

## Gaza Strip

## Overview As of 8 May 2024

Source: Ministry of Health.



**34,904**  
Fatalities



**78,514**  
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 8 May, there have been 266 reported fatalities and 1,610 reported injuries of Israeli soldiers since the start of the ground operation in the Gaza Strip. One hundred and thirty two hostages remain in Gaza.

## Health Care Functioning, Access and Risks

### Hospitals



**33%**

**12/36** Hospitals  
partially  
functioning

Estimated average  
bed occupancy: 370%



**0%**

**0/36** Hospitals  
minimally  
functional



**100%**

**9/9** Field  
Hospitals  
fully  
functional



**0%**

**0/9** Field Hospitals  
minimally  
functional

### PHCCs



**30%**

**27/89\*** Primary  
health care  
facilities are  
functional

\* The number of PHCCs  
includes active NGOs.

### Malnutrition



**31 Patients**  
Reportedly  
died of  
malnutrition

Southern Gaza: **2.5-9%** of  
children (6-59 months) with  
acute malnutrition

No data was reported from the North for the  
same period

### Medical evacuation through Rafah:



**4,843 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 1 May 2024, with UNRWA figures covering until 30 April.



**761,327** Cases  
of acute  
respiratory  
infections



**415,766** Cases  
of diarrhea  
<5 years:  
**108,777**



**90,982** Cases  
of scabies  
and lice



**54,799** Cases  
of skin  
rashes



**8,103** Cases  
of  
chickenpox

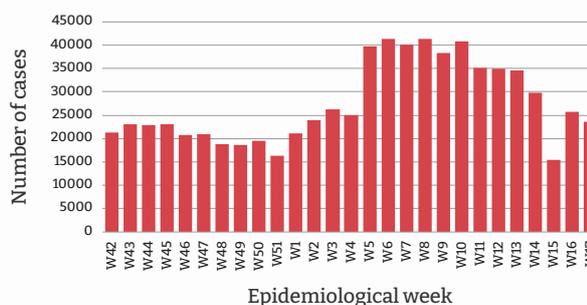


**61,099** Cases  
of acute  
jaundice  
syndrome

## Trend analysis of communicable diseases (Data as of 30 April 2024)

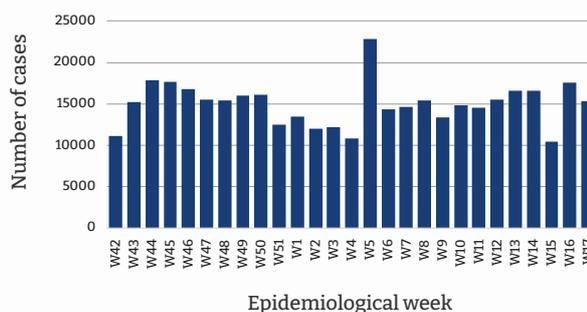
### Weekly trend of acute respiratory infection in Gaza Strip\* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 28 Apr 2024)

Observed **fluctuations in trend of Acute Respiratory Infections** in recent weeks, with over 48,000 cases reported in between weeks 16 and 17, representing an **8% increase** compared to the previous 14 days.



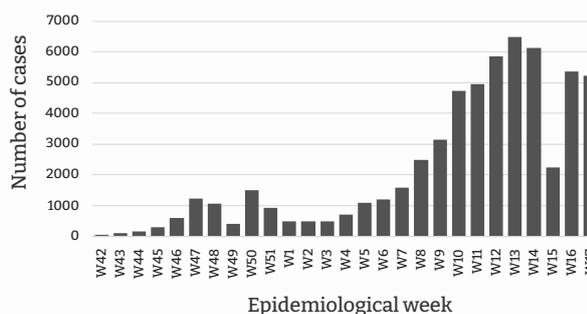
### Weekly trend of acute diarrhea infection in Gaza Strip\* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 28 Apr 2024)

**Steady increase** in the number of cases of **Acute Watery Diarrhea**, with almost 32,000 cases reported during weeks 16 and 17 - an **increase of about 22%** compared to the previous 14-day period.



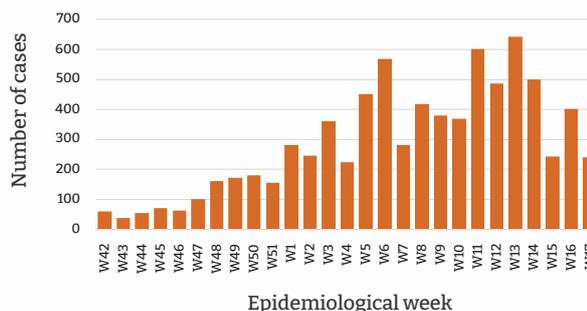
### Weekly trend of acute jaundice syndrome in Gaza Strip\* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 28 Apr 2024)

**Overall increase** in trend of **Acute Jaundice Syndrome**, with over 10,000 cases reported in weeks 16 and 17 (an **increase of 26%** compared to the previous 14-day period).



### Weekly trend of bloody diarrhea infection in Gaza Strip\* (Data from 16 Oct 2023 to 28 Apr 2024)

Following months of increasing trends, the number of **cases of Bloody Diarrhea decreased by 14%** between weeks 16 and 17 compared to the previous 14-day period (641 vs 744 cases).



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 7 April 2024

### 445 Health Attacks



**723** People killed in attacks



**924** People injured in attacks



**129** Health workers detained/arrested



**101** Health facilities affected



**32** Hospitals damaged  
Including



**106** Ambulances affected



**54** That sustained damaged  
Including



**497 Fatalities**



**5,000 Injuries**

## Health Attacks As of 7 May 2024

### 447 Health attacks



**12** People killed in attacks



**95** People injured in attacks



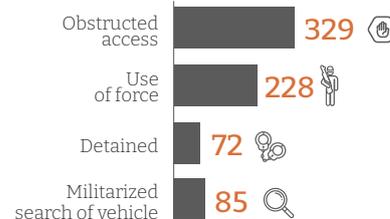
**53** Health facilities affected



**19** Mobile clinics Including



**304** Ambulances affected



## Key concerns

- Continued dismantling of the health system, exacerbated with the Rafah incursion, jeopardizing health service provision, access to health care, and delivery of life-saving supplies. Despite contingency planning, an expanded incursion in Rafah will have disastrous impact on the existing humanitarian crisis.
  - On 7 May, Israel announced a “limited ground operation” in eastern Rafah. On 8 May, following shelling in its vicinity, the Najjar hospital – one of three functioning hospitals in Rafah– went out of service, having to evacuate patients to nearby hospitals, e.g., Kuwait hospital, IMC and Indonesian field hospitals.
  - With the Najjar hospital going out of service, haemodialysis service is no longer available in Rafah. Efforts are underway to resuscitate the Nasser Medical Complex to receive renal patients.
  - Only two out of 36 hospitals (Nasser and Aqsa hospital), 5 of 9 out of field hospitals, 17 out 89 primary healthcare centers, 23 out of 188 medical points, and 10 mobile clinics are located within the so-called “Humanitarian Area” map shared by Israeli authorities.
- Fuel shortages with the closure of Rafah and Kerem Shalom Crossings are threatening the continuity of humanitarian interventions, including health care provision. The Health Cluster interventions alone require a minimum of 46,000 liters daily. In the event of an expanded military operation in Rafah, it is anticipated to have mass casualties that would require emergency surgical procedures and referrals; there will be a heightened demand for fuel.
- Around 80K people have reportedly been displaced out of Rafah at the risk of having no shelters, following the mass evacuation orders to nine blocks in eastern Rafah and increased shelling across the city. The WHO Director General stated that WHO has no intention of withdrawing from Rafah, and will stay and deliver alongside partners.
- The Shelter and site management sector reported having less than 1,500 tents currently available in Rafah for distribution to the displaced population.
- With the start of the Rafah incursion, Rafah Crossing with Egypt was closed for the movement of people and goods, halting delivery of critical medical supplies and medical evacuation of patients. An estimated 14,000 patients require medical evacuation in the Gaza Strip, with 4,843 patients evacuated as of 7 May.
- Increasing insecurity, destroyed roads and 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.
- 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.



8 May 2024



Al-Ahli Hospital



## Response

### • WHO

- To date, WHO has procured \$28.1 million worth of health commodities, 54% of which has already been delivered to Gaza (681 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.
- WHO and partners (MAP-UK, MSF-France, MSF-Spain, UK-Med, and Save the Children) are joining efforts to restore functionality of the Nasser Medical Complex. Advanced discussions are underway with two partners to submit their plans for funding activities to revitalize the hospital.
- WHO is working with partners to submit their operational plans for funding to scale-up primary healthcare services, as per the healthcare service delivery package.
- WHO continues to lead the Outbreak Control Technical Working Group, providing technical guidance to health partners on the detection and management of communicable diseases.
- The EMT Coordination Cell, led by WHO, continues to conduct quality assurance visits to deployed EMTs in the field, to ensure adherence to WHO standards and quality service provision.
- A Kobo tool for laboratory and microbiology capacity assessment was shared with EMTs to support the service mapping conducted by WHO surveillance and OSL.
- WHO continues its support to the severe acute malnutrition stabilization centres (SAM SC) in the Gaza Strip. This week, three new cases of SAM with complications were admitted to the SAM SCs: two in Kamal Adwan in the North of Gaza, and one at the Tal Al-Sultan SC (supported by MedGlobal) in Rafah, raising the cumulative number of admitted patients to 58 managed at the three SAM SCs. To date, MOH has also reported 31 deaths due to complications of malnutrition, including 28 children under five.
- The oPt [Health Cluster Status Dashboard](#) is updated regularly to reflect the evolving situation, Health Cluster response, and communicable diseases surveillance in the oPt, with emphasis on the ongoing emergency in the Gaza Strip.

### • Partners

- The Health Cluster Rafah Incursion Plan has been updated and aspects are already under implementation.
- The Health Cluster reported that 61 partners are currently operational in the Gaza Strip, reaching an average of 279,800 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.
- Two new field hospitals were established in Rafah, one run by ICRC and the other by MoH. This brings up the total number of field hospitals to nine: one in Deir Al-Balah, two in Khan Younis, and six in Rafah.
- A nutrition stabilisation centre and outpatient therapeutic programme has been established in the IMC field hospital in Deir-Al blah.
- The Health Cluster is working closely with other clusters, such as Shelter, Food, Nutrition, Protection, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), to address the comprehensive healthcare needs of populations, considering the social determinants of health.
- Efforts are underway by the WASH Cluster to ensure availability of sanitation facilities, waste management and access to safe and clean water in Al-Mawasi; however due to a shortage of fuel, water distribution activities might soon have to be suspended.

# WHO Mission Update

1 - 8 May 2024



4

**Missions planned**  
(in the North and South)



0

**Missions facilitated**  
(including partially facilitated)



3

**Missions impeded**  
(ie. delays/unpassable routes)



1

**Missions denied**  
(including canceled)

- **On 1 May**, WHO led a joint mission with CADUS and NORWAC EMTs, and MSF Belgium, to deploy an international NORWAC EMT to Kamal Adwan hospital to support trauma response. During the mission, WHO delivered essential medications and supplies that are estimated to benefit 10,000 patients for a period of two weeks. Four children were also successfully evacuated to the European Gaza hospital for further management.
- **On 7 May**, WHO led a joint mission with CADUS, MSF, UNOPS and UK-MED to Al-Ahli hospital and Patient's Friends Benevolent Society Hospital (PFBS), in the North of Gaza Valley. During the mission, the teams assessed the needs and capacity of PFBS and a primary healthcare center supported by MSF. WHO also delivered fuel and critical medications and supplies to Ahli, PMRS, Sahaba and PFBS, to support service provision to an estimated 10,000 patients for a period of two weeks. Three patients were also evacuated from Al-Ahli to the IMC field hospital in Mawasi.

## 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 +14,000 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.**

Further information:

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