



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



The humanitarian situation in Palestine continues to be characterized by prolonged restrictions on access to natural resources, movement of goods and people, and limited production capacities. In the Gaza Strip recurrent conflict spikes and restricted access to markets for inputs and exports have deepened the vulnerability of livelihoods causing unemployment, poverty and food insecurity rates to soar. The situation in the West Bank remains tense as restrictions on access to land and natural resources, and displacements due to demolitions erode the resilience of vulnerable families.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- Protect the livelihoods of vulnerable households and restore or enhance their resilience, food security and productive capacity.
- Support households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities to be able to meet their basic food needs.

Activities



Support women and youth in herding communities

drought-tolerant seeds | rangeland rehabilitation | water cisterns | animal sheds | small-scale farming inputs (disinfection preventive materials, salt blocks, wool and hooves secateurs) | dairy processing equipment | market accessibility through upscaling the capacity of the livestock market | awareness campaigns



Restore agricultural assets and productive capacities

restoration of farms and damaged productive assets (wells, irrigation systems, cisterns, greenhouses) | organic fertilizer | solar energy units | plant pest control | conditional cash transfers



Protect the livelihoods of fishers

boat repair and maintenance materials | in-kind support (echo sounders, GPS devices, drift nets, fishnets) | cooperatives and social business



Strengthen food security coordination

food security information and needs assessment | strategic planning | information sharing | local capacity development | inter-sectorial, inter-cluster and stakeholder coordination | disaster risk reduction | resilience building

Palestine

Humanitarian Response Plan 2020



to assist

47 900 people



FAO requires

USD 13.6 million

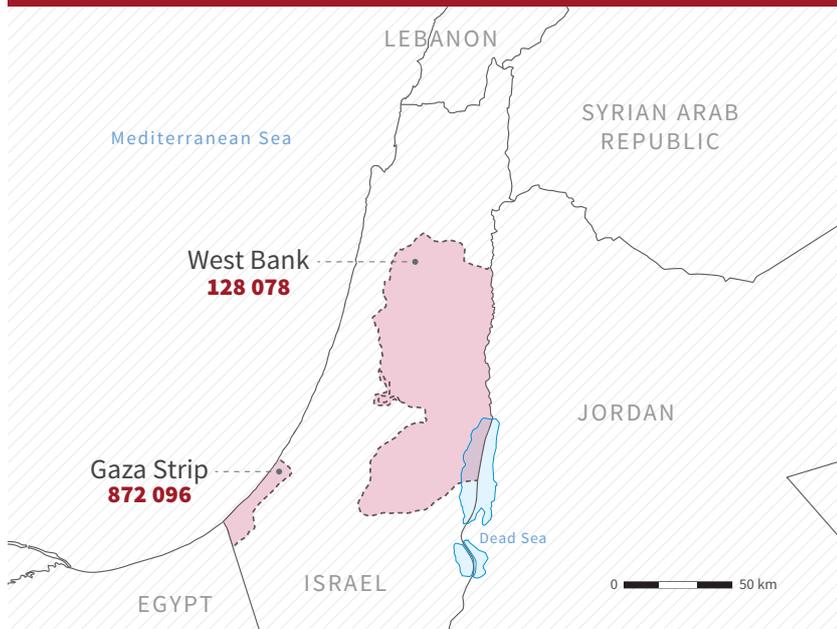


period

January–December 2020

The volatile, protracted situation calls for urgent action to address the overall food insecurity of Palestinians, enhance protection and build resilience in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Figures of severe food insecurity for absolute households (2020 projections)



Source: Socio-Economic Food Security Survey, 2018. Conforms to UN Israel map, January 2004.

Situation analysis



1.7 million people food insecure in 2020 (**1.3 million** in Gaza Strip and **400 000** in the West Bank)



45 percent of the population is unemployed



46 percent of the population in the Gaza Strip live below the **USD 5.5** poverty line

Impact on food security

The protracted crisis poses a range of protection strains on the livelihoods of Palestinians, including the destruction of productive assets and lack of access to essential inputs, services and livelihood opportunities. The humanitarian situation has affected food security, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where an estimated 62 percent of households are severely or moderately food insecure.

The primary cause of food insecurity is the lack of economic access to food resulting from high poverty rates driven by high unemployment. Prolonged restrictions on access to sea, land and markets for inputs and exports have taken a toll on agricultural activities, deepening the vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods. In 2020, support to the solar electrification of agriculture operations will help address persistent energy shortages while continued support to vulnerable fishers and farmers in the Gaza Strip's Access Restricted Areas will be critical to improve food security, enhance protection and build resilience.

In the West Bank, agriculture-dependent communities, particularly Bedouins and herders in Area C who are at risk of displacement, continue to face challenges in accessing water, grazing land and animal health services. Provision of livestock inputs, particularly water storage facilities, fodder seed, animal shelters and essential animal health services, will be critical to ensure the sustainability of herding and to shield families against repeated shocks.

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