

A non-final report on the damages of the aggression & humanitarian priorities| Gaza Strip)



Sunday, 5-10- 2025

Since October 7, 2023



67,139 martyr



169,583 injured

Since March 18, 2025



13,549 martyr



57,542 injured

of people awaiting aid since May 27

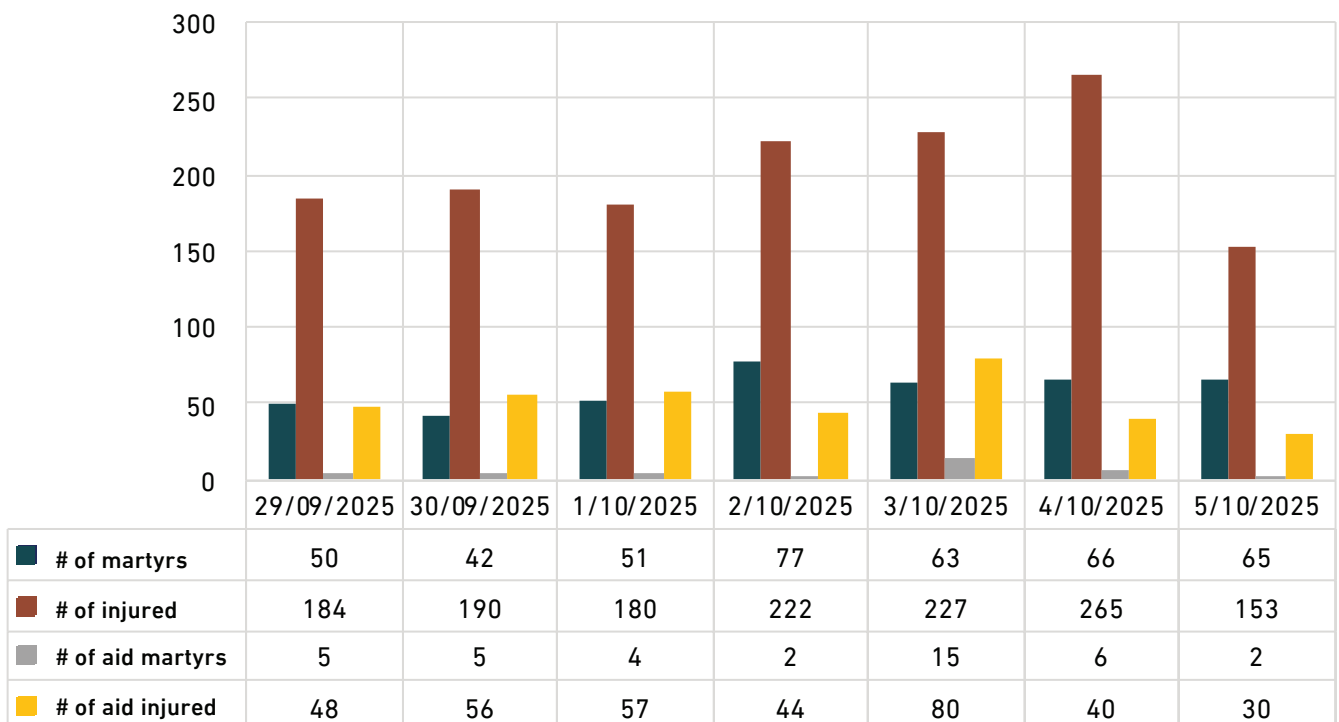


2,605 martyr



19,124 injured

Number of martyrs during the week



Two years into the genocide:



The occupation has killed more than 20,000 children during the ongoing genocide in Gaza over the past two years.



The number of women killed has exceeded 12,500, with around 10,160 of them reaching hospitals.



1,670 medical staff members, 140 civil defense personnel, and 254 journalists have been killed due to the bombings.



There have been 12,000 cases of miscarriage among pregnant women due to lack of food and healthcare.



The occupation has systematically targeted the healthcare sector, bombing or destroying 38 hospitals and 96 healthcare centers, rendering them out of service, in addition to destroying or targeting 197 ambulances.



The level of destruction in the sector has reached about 90% after two years of war.

- The occupation destroyed approximately 268,000 housing units completely, 148,000 severely (rendered uninhabitable), and 153,000 partially, displacing more than 288,000 Palestinian families.



125,000 tents out of 135,000 have become unfit for habitation due to wear and tear.



The people of Gaza have endured two years of ongoing forced displacement, trapped in shrinking areas day by day, as more than 82% of the territory is either within Israeli military zones or subject to displacement orders, or both.



The Israeli occupation destroyed 835 mosques completely and 180 partially, targeted three churches multiple times, and destroyed 40 out of 60 cemeteries, while stealing more than 2,450 bodies of the deceased and martyrs.



The occupation dropped over 200,000 tons of explosives on Gaza since the beginning of the war, with 95% of schools partially or fully damaged due to the



Famine claimed the lives of 460 Palestinians, including 154 children.



2,700 families were entirely wiped out and erased from the civil registry.

Key Humanitarian Updates This Week

Increase in infectious diseases



- The significant rise in infectious diseases is a growing concern. Over 1,300 suspected cases of meningitis (mostly viral) were reported between May and September 2025.
- Simultaneously, 122 cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome were recorded, including 16 deaths since June 2025. In September alone, 19 new cases and three deaths were reported.
- Response to the syndrome is severely limited due to shortages of intravenous immunoglobulin and plasma filters, which are essential for treatment.

Access to water and sanitation services



- Over 1.2 million people (57%) are exposed to wastewater or fecal matter within 10 meters of their homes, posing serious health risks. Only half of the households have access to basic sanitation facilities, while the remainder rely on shared or unsafe facilities.
- Access to hygiene products is at its lowest level: 63% of households (1.3 million people) lack soap, primarily due to high prices. Around 500,000 women and girls lack sufficient hygiene supplies.
- Waste collection services have been largely disrupted due to fuel shortages, lack of spare parts, and difficulty accessing dumpsites. Consequently, 42% of households live near uncollected waste, exposing about 900,000 people to accumulating waste in residential areas.

Environmental recovery



- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) warned that recovery from environmental damage in Gaza may take decades.
- The programme confirmed significant deterioration in almost all environmental indicators since the last assessment in June 2024, noting that freshwater supplies are extremely scarce and heavily polluted.
- Gaza has lost 97% of its tree crops, 95% of its orchards, and 82% of its seasonal crops since 2023, making large-scale food production virtually impossible.
- Approximately 61 million tons of rubble are estimated, with 15% contaminated with asbestos, industrial waste, or heavy metals. The programme stated: "The situation is going from bad to worse, and if it continues, it will leave a legacy of environmental destruction that could affect the health and well-being of generations of Gaza residents."

Key Risks Threatening the Sector

Medical evacuations

- Around 15,600 patients with critical conditions still require medical evacuation. To evacuate more patients for treatment, the World Health Organization (WHO) highlights the need for:
- Reactivating the medical corridor to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (considered the most cost-effective route).
- Securing additional receiving countries and increasing the use of medical evacuation corridors through Egypt and Jordan, while overcoming security challenges, fuel shortages, border closures, and daily exit restrictions.



Disruptions to UNRWA operations in Gaza City

- UNRWA operations in Gaza City are facing severe disruptions due to escalating Israeli military operations, displacement orders, and the evacuation of staff and their families.
- The vast majority of shelters, water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities managed by UNRWA in Gaza City have been evacuated, damaged, or are now inaccessible.
- Around 2,000 out of 12,000 UNRWA staff are still providing essential services in the city, including at 11 emergency shelters hosting nearly 2,000 families, while the remaining 30 centers have been evacuated or are inaccessible.



Challenges in food preparation

- Preparing food is becoming increasingly difficult for those who can secure it. Since March 2, 2025, the entry of cooking gas into Gaza has been prohibited, it is no longer available in local markets, and collecting firewood has become expensive and risky.
- About two-thirds of households were forced to burn waste for cooking during September, according to the World Food Programme, increasing health, safety, and environmental risks.
- Organizations in the food security sector note that challenges are more severe among recently displaced people in Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis, where responses include expanding the provision of cooked meals.



It should be noted that the Gaza Strip needs support in the following sectors:



Healthcare Sector

- 1 Fuel for hospitals
- 2 Medicines and medical supplies
- 3 Field hospitals
- 4 Supplies for safe childbirth in hospitals
- 5 Postpartum kits



Shelter Sector

- 1 Mattresses and blankets
- 2 Tents for IDPs
- 3 Cash intervention



Relief Sector

- 1 Food parcels, fresh bread and canned foods
- 2 Drinking water
- 3 Cooking gas
- 4 Clothing
- 5 Fuel for municipalities to operate water pumping stations
- 6 Cash intervention (Gaza and West Bank)

References

(1) Ministry of Health in the Gaza Strip | (2) Government Media Office | (3) OCHA | (4) Health Cluster | (5) United Nations Environment Programme | (6) World Health Organization | (7) World Food Programme