

oPt Emergency Situation Update

Issue 22



As of 30 January 2024 at 13:00



World Health Organization

occupied Palestinian territory

Gaza Strip

Overview

Source: Ministry of Health



26,901 Fatalities

70% are said to be women and children



65,949 Injuries



7,780

reported missing or under the rubble



1.7M People

(75% of population) displaced

Health Care Functioning, Access and Risks

Hospitals functionality



36%

13 Hospitals
36 partially functioning

Estimated average bed occupancy: **388%**



100%

3 field Hospitals
3 fully functional

UAE Field Hospital
Jordanian Military Hospital
IMC Field Hospital

PHCCs functionality



17%

13 Primary health care facilities are functional



Referrals abroad through Rafah since start of war **1,243** including **790** wounded and **445** ill, accompanied by **1025** companions

Communicable Diseases

Ongoing outbreaks of diarrheal illness and hepatitis A. Cases recorded since mid-October:



245,858 Cases of acute respiratory infections



161,285 Cases of diarrhea <5 years: **85,410***



69,962 Cases of scabies and lice



44,550 Cases of skin rashes



6,625 Cases of chickenpox



7,737 Cases of jaundice[§]

* 23 fold increase from baseline 2022

§ Presumed Hepatitis A after samples tested positive

Health Attacks



342 Health attacks



627 People killed in attacks



783 People injured in attacks



61 Health workers detained/arrested



95 Health facilities affected



27 Hospitals damaged
Including



86 Ambulances affected



47 That sustained damaged
Including



373 Fatalities



4,300 Injuries



1,208 people displaced amid settler violence and access restrictions.

495 people displaced following demolitions in Area C and East Jerusalem

105 people displaced following punitive demolitions

Health Attacks

364 Health attacks



10 People killed in attacks



62 People injured in attacks



44 Health facilities affected

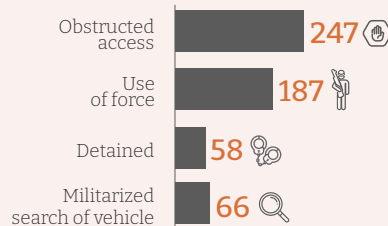


15 mobile clinics

Including



249 Ambulances affected

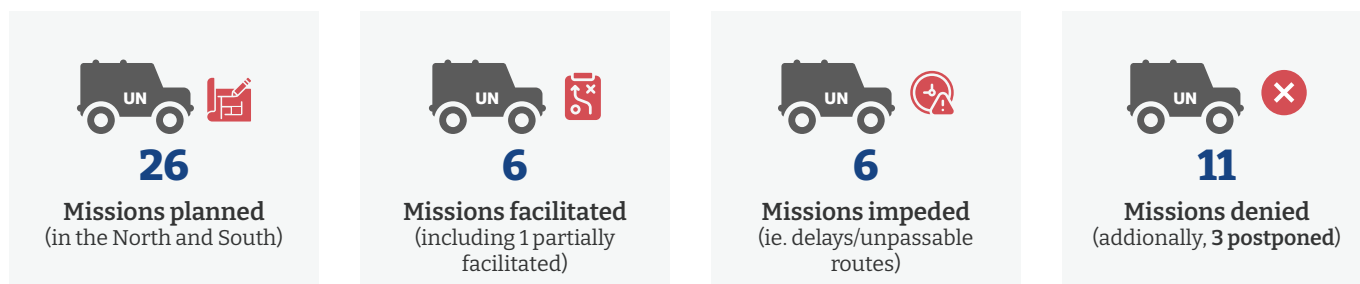


Key concerns

- **Continued dismantling of the health system** due to ongoing military incursions into health facilities (Al Amal), and military operations in the vicinity of facilities that severely reduce function (Nasser Hospital, which is now minimally function) and access by health workforce and patients that severely reduce health facility function.
- **No routine medical evacuation process** has been put in place. Ad hoc evacuation efforts by numerous parties have resulted in the evacuation of 1,243 patients, including 790 wounded and 445 ill, accompanied by 1025 companions. WHO estimates that there are currently more than 8,000 are in need of medical evacuation.
- **Concerns for malnutrition given extreme levels of food insecurity.**
- **Ongoing outbreaks of infectious disease**, including diarrhoeal illness and hepatitis aid, with increases of bloody diarrhea observed.
- WHO response is significantly hindered due to **denials of missions and insufficient humanitarian access and corridors**, both inside the strip and from outside.

Response

- **WHO**
 - To date, WHO has procured \$14.3 million in health commodities, 55% of this is already delivered to Gaza (790 metric tonnes), this includes Trauma Emergency Supply Kits (TESK), Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and pneumonia kits to cover the basic care of 245,000. Additional resources included dialysis supplies, non-communicable disease treatments, and essential medical equipment such as solar fridges and hospital beds for Gaza.
- **Partners**
 - In Gaza, 25 partners are providing healthcare services to over 500,000 beneficiaries.
 - 12 EMTs are currently operational in Gaza, and an additional two teams are scheduled to arrive next week. These EMT teams have managed 12,409 patients in week 4, including those requiring emergency surgeries, treatment for NCDs, and SAM
 - International Medical Corps (IMC) has expanded its health services at the IMC field hospital, including a maternity ward and pediatrics unit



since 23 January 2024

- **January 25th, 2024:** A WHO team executed a critical mission to the UNRWA training center in Khan Younis, Gaza, following an attack, evacuating 45 patients to Al-Najjar Hospital, with 15 in critical condition; one patient died during transfer. The mission faced heightened challenges due to the escalating conflict, preventing the evacuation of all injured individuals.
- **January 29th & 30th, 2024:** Amidst intensive military operations near Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis, Gaza, WHO and its partners successfully delivered essential medical supplies sufficient for 1,000 patients, despite challenges. The delivery included medicines, but efforts to provide food were delayed at a military checkpoint resulting in civilians self-distributing the food and inability to deliver it to Nasser Hospital. Fuel delivery went forward by UNRWA delivering 24,050 L of fuel.

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**
- **Unhindered medical evacuations**
- **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.**

Funding

\$51M secured

\$47M Pledged

\$110M of funding required against WHO Operational Response Plan

- The inter-cluster Flash Appeal has been revised and the funding requirement for humanitarian health response is **\$204.2M*** and is targeting 2.5M people in Gaza and West Bank, of which 33.4% is funded.

Further information:

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