



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Update on the Situation in Gaza and Red Sea

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Update from the IPC Report

- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that provides rigorous and evidence- and consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition situations.
- Analysis period covers **24 Nov to 7 Dec** while projection period covers **8 Dec to 7 Feb**.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

IPC Phase 1 (None/Minimal): Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.

IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) : Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) : Households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) : Households either have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe/ Famine) : Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.



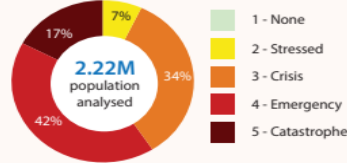


Current Acute Food Insecurity | 24 November - 7 December 2023

2.08M

Over 90% of the population in the Gaza Strip (about 2.08 million people) was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between 24 November - 7 December 2023

93% of the analysed population is in IPC Phase 3 or above

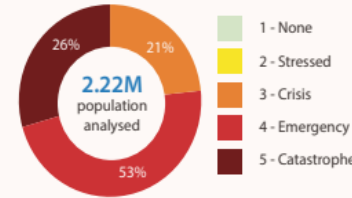


Projected Acute Food Insecurity | 8 December 2023 - 7 February 2024

2.22M

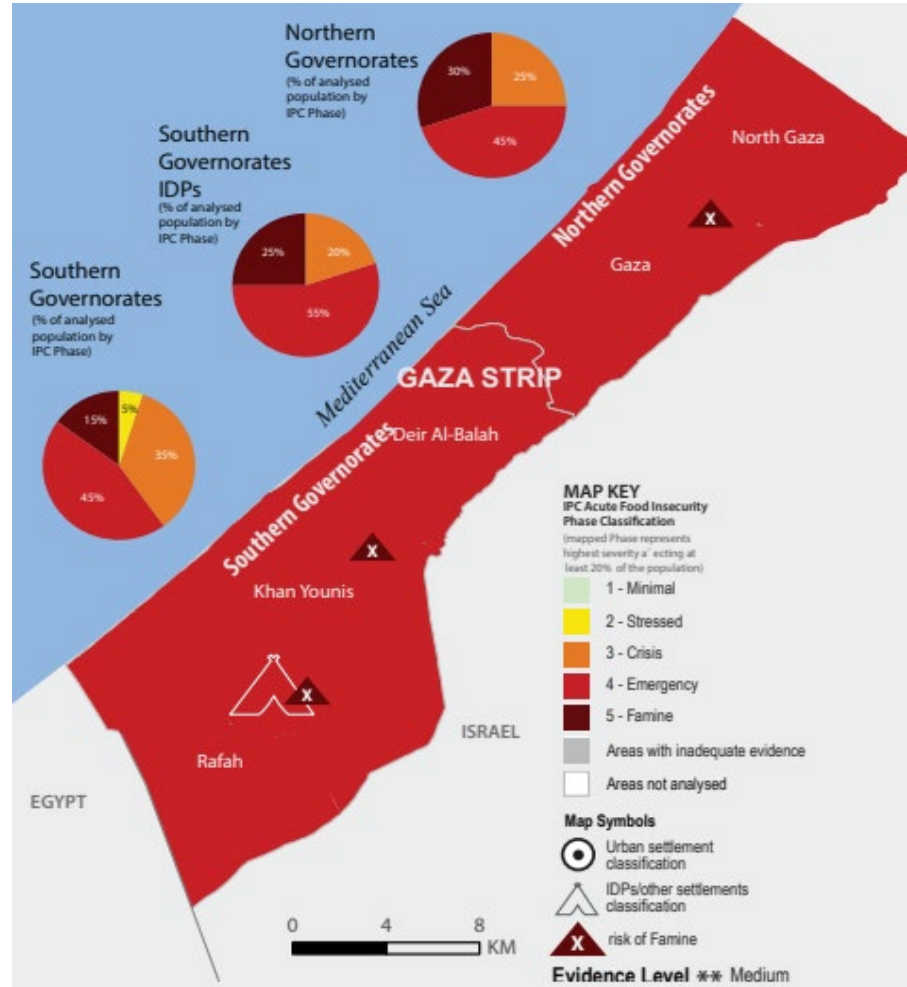
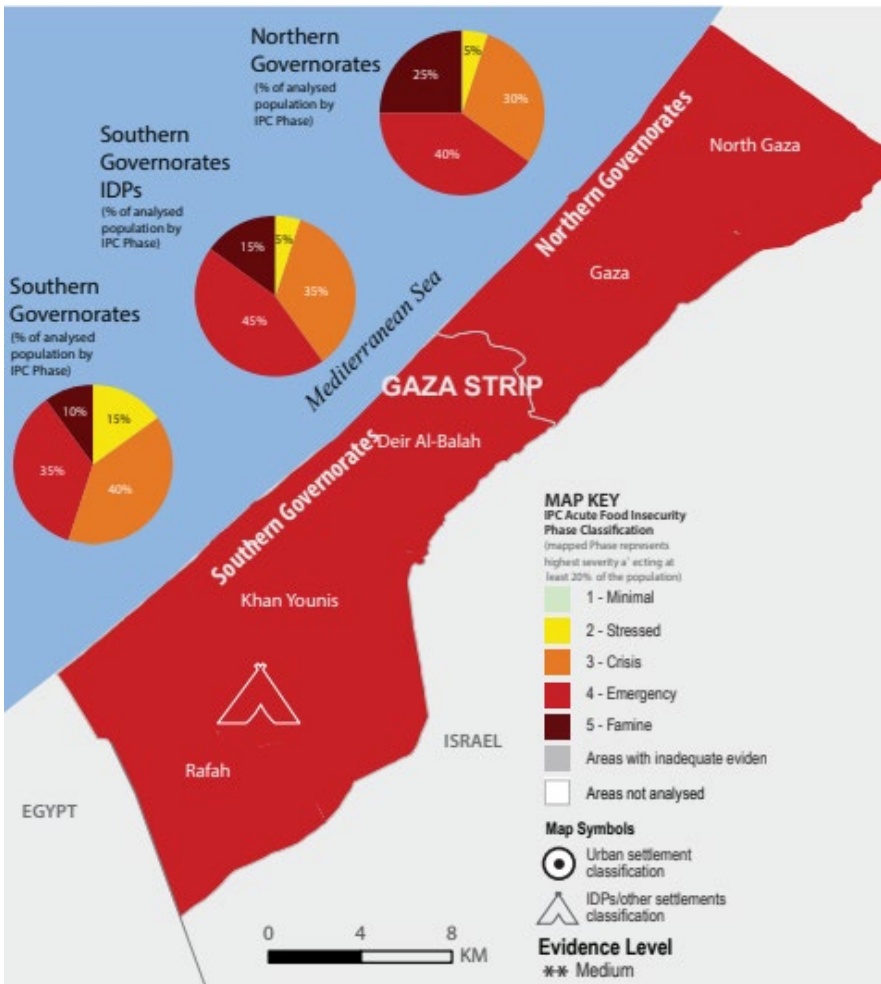
The entire population in the Gaza Strip (about 2.2 million people) is classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between 8 December 2023 - 7 February 2024

100% of the analysed population is in IPC Phase 3 or above



Main findings

- As of 7 February, **entire population in Gaza (2.2m)** faces high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above: Crisis or worse).
- Over **50 percent (1.17m)** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
- At least 1 in 4 (**more than .5m**) faces catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5), experiencing extreme lack of food, starvation and exhaustion of coping capacities.
- Famine Review Committee** considered this a conservative estimate



- **Hostilities** are main driver of extremely high levels of **acute food insecurity** in the Gaza Strip.
- Humanitarian access is **significantly restricted** and **unequally distributed**. Few shipments have reached northern governorates since 28 Nov. 2023.
- **Famine Review Committee** considers that **risk of Famine** will increase for each day current conflict and restricted humanitarian aid persist.
- Only way to **eliminate risk of Famine** is to stop deterioration of health, nutrition, food security and mortality through restoration of health and WASH services and provision of safe, nutritious, sufficient food to the whole population.
- **Cessation of hostilities** and **restoration of humanitarian space** are essential first steps in eliminating any **risk of Famine**

REPORTED CAUSALITIES

Fatalities

27,478

Injuries

66,835

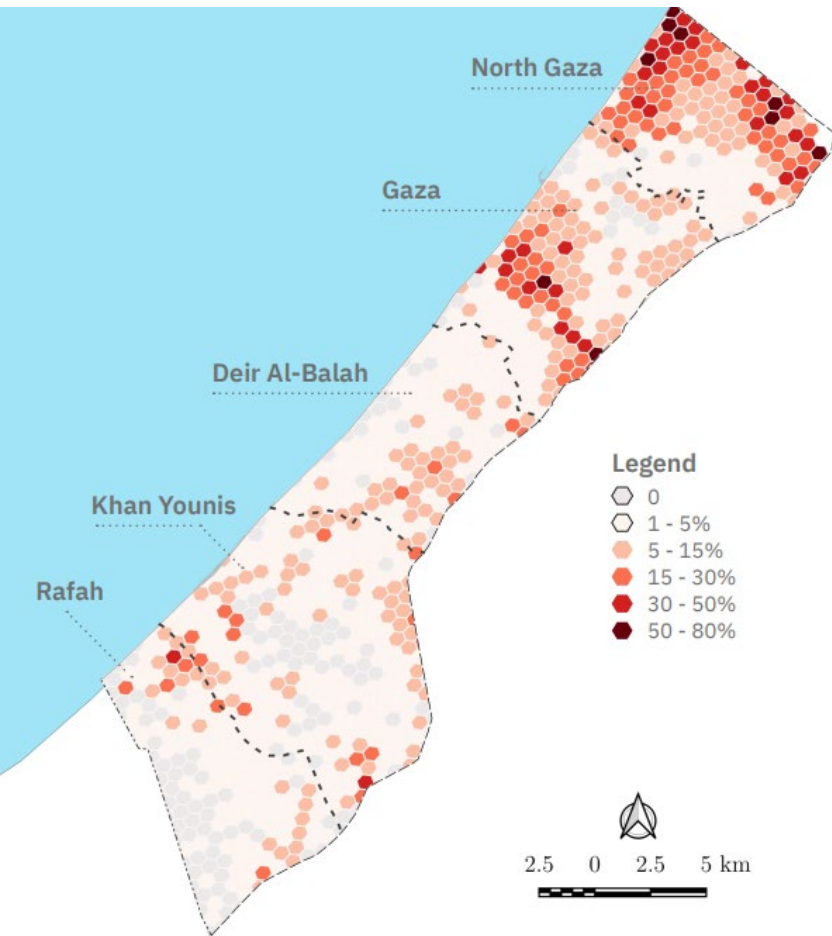
Reported numbers from
Gaza as of 5 February

Source: OCHA, 2024

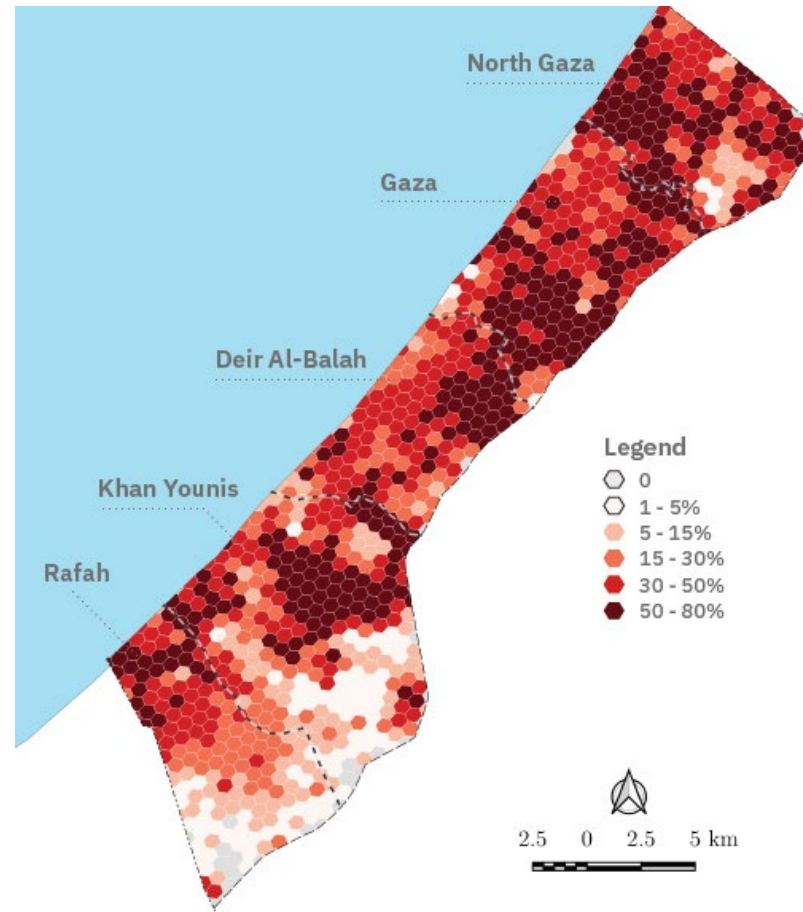
A rapid geospatial damage assessment of the 2023 conflict in the Gaza Strip on agricultural land and infrastructure

Proportional damage to cropland

1 December 2023



15th February 2024



ESTIMATED DAMAGED CROPLAND

Dec 1

8.3%

Feb 15th

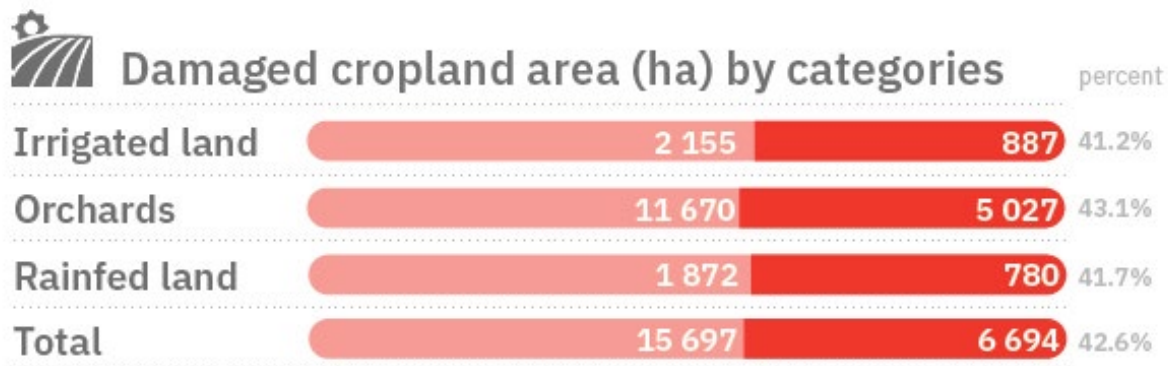
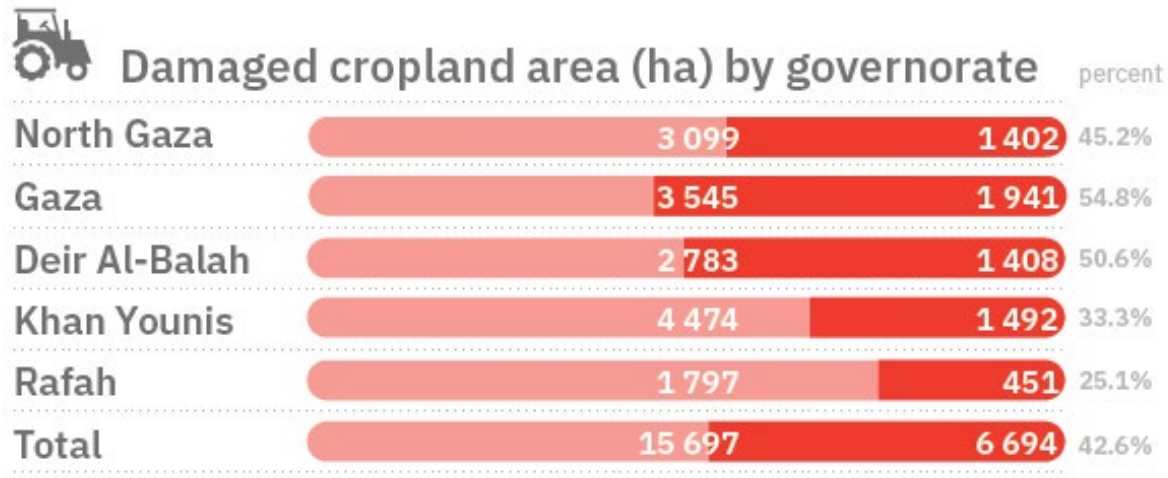
42.6%



Source: FAO, 2024

A rapid geospatial damage assessment of the 2023 conflict in the Gaza Strip on agricultural land and infrastructure

Damage to cropland area by governorates and category as of February 15th, 2024



Agri-infrastructure damage as of February 15th, 2024



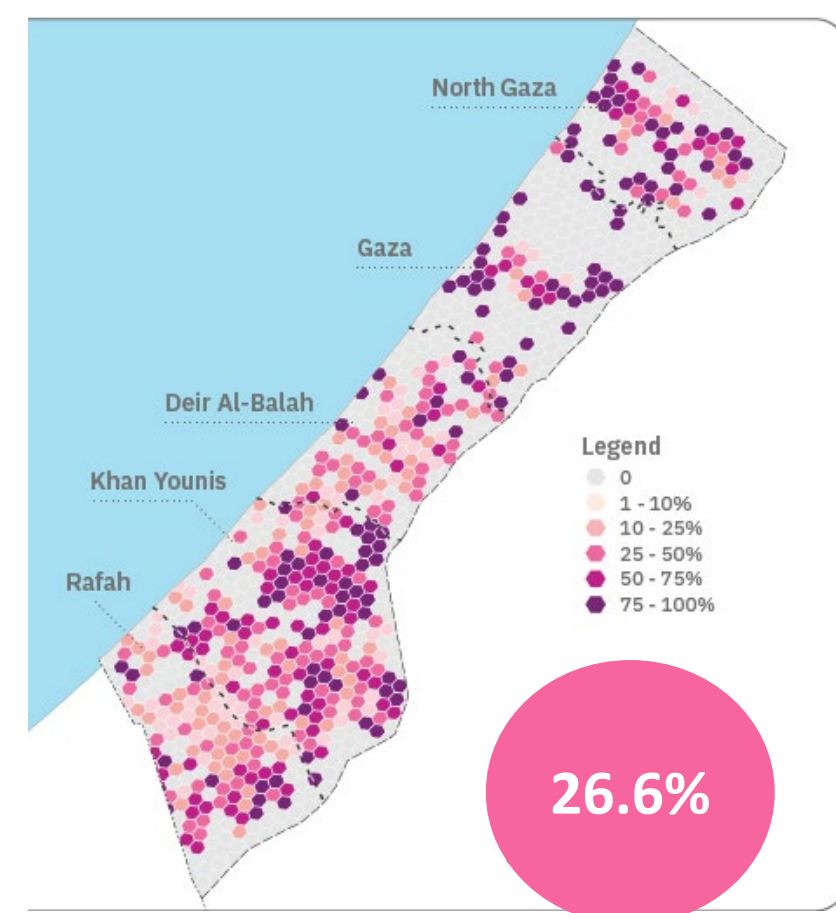
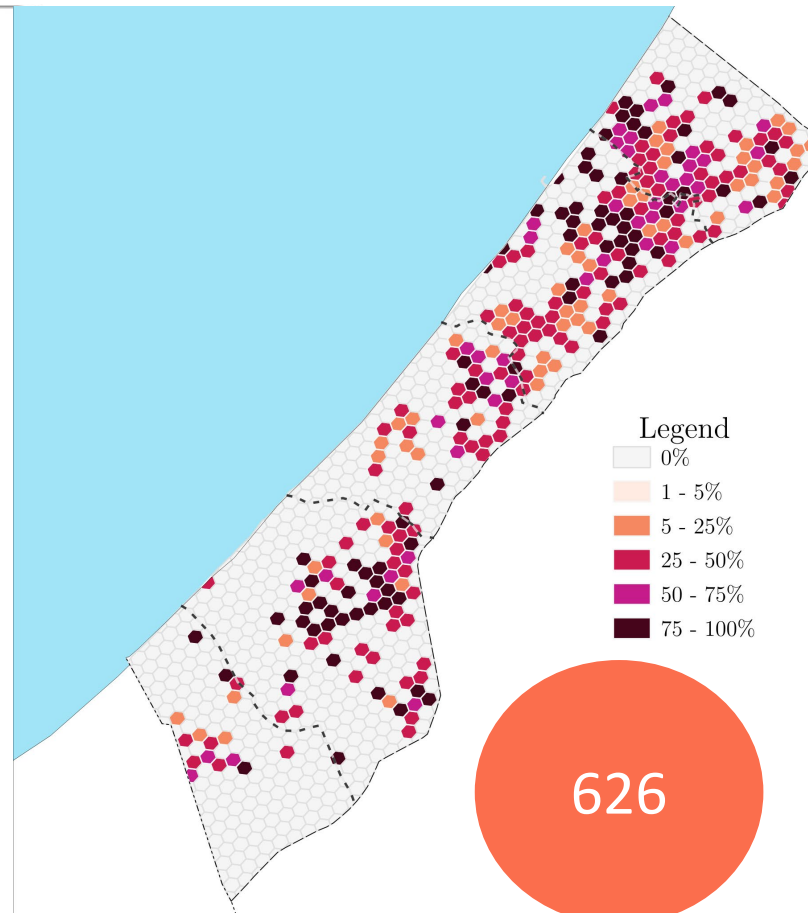
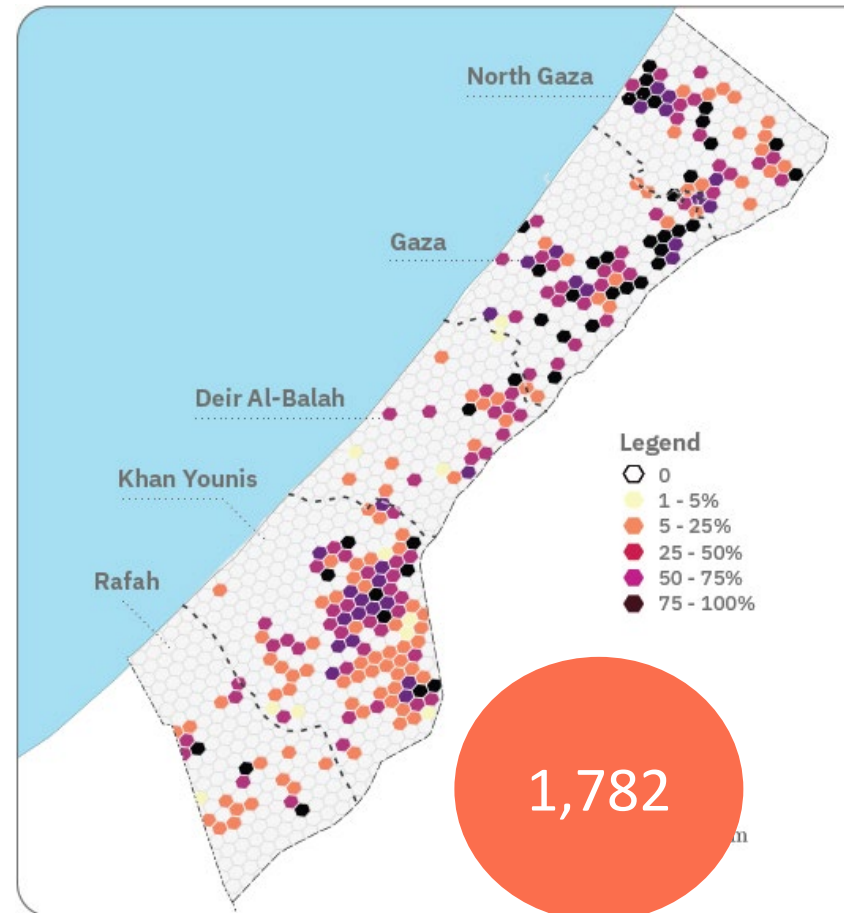
A rapid geospatial damage assessment of the 2023 conflict in the Gaza Strip on agricultural land and infrastructure

Agricultural infrastructure damages as February 15th 2024

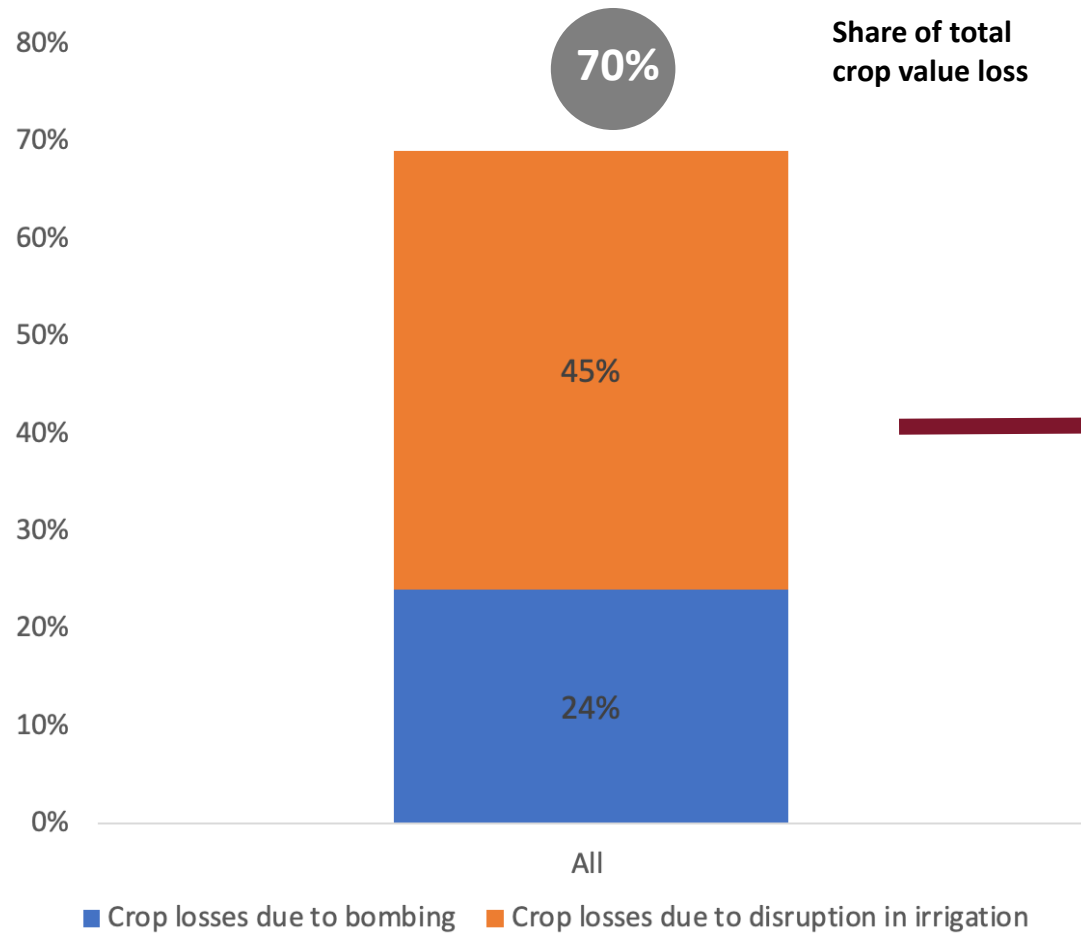
Damage to agri-infrastructure

Damage to agri-wells

Damage to greenhouses



70% (14849 USD) of average gross production value lost per household in first three months of conflict, corresponding to 38% loss of total income



Corresponding to:

Average gross production value loss



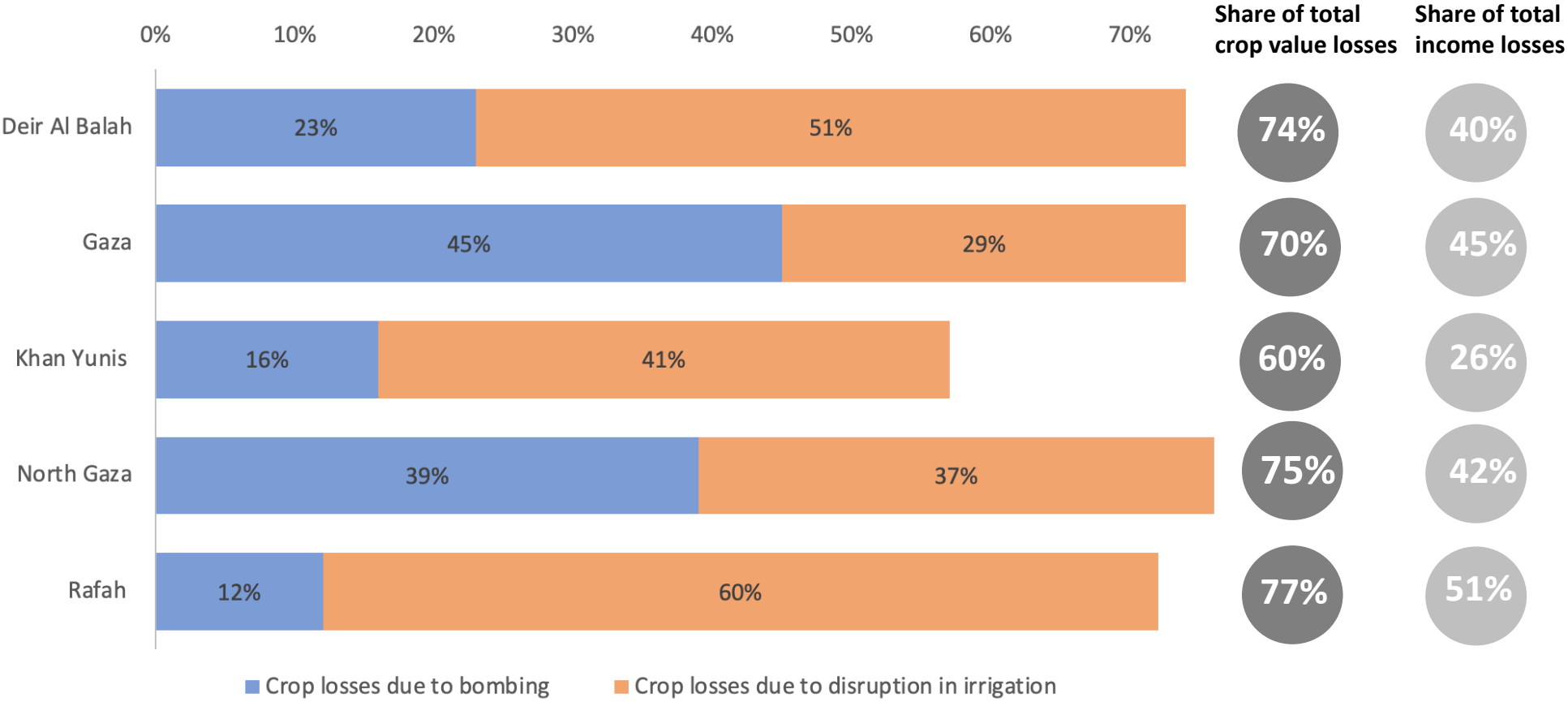
14849 USD

Share of total income loss

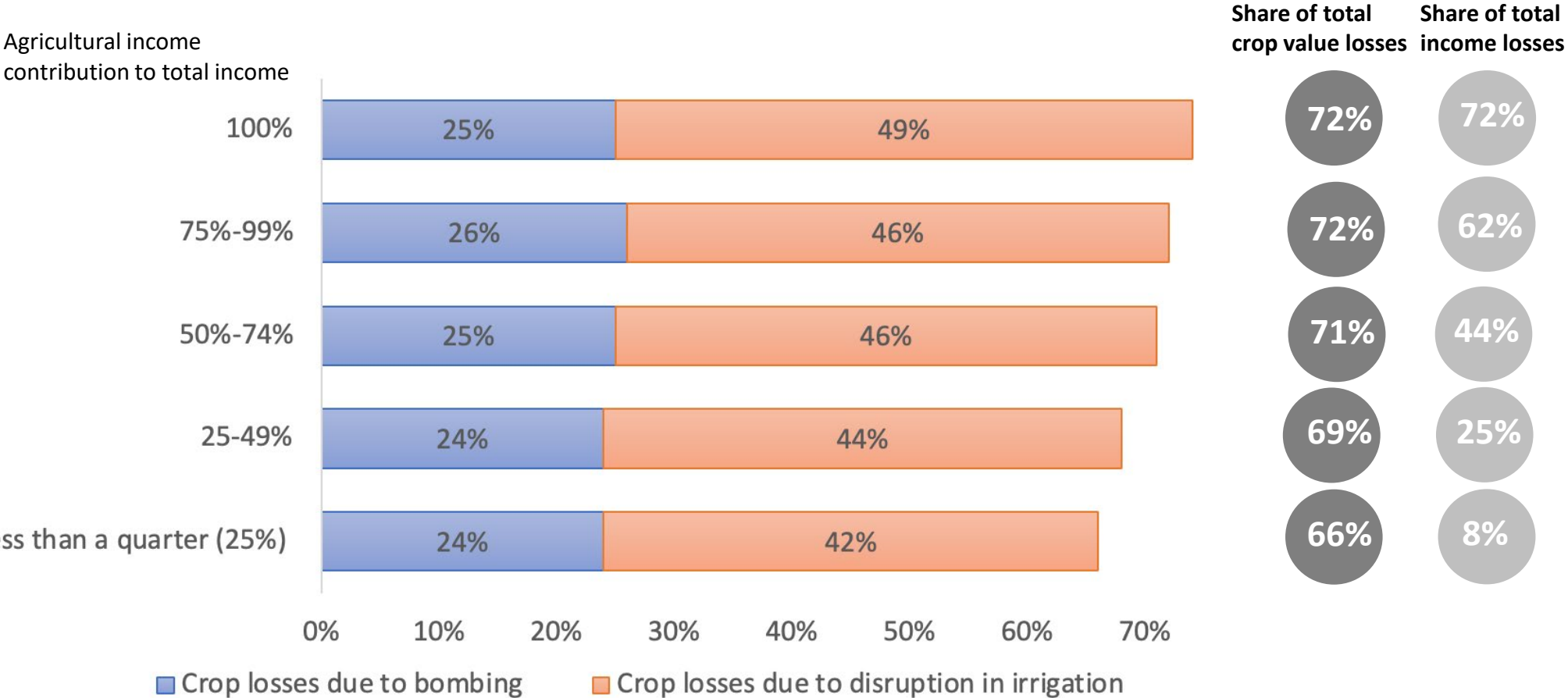


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Although agricultural land in Deir Al Balah and Rafah relatively less bombed, indirect losses in terms of disruption in irrigation are more than double, reflecting specialization in irrigated and protected production



Income losses align with agricultural contribution to total income: households with higher dependency on agriculture experience income losses up to 72%



FAO's Immediate Interventions and Plans

Under the Humanitarian Flash Appeal, FAO aims to reactivate production of perishable, highly nutritious food that cannot be imported as food aid, including fresh milk, meat and vegetables. To that effect FAO will assist 70,660 individuals.

In the Gaza Strip, FAO will:

- safeguard livestock and prevent spread of diseases by delivering critical supplies to around 7,100 livestock-holding households, including animal fodder, shelters, and health inputs (USD 4.7 million).
- Restock lost livestock for about 3,000 households (USD 5.3 million).
- Provide time-critical assistance to approximately 3,000 farming households (USD 5 million).

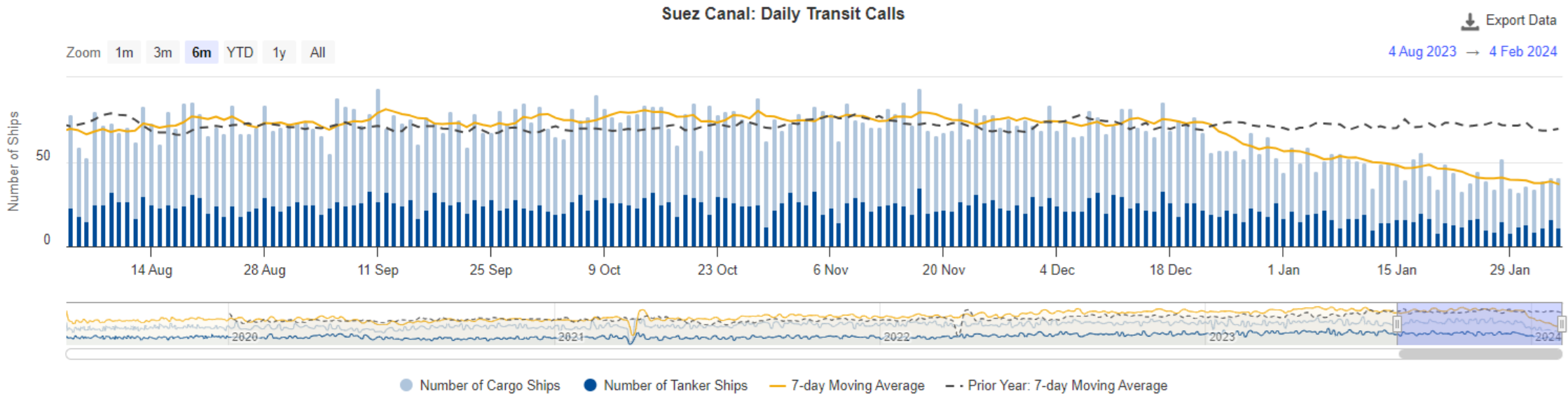
In the West Bank, FAO will protect resilience of vulnerable farmers and livestock holders affected by increased violence and movement restrictions delivering emergency aid for USD 5 million.

FAO secured USD 7.1 million from Italy, Norway, Belgium and received pledges for USD 4.3 million more.

1500 tons of barley awaiting since 20 December to enter Gaza would allow production of enough milk to secure, for 50 days, 20% of minimum caloric intake for the 679,000 children under 10.

Delivery of FAO's humanitarian aid requires unimpeded access of its humanitarian imports and can be fully effective with the resumption of private imports, local production and trade.

Global implications of the hostilities: disruptions in the international trade routes



Sources: UN Global Platform; PortWatch.

Drop of traffic by the Suez Canal by more than 40%

Increase in trade costs at the regional and global level due to insurance premium and rerouting

Additional delays for delivering food and other basic products

Direct macroeconomic impact for Egypt (Suez Canal revenue in January down by 47%, loss of USD376 million in a month)

Global implications of the hostilities: disruptions in the international trade routes

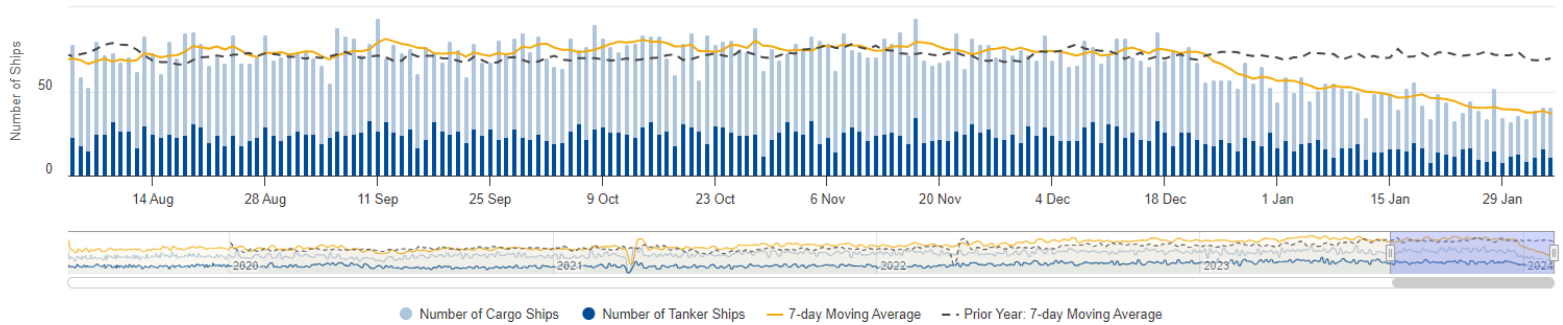
Compound crisis on global trading routes

Suez Canal: Daily Transit Calls

Export Data

Zoom 1m 3m 6m YTD 1y All

4 Aug 2023 → 4 Feb 2024



Sources: UN Global Platform; PortWatch.



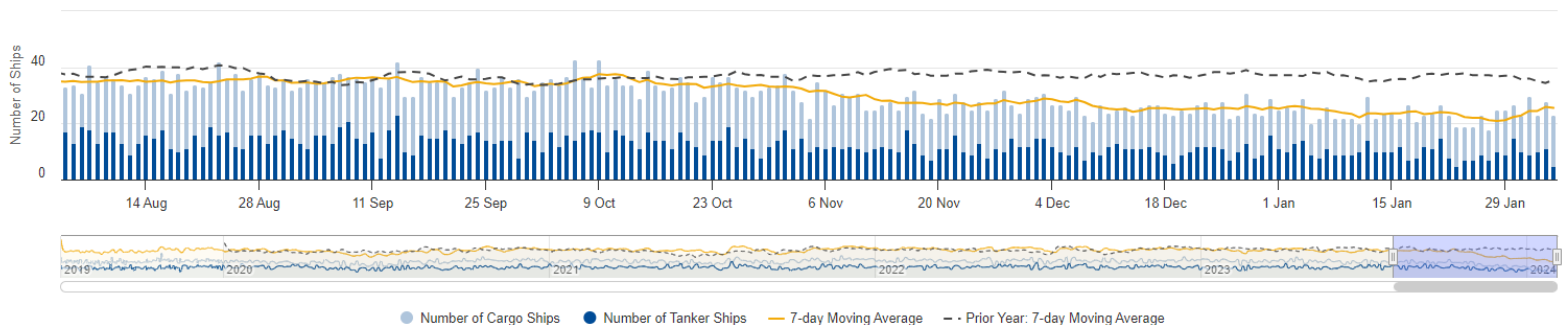
Suez: Conflicts

Panama Canal: Daily Transit Calls

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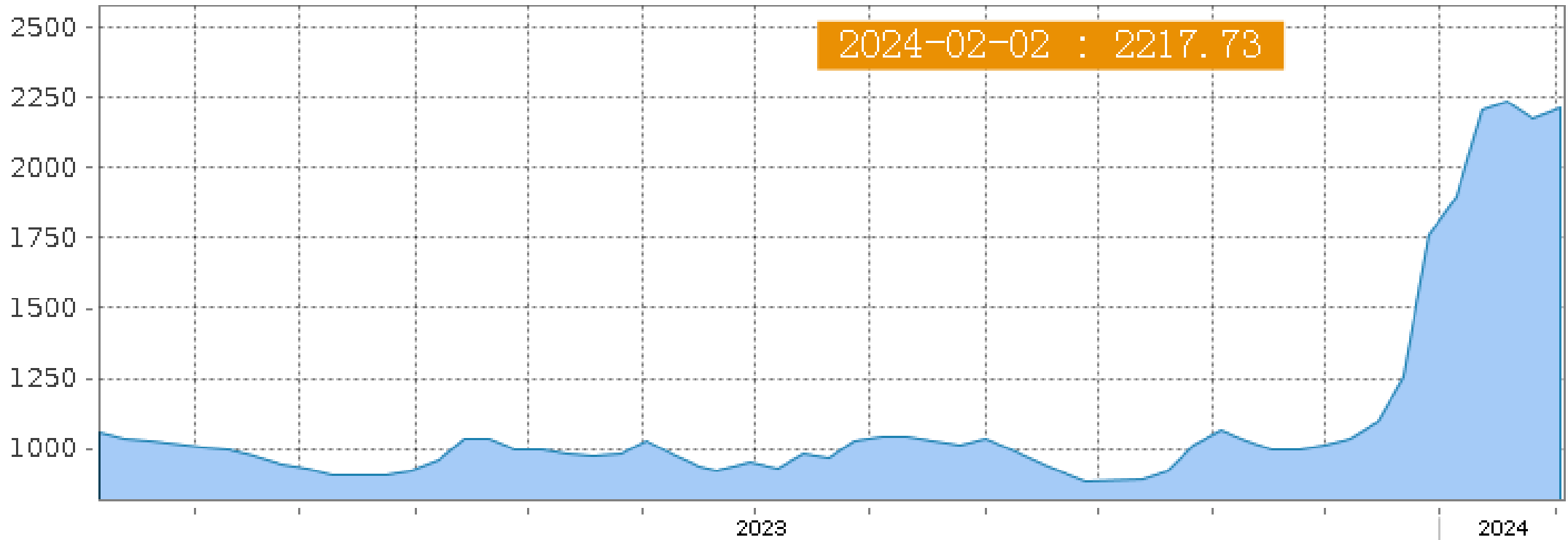
Sources: UN Global Platform; PortWatch.



Panama: Climate

Implications on trade costs between Europe and the Mediterranean area and China & East Asia

Shanghai Containerized Freight Index



+80%

FAO's data and knowledge generation

- Conducting geospatial assessments to detect damages to agricultural sector (infrastructure/wells/cropland) and providing inputs to the revised IPC report (mid-March).
- Conducting Governorate level agricultural sector Damage and Loss assessments using the FAO methodology as well as developing recovery needs calculations
- Collecting and analyzing data disaggregated by sex and age to assess impacts of conflict on food security and livelihoods of affected population in Gaza and the West Bank.
- Preparing a series of briefs and publications that assess situation from various dimensions including land and water, the right to food, gender equality, social protection and decent employment.
- Monitoring impact of conflict on food security in the region, including sea transport, functioning of agrifood systems and availability of water resources.