

Gaza Strip

Overview As of 28 Sep 2025

Source: Ministry of Health.

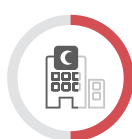


66 005 Fatalities



168 162 Injuries

Health Facility Functionality and Access



14/36 (39%)
Hospitals **partially functional (HPF)** *



62/179^s (35%)
Primary health care (PHC) facilities are **functional**

^s 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



0 FHFF



1 FHPF

Khan Younis
3 HPF
4 FH

Rafah
0 HPF
1 FH

Deir Al Balah
3 HPF
4 FH

Gaza
8 HPF
1 FH

North Gaza



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



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



0 Accessible



0 Surgeries



0 Inpatient



0 ICU



8 Accessible



7 Surgeries



0 FHFF



7 Inpatient



5 ICU



1 FHPF



3 Accessible



3 Surgeries



3 Inpatient



1 ICU



0 FHFF



4 FHPF



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

- Total hospital bed capacity is currently at 2009, including 1464 inpatient beds, 67 ICUs, and 75 incubators.



821 Health Attacks As of 28 Sep 2025 Source: SSA.



985 People killed in attacks



169 Health facilities affected
Including 34 Hospitals damaged



1639 People injured in attacks



211 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



581 Patients admitted due to severe acute malnutrition with complications

Source: Nutrition Cluster/WHO. 1 Jan - 24 Sep 2025

Medical evacuation



7802 Patients have been evacuated since October 2023

Source: MoH. As of 28 Sep 2025

Long term conditions



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



>1100 Patients in need of kidney dialysis to maintain life§



>71 000 People with raised blood glucose



45 000 Patients living with cardiovascular disease



>225 000 People with raised blood pressure*



+485 000 People with mental health disorders*

§ Source: MoH

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



898 Health Attacks As of 28 Sep 2025



36 People killed in attacks



67 Health facilities affected
Including **26** Mobile clinics



175 People injured in attacks



615 Ambulances affected

Situation Update

General updates - as of 28 Sep 2025

• Gaza Strip

- Between 18 March and 28 September 2025, following the collapse of the ceasefire, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported at least 13 137 deaths and 56 121 injuries – including over 2 566 deaths and 18 769 injuries sustained while seeking food and humanitarian aid.
- Between 11 and 28 September, 24 attacks on health care were verified, resulting in two fatalities and four injuries. An attack on a building hosting a primary health care center for the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) and community and training center for the Gaza Community Mental Health Program resulted in complete destruction of both health facilities.
- On 16 September, Israel announced launching a ground military operation in Gaza City. Intensified bombardment across the Gaza Strip, and particularly in Gaza City, forced thousands to flee southwards, further straining the already overwhelmed health system in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis.
 - Eight hospitals remain partially functioning in Gaza City, serving the vulnerable population. Health services in the North Gaza Governorate are only provided through one partially functioning medical point.
 - At least 44 health service points went out of service between 11 and 28 September. These include the Rantissi Pediatric Hospital, St. John Eye Hospital, the MOH Ophthalmic Hospital in Gaza City, and Hamad Rehabilitation Hospital in North Gaza, in addition to 13 primary healthcare centers and 27 medical points.
 - A total of 136 dialysis patients, representing around 50% of the estimated dialysis population of Gaza City, have been displaced out of the City. Of these, 61% are currently receiving care at the Hemodialysis Unit of Al-Zawaida Field Hospital (FH), where the caseload has increased by 148%. An additional 20% have been referred to the Hemodialysis Unit at Al-Aqsa Hospital in Deir Al-Balah, and 20% to Nasser Medical Complex in Khan Younis.
 - A decline in the overall reportable communicable diseases cases was observed across governorates, mainly attributed to underreporting due to the ongoing displacement, access constraints, and disruption of health services in Gaza.
 - Ongoing hostilities continue to hinder access to health facilities for both patients and health workers. On 23 September, a medical doctor was killed while en route to his duty station at El-Shifa Hospital.
 - Insecurity, overcrowding and looting continue to threaten humanitarian missions and aid convoys, especially to northern Gaza.
- The Trauma Working Group has reported severe shortages of dressing kits, particularly gauze and other essential post-operative wound care materials, critically impacting the ability to manage trauma cases.
- A critical shortage of blood supplies, including whole blood, components, blood bags, and transfusion sets, has also been reported. Without urgent replenishment, blood transfusion services may be forced to cease within days. The Health Cluster reports that hospitals currently require a minimum of 350 units of blood per day to meet operational needs.
- The malnutrition crisis remains dire:
 - Between 1 January and 24 September 2025, a total of 581 acutely malnourished children with medical complications have been admitted to stabilization centers (SAM SCs). A total of 369 verified deaths due to malnutrition were reported, including 97 children (with 77 less than 5 years old).
 - Only four SAM SCs are currently operational across the Gaza Strip- one in Gaza City (10 beds), two in Deir Al-Balah (20 beds), and one in Khan Younis (10 beds). The SAM SC at Rantissi Pediatric Hospital (8 beds) is no longer functional following the attack on the facility and displacement of staff. The SAM SC treated 65 children with severe malnutrition with complications since it started operations in July 2025. This reduction in capacity could have a detrimental impact in the context of the IPC-declared famine in Gaza City, significantly hindering the ability to manage and treat children with life-threatening malnutrition.
 - WHO and Medglobal are currently in the process to operationalize a 20-bed SAM SC at Al-Kheir Hospital.
 - Nutrition response continues to face major operational constraints, including critical shortages of therapeutic foods (F-75, F-100, and RUTF) and insufficient space to expand SAM SCs within existing health facilities. Displacement orders in Gaza City have also severely disrupted program implementation, raising default rate among children enrolled in life-saving nutrition services.
- Infectious disease threats persist, driven by overcrowding, poor WASH conditions, and malnutrition-related weakened immunity:
 - Acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea remain the most frequently reported conditions, accounting for 67% and 32% of all morbidities in week 38 (14 - 20 Sept).
 - Since May 2025, a total of 1143 suspected Meningitis cases have been reported (74% probable viral and 26% probable bacterial).
 - As of 19 September, 114 suspected Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) cases have been reported, including 13 associated deaths. Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) remains at zero stock.
 - One new Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) case was reported, bringing the total in 2025 to 51 cases. Stocks of AFP and environmental sample (ES) collection supplies are running low, with procured supplies awaiting entry from Jordan.

- Results of August ES samples and 15 AFP case samples were all negative for polio.
- 90% of community-based surveillance locations in Gaza are currently closed, due to staff displacement. As focal points relocate to the South, they will be reassigned to newly established shelters or other surveillance catchment areas.

• West Bank

- Between 1 January and 22 September 2025, over 3015 Palestinians have been injured in the West Bank, an increase of more than 26% compared to the same period in 2024.
- As of 21 September, only 42% of health facilities in the West Bank are fully functional. In conflict-affected governorates such as Hebron, Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin, this figure dropped to 36–40%.
- Movement restrictions, including military checkpoints, roadblocks, and ongoing military operations, continue to impede movement of ambulances and healthcare personnel, delaying access to life-saving medical care. Although currently open, 27 newly installed closures across the West Bank, including 18 road gates, pose a serious risk of access constraints should they be closed, further compromising access to essential health services, particularly for patients in critical condition
- Stocks of the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine are critically low and are expected to be fully depleted by the end of the month. This comes amid an ongoing measles outbreak in Israel, posing a risk of transmission, while global production delays are affecting restocking efforts.
- Hostilities and the constant threat of violence have a massive impact on the mental health of Palestinians, leading to trauma, anxiety, and other psychological needs that the strained health system struggles to meet.

Response

Gaza Strip

A. Essential Health Service Delivery

- Between 11 and 28 September, WHO delivered 72 trucks (1424 pallets) to its warehouses and dispatched 582 pallets – 217 to MoH and 365 to partners – ensuring continued supply for health operations.
- Since October 2023, WHO has supplied 51 partners in 32 facilities with medicines and equipment, enabling over 22 million treatments and surgeries, including 7.3 million since hostilities resumed on 18 March 2025 (data as of 28 September 2025).
- WHO supported to expand the bed capacity of critical health facilities, for accommodating the increasing influx of casualties. This included 20 beds at Shifa Hospital, 30 at Ahli Arab Hospital, 30 at Al-Aqsa, 40 at International Medical Corps FH, 40 at Al-Zawaida FH, in addition to 135 beds and 4 intensive care unit beds at Nasser Medical Complex.
- WHO dispatched four mechanical ventilators and five operation theatre surgical lights to Nasser medical Complex.
- Three tents, along with 14 beds and full furniture, were delivered to the PRCS Al-Amal Hospital to expand the provision of inpatient rehabilitation services.
- WHO distributed 465 wheelchairs, including 235 pediatric wheelchairs, to MoH, MAP-UK, MSF-France, MSF-Belgium, IMC, UK-Med, UNRWA, and PRCS, to support rehabilitation services.
- Two cohorts of a total of 29 physiotherapists benefited from a two-day training on rehabilitation in emergencies and rehabilitation in limb reconstruction. Participants will undergo an on-the-job training to boost their capacity and enhance quality of care.
- The WHO-led Rehabilitation Task Force launched an online distribution tracker for assistive products, with over 1,700 donation entries, to facilitate the distribution of allocation of the limited available assistive products.
- WHO, in collaboration with MOH, initiated the second round of mapping of laboratory services, to identify current capacities and determine priority support interventions.
- Assessment visits were carried out to the laboratories of UK-Med FH, PRCS FH, Nasser Medical Complex and the Central Blood Bank Society Mobile Unit, to identify gaps, assess support needs, and discuss potential expansion plans for laboratory services.
- An assessment visit to the oncology department at Nasser Medical Complex showed shortages in around 75% of anticancer medications, requiring urgent replenishment of critical medicines, including anticancer drugs, analgesics, and histopathology reagents.
- Guidelines on screening and management of malnutrition in children 5 to 18 years old have been finalized and are in the process of endorsement by the Nutrition Cluster.
- WHO continues its support of the coordination and referral of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child protection (CP) survivors among the focal points in health facilities, through a series of training and via an established WhatsApp group. Ten GBV & CP cases were managed by health partners and provided with essential medication, assistive products and shelter.

- A training was conducted for six EMT members on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), GBV, Psychological First Aid, self-care, and communication skills. The session aimed to strengthen their capacity to respond effectively and maintain wellbeing during emergencies.
 - A readiness assessment session was held with the PSEAH focal points of WHO partner organizations, including MDM-France, UK-MED, PMRS, War Child, and MedGlobal, to discuss safeguarding policies in place, membership in the PSEA Interagency Network, available feedback and complaints mechanisms, and investigation procedures for SEA-related cases. Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening PSEAH capacity among both humanitarian personnel and affected populations, including the implementation of mandatory PRSEAH training for all staff.
 - Material on patient rights and SEA messaging was developed, to be disseminated to Health Cluster partners.
 - WHO and UNFPA jointly revised the National Protocol of Health Response to GBV, including Clinical Management of Rape.
 - Six rounds of training on antenatal and postnatal care guidelines were conducted for a total of 149 healthcare workers.
- B. Public Health Intelligence, Early Warning, Communicable Disease Prevention/Control**
- The EWARS daily reporting form was updated to include three common skin diseases: suspect chickenpox, ectoparasitic infections, and impetigo.
 - Joint effort to integrate physiotherapy-related minimum data sets for Guillain-Barré Syndrome cases into the EWARS, to enhance the system's capacity to monitor functional outcomes and rehabilitation needs.
 - Four training sessions on reportable diseases and EWARS were conducted, targeting 33 health care workers from six health facilities, to strengthen disease surveillance and early detection capacities.
 - The EWARS [Unified Disease Surveillance Dashboard for The Gaza Strip](#) was launched, presenting data on priority reported communicable diseases and unusual events reported by participating health facilities in the Gaza Strip via the EWARS mobile system.
 - Between 13 and 28 September, 158 water samples were tested: 73% were non-compliant with chlorine standards, 15% positive for fecal coliforms, and 4% for E. coli.
 - WHO distributed over 15 135 kilograms of domestic black waste bags of various sizes to healthcare facilities, to strengthen waste management.
- C. Health Emergency Coordination**
- As the Cluster Lead Agency for Health, WHO coordinates 87 Health Cluster partners in Gaza. Gaza Health Cluster partners provide essential lifesaving essential services. From 1 January until 28 September 2025, health partners have provided an average of 393 900 weekly consultations.
 - The Health Cluster, in coordination with partners, has developed an operational preparedness plan covering scenarios from ongoing displacement to a potential ceasefire, to ensure the needs of affected populations are met.
 - The WHO-led EMT Coordination Cell reported that by the end of Week 38, a total of 22 operational partner organizations (including 2 national and 20 international partners) were deployed across the Gaza Strip, deploying 31 EMTs and delivering surgical, emergency, and NCD services. Since the onset of the emergency and as of 25 September 2025, the EMTs have collectively provided more than 3.5 million consultations, 50 900 surgeries, and 179 200 trauma cases treated.
- D. Early Recovery, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure**
- Despite shortages in local construction material, efforts are ongoing to rehabilitate European Gaza Hospital and improve WASH facilities at Nasser Medical Complex.

West Bank

- A training on vaccine preventive diseases (VPD) was completed for a total of 132 UNRWA health care workers, from Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron and Nablus, Jenin, and Tulkarem.
- A training on Notification, Verification and Introduction to 717 Tool has started in Ramallah, targeting health workers from MoH (at both PHC & hospital levels), UNRWA, private sector, NGOs and INGOs, to identify notification and verification pathway.
- A meeting of the Zoonotic Diseases Committee was held to develop a multisectoral strategy and to control and contain stray dogs and address the associated threat of rabies transmission.
- WHO provided 200 Community Trauma Bags and a training limb mannequin, to support the implementation of the Community Emergency Response Trainings with PMRS.
- A comprehensive document to enhance the functionality and harmonization of six breast diagnostic units in the West Bank was developed and discussed with relevant MOH technical units and is awaiting final endorsement by MOH.
- As part of the World Patient Safety Day event on 17 September, WHO supported a series of presentations on 'Safe Care for Every Newborn and Every Child' in Ramallah, with 160 medical staff in attendance.
- A joint workshop organized by WHO with the participation of over 80 Ministry of Health (MoH) personnel was conducted to review the Essential Health Services Package. During the workshop, the draft of the WHO Service Package Delivery and Implementation (SPDI) Tool was updated to better align with the health sector priorities. Discussions also focused on the integration of essential medicines and laboratory services within the package.
- WHO is supporting a comprehensive review of the governance of the outside medical referrals (OMR), considering that OMR constitutes 40% of MOH expenditure.

WHO Mission Update

11 - 28 Sep 2025



10

Missions planned
(in the North and South)



6

Missions facilitated
(including partially facilitated)



2

Missions impeded
(ie. delays/unpassable routes)



2

Missions denied
(or canceled)

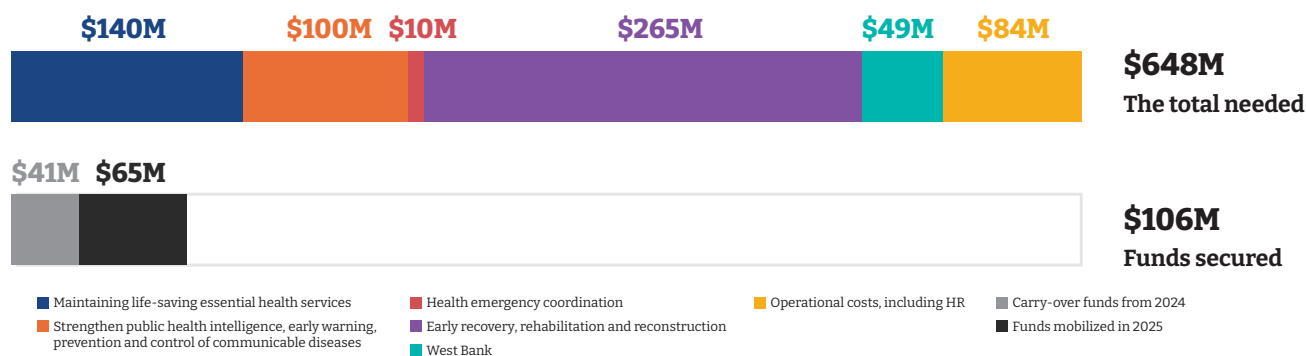
- Between 11 and 28 September, WHO carried out seven missions to Kerem Shalom, facilitating the entry of 72 trucks (1424 pallets) to the WHO warehouses.
- On 10 and 17 September, WHO facilitated two medical evacuation missions of 107 patients (including 66 children), along with 268 companions and caregivers. Patients included those suffering from trauma, cardiovascular conditions and immunological disorders among other critical conditions. They were transferred via Kerem Shalom Crossing to receive specialized care in the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Jordan, Türkiye, Romania and Belgium.

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 15 600 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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