

Gaza Strip

Overview As of 22 May 2025

Source: Ministry of Health.



53 762 Fatalities



122 197 Injuries

Health Facility Functionality and Access



20/36 (56%)
Hospitals **partially functional (HPF)** *



63/156\$ (40%)
Primary health care (PHC) facilities are **functional**

\$ The number of PHCCs includes active NGOs. Source: oPt Unified Health Dashboard



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



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



3 Accessible



2 ICU



2 Surgeries



2 FHFF



2 Inpatient



1 FHPF



0 Accessible



0 Surgeries



0 Inpatient



0 ICU



1 FHFF



1 FHPF

North Gaza
2 HPF

Gaza
11 HPF
1 FH

Deir al Balah
3 HPF
2 FH

Khan Younis
3 HPF
3 FH

Rafah
0 HPF
2 FH



2 Accessible



1 Inpatient



1 Surgeries



0 ICU



11 Accessible



8 Inpatient



9 Surgeries



5 ICU



3 Accessible



1 ICU



3 Surgeries



1 FHFF



3 Inpatient



1 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)

- The European Gaza Hospital in Khan Younis went out of service on 15 May 2025. The hospital had a total capacity of 260 inpatient beds, 28 ICUs, 12 NICUs, and 25 emergency beds.
- Al-Awda Jabalia Hospital is currently the only operational general hospital in the North Gaza governorate, with partial functionality and accessibility, after both the Indonesian and Kamal Adwan Hospitals went out of service, due to insecurity and recurrent attacks.
- All MoH PHCs in Khan Younis went out of service, following the latest displacement orders to the governorate.
- Total hospital bed capacity is currently at 1929, including 1388 inpatient beds, 67 ICUs, and 69 incubators.



720 Health Attacks As of 22 May 2025 Source: SSA.



917 People killed in attacks



1406 People injured in attacks



125 Health facilities affected
Including **34** Hospitals damaged



186 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



554 Patients admitted due to severe acute malnutrition with complications

Source: Nutrition Cluster. As of 17 May 2025

Medical evacuation



7369 Patients have been evacuated since October 2023

Source: MoH. As of 21 May 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

Overview As of 22 May 2025 Source: SSA.



981 Fatalities



8578 Injuries



808 Health Attacks As of 22 May 2025



30 People killed in attacks



157 People injured in attacks



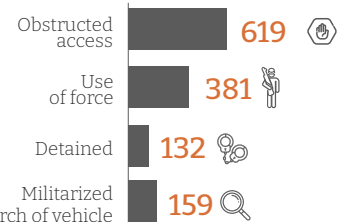
62 Health facilities affected



22 Mobile clinics



546 Ambulances affected



Situation Update

General updates – as of 22 May 2025

• Gaza Strip

- Between 18 March and 21 May 2025, following the resumption of hostilities, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported at least 3613 deaths and 10 156 injuries across the Gaza Strip.
- Intensified attacks on health care and displacement orders – especially following the collapse of ceasefire in mid-March 2025 – continue to severely disrupt the delivery of supplies and access to essential health services.
- Between 13-14 May 2025, Nasser and Al Awda hospitals came under attack. At Nasser Hospital's Burn Unit, reportedly three people were killed and 11 injured, while Al Awda Hospital sustained significant infrastructural damage and a fire in the warehouse destroyed all medical supplies. The hospital remains minimally operational despite access challenges.
 - Between 13–15 May 2025, repeated attacks on European Gaza Hospital (EGH) – the only facility still providing oncology services in Gaza – caused extensive damage to its infrastructure, including the sewage system and surrounding roads. Coupled with an evacuation order in the area, the hospital was ultimately forced to cease operations. One of the attacks occurred while 284 patients and their companions were gathered at the facility for a pre-coordinated medical evacuation, supported by 12 WHO staff members. Two WHO-contracted medical evacuation buses were also damaged in the incident. Additionally, on 18 May, the Indonesian Hospital became non-operational following attacks.
 - On 15 May, the Sheikh Radwan Primary Healthcare Center (PHC), which served approximately 5000 patients daily, was evacuated following an evacuation order in the area. In Deir Al-Balah, several PHCs have reduced services due to worsening security and high patient load, while four centers have completely closed.
 - Around 42% of hospitals were reported to be non-functional; fewer than one-third of the partially functioning hospitals had adequate water access, all depend on generators, and 56% of primary care clinics had to cease operations.
 - At least 40 health service points – including seven hospitals, two field hospitals, 18 primary care centers and 15 medical points – are located within designated evacuation zones, with 115 more within a one-kilometer radius, further threatening access to health care across the Strip.
- Following nearly 80 days (2 March – 18 May 2025) of total aid blockade – including critical medical supplies and fuel – the Israeli authorities announced temporary resumption of limited aid entry. Stocks remain at dangerously low levels. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), as of the end of April, 43% of essential medicines were at zero stock, with major gaps in chemotherapy and hematology (62%), maternal and child health (53%), and primary care (48%) services. Additionally, 64% of essential disposables are expected to run out within weeks, severely affecting open heart and catheterization (100%), orthopedic (87%), and ophthalmic (84%) care.
- WHO's assessments at Al-Shifa, Al-Zawaida, European Gaza, and Rantissi hospitals revealed critical shortages of laboratory supplies, a severe lack of hemodialysis machines, and a complete stockout of key cardiac catheterization materials – catheters, guidewires, stents, and pacemakers.
- The Emergency Medical Teams Coordination Cell (EMT CC) reported a 43% decrease in the number of international EMT personnel deployed to the Gaza Strip, attributed to increased denials since 18 March, which has limited critical specialized health care capacity.
- Communicable diseases remain a major threat due to displacement, overcrowding, poor water, hygiene and sanitation infrastructure. These risks include acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhea, acute bloody diarrhea, acute jaundice syndrome, and vaccine preventable diseases like polio. Disease surveillance and outbreak response efforts continue to be disrupted, highlighted by the indefinite suspension of a polio vaccination campaign due to ongoing insecurity.
- Food security and acute malnutrition rates continue to worsen. Between 1 January and 20 May 2025, the Nutrition Cluster reported 11 437 cases of acute malnutrition among children aged between 6 and 59 months – 1641 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 9796 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases – with 98 SAM cases with medical complications treated. An estimated 71 000 children aged 6 to 59 months are expected to be acutely malnourished between April 2025 and March 2026, including 14 100 [projected cases of SAM](#). Additionally, almost 17 000 pregnant and breastfeeding women will need treatment for acute malnutrition.
- Refer to the [latest public health situation analysis](#) (PHSA) for the oPt for more detailed information on the overall public health situation.

• West Bank

- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 May 2025, the MoH has reported 981 deaths and 8578 injuries across the West Bank. Since January 2025, at least 146 deaths have been reported, with the majority occurring in Jenin, Tulkarm and Tubas governorates.
- Attacks on health facilities have damaged health service points, with only 266 of 768 (35%) across the West Bank fully operational; 486 (63%) are partially functional, and 16 (2%) remain non-operational. Additionally, movement restrictions, especially in Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas, and Qalqiliya, continue to hinder the operations of ambulances and health care workers, impeding access to essential health care services.
- Operational challenges in Northern West Bank:
 - Recent military operations have severely damaged WASH infrastructure, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and posing environmental and public health threats in the affected areas.
 - Primary health care facilities lack adequate laboratory capacity, delaying disease testing and response, particularly in densely populated refugee camps.
 - Newly established primary health care centers need to be integrated into the health surveillance system, requiring training, technical support, and consistent reporting.

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:
 - Since 18 March 2025, WHO delivered essential medical supplies and equipment to 19 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 1.2 million liters of fuel to health facilities, ambulance service providers and partners (18 March – 21 May 2025). Since 1 January 2024, over 13 million liters have been delivered to support health operations.
 - As of 21 May 2025, 22 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 2.78 million consultations, performed 39 232 emergency surgeries, treated more than 102 000 trauma patients and facilitated more than 18 000 internal referrals within the Gaza Strip.
- Despite severe disruptions to medical evacuations following the resumption of hostilities and the closure of Rafah Crossing, WHO continues to support the evacuation of patients via Kerem Shalom, for specialized care abroad. Since October 2023, at least 7390 patients have been evacuated from the Gaza Strip, including 251 patients since 18 March – a sharp decline from the 1702 patients evacuated during the ceasefire period (1 February -17 March 2025).
- WHO continues to conduct health-related surveillance activities across all governorates, systematically monitoring, documenting and reporting:
 - Communicable diseases via the early warning, alert and response system (EWARS), with nearly 100 health workers trained between 5 and 11 May 2025.
 - Attacks on health care through the surveillance system for attacks on health care (SSA).
 - Health resources and services availability through the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) [\[see latest report here\]](#).
- As the lead agency for health in the interagency response, WHO continues to coordinate emergency health response with 70 Health Cluster partners, supporting the delivery of essential health services and facilitating an average of over 309 600 medical consultations per week.
- WHO remains committed to early recovery, rehabilitation, and the reconstruction of Gaza's health system and infrastructure. According to the Health Cluster, up to 10 health facilities – including five hospitals and five primary healthcare centers – are currently undergoing rehabilitation.

West Bank

- WHO continues to support trauma and emergency care through:
 - Technical guidance provided via the Trauma Working Group
 - Capacity building, including a Primary Trauma Care training course for UNRWA and PMRS staff
 - Provision of supplies, including replenishment of mass casualty management kits, equipment for PRCS ambulances, and emergency care supplies for UNRWA.
- WHO continues to conduct health surveillance activities, systematically monitoring, documenting and reporting:
 - Attacks on health care through the surveillance system for attacks on health care (SSA) [\[see latest report here\]](#).
 - Health resources and services availability through the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) [\[see latest report here\]](#).
- As the lead agency for health, WHO continues to coordinate the health response of the 28 Health Cluster partners operating in the West Bank. These partners conduct an average of 32 700 consultations per week.



European Gaza Hospital



WHO Mission Update

8 - 21 May 2025



11

Missions planned
(in the North and South)



5

Missions facilitated
(including partially facilitated)



2

Missions impeded
(ie. delays/unpassable routes)



4

Missions denied
(or canceled)

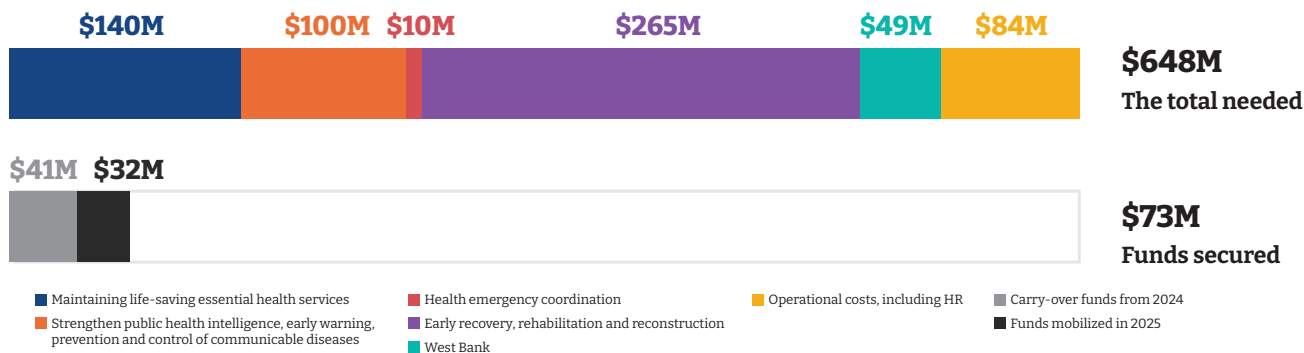
Since the resumption of hostilities on 18 March, only 21 of the 39 WHO-planned field missions (53%) were facilitated, while the remaining were either impeded (5), denied (10), or canceled (3). This represents a decline of nearly 34% in facilitated missions compared to the ceasefire period (19 January to 17 March), during which 46 out of 56 missions were successfully carried out.

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, ensuring timely referral of the 10 500 - 12 500 critical patients that need to be medevaced out of Gaza.

Funding

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



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