**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video: WFP Warns of Famine as Almost All Gazans Surveyed Are Frequently Without Food**

**Shot: 7-8 December 2023**

**Locations: Gaza**

**TRT: 3:55**

**:00-51**

**Aftermath of bombing of home where 15 members of the Rabie family were killed**

**Khan Younis**

**Shot: 7December23**

**:51-1:05**

**Set up WFP Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau visiting displaced people sheltering in a UN school**

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 8December23**

**1:05-1:26**

**SOT Carl Skau, WFP Dep. Executive Director(English):**

“People are really desperate and there is fear in the air. There is fear in the children's eyes that we see and you can almost smell the fear. They don't know where to go they have nowhere to stay and we have no answers for them and that's the most frustrating part really. Being here but not being able to help.”

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 8December23**

**1:26-1:33**

**WFP Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau visiting displaced people sheltering in a UN school**

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 8December23**

**1:33-2:12**

**SOT Carl Skau, WFP Dep. Executive Director**

**“**About half of the population in Gaza are starving and the needs that we are meeting is really nothing. The humanitarian operation is collapsing. With the chaos, with this active fighting it's not possible to do the work that is needed to meet these massive needs and so we need supplies at a completely different scale. We need to be able to deliver them safely and we need to also be able to cater to our teams. To rotate our team's out. As I said, they're living this crisis while they're also trying to address it. It's an unsustainable situation altogether”

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 8December23**

**2:12-2:39**

**WFP food distribution**

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 7December23**

**2:39-2:51**

**SOT Warda Essam Abu Al-Araj (Arabic):**

Wards is 32yrs old, has been displaced with her children several times in the past month

“Safety, to find a safe place for my children and food to feed them, life is difficult, there is nothing left in the country.”

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 7December23**

**2:51-3:41**

**SOT Mohammed Al-Sabba (Arabic):**

Mohammed and his family fled Gaza City and are now staying near the Egyptian border.

“I personally was displaced from Gaza to the south. It impacted me and family a lot, we were used to a certain life, we could get by with our daily needs...we could get water from the tap, food, buying what we need from shops. Today, none of that exists. Now we have to go search for water and food for the family. All of this impacted us. Also, it's not safe. In any moment we can be displaced again.This has affected us and the psychological state of the children significantly.”

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 7December23**

**3:41-3:55**

**WFP food distribution**

**Rafah, Gaza**

**Shot: 7December23**

**ENDS**

**The fighting in Gaza has resumed and more people have been forced to leave their homes, inflicting further suffering on a population already facing a risk of famine and disease. The aid that crossed during the seven-day pause was still not enough to reach everyone in need. And for at least three days after the pause, no food supplies have entered Gaza.**

* The alarming food security situation is only getting worse as the conflict grinds on, recent WFP phone-based monitoring shows. Between 83-97% of families are not consuming adequate food, and as many as 90% of households in some areas report spending a full day and night without any food, and some for as many as 10 of the last 30 days.
* Markets have all but collapsed; no commercial cargo has entered Gaza in eight weeks. Most shops are either shut down or have nearly empty shelves. Prices of essential food items have spiked and aid deliveries during the humanitarian pause were insufficient to cater for the food and nutrition needs of people in Gaza.
* As the fighting resumes, WFP is facing challenges in organizing distributions. The ongoing shelling and fighting have made the distribution of aid almost impossible, posing an incredible personal risk to life and limb for aid workers.
* There is little food to distribute in Gaza anyway, but the number of places where WFP and partners can safely provide this life-saving assistance is shrinking rapidly, putting hundreds of thousands at risk of being cut off from any form of relief.

**Food situation in Gaza and West Bank**

* Food stock levels in Gaza shops have dropped close to zero; wheat flour, dairy products, pulses, rice, vegetable oil, vegetables, eggs, and mineral water have run out.
* 75 percent of shops surveyed by WFP have shut down due to lack of fuel to generate electricity, running out of stocks, sustained damages due to the conflict, or their owners being displaced.
* Even with some food available at wholesalers, shops cannot re-stock due to damaged roads, safety concerns and shortage of fuel.
* WFP field observations indicate a substantial increase in the prices of essential food items since the beginning of the crisis. Wheat flour prices have surged by approximately 184 percent, salt by 433 percent, and sugar by 75 percent. The current commercial stocks of wheat flour will only last for a few days.
* Flour mills in Gaza have some quantities of wheat. But it needs to be milled into flour so bread can be made, the last operating mill in Gaza was hit and damaged, thus further hindering the local production of flour.
* The primary challenge faced by bakeries is the shortage of fuel and gas. Without regular gas and fuel supply, all bakeries in Gaza may be forced to cease operations.
* While people in Gaza continue to suffer, the West Bank is grappling with escalating violence, arrests, and movement restrictions. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are losing their work permits and are unable to leave the West Bank, while commercial activity inside is limited. This puts the economy – ad the humanitarian situation - at risk of further deterioration.

**WFP is deeply concerned about the impact of conflict on levels of hunger. The need for lasting peace has never been greater, especially if the worst effects of food insecurity are to be averted.**

* The UN Secretary-General on 07 Dec invoked Article 99 of the UN Charter urging the Security Council to help avert a humanitarian catastrophe and appeal for a humanitarian ceasefire.
* To prevent further suffering and avert famine, the fighting needs to stop. WFP calls on all parties to turn their efforts into a longer-term ceasefire.
* The risk of famine is real, but our current challenge is that we cannot officially declare famine as there is not enough access evaluate the situation effectively. To deliver desperately needed food assistance, WFP needs safe and unhindered access to reach the people of Gaza wherever they are.
* We need uninterrupted and regular supplies into Gaza through more than one crossing. To support the food needs of the entire population, more crossings need to open and commercial cargo needs to resume.
* As WFP continues to deliver food assistance to Gaza, the continued support of donors and cooperation of neighbouring governments has never been more vital or valued.
* Now, 1.8 million people, nearly 80 percent of Gaza’s population are displaced. Hundreds of thousands are forced to leave their homes for the second or third time. People have nowhere to go, shelters are overcrowded, winter is exacerbating the situation, and there is not enough food or water.

**A seven day pause in fighting allowed WFP and partners to scale-up operations, assist more people, deliver in areas that were hard to reach, and expand partnerships. Yet, it was still not enough to meet the needs of over 2 million people for whom assistance is the only lifeline. All of this progress is at risk as fighting resumes.**

* During the one week of paused hostilities, WFP operations in Gaza received four times as many humanitarian trucks as in an average week of conflict, doubled the number of distribution points outside shelters, reached 50 percent more people, delivered assistance to people in areas that were hard to reach, started community-cooked hot meals, and installed storage units to facilitate delivery of aid for humanitarian partners.
* WFP reached approximately 250,000 people during the pause in different ways: daily distribution of canned fava beans/date bars/ high energy biscuits to IDPs in UN shelters, food parcels for families outside shelters, fresh bread from one bakery, hot meals, and electronic voucher redemption.
* WFP joined 3 inter-agency convoys delivering essential food assistance in areas that were hard to reach.
* In November, WFP reached 799,000 people in Gaza with food assistance.