

Gaza Strip

Overview As of 30 April 2024

Source: Ministry of Health.



34,568
Fatalities



77,765
Injuries



+10,000*
Reported missing
under the rubble

* Palestinian Civil Defense

According to Israeli authorities, over 1200 Israelis and foreign nationals were killed inside Israel, and approximately 5,400 reported injuries. As of 1 May, there have been 262 reported fatalities and 1,602 reported injuries of Israeli soldiers since the start of the ground operation in the Gaza Strip. One hundred and thirty three hostages remain in Gaza.

Health Care Functioning, Access and Risks

Hospitals



33%

12/36 Hospitals
partially
functioning

Estimated average
bed occupancy: 246%



0%

0/36 Hospitals
minimally
functional



100%

7/7 Field
Hospitals
fully
functional



0%

0/7 Field Hospitals
minimally
functional

PHCCs



30%

26/88* Primary
health care
facilities are
functional

* The number of PHCCs
includes active NGOs.

Malnutrition



28 Patients
Reportedly
died of
malnutrition

Northern Gaza: **16-25% of children (6-59 months)** with acute malnutrition (**2-4%** of children with severe acute malnutrition)

Southern Gaza: **3-7%** of children (6-59 months) with acute malnutrition

Medical evacuation through Rafah:



4,697 patients successfully evacuated since the start of the war

Communicable Diseases

Due to delays in data reporting, below cases are covering the period from 16 October 2023 to 22 April 2024, with MoH figures covering until 4 April.



711,178 Cases
of acute
respiratory
infections



381,487 Cases
of diarrhea
<5 years:
106,545



87,800 Cases
of scabies
and lice



51,055 Cases
of skin
rashes



7,827 Cases
of
chickenpox

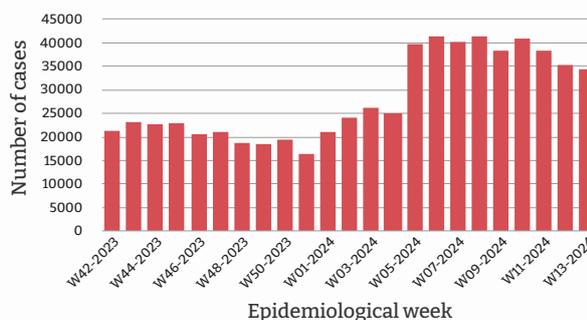


48,177 Cases
of acute
jaundice
syndrome

Trend analysis of communicable diseases (Data as of 31 March 2024)

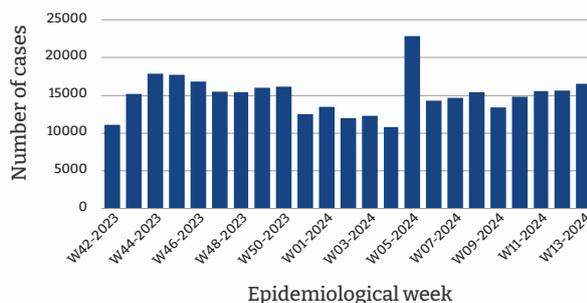
Weekly trend of acute respiratory infection in Gaza Strip* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Mar 2024)

Observed **decrease** in weekly trend of acute respiratory infections since week 11, with over 34,000 cases reported in week 13- a relatively similar figure compared to the week prior.



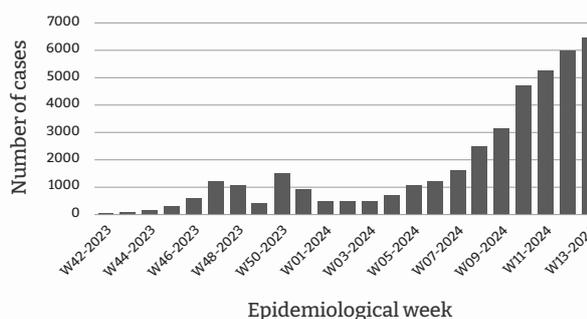
Weekly trend of acute diarrhea infection in Gaza Strip* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Mar 2024)

Steady increase in the number of weekly cases of acute watery diarrhea for four consecutive weeks, with more than 16,000 cases reported during week 13 - **an increase of about 6%** compared to the previous week.



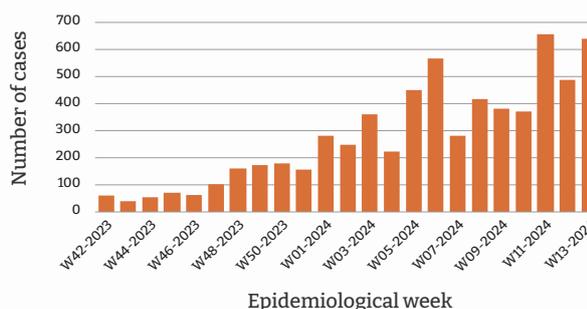
Weekly trend of acute jaundice syndrome in Gaza Strip* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Mar 2024)

Marked increase in weekly trend of acute jaundice syndrome, with nearly 6,500 cases reported in week 13 (an **increase of 8%** compared to week 12)



Weekly trend of bloody diarrhea infection in Gaza Strip* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Mar 2024)

Overall increase in weekly trend of bloody diarrhea, with at least 600 cases reported in week 13.



Current epidemiological trends should be interpreted with caution due to reporting delays, retrospective data and adjustments, limited geographical coverage of surveillance activities and constant population movements.

Source: MoH, UNRWA, EMT

*Note: weeks with incomplete data, we are not included

Health Attacks As of 30 April 2024

443 Health Attacks



723 People killed in attacks



924 People injured in attacks



118 Health workers detained/arrested



101 Health facilities affected

31 Hospitals damaged
Including



106 Ambulances affected

54 That sustained damaged
Including



492 Fatalities



4,900 Injuries

Health Attacks As of 30 April 2024

447 Health attacks



12 People killed in attacks



95 People injured in attacks



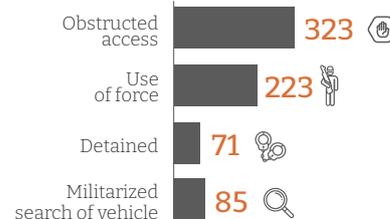
52 Health facilities affected



19 Mobile clinics Including



298 Ambulances affected



Key concerns

- Continued dismantling of the health system, jeopardizing health service provision, access to health, and delivery of life-saving supplies. This is further straining the capacity of the health system to meet the health care needs of the vulnerable population.
 - In northern Gaza, five hospitals remain partially functional, providing limited health care services to the vulnerable population: two in the northern governorate and three in Gaza City.
 - In the south, seven hospitals are currently operational, two in Deir al-Balah, two in Khan Younis, and three in Rafah, in addition to seven field hospitals.
 - Al-Awda Hospital in Nuseirat, in the middle governorate, was reportedly hit on 22 April, disrupting the solar energy system that supplies electricity to the hospital and causing damage to water and fuel tanks.
- The planned Rafah incursion will have disastrous impact on the ongoing humanitarian catastrophe. As part of contingency efforts, WHO and partners are urgently working to restore and resuscitate health services, including through expansion of services and pre-positioning of supplies, but the broken health system would not be able to cope with a surge in casualties and deaths that a Rafah incursion would cause.
- Increasing insecurity, destroyed roads infrastructure, and lack of proper facilitation of humanitarian missions continue to hinder health access. A sustained and functional deconfliction mechanism is needed to facilitate safe delivery of humanitarian aid across the Gaza Strip, as per International Humanitarian Law.
- As of 30 April, medical evacuation was requested for a total of 10,051 critical patients. Out of this total, 5,643 requests were approved (56% approval rate), and 4,697 patients were successfully evacuated. The difference between approved and evacuated patients is attributed to patients passing away while awaiting approval, patients encountering access restrictions, or not being timely informed of the approved evacuation date. The number of patients requiring medical evacuation is expected to increase, considering diminished capacity of the Gazan health system to meet the exacerbated needs of the vulnerable population, in light of the ongoing emergency.
- The Palestinian Civil Defense warned from disease outbreaks, with more than an estimated 10,000 people missing under rubble in the Gaza Strip. This is particularly worrisome with the rise in temperature, which can accelerate decomposition of the bodies.
- Partner operations continue to be negatively affected by the displacement of staff, operational challenges, and disrupted telecommunication.
- Limited access to proper WASH facilities continue to contribute to the rise in infectious disease, including diarrhoeal illness and hepatitis A.
- Escalation of violence in the West Bank. Since 7 October, the MoH reported more than 492 people killed, and



29 Apr 2024



Nasser Medical Complex



Response

• WHO

- To date, WHO has procured \$24.2 million worth of health commodities, 56% of which has already been delivered to Gaza (678 metric tonnes), including essential trauma emergency supply kits (TESK), NCD and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) kits. Procurement also includes critical medications and supplies that are needed to maintain provision of essential health services.
- WHO and partners continue carrying out missions supporting patient transfers, conducting needs assessment, supporting deployment of EMTs and field hospitals, and delivering food, water, and medical supplies to health facilities, across the Gaza Strip.
- As part of ongoing contingency efforts, WHO, partners and hospital staff have completed the first phase of restoration of Nasser Medical Complex, including cleaning and ensuring essential equipment is functioning. The emergency ward, nine operating theaters, intensive care unit, maternity ward, neonatal intensive care unit and the outpatient department are now partly functional, and national staff alongside emergency medical teams are working there.
- A large WHO warehouse has been established in Deir al Bala and a sizable volume of medical supplies has been shifted there from WHO warehouses in Rafah as they could become unreachable during the incursion. These measures will help to ensure the rapid movement of supplies to Khan Younis, Middle Area and northern Gaza when needed.
- WHO is liaising with MSF to conduct a training for UNRWA healthcare workers on the basics wound management.
- WHO conducted field visits to four MOH and UNRWA primary healthcare centres and four EMTs (IMC, MSF-Spain, Project Hope, and MDM-France) to assess reporting on communicable diseases, and carrying out an on-the-job training.
- The updated antimicrobial use guidelines was disseminated to health partners.
- WHO, in collaboration with MOH, conducted an assessment of 19 medical points (MPs) across the southern governorates, to assess their capacities to include urgent delivery services. Based on the assessment results, UNFPA will be supporting 8 MPs in Rafah, and 3 in Khanyounis, and is planning to include additional 3 MPs in the Middle area, to implement urgent delivery services.
- A training was conducted at Kamal Adwan hospital for 20 health care providers, including doctor, nurses and nutritionists, on the WHO guidelines for managing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with complications.
- WHO continues its support to the severe acute malnutrition stabilization centres (SAM SC) in the Gaza Strip, and is working with the Nutrition Cluster on standardizing the guidelines for managing acute malnutrition at out-patient departments and SAM SCs. To date, 55 cases of SAM with complications were admitted to the SCs for treatment: 40 in Kamal Adwan, 8 in the IMC SC, and 7 in the Tal Al-Sultan SC (supported by MedGlobal) in Rafah.

• Partners

- The Health Cluster reported that 59 partners are currently operational in the Gaza Strip, reaching an average of 223,100 people with various healthcare services and supplies. A total of 188 medical points are currently operating throughout the Gaza Strip, providing essential primary health care services to the vulnerable population.
- The IMC opened a new field hospital (40 beds) in Deir Al-Balah- the first in the middle area. This raises the number of functional field hospitals to seven with the Jordanian and UK-Med hospitals in Khan Younis, and the Indonesian, UAE, IMC, and Qatari field hospitals in Rafah.
- MSF Belgium has successfully delivered 9 concentrators with a 10LPM capacity.

WHO Mission Update

21-28 April 2024



Update on missions since 21 April:

- **On 22 April**, WHO led a joint mission to Kamal Adwan and Al-Awda hospitals in Northern Gaza. During the mission, WHO teams assessed the health and logistics needs of the facilities, delivering critical medical supplies and 24,000L of fuel to maintain service provision. Two tents and 14 beds were delivered to Kamal Adwan to expand its bed capacity. Four patients were also successfully evacuated from Kamal Adwan to IMC field hospital in Rafah.
- **On 24 April**, WHO led a mission to El-Helou and Al-Ahli hospitals in Northern Gaza, to assess the situation at the hospitals, and deliver critical supplies, including 24,000L of fuel. Four patients were also evacuated from Al-Ahli hospital to the IMC and UK-Med field hospitals in Rafah.

WHO Recommendations

- Immediate ceasefire.
- Expand and sustain humanitarian access into Gaza for fuel, water, food, medicines and other necessary supplies.
- Expand humanitarian corridors and ensure safe passage to allow delivery of humanitarian aid within Gaza.
- Active protection of civilians and health care , preserving the function of remaining health facilities.
- Establish and strengthen a routine process for medical evacuation for all patients in need, without distinction of any kind, ensuring timely referral of the +10,000 critical patients that need to be medevaced out of Gaza.

Funding

\$320M funding required for WHO Operational Response

110M for Oct 2023 - Mar 2024

210M for Apr 2024 - Dec 2024

\$92M secured

\$39M Pledged

- The inter-cluster Flash Appeal has been revised and the funding requirement for humanitarian health response is **\$408.5M*** and is targeting **2.9M people in Gaza and West Bank**.

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