In 2021, about two out of five people were food insecure in Palestine. Farmers, fishers and herders cannot access the inputs they need to produce enough food and earn an income, mainly due to the blockade and conflict. Emergency livelihoods assistance is essential and provides high returns. Every USD 1 invested in supporting farmers with a fodder production package yields nine times its value in crops.

**What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve**

USD 196 = Protect the livelihoods of herders by keeping productive animals alive

USD 3 317 = Provide a family with a sustainable source of income and the means to access nutritious food

USD 3 240 = Enable a household to sustainably increase their income and access to protein-rich food
Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Over 14 years of blockade and violence has eroded Palestinians’ ability to produce and access sufficient food. Farmers and herders face significant challenges to produce due to restrictions on access to land, water, agricultural inputs and markets. Compounding these challenges, hostilities in May 2021 caused damages and losses worth around USD 50 million to the agriculture sector, with nearly 3,000 ha of agricultural land damaged. Additionally, the largest agricultural input warehouse containing up to 60% of the inputs needed was bombed, further threatening production. Fishing livelihoods have also suffered as a result of fishing zone limitations and import restrictions on critical fishing equipment. Providing essential agricultural and fishing inputs, and rehabilitating vital infrastructure damaged in the conflict, will enable vulnerable farmers and fishers to improve their production and incomes.

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Sector (FSS) in Palestine, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 64 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.
## FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per beneficiary (USD)*</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries (people)</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
<th>Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Protect fishing livelihoods in the Gaza Strip** | Fishing equipment: echo sounders, GPS devices, drift nets, long fishnets, lighting systems, etc. | 1 045.45 | 2 200 | 2 300 000 | Jan
| **Protect agriculture-based livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through renewable energy** | Solar-powered equipment with a 30-year minimum lifespan: solar-powered pumping systems for irrigation wells | 608.26 | 4 070 | 2 475 600 | Jan
| **Protect the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and herders through time-critical inputs, services and rehabilitation of small infrastructure** | Rehabilitation of underground wells | 214.53 | 37 300 | 8 001 800 | Jan
| **Strengthen food security coordination** | Strategic planning | – | – | 370 817 | Jan

*The cost per beneficiary for each priority is an average, including a range of activities.


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map(s) in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence