

Gaza Strip

Overview As of 31 Oct 2025

Source: Ministry of Health.

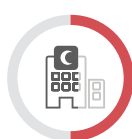


68 858 Fatalities



170 664 Injuries

Health Facility Functionality and Access



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



73/189\$ (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



0 FHFF



1 FHPF

**Khan
Younis**

**3 HPF
4 FH**

Rafah

**0 HPF
1 FH**

**North
Gaza**

Gaza

**12 HPF
1 FH**

**Deir
Al Balah**

**3 HPF
4 FH**



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



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



0 Accessible



0 Surgeries



0 Inpatient



0 ICU



12 Accessible



8 Surgeries



9 Inpatient



0 FHFF



1 FHPF



3 Accessible



3 Surgeries



1 ICU



3 Surgeries



0 FHFF



3 Inpatient



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 2166, including 1593 inpatient beds, 74 ICUs, and 75 incubators.



840 Health Attacks As of 31 Oct 2025 Source: SSA.



991 People killed in attacks



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



1651 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



768 Patients admitted due to severe acute malnutrition with complications

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

Medical evacuation



7987 Patients have been evacuated since October 2023

Source: MoH. As of 31 Oct 2025

Long term conditions



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



>1100 Patients in need of kidney dialysis to maintain life^s



>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



917 Health Attacks As of 31 Oct 2025



37 People killed in attacks



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



178 People injured in attacks



626 Ambulances affected

Situation Update

General updates - as of 31 Oct 2025

- A ceasefire in Gaza came into effect on 10 October 2025. Since then, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has reported 226 deaths and 594 injuries in Gazans, in addition to 499 bodies retrieved from under the rubble, as of 1 November . This brings the cumulative toll since October 2023 to 68 858 deaths and 170 664 injuries.
- Unsafe shelter conditions and unexploded ordnance continue to pose significant health risks for families returning to their homes. According to OCHA, between 10 and 30 October, two explosive incidents in Khan Younis resulted in six injuries. On 25 October, the Palestinian Civil Defense reported that a 9-year-old girl was killed and three others were injured when a damaged building collapsed on its residents.
- Surge in displacement movements from south to north Gaza (524 536 movements between 10 and 31 October, according to the Site Management Cluster), is driving increased needs and requiring a scale up of the health response in the north.
 - Despite the ceasefire, many health facilities remain out of service, due to infrastructure damage, inaccessibility, and loss of equipment and supplies.
 - Four hospitals have resumed partial operations in Gaza City (i.e. Haifa, Rantissi Pediatric, St. John Eye and the MOH Ophthalmic), bringing the total number of partially functioning hospitals in Gaza City to 12. These facilities are currently serving both Gaza and North Gaza governorates, although half remain only partially accessible due to debris and damage to surrounding roads.
 - Ten additional primary healthcare centres and six medical points have also become operational, across the Gaza Strip.
 - No hospitals are currently operational in North Gaza, with health services in the governorate being provided through a single primary healthcare center.
 - Seven of the 36 hospitals are located beyond the ceasefire line: the Algerian and European Gaza Hospitals in Khan Younis; the Indonesian and Beit Hanoun Hospitals in North Gaza; and Al-Helal Al-Emirati, Al-Najjar, and Kuwait Specialized Hospitals in Rafah. Beit Hanoun and Kuwait Specialized Hospitals have been destroyed, while the remaining five facilities remain inaccessible beyond the yellow line. Al-Awda Hospital in Jabalia is also inaccessible, despite being situated approximately 100 meters inside the ceasefire line, due to insecurity.
 - The MOH is developing an Early Recovery Plan (covering the next 6-12 months), aimed at restoring and strengthening the health system. The plan focuses on:
 - Providing essential life-saving services in areas of return for internally displaced persons (IDPs);
 - Expanding the provision of essential health services across all health facilities in the Gaza Strip;
 - Ensuring availability of medical supplies and other logistical needs;
 - Strengthening the resilience of health personnel; and
 - Strengthening health system governance throughout the emergency and recovery phases.
 - To support early recovery efforts, a damage assessment committee was established by the MOH, technically supported by WHO, to evaluate the condition of health facilities and identify priority interventions required to restore and strengthen the health system's capacity.
 - Reorganization and shifting of services among health providers are planned to ensure complementarity and continuity of health service delivery. For instance, following its role as the primary trauma centre for North Gaza during the hostilities, Al-Ahli Arab Hospital is expected to gradually transition back to its pre-conflict function within the Gazan health system, focusing on oncology and other specialized care. El-Shifa Hospital and PRCS Al-Saraya field hospital will be scaled up to serve as the main trauma care centres, in the coming period.
- A WHO analysis estimates that nearly 42 000 patients in the Gaza Strip are living with life-changing injuries, one in four of these injuries are in children. Rehabilitation needs extend beyond trauma and include pre-existing disabilities, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), malnutrition, secondary complications, and impacts of disease outbreaks. The volume and complexity of rehabilitation needs are increasing, while service availability has decreased by 62%, resulting in waitlists of up to one year, severely limiting timely access to care.
- Between Oct 2023 and 31 Oct 2025, WHO has supported the medical evacuation of 7987 patients abroad from the Gaza Strip, including 5533 children (69%). The Rafah Crossing remains closed for medical evacuations, with only 146 patients evacuated through the Kerem Shalom Crossing between 10 and 31 October 2025. The MOH estimates that more than 16 500 patients in the Gaza Strip currently require medical evacuation (including around 4000 children). Since July 2024, some 931 patients have died while awaiting evacuation, according to the MoH.
- Nutrition services are provided at seven Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Stabilization Centres (SCs) across the Gaza Strip, with a total of 70 beds. Two SAM SC are operational in Gaza City at Rantissi and Patient Friends Hospitals, two in Deir Al-Balah at the IMC Field Hospital and Al-Awda Nusseirat Hospital, and three in Khan Younis at Nasser and Al-Khair Hospitals and Al-Qarara Field Facility.

- 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 64% and 35% respectively of all morbidities in week 44 (26 Oct. - 1 Nov.).
 - Between June and October 2025, a total of 132 suspected Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) cases has been reported, with a noticeable decline over the past EPI weeks. Over 100 patients continue to experience residual weaknesses that require ongoing rehabilitation.
 - Three workers at separate community kitchens have tested positive for Hepatitis A, prompting a multi-sectoral investigation involving health, WASH, and food security partners.
- The MoH reported severe shortages in essential medications and supplies in October 2025, with zero stock levels at 55% and 66%, respectively. Of the 622 essential medicines, 343 have less than a one-month supply, impacting chemotherapy and blood diseases (74%), primary care (64%), maternal and child health (55%), and kidney transplantation and hemodialysis services (50%). Meanwhile, 710 of 1006 essential consumables are out of stock, critically affecting open-heart and catheterization (100%), orthopedic (99%), ophthalmic (91%), dentistry (70%), and hemodialysis services (67%).

Response

A. Essential Health Service Delivery

- Between 1 and 31 October 2025, WHO delivered over 80 trucks (1682 pallets) to its warehouses and dispatched 678 pallets – 278 to MoH and 400 to partners – ensuring continued supply for health operations.
- Since October 2023, WHO has supplied 51 partners in 32 facilities with essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment, worth over 90 million USD.
- WHO developed its [60-Day Ceasefire Plan](#), aiming to scale up the humanitarian health response and initiate early recovery of the health sector. Strategic priorities include maintaining and expanding life-saving health services, supplying essential medicines and equipment, and scaling up medical evacuations to up to 50 patients per day for a waiting list of around 16 500. The plan also focuses on rehabilitating health facilities and strengthening the supply chain and workforce capacities. The total funding requirement to implement identified activities is USD 45 million.
- WHO continued its support to nutrition in health response in the Gaza Strip:
 - Over 40 beds were delivered to partners to establish and/or expand bed capacity at SAM SCs, including 15 beds to IMC and Patient Friends Hospital; eight beds to Rantissi Hospital; and 20 beds and nutrition supplies to Al-Kheir Hospital.
 - A thousand tins of a specialized nutritional product (PediaSure) were distributed to IMC and Nasser hospitals to cater to the nutrition needs of patients admitted to surgical departments and intensive care units.
- To scale up laboratory capacity at MOH and partner facilities:
 - WHO facilitated the entry of 5700 blood units, including 3200 packed red blood cells and 2500 fresh frozen plasma, which were distributed to MoH hospitals.
 - WHO procured and delivered two blood gas devices, along with blood gas reagents, which were at zero stock at MOH warehouses. Additionally, non-cold chain laboratory supplies, including CBC reagents; 7 500 COVID-19 rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), 2000 Hepatitis C RDTs; and 480 measles RDTs were provided to MOH and partners including UK-Med, MSF Belgium, and IMC.
- A capacity-building needs assessment was conducted to identify gaps within MOH and partner trauma teams at prehospital and hospital levels. A preliminary plan was formulated to identify priority needs, with training modules and potential facilitators identified.
- WHO conducted a training for 40 physiotherapists on rehabilitation in emergencies, and assistive product (AP) prescription and tracking.
- In collaboration with MoH, WHO conducted a rapid assessment to update the list of operational MOH Community Mental Health Centers and assess their current capacity.
- As part of WHO's support in scaling up the integration of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) into UNRWA health centers, two refresher MHPSS training sessions were conducted, targeting 30 UNRWA health workers.

- Material on patient rights and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was developed and disseminated to partners using the Health Cluster and PSEA Network platforms.
- Over 65 health workers and nutritionists were trained in PSEA, gender-based violence, child protection, and community participation.
- Twenty-five health workers received a training of trainers on clinical management of rape.

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

- UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO and partners, in collaboration with MOH, are launching an integrated catch-up campaign for routine immunization, nutrition, and growth monitoring in the Gaza Strip to reach 44 000 children under three years old cut off from essential life-saving services by two years of conflict.
 - The campaign will be implemented in three rounds to reach children with three doses of routine childhood vaccines that protect against measles, mumps, and rubella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, polio, rotavirus and pneumonia. The first round of the campaign will take place from 9 to 18 November 2025.
 - Vaccinations will take place at 149 health facilities and 10 mobile vehicles across the Gaza Strip. Over 450 health workers and support staff have been trained by UNICEF, WHO, MoH and partners to support vaccination efforts. Additionally, 149 medical doctors have been trained by WHO to recognize, report and investigate any health concerns following immunization.
 - The children will also be screened for malnutrition, ensuring referral of those identified with malnutrition for adequate management and treatment.
- While there are currently no reports of cholera, the Gaza Strip remains at high risk for an outbreak, particularly with the potential increase in the movement of aid workers and returning Gazans through Rafah crossing. As a mitigation measure, a Cholera Risk Assessment was developed, and rapid diagnostic tests for cholera, along with culture media and serological confirmation kits for vibrio cholerae serotyping, have been prepositioned to support early detection and rapid response, if needed.
- Sensitization sessions on reportable diseases and EWARS were conducted, targeting over 120 health care workers, to strengthen disease surveillance and early detection capacities.

C. Health Emergency Coordination

- As the cluster lead agency for health, WHO coordinates 89 Health Cluster partners in Gaza Strip. From 1 January until 31 October 2025, Gaza health partners have provided an average of 333 400 weekly consultations.
- The WHO-led EMT Coordination Cell reported that by the end of week 44, a total of 22 operational partner organizations (including two national and 20 international partners) were deployed across the Gaza Strip, deploying 35 EMTs and delivering surgical, emergency, and NCD services. Since the onset of the emergency and as of 31 October 2025, the EMTs have collectively provided nearly 3.6 million consultations, 52 282 surgeries, and 184 455 trauma cases treated.
- A Pharmaceuticals technical committee, chaired by MOH and supported by WHO, has been established to ensure quality control, regulate medicine procurement, and strengthen accountability to affected populations.

D. Early Recovery, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

- The Gaza Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA), led by the World Bank, European Union, and UNDP, is ongoing and focusing on assessing the damage and recovery needs across various sectors in the Gaza Strip. WHO is leading the health sector component, focusing on damage to health facilities, the availability of essential services, and the needs for health system recovery.
- A Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Technical Working Group (HDPN TWG), co-chaired by the MOH and WHO, has been established. The TWG will coordinate partner efforts, ensuring alignment with MOH early recovery objectives, focusing on scaling up primary healthcare services and strengthening health systems through facility refurbishment, supply chain management, health information systems strengthening, and health workforce development.
- Installation of a desalination plant at Al-Aqsa and Shifa Hospitals is in progress, to ensure sustainable and sufficient water supply.
- WHO is rehabilitating 20 health facilities which have been partially or fully destroyed, to further expand the number of service delivery points.
- Two sewage pumps were delivered to Nasser Hospital to fix overflow issues.
- Ongoing coordination efforts to re-operationalize the Limb Reconstruction Center (LRC) and launch LR screening clinics.

WHO Mission Update

1 - 26 Oct 2025



26

Missions planned
(in the North and South)



6

Missions facilitated
(including partially
facilitated)



4

Missions impeded
(ie. delays/unpassable
routes)



2

Missions denied
(or canceled)

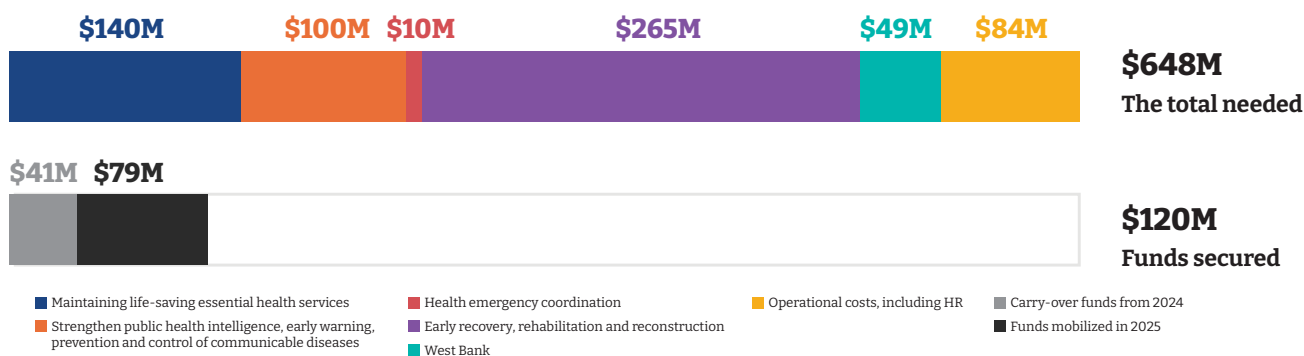
- On 3 Oct, WHO carried out a mission to El-Helou Hospital in Gaza City and evacuated three newborns in need of NICU to Al-Aqsa Hospital in Deir Al-Balah
- On 12 & 18 Oct, WHO conducted missions to European Gaza Hospital to evacuate critical medicines and equipment (including six incubators, five mechanical ventilators and three ECG machines) to Nasser Medical Complex.
- On 25 Oct, WHO carried out a mission to assess Kamal Adwan Hospital in North Gaza, after months of being unreachable. The hospital was found to be partially accessible with moderate debris accumulation along the northern segments of Beit Lahia. The teams reported moderate structural damage to the facility, primarily affecting the northern wings and ER area. Several internal wards remain potentially functional after clearance. The MOH plan is to rapidly reactivate primary care and outpatient service provision, while hospital rehabilitation continues. Inter-agency coordination is required to secure the site, restore basic WASH and power supply.
- WHO facilitated four medical evacuation missions of 146 patients (including 128 children), along with 419 companions and caregivers, on 22, 26, 29 and 30 October. The patients were evacuated through Kerem Shalom Crossing to received specialized treatment in Jordan, USE, Türkiye, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Russia, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Romania, and the Netherlands.

WHO Recommendations

- Upholding 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 16 500 critical patients who need medical evacuation out of Gaza.

Funding

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



Further information:

• Dr Richard Peepkorn,
WHO oPt Representative,
peepkornr@who.int

• Dr Egmond Evers,
WHO oPt Emergencies Lead,
Everse@who.int

• Bisma Akbar,
WHO oPt Communication Officer,
akbarb@who.int