PWA information management, planning and programming frameworks towards the climate action agenda and projected impacts on the WASH sector, while opportunities for collaboration between UNICEF and other partners, including new ones, are being developed.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to invest in system strengthening across the State of Palestine engaging and advocating for dialogue and collaboration between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to ensure harmonization and standardization of policies, protocols and services for children.

As mentioned in the mid-term evaluation of the joint UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO programme on child and maternal health, UNICEF successfully leveraged its work on the ground in the Gaza Strip to advocate at the national level for an update of existing national technical guides/protocols and/or introduce new ones. UNICEF supported rounds of technical consultations with health professionals both at national and subnational level and as a result, four protocols (on PCC; adolescent job aid; neonate care and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) were endorsed at national and subnational levels, while the first national WASH standards to be implemented in health facilities were developed.

In the area of justice, UNICEF played an instrumental role in institutionalizing mediation at the Attorney General Office as an alternative measure of detention. The success of this institutionalization is a result of cumulative efforts that UNICEF has played over the years through supporting the drafting of mediation guidelines and supporting the trainings of community mediators. A great illustration of these efforts is this year's numbers where 75 per cent of child cases were resolved through mediation. To ensure that all children are offered child-friendly channels and alternatives to detention, UNICEF is building its efforts with different governmental partners to introduce this module in the Gaza Strip, despite operating in a different legal framework. The introduction comes as an essential step into harmonizing best practices across all Palestinian governorates and ensuring the

best interest of every child.

In the education section, as an innovative approach together with MOE, UNICEF proposed science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) activities as part of the summer activities for older school-aged children both in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. The inclusion of STEM activities contributed to the development of the national STEM strategy. Additionally, the engagement of education authorities both at national and subnational levels led to a higher coverage of school-aged children, including in vulnerable communities.

As part of the scale up plan for the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), UNICEF joined the global SPARK innovation initiative to further develop the existing platform and include a component on feedback channels for end-user supply monitoring, the first of its kind. This will allow to share the feedback with local suppliers on the supplies/commodities provided to children affected by humanitarian crisis. This initiative is expected to potentially reach 48,000 children across the State of Palestine.