

Gaza Strip

Overview As of 30 June 2025

Source: Ministry of Health.

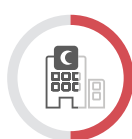


56 531 Fatalities



133 642 Injuries

Health Facility Functionality and Access



18/36 (50%)
Hospitals **partially functional (HPF)** *



63/163[§] (39%)
Primary health care (PHC) facilities are **functional**

[§] The number of PHCCs includes active NGOs. Source: oPt Unified Health Dashboard



3 Accessible



2 ICU



2 Surgeries



0 FHFF



2 Inpatient



4 FHPF



0 Accessible



0 Surgeries



0 Inpatient



0 ICU



1 FHFF



1 FHPF

Khan Younis
3 HPF
4 FH

Rafah
0 HPF
2 FH

Deir Al Balah
3 HPF
4 FH

Gaza
11 HPF
1 FH

North Gaza
1 HPF



8 Field hospitals **partially functional (FHPF)**



2 Field hospitals **fully functional (FHFF)**



1 Accessible



0 Inpatient



0 Surgeries



0 ICU



11 Accessible



8 Inpatient



8 Surgeries



5 ICU



3 Accessible



1 ICU



3 Surgeries



2 FHFF



3 Inpatient



2 FHPF



The above disaggregation of accessibility and availability of inpatient, surgery and ICU services covers hospitals only, and does not include field hospitals.
Source: Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS)

- Hamad Rehabilitation Hospital, in North Gaza, resumed service provision, providing services to 80 patients on a daily basis.
- A new field hospital was established by MSF Belgium in Deir Al-Balah.
- IMC Az-Zawaidah FH resumed operations.
- Total hospital bed capacity is currently at 1991, including 1467 inpatient beds, 61 ICUs, and 69 incubators.



735 Health Attacks As of 11 June 2025 Source: SSA.



917 People killed in attacks



1411 People injured in attacks



125 Health facilities affected
Including 34 Hospitals damaged



188 Ambulances affected

* Partially functional facility: When a health facility is unable to fully provide some or all of the services as normal, or there is an interruption in any of the services provided at the facility, due to various reasons.

Malnutrition



610 Patients admitted due to severe acute malnutrition with complications

Source: Nutrition Cluster. As of 11 June 2025

Medical evacuation



7354 Patients have been evacuated since October 2023

Source: MoH. As of 28 June 2025

Long term conditions



>2000 People diagnosed with cancer each year, including 122 children



>1500 Patients in need of kidney dialysis to maintain life§



>60 000 People with raised blood glucose*



45 000 Patients living with cardiovascular disease



>650 000 People with raised blood pressure*



+485 000 People with mental health disorders*

§ Source: MoH

* Source: STEPS Survey 2022

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health



~ 50 000 Women are pregnant



~ 5500 Women are due to give birth within the next month including

~ 1400 Requires Cesarean section
~ 180 Deliveries / day

Source: MoH.

- More than 500 000 women of reproductive age lack access to essential services including antenatal care, postnatal care, family planning, and management of sexual transmitted infections.

West Bank, including east Jerusalem



844 Health Attacks As of 30 June 2025



31 People killed in attacks



168 People injured in attacks



65 Health facilities affected



24 Mobile clinics

Including



557 Ambulances affected

Obstructed access	649	🚫
Use of force	388	👊
Detained	135	👤
Militarized search of vehicle	162	🔍

Situation Update

General updates - as of 30 June 2025

• Gaza Strip

- Between 18 March and 30 June 2025, following the resumption of hostilities, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported at least 6203 deaths and 21 601 injuries across the Gaza Strip. These figures include more than 583 people reportedly killed and 4186 injured while seeking food and other forms of humanitarian aids.
- Between January and June 2025, the Nutrition Cluster reported that at least 19 089 children aged 6 to 59 months were admitted for treatment of acute malnutrition – an average of over 100 children per day. Given the critical shortage of nutrition supplies in Gaza, the situation is expected to deteriorate further without immediate intervention.
- Despite strict rationing measures implemented by health facilities, the ongoing fuel blockade and repeated denials of humanitarian access to the Gaza Strip's remaining fuel reserves have severely depleted supplies, endangering critical life-sustaining services. As of 26 June, the Health Cluster reported limited fuel allocations – 36 000 liters for health service points in Gaza City and 65 000 liters for hospitals and clinics in Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis, and Rafah – sufficient for only a few days of operation.
- Intensified attacks on health care and repeated displacement orders continue to severely disrupt the delivery of supplies and access to essential health services.
 - Hemodialysis services in Gaza face severe constraints, with only five units still operational, comprising 114 machines that serve about 680 patients. These units are in Al Aqsa, Al Shifa, Al Rantisi, Nasser hospitals, and Al Zawaida field hospital - operating under suboptimal conditions and well above capacity.
 - Between June 18 and 28, five displacement orders affected areas in Khan Younis, Deir Al-Balah, North Gaza, and Gaza City. Facilities within these zones include Nasser Medical Complex (NMC) – the primary referral hospital for the southern governorates, serving an estimated 1.3 million people – along with Al-Amal Hospital, the Jordanian Field Hospital, four PHCs, four medical points, and three ambulance centers in Khan Younis. An additional 4242 health facilities lie within 1 km of the displacement zones, including Al-Awda Nusseirat Hospital (134m), Al-Ahli Arab Hospital (704m), and Public Aid Hospital (914m).
 - Between 1 and 28 June 2025, the Health Cluster reported that 24 medical points and two primary healthcare centers (PHCs) became non-operational, further adding to the strain of the already overwhelmed partially functioning health facilities.
- Supplies of blood and blood products remain at critically low levels amid high demand, driven by frequent mass casualty events, complex blast injuries, and an increasing number of surgical and obstetric emergencies.
- Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS), and Acute Bloody Diarrhea (ABD) remain the most reported communicable diseases, with ARI being the most prevalent, followed by AWD. Contributing factors include seasonal variations, inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions, and a lack of fuel to provide shelters with clean drinking and domestic water.
- The Gaza-wide telecommunications blackout, which started on 11 June and lasted several days, disrupted health response, including the reporting of communicable disease surveillance data.

• West Bank

- Access to health care continues to worsen for patients in the West Bank.
 - In June, WHO assessed 565 health facilities, of which 71 – including 43 operated by the MoH – reported access constraints due to insecurity and physical barriers,
 - Of the 476 government-run facilities, only 345 are fully functional, while 112 are partially functional, nine are non-functional, and one has been destroyed.
 - Four donor-funded clinics in Massafer Yatta are also slated for demolition in communities located within the designated "firing zone".
 - New road closures, including earth mounds and gates at village entrances, along with frequent and time-restricted checkpoint operations, are increasingly obstructing access to care for both patients and ambulances.
 - The Health Cluster reported that about 10 000 people in around 10 communities in Area C have no access to primary health care due to access constraints.
 - Patients require permits to seek medical care outside the West Bank, in East Jerusalem or Israeli health facilities, with denial rates of 39% (of 97 553 patient applications) reported between October 2023 and May 2025.
- According to the MoH, 16% of the total essential medicines, 14% of medical consumables and 9% laboratory supplies are at zero stock-balance.
 - Seven vaccines, including rotavirus, BCG, pneumococcal vaccine are completely depleted, with reported delays in shipments.
 - Critical shortages are reported for anti-rabies vaccine, essential laboratory supplies, emergency medications including paracetamol and etomidate. These shortages stem from limited local market availability, price increases, recurrent border closures, and increasing restrictions on limits of the import of medical supplies and medicines.

Response

• Gaza Strip

- Despite extremely challenging conditions, WHO continues to play a vital role in sustaining Gaza's health system and delivering critical health services to the most affected communities:
 - On 25 June, WHO delivered its first medical shipment into the Gaza Strip since 2 March – nine trucks carrying essential medical supplies, around 2000 units of blood, and 1500 units of plasma. The delivery of blood and plasma is extremely critical, as supplies were nearly exhausted amid immense needs and major challenges to blood donation efforts due to worsening malnutrition and deteriorating security conditions.
 - Since 18 March, WHO has delivered essential medical supplies and equipment to 21 health partners operating in 12 facilities – sufficient to cover over 1.7 million treatments and surgical procedures. Since October 2023, WHO has delivered supplies for over 16 million treatments and procedures.
 - WHO supplied over two million liters of fuel to health facilities, ambulance service providers and partners, across the Gaza Strip (18 March – 28 June 2025). Since 1 January 2024, over 14 million liters have been delivered to support health operations.
 - As of 22 June 2025, 19 national and international WHO-supported EMT partner organizations were operational across the Gaza Strip, deploying teams delivering surgical, emergency, and non-communicable disease services. Since January 2024, WHO-supported EMT partners have conducted over three million consultations, performed more than 42 636 emergency surgeries, and treated 122 776 trauma patients across the Gaza Strip. Refer to [EMTCC dashboard](#) for further details.
 - WHO is working closely with UNICEF, WFP, and other partners to expand Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programs to include children over five years old. This collaboration also involves developing operational guidance for other vulnerable groups, including adults with medical and surgical conditions.
- WHO remains committed to supporting efforts to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH) within the fragile humanitarian context:
 - A virtual orientation session was conducted for 10 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) in Gaza, with further sessions planned to ensure all EMTs are equipped with the knowledge, tools, and reporting mechanisms needed to prevent SEAH.
 - The WHO PSEAH focal point delivered a presentation on risk and mitigation strategies in Gaza health facilities to the Health Cluster and its technical working groups – including the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Trauma TWGs – in coordination with the PSEA network. Training will be extended to the remaining working groups.
- WHO continues to support the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Technical Working Group (MHPSS TWG) in strengthening MHPSS services in the Gaza Strip:
 - WHO updated and disseminated the “Specialized Clinical Mental Health Services Map” to all MHPSS TWG partners, to strengthen referral systems and clinical coordination.
 - A three-day psychological first aid was conducted for 86 staff members from Al-Wafa Rehabilitation Hospital to enhance emergency readiness.
 - WHO provided trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy training for 32 MoH mental health professionals to enhance their capacity in delivering evidence-based trauma care interventions.
- WHO continues to support communicable disease surveillance and outbreak response across all five governorates of the Gaza Strip, including outbreak investigations, and response efforts, as well as strengthening capacity for health workers.
- WHO conducted training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) protocols for 23 healthcare providers from Patient Friends Hospital in Gaza City, bringing the total number of targeted health care providers to 58.
- The Health Cluster launched the new version of the oPt [Unified Health Dashboard](#), which offers relevant data and information on the health situation in the oPt, including data related to medical evacuations, attacks on health, available service points and partners response.
- The oPt Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System ([HeRAMS](#)) [Public Dashboard](#) has been launched. It provides key information on the operational status and accessibility of health service delivery units (hospitals, PHCs), essential health service availability, and bed capacity.

• West Bank

- WHO has pre-positioned essential supplies and equipment at seven key hospitals across the West Bank, including in East Jerusalem, to address medicine shortages and support response to mass casualty incidents.
- WHO is also supporting the Ministry of Health with procurement of essential medicines and medical supplies.
- WHO continues to conduct community trauma management training for first aid responders in the affected communities to boost emergency preparedness and allow them to provide timely care to those injured in case of delays to ambulance arrival due to access restrictions.
- Two hundred UNRWA health workers, primarily working in refugee camps, were trained on primary trauma care.
- WHO is also supporting roll-out training for health workers on newborn and child health.

WHO Mission Update

18-28 June 2025



10

Missions planned
(in the North and South)



4

Missions facilitated
(including partially facilitated)



3

Missions impeded
(ie. delays/unpassable routes)



3

Missions denied
(or canceled)

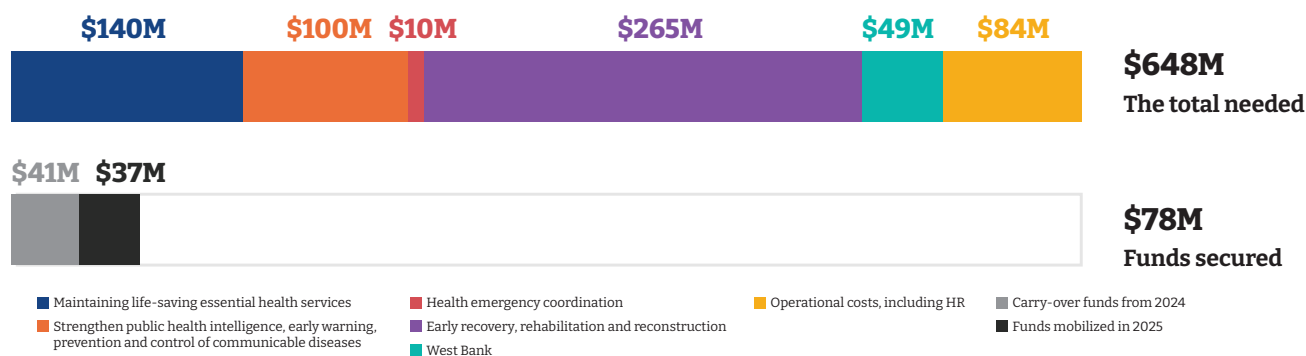
- Between 1 and 28 June, out of 30 WHO planned missions, only seven were facilitated (23%), 12 were denied (40%), seven were impeded (23%), and four were canceled (13%). On 25 and 27 June, WHO facilitated the entry of 308 pallets of critical medical supplies, including life-saving blood units, medications and consumables. These have been the first WHO shipments of medical supplies succeeding to enter Gaza since the resumption of hostilities on 2 March 2025.

WHO Recommendations

- Immediate ceasefire.
- Ensure immediate and sustainable humanitarian access into Gaza and northern West Bank for fuel, water, food, medicines and other necessary supplies.
- Expand humanitarian corridors and ensure safe passage to allow delivery of humanitarian aid and personnel within Gaza and the West Bank.
- Active protection of civilians and health care, preserving the function of remaining health facilities.
- Scale up medical evacuation for all patients in need, without distinction of any kind. Ensure timely referral of over 10 000 critical patients who need medical evacuation out of Gaza.

Funding

WHO oPt total funding ask - 2025 Operational Response and Early Recovery Plan



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