



365 Days of Humanitarian Response in the Gaza Strip

Medical & Emergency Services



8,308
Killed

98,376
Injuries & Medical
Emergencies

Emergency
Medical Services



Hospitals

362,592

Al Amal Hospital, Kuwaiti Field Hospital, Al Quds Field Hospital, Al Quds Hospital in Gaza went out of service on 11/12/2023



Clinics & Medical Points

661,409

The PRCS has established 27 clinics and medical points throughout the Gaza Strip

Relief Services



Shelters

Number of
Centres

28

Number of
Beneficiaries

46,797

After one year the active now is: **18** Beneficiaries: **8,810**

Distribution of Relief and Food Supplies



578,570

Loaves of
Bread



143,337
Relief Items



1,498,098

Food Items

38,907 Beneficiaries of Mine
Risk Awareness



Violations Against Medical Mission



50

Against
Ambulances



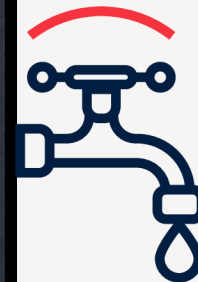
83

PRCS
Teams



75

Damaged
Facilities



Water and Sanitation

- **32,865** Hygiene supplies distributed
- **1,100** Mobile latrines in shelters
- Two drinking water purification stations
- **4,347,738** liters of water distributed

Staff & Volunteers Killed

19

On Duty

15

Off Duty



158,328

Beneficiary of Health &
Community Awareness Services



114,605

Beneficiaries of Psychosocial
Support Services.



833 Volunteers supported the PRCS team during the humanitarian response in the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the war



4,822

Beneficiaries of Rehabilitation &
Capacity Development Services

Relief Aid Trucks Received

Before the closing of the Rafah Border

07/10/2023 - 05/05/2024

Aid trucks



The PRCS received **153** vehicles donated by partners



58

Aid Truck

5\5\2024- 2024/9/30

After closing the Rafah crossing

The most prominent challenges the PRCS faces in the Gaza Strip

- Disrespecting the Red Crescent emblem and targeting PRCS facilities and crews, which led to the killing and injury of a number of them, further PRCS facilities being put out of service, especially in the governorates of Gaza, North Gaza and Rafah, due to the deliberate and direct targeting of the PRCS.
- Threatening the safety and lives of crews in the absence of security and safety guarantees, even for missions coordinated in advance through international institutions.
- Preventing the entry of personal protective equipment and tools for the PRCS crews.
- The continuous depletion of the PRCS human and material resources.
- The ongoing displacement and repeated forced eviction orders for affected population increase the burden on the PRCS.
- The fuel shortage has negatively affected the movement of operating vehicles, the speed of response to cases, and the slowness of relief operations.
- Lack of medicines and medical supplies to meet the needs of affected population.
- Relief supplies stuck at the crossings are damaged and the PRCS bears the cost of transporting them.
- The great psychological pressures that the working crews are exposed to as a result of the war and the difficult economic and social conditions.
- Existing coordination procedures through international institutions are insufficient and ineffective in most cases.
- The central and only VHF radio was damaged and a number of handheld devices were confiscated in the absence of effective alternatives.
- Difficulty in moving employees and volunteers to their workplaces due to the ongoing bombing.
- Local market closure and cash shortage.
- Difficulty in sorting and distributing humanitarian aid due to the PRCS's warehouses being out of service.