



1/4

of respondents reported
input shortages



4/5

of respondents reported
increased vegetable prices



1/3

of respondents skipped
meals



1/3

of respondents had limited
food stocks

PRODUCTION

Challenges to accessing key agricultural inputs in the market

- Respondents reported **shortages and increased prices of agricultural inputs**, particularly fodder.
- Respondents reported **markets for inputs closed earlier** than usual and **operated at a reduced pace**.
- Traders reported that **border closures limited shipments of agricultural inputs**.
- The **terms for purchasing inputs shifted** from credit to **upfront cash payments**.

The agro-food sector is exempted from movement restrictions, but agricultural workers were not willing to work

- Workers were unwilling to travel to their place of work, due to **concerns for viral contamination**.
- **Family obligations** to attend to children not at school **limited women's presence at work**.

MARKETS

Reduced transactions, debt-repayment failures, unavailable credit and price increases impact the entire food system

- Herders reported **difficulties in selling perishable dairy products**.
- **Producers** and producers' organizations reported **not accepting sales on credit**.
- **Poultry and livestock** traders reported fewer transactions due to **low demand** and **reduced access to markets**.
- Small poultry producers reported concerns about working at a loss due to the **falling prices of broilers**.
- **Most farmers could only sell their produce in nearby villages**, due to movement restrictions.
- Farmers organized in **cooperatives could sell directly to retailers** in Ramallah.
- **In Gaza, a ban on vegetable exports was introduced** for few days to prevent price increases.

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food prices increased

- **Respondents reported increases in food prices**, particularly for **vegetables and other fresh foods**, wheat flour and eggs. Egg shortages were also reported in East Jerusalem.
- Most respondents reported **poor and borderline food-consumption levels**.

Negative strategies to cope with food insecurity were implemented

- More than **one-third of respondents** borrowed food, reduced their number of meals or ate cheaper foods.
- **Most respondents had household-level stocks of basic commodities** such as olive oil, cheese and za'atar.
- **Some respondents, especially farmers, lacked food stocks** or at best had stocks for few days.
- **More nutritious food** (fruits, meat, fish) was **consumed less frequently** (2.5 times a week).
- **Only a few respondents could rely on their own food stocks or production** for the coming weeks.

This information summarizes issues and trends identified through weekly interviews of a panel of 59 key informants composed of small and marginal farmers, herders, fishers, traders and cooperatives. For more information contact: FAO-Pal@fao.org

