

## Gaza Strip

### Overview As of 31 Jan 2026 Source: Ministry of Health.



**71 795** Fatalities



**171 551** Injuries

## Health Facility Functionality and Access



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



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

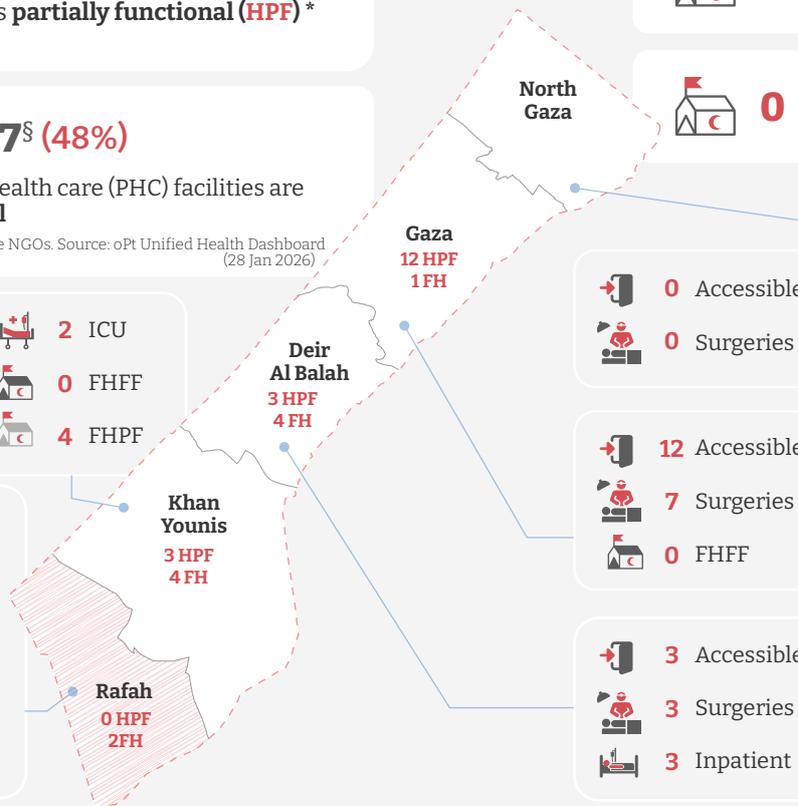


**96/197<sup>§</sup> (48%)**  
Primary health care (PHC) facilities are **functional**



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

§ The number of PHCCs includes active NGOs. Source: oPt Unified Health Dashboard (28 Jan 2026)



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 3057, including 2165 inpatient beds, 116 ICUs, and 114 incubators.



## 937 Health Attacks As of 31 Jan 2026 Source: SSA.



**993** People killed in attacks



**176** Health facilities affected  
**Including 36** Hospitals damaged



**1654** People injured in attacks



**216** 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



**1689 Patients** admitted due to severe acute malnutrition with complications

Source: Nutrition Cluster/WHO. 1 Jan 2025 - 31 Jan 2026

## Medical evacuation



**10 700 Patients** have been evacuated since October 2023

Source: MoH. As of 31 Jan 2026

## Long term conditions



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



**>1100** Patients in need of kidney dialysis to maintain life<sup>s</sup>



**>71 000** People with raised blood glucose



**45 000** Patients living with cardiovascular disease



**>225 000** People with raised blood pressure\*



**1M** 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** Require 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.



Since escalation of hostilities in October 2023, health conditions have severely deteriorated across the Gaza Strip.

## Health updates

### Casualties (killed and injured)

- Between 1 and 30 January 2026, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported 524 Palestinians killed and at least 318 injured in the Gaza Strip, underscoring the fragility of the ceasefire in place since 10 October 2025. Cumulatively, since October 2023, over 71 795 people have been killed and approximately 171 551 injured (as of 31 January 2026).
- An estimated 25% of the injured have sustained life-changing injuries, including more than 5000 amputations, significantly increasing demand for specialized surgical and rehabilitation care.
- Rehabilitation capacity remains critically insufficient, with demand far exceeding available beds; the waiting list at Al-Amal PRCS Hospital alone exceeds 400 patients, compared with 90 available inpatient rehabilitation beds.
- Since the ceasefire, little to no Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) materials have entered the Gaza Strip, resulting in a severe deterioration of P&O service availability and delayed functional recovery for patients.
- More than 18 500 injured and chronically ill patients currently require medical treatment that is not available in the Gaza Strip due to the lack of specialized services and are awaiting medical evacuation.

### Malnutrition

- An estimated 1.6 million people are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity in the Gaza Strip till mid April 2026, including approximately 101 000 children aged 6–59 months and 120 000 children aged 5–17 years projected to require treatment for malnutrition in 2026, as well as 36 750 pregnant and lactating women and 25 000 infants.
- Since January 2026, 84 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications have been admitted to SAM stabilization centres (SCs) across the Gaza Strip, representing a 120% increase compared with January 2025. Cumulatively, since October 2023, reported SAM-related outcomes have exceeded 421 deaths and 1689 admissions to SCs.
- Supplies for the management of SAM remain critically constrained, with F-75 and F-100 therapeutic milks depleted across the four operational SCs, significantly limiting the capacity to manage children with complicated SAM.

### Communicable disease burden

- In January 2026, consultations peaked in week 2 and then declined. The number of reporting health facilities remained largely unchanged throughout the month. The increase likely reflects higher health-seeking behavior due to seasonal illnesses. In week 4, infectious diseases accounted for 24.4% of all consultations.
- Acute respiratory infections (ARI) remained the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 68% of reported conditions in week 4. Cases increased through week 3 before declining in week 4; however, ARI-related deaths rose from 1 to 6 (15 deaths in January 2026), indicating sustained severity linked to cold weather, overcrowding, and limited access to care.
- Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and skin diseases are the second and third most reported conditions, representing 16% and 14% of morbidity, respectively.
- Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) cases declined from a peak of 47 in July 2025 to three in January 2026; however, one death in January brought cumulative deaths to 22 of 153 cases, and fatality rate to 14.4%, indicating continued disease severity. Additionally, IVIG and plasma exchange filters are at zero stock.
- Two new suspected tuberculosis cases were reported in January 2026, while essential TB medications remain at zero stock. Cumulatively, 17 (suspected) cases of TB have been reported since 2025 - January 2026.

### NCDs and mental health burden

Non-communicable disease (NCD) – the leading pre-October 2023 disease burden in Gaza – have gone underdiagnosed and undertreated amid diagnostic and treatment constraints, Modelling by Abukmail et al. (2025)\*, published in Population Health Metrics, projects 1680–2680 excess NCD deaths between February and August 2024, in addition to 1489 deaths in the early phase of the conflict.

- Eight deaths among hemodialysis patients with chronic kidney disease were reported in December 2025, occurring amid critical shortages of essential medicines and equipment:
  - A complete stock-out of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) across the Gaza Strip has increased reliance on blood transfusions, with 8–10 transfusions per day recorded at Al-Shifa Hospital, increasing clinical risk.
  - Critically low supplies of permanent dialysis catheters continue to limit safe long-term vascular access, further disrupting continuity and quality of hemodialysis care.

\* <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12963-025-00426-5>

- As of January 2026, four hospitals reported an estimated 641 patients receiving hemodialysis, supported by 134 hemodialysis machines:
  - Nasser Medical Complex (217 patients; 34 machines),
  - Al-Aqsa Hospital (117 patients; 24 machines),
  - Al-Zawaida Field Hospital (98 patients; 26 machines), and
  - Al-Shifa Hospital—the main referral centre for Gaza City and North Gaza (211 patients; 50 machines).

The MoH estimates up to 1100 patients require regular hemodialysis (2024 estimate).

- Oncology services at Al-Ahli Arab Hospital (AAH), supported by Augusta Victoria Hospital, provide about six adult outpatient consultations daily, with recently resumed but limited histopathology services. Day care beds for intravenous chemotherapy are planned, starting with 4 beds and scaling up to 20 beds.
- Screening for hypertension and diabetes mellitus has partially resumed at primary health care (PHC) facilities in Gaza, despite ongoing constraints in medicine availability and essential equipment supplies.
- The mental health toll of the conflict is profound, with an estimated one million people in need of mental health and psychosocial support. MH services are still scattered and limited. In addition, no inpatient psychiatric unit available in Gaza

### Health system status

- In January 2026, WHO verified two attacks on health, bringing the total since October 2023 to over 930 incidents.
- Barriers to supply entry have systematically degraded Gaza's health system, with all 36 hospitals and most primary health care centres (PHC) damaged. Only half of all hospitals are partially functional and just 48% of PHC are operational across the Gaza Strip.
- As of January 2026, there are no functioning hospitals in North Gaza. Health services in the governorate are currently delivered through three PHC and three medical points.
- The MoH reports that medicines availability remains critically constrained, with 51% of essential medicines at zero stock across the Gaza Strip, severely affecting key services including chemotherapy and blood diseases (66%), primary health care (61%), kidney transplantation and hemodialysis (46%), emergency and surgical care (40%), maternal and child health (44%), vaccines (42%), and mental health services (28%).
- Laboratory services are largely non-functional following the destruction of the central public health laboratory and widespread damage to hospitals and PHC, where most hospital- and PHC-embedded laboratories were previously located.
- According to the 2025 Gaza Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (in development), an estimated 14% of the health workforce has been lost, due to deaths, injuries, displacement, and inability to access workplaces, further constraining service delivery across the Gaza Strip.
- Damage to infrastructure – including main data center in key health facilities – has severely compromised Gaza's health information system, undermining routine data collection, disease surveillance, medical records and timely life-saving decision making.

## Response

### A. Essential Health Service Delivery

- In January 2026, WHO brought in 53 medical supply trucks to the Gaza Strip, including 44 WHO trucks and nine trucks for health partners. Since October 2023, over 923 medical supply trucks have been delivered to the Gaza Strip, including 640 WHO trucks carrying critical supplies, such as essential medicines and consumables, sustaining the delivery of essential health services in functioning health facilities serving the population of the Gaza Strip.
- In January, WHO maintained support for hospitals and PHC:
  - At least seven open surgeries were performed in Al-Quds Hospital with the support of WHO-supported international EMTs.
  - WHO distributed essential medical supplies, including dressing consumables to PRCS, UNRWA, and Assalama Charity, 65 beds to PRCS–Saraya and IMC-Gaza Field Hospitals, and one anesthesia machine to PRCS-Saraya Field Hospital to support the opening of a new operating theater.
  - Additional dressing materials, including gauze and IPC supplies, were dispatched to Al-Ahli Hospital, benefiting an estimated 3000 patients.
  - WHO supported an MoH and UNRWA refresher training on diabetes management during Ramadan, targeting over 240 PHC workers.

- WHO continued its support to nutrition in health response in the Gaza Strip:
  - In January 2026, WHO supplied heaters to two SAM SCs (Rantissi and Al-Kheir), to improve the winterization conditions. Additionally, field visit to Al-Aqsa Hospital was conducted to assess the designated SAM stabilization area and explore the feasibility of installing a prefabricated unit to support SAM care.
  - WHO supported a 4-day training on inpatient management of SAM, targeting 13 Patient Friends Benevolent Society (PFBS) health workers, including doctors, nurses, and nutritionists.
  - WHO supported the update of the national guideline for the inpatient management of SAM to align with the latest regional guidance and evidence-based recommendations.
- WHO continues to provide fuel to health facilities, ambulance providers, and partners across the Gaza Strip in 2025, to support health operations.
- With WHO support, the MHPSS Technical Working Group launched a Household MHPSS Needs Assessment, and the MoH launched the 2026 MHPSS Early Recovery Plan for the Gaza Strip on 14 January 2026. Additionally, psychotropic medicines were distributed to partners.
- In January 2026, WHO supported local health authorities with the medical evacuation of 63 patients, along with 108 companions. Since October 2023, over 10 700 patients have been evacuated from the Gaza Strip via Kerem Shalom for advanced treatment to over 30 countries.

## **B. Public Health Intelligence, Early Warning, Communicable Disease Prevention/Control**

- WHO, in collaboration with the MoH, UNICEF, and other health partners, supported a catch-up vaccination campaign that vaccinated 15 678 children (aged three years and under) across the Gaza Strip, including 58 zero-dose children.
- WHO supported the transfer of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) and environmental surveillance (ES) samples collected in January to referral laboratories outside the Gaza Strip, ensuring continuity of surveillance despite local laboratory constraints.
- While no cholera cases have been reported in the Gaza Strip, under the leadership of MoH, WHO supported the development of a Cholera Preparedness Plan for the Gaza Strip, strengthening surveillance, preparedness, and rapid response to reduce cholera outbreak risk amid damaged WASH infrastructure and constrained health system capacity.
- WHO supported a two-day theoretical Enzyme-Link Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) skills-development training for 38 laboratory personnel from multiple partner organizations, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health Central Laboratory.

## **C. Health Emergency Coordination**

- WHO continues to lead the overall emergency health response through the Health Cluster (HC).
  - In January, Health Cluster partners reached over 787 300 people across the Gaza Strip – an average of over 164 000 people per week as of 30 January – with services including sexual, reproductive, maternal and child health, general health care, trauma and emergency care, communicable and non-communicable disease services, mental health, and rehabilitation.
  - Since the ceasefire, HC partners managed to establish 28 new Health Service Points (HSP): 39 HSPs resumed operations and 18 stopped functioning.
- In collaboration with the MoH and PRCS, at least seven open surgeries were performed at Al-Quds Hospital in January through the pilot deployment of an international Specialized Care Team (SCT) under the WHO-supported EMT framework.
- A new phase of the National Emergency Medical Team (EMT) has been launched at Al-Shifa Hospital, relocating from its previous operation at European Gaza Hospital, with expanded surgical capacity and strengthened integration between acute trauma care and rehabilitation services.

## **D. Early Recovery, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure**

- WHO delivered a 20 m<sup>3</sup>/day desalination plant to Al-Aqsa Hospital and completed boiler maintenance and sanitation renovations at Nasser Medical Complex, strengthening safe water supply, infection prevention, and continuity of essential hospital services.
- WHO, with the Ministry of Health and partners, continues site assessments for prefabricated PHC modules and Rapid Health Unit (RHU) installations across Gaza, with implementation underway at Al-Falah PHC and alternative sites under review for Al-Zaytoun PHC due to buffer-zone constraints; assessments focus on land readiness, WASH connections, and access considerations prior to final confirmation.

## WHO Recommendations

- Uphold the ceasefire.
- Ensure the humanitarian health response can be scaled-up through increased entry of medical supplies in a timely manner and in sufficient quantities, as well as removal of restrictions on the flow of supplies and equipment.
- 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 18 500 critical patients who need medical evacuation out of Gaza.
- Reopen the medical referral route to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

## Funding

In 2026, a total of US\$333.21 million is required to support essential health response and recovery activities across the oPt. Key priorities include maintaining lifesaving and life-sustaining health services, strengthening disease surveillance and outbreak preparedness, enhancing health emergency coordination, and advancing early recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of health facilities, workforce, and information systems.



### Further information:

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