



11 078

Number of people killed in Gaza

27 490

Number of people injured in Gaza

181

Number of people killed in the West Bank

2500

Number of people injured in the West Bank

253*

Attacks on Health Care since 7 October
*WHO SSA

1.5 M

Estimated number of people displaced

50%

Hospitals not currently functioning

64%

Ministry of Health primary health care clinics closed

63%

UNRWA primary health care clinics closed

66-96%

Less water consumption than pre-hostilities**
**1-9 Nov

Source for Gaza and West Bank death and injury figures: Ministry of Health

SITUATION OVERVIEW

From 7 October to 10 November at least **11 078** people were killed in Gaza: **41% are children (4506), 45% female (4969) and 55% male (6109)**, according to MoH. **168** Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank.

According to Israeli authorities, **over 1200 Israelis and foreign nationals have been killed, approximately 5400 injured and 239 being held hostage** since the hostilities started.

Gaza: Largescale fatalities and casualties with mass displacement of 1.5 million people and continued siege severely restricting entry of essential supplies, as well as entry/exit of humanitarian workers and evacuation of the injured/sick.

West Bank, including east Jerusalem: Increased settler and military violence, including airstrikes and live ammunition. **Complete obstruction at checkpoints** between Palestinian towns and **closure of several communities**, restricting access

for patients, health personnel and ambulances. Since 7 October, at least 1067 people, including 437 children, have been forcibly displaced in the context of settler violence, discriminatory planning regulations in Area C and east Jerusalem, and punitive demolitions.

HEALTH NEEDS AND RISKS

Gaza

- **Traumatic injuries:** at least **27 490** people injured in Gaza, of whom **33% are children (9137), 34% female (9359) and 66% male (18 131)**.
- **350,000 non communicable diseases patients** (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and others). This includes 1100 patients in need of kidney dialysis and 71 000 patients with diabetes.
- **52,000 pregnant women, with an average of 183 births per day.** In the last month, 5500 babies have been born.
- **130 premature infants depend on incubators, 61% of which are north,** requiring electricity to keep them alive.
- **A public health catastrophe is rapidly evolving in Gaza** with high levels of violent deaths and injuries, mass displacement, overcrowding, major disruption and dysfunction of the health system, and damage to water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Of 1.5 million displaced, **588 000 are in UNRWA shelters** where on average, every toilet is shared by 160 people, and every shower unit by 700 people.
- **Severe stressors for mental health affecting the whole population,** including bombardment and siege. Over 485,000 people with severe or moderate mental health disorders.
- **Destruction** gravely affecting infrastructure in the Gaza Strip and obstructing ambulance access to the injured and access to the estimated **2500 people reported to be missing and may be trapped under the rubble,**
 - Private vehicles being used for the injured putting their safety at risk.

West Bank, including east Jerusalem

- **Increased injuries** placing a high demand for emergency medical supplies for first response and at hospitals.
- **Over 270 patients per day** need access to health care in east Jerusalem, as well as in Israeli facilities, from the rest of the West Bank.
- **At least 400 patients and companions** from the Gaza Strip are stranded in the West Bank, including east Jerusalem.
- **At least 5491 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip** who had been working in Israel on 7 October are also sheltering in the West Bank, where they require primary health care support and provision of medications for chronic conditions.

HEALTH CARE FUNCTIONING AND ACCESS

Gaza

- **Prevention of entry/exit of humanitarian supplies and personnel, and limited medical evacuation from Gaza.**
 - **Insufficient water and sanitation, food, medicines, medical supplies, and health equipment** which require continual resupply.
 - From **1 to 8 November, 116 patients and 87 companions crossed Rafah.**
- **Functioning of health care facilities and ambulances** is critically affected by acute shortages of fuel with lack of mains electricity, as well as depletion of medications and medical supplies.
 - **64% (46/72) of primary care facilities not functioning;** a higher proportion not functioning in North Gaza and Gaza City.
 - **50% (18/36) of hospitals and two outpatient specialist centres are not functioning.** 160% of hospital beds currently occupied in 7 major hospitals. Bed occupancy reached **190%** at Shifa hospital and **180%** at the Indonesian Hospital.
 - For hospitals remaining open, **functionality is drastically** reduced due to fuel depletion and limited supplies. Fuel has been rationed to maintain operating theatres, intensive care, and neonatal incubators. If there is further depletion, the lives of patients requiring these interventions are at immediate risk, while there are already health consequences for patients needing access to broader hospital services.
 - **Health care staff:** 193 health staff have been killed, of whom 16 were killed on duty.
 - **Critical outages and shortages of essential medications and medical supplies,** including those which are lifesaving for both acute and chronic care: e.g. saline, anaesthesia, pain medications, antibiotics, insulin, and cancer chemotherapy.
 - **Blood bank supplies:** Calls continue for blood donation and appeals for outside supply of blood units.
 - **A large proportion of medical equipment is non-functional,** affecting diagnostic and treatment capacities.
- **Separation of North Gaza and Gaza City from governorates in the south, along with evacuation orders.**

- **Hospitals** in Gaza City and North Gaza continue facing **evacuation orders**, which are impossible to carry out. Moving patients puts their lives at immediate risk, while there is insufficient capacity in the south to accommodate a further influx of patients.
- **Most dialysis capacity (80%) located** in the northern areas, separated from those in need in the south.
- **Lack of WASH facilities in health care settings** means increased risk of healthcare-associated infections.
- **Disease surveillance through UNRWA and the Ministry of Health since mid-October** report 61 000 cases of acute respiratory infections, 36 000 cases of diarrhoea (18 000 in children < 5 years of age), 700 cases of chickenpox, and more than 15 000 skin infections and infestations including scabies, lice and others.

West Bank, including east Jerusalem

- **First response capacities overstretched by increased casualties**, with high demand for emergency medical supplies.
- **Checkpoint closures, insecurity, movement restrictions, and attacks on health** obstruct access for ambulances, health care workers, and patients – including to primary and hospital care.
- **Increased shortages of essential medicines and medical supplies** continue, affecting first response, primary care, and hospital care.

HEALTH ATTACKS

WHO has documented 253 attacks on health care in the occupied Palestinian territory since 7 October.

- **117 attacks in the Gaza Strip** have resulted in 512 fatalities and 655 casualties, including 16 fatalities and 37 injuries of health care workers on duty. The attacks have affected 41 health care facilities (including 23 hospitals damaged) and affected 36 ambulances (including 29 which sustained damage).
- **136 attacks in the West Bank** affecting 110 ambulances and including 76 attacks involving obstruction to delivery of health care; 77 involving physical violence towards health teams; 20 involving detention of health staff and ambulances; and 12 involving militarised search of health assets.

HEALTH RESPONSE

WHO

- **166 trucks** with medical supplies were sent from Al Arish to be scanned and enter Gaza until 9 November **including 16 from WHO** and others from Egyptian MoH, ERC, ICRC, UNICEF, Qatar and Tunisia.
- WHO has delivered medical supplies to **seven hospitals (2 in the north, 5 in the south)** between 24-25 Oct, 30-31 Oct, 1 Nov, 7 Nov and 9 Nov, Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to support ambulance operations, and to the UNRWA warehouse for onward distribution to approximately 8 UNRWA primary health care centres.
- WHO, with support from UNRWA, delivered **the minimum amount of fuel required to seven major hospitals** and PRCS to sustain its ambulance services.
- **Four flights arrived to Al Arish, Egypt**, since 14 October carrying trauma and surgical supplies. In addition, a truckload of medications came overland from Cairo through Al Ismailia. More trucks are in the pipeline.
- WHO is coordinating with MOH, UNRWA and others partners to strengthen **early warning systems** to support disease surveillance and control measures, especially in over-crowded shelters.
- WHO has delivered emergency trauma bags to eight two UNRWA designated shelters in support of the IDPs.
- WHO is working closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent and UNRWA to improve the cold chain capacity on both sides of Rafah crossing.

Health partners

- 135 teams from UNRWA and PMRS are providing mobile primary healthcare services to IDPs in and out of shelters.
- NGO partners running hospitals and providing emergency medical services have also sent out a plea for fuel as they are running out.
- Surge staff deployed from inside Gaza are continuing to support trauma management at Gaza hospitals.
- The OSL Health Cluster Logistics team has created a dashboard for tracking Gaza health needs and partners supplies pipeline. This dashboard will help provide an overview of the supply chain.
- In the West Bank, to ensure that patients with non-communicable diseases in the communities that are currently in accessible, partners have identified collection points where focal points can collect patients' supplies for one month.

WHO RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Immediate ceasefire.**
- **Establish and sustain protected humanitarian access** for the immediate entry of adequate quantities of humanitarian supplies – including fuel, water, food, medicines, and other essential supplies - and personnel into the Gaza Strip and unimpeded access for patient evacuation.
- **Prioritization of the shipment of fuel** to operate desalination plants, hospital generators, ambulances.

- **Ensure safe passage for medical supplies and civilians within the Gaza Strip.** Ensure WHO medical supplies can safely reach major hospitals in Gaza City and North Gaza and hospitals in south Gaza.
- **Ensure the respect and the protection of health care as well as civilians and civilian infrastructure** against attacks.
- **Ensure the injured have immediate and unhindered access to health care.**
- **Ensure continuity of essential health services.**
- **Rapidly reinforce infectious disease surveillance and control measures.**

FUNDING

WHO released its [Operational Response Plan October 2023 – January 2024](#) with a total budget of \$110 M. The operational plan supports (1) Health service delivery (2) Public health intelligence, early warning, disease prevention and control (3) Supplies and logistics support (4) Coordination.

So far WHO has secured approximately \$17.7 M with additional \$29.6 M in pledged funds from partners.

The inter-cluster [Flash Appeal](#) has been revised and the funding requirement for humanitarian health response is **\$227.6 million and is targeting 2.5 million people** in Gaza and West Bank.

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