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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPC Phase 1 (None/Minimal)</td>
<td>Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC Phase 2 (Stressed)</td>
<td>Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC Phase 4 (Emergency)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe/Famine)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

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**REPORTED CAUSALITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,478</td>
<td>66,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Feb 15th

8.3%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Damaged area (ha)</th>
<th>Damaged area (ha)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Gaza</td>
<td>3,099</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>3,545</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deir Al-Balah</td>
<td>2,783</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
<td>4,474</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>1,797</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,694</strong></td>
<td><strong>42.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Damaged area (ha)</th>
<th>Damaged area (ha)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated land</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchards</td>
<td>11,670</td>
<td>5,027</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed land</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,697</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,694</strong></td>
<td><strong>42.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agri-infrastructural damage as of February 15th, 2024

- Wells: 626
- Ponds: 47
- Ports: 1
- Home barns: 307
- Agricultural warehouses: 100
- Farm storages: 46
- Agricultural suppliers: 7
- Animal shelters: 119
- Rabbit farms: 11
- Dairy farms: 26
- Broiler farms: 235
- Turkey farms: 7
- Sheep farms: 203
- Cattle farms: 5
- Pigeon/other bird farms: 42

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.
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%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural income contribution to total income</th>
<th>Share of total crop value losses</th>
<th>Share of total income losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75%-99%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%-74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than a quarter (25%)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crop losses due to bombing | Crop losses due to disruption in irrigation
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

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 done 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: Conflicts

Panama: Climate
Implications on trade costs between Europe and the Mediterranean area and China & East Asia
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.