Needs Assessment of the Agricultural Sector in Gaza

May 2026 | Prepared by Basel Abu Daka for Anera

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About the Author

Basel Abu Daka is an agricultural development specialist with years of field-based experience in designing and implementing programs that support farming communities under complex and resource-constrained conditions.

Daka's work includes tenures at CNFA, Oxfam Italia and World Vision, where he advanced agricultural productivity and resilience through market-driven approaches. Across these roles, he strengthened value chains, improved agronomic practices and expanded access to extension services, with a focus on supporting smallholder farmers and agri-food system actors. His experience includes leading the design and implementation of agricultural livelihood interventions, ranging from greenhouse rehabilitation to the distribution of critical inputs.

Grounded in both technical expertise and practical field experience, Daka's work reflects a deep understanding of the challenges facing Gaza's agricultural sector. His assessment for Anera draws on this background to provide a clear, evidence-based analysis of current needs and pathways for recovery.

About Anera's Agriculture Work in Gaza

Anera's agricultural work in Gaza focuses on restoring food production, strengthening resilience, and helping families sustain their livelihoods in one of the most constrained farming environments in the world. In the aftermath of repeated conflicts, Anera has supported the rehabilitation of damaged farmland by leveling and plowing fields, rebuilding irrigation networks, and providing farmers with essential inputs such as seeds and seedlings. These efforts help revive agricultural activity while addressing the long-term degradation of land, water systems, and infrastructure.

Alongside land restoration, Anera invests in practical, community-based solutions that improve productivity and food security at the household level. Programs have supported farming families with greenhouse rehabilitation, irrigation upgrades and training in climate-appropriate and resource-efficient practices. Innovative approaches, such as hydroponic rooftop gardens, enable families in densely populated areas to grow fresh produce using minimal water and space, while also generating supplemental income.

Additional initiatives, including the provision of livestock, recycling agricultural waste into irrigation materials and farm-to-school (lunch) programs, help strengthen local food systems and expand access to nutritious food.

Executive Summary

In February 2026, Anera conducted a rapid needs assessment of the agricultural sector in the Gaza Strip, focusing on accessible areas in the governorates of Khan Younis, Deir Al Balah and Gaza City. The assessment evaluates damage to the sector, identifies farmers' most urgent needs, and defines priority interventions to restore agricultural production and support livelihoods.

Given the challenging operating environment following the start of the war in October 2023, the team used a flexible, multi-source data collection approach. This included a review of relevant literature, remote interviews with key stakeholders and targeted field visits where access allowed.

Key Findings

- Of the total cropland area, only 4% (1,486 acres or (6,014 dunums)) remains undamaged and accessible. Of this, 535 acres (2,166 dunums) are currently under cultivation, while 951 acres (3,848 dunums) remain idle due to high input costs and limited irrigation water. A further 32.8% (12,270 acres (49,373 dunums)) is damaged but still accessible. The remaining 63.2% is inaccessible, located behind the "yellow line."
- The total greenhouse area stands at 3,225 acres (13,050) dunums. Of this, 17.3% (558 acres (2,257 dunums)) is undamaged and accessible, with 470 acres (1,902 dunums) currently cultivated and 88 acres (355 dunums) unused due to input costs and water shortages. An additional 27.4% (883 acres (3,575 dunums)) is damaged but accessible, while 55.3% is inaccessible.

Gaza Agriculture Snapshot

Cropland Status

4% undamaged & accessible
535 acres in use
951 acres **idle** (high costs, water shortages)
32.8% damaged but accessible
63.2% inaccessible
Located behind the "yellow line"

Greenhouse Sector

Total area: 3,225 acres
17.3% undamaged & accessible
470 acres **in production**
88 acres **unused** (cost + water constraints)
27.4% damaged but accessible
55.3% inaccessible

Rising Costs

Greenhouse production: ↑**170%**
Open-field crops: ↑**137%**

Falling Yields

Open-field crops: ↓**50%**
Greenhouse crops: ↓**40%**

Nursery Capacity

9 nurseries operational (out of 35)
Producing up to **13.2 million seedlings**

System Under Strain

Severe shortages driving **price spikes**
Livestock and fishing sectors not viable
Crossings and fishing **zones closed**

Access Constraints

All agricultural inputs need **external approval**
Ongoing restrictions continue to limit recovery

- Production costs have surged, increasing by approximately 170% for greenhouse crops and 137% for open-field crops compared to pre-October 2023 levels.
- Agricultural productivity has sharply declined, with yields dropping by 50% for open-field crops and 40% for greenhouse crops.
- Nine vegetable nurseries remain operational, out of 35 across the territory, supplying up to 13.2 million seedlings.
- Severe shortages of agricultural inputs have driven significant price increases across the Gaza market.
- With crossings and fishing zones closed, both livestock production and marine fishing are currently not viable or realistic due to the lack of essential inputs and equipment.
- All agricultural inputs require approval from the Israeli Defense Ministry's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories to enter Gaza, further constraining recovery efforts.

Recommended Interventions

Ready access to agricultural inputs, water, and power is desperately needed but heavily restricted in the current agricultural system in Gaza. In the absence of this access, actors must focus on both alternative pathways to recovery and preparation for when these things may become available.

In the short term, priorities include rehabilitating irrigation systems and greenhouses, providing agricultural inputs, creating job opportunities, and delivering capacity training related to integrated pest management and safety protocols to reduce risks associated with explosive materials.

In the medium term, priorities include rehabilitating agricultural wells, installing water distribution networks, reclaiming and leveling damaged agricultural land through plowing, and supporting this work with irrigation network equipment, seedlings, and fertilizers, as well as restoring vegetable nurseries.

Background and Context | Agricultural Sector in Gaza

In 2022, the agricultural sector contributed approximately 11% to Gaza's gross domestic product, underscoring its vital role in the local economy.[1] By 2023, prior to the start of the war in October, the total value of agricultural production reached an estimated $638 million. Plant production accounted for 58.5% of the total, livestock for 38.2%, and fisheries for 3.3%.[2] Agricultural exports also represented roughly 55% of Gaza's total exports, highlighting the sector's importance for income generation and trade.[3]

The sector was a major source of employment, with plant and animal production supporting approximately 22,000 farmers and 25,000 additional workers, while the fisheries sector employed some 4,264 people.

Following more than two years of war, the agricultural and fisheries sectors have experienced widespread devastation, leading to a near-total collapse in production and livelihoods. Critical infrastructure – including wells, irrigation networks, greenhouses, livestock facilities and storage units – has been extensively damaged. **Agricultural production is now estimated to have declined by 95-98%, while fisheries production has dropped by approximately 99%.**

The sector faces severe and compounding constraints, including acute shortages of irrigation water, restricted access to farmland, and limited availability of essential inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, animal feed, veterinary medicines, equipment, and electricity. These challenges have disrupted livelihoods, weakened household food security, and severely constrained the ability of farmers and fishers to recover without external support.

To learn more, in February 2026, Anera conducted this rapid needs assessment of the agricultural sector to evaluate the damage caused since October 2023, and identify priority needs. Focus is on key constraints affecting farmers, including access to land, inputs, irrigation water, and electricity. Assessment findings are intended to inform the design and prioritization of interventions to rehabilitate the sector and restore agricultural production.

[1] *Palestine Statistical Yearbook 2023*, published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)
[2] *Status and indicators of the agricultural sector for the 2022-2023 season in the south governorates*. MOA, May 2024
[3] *Press release on the impact of the Israeli occupation's aggression on the agricultural sector in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023*

Assessment Framework and Approach

Scope and Limitations

This assessment focuses on agricultural farmers located in designated safe areas within the Deir Al Balah governorate, the Khan Younis governorate, and the Sheikh Ejleen area of Gaza City, as identified in the “green zones” of the ceasefire map. The geographic scope was determined based on accessibility, security conditions and the concentration of agricultural activity. As a result, the findings may not fully reflect conditions in areas that were inaccessible during the data collection period.

Assessment Methodology

Given the challenging operating environment and restrictions on movement within Gaza, the assessment employed a proactive and multi-source data collection approach to ensure the accuracy and reliability of findings.

Data collection combined both remote and in-person methods, including interviews and consultations with key agricultural stakeholders, field visits to farms, livestock holdings, fisheries, and nurseries where access permitted.

The research team also conducted a comprehensive desk review of reports from credible sources, including NGOs, INGOs, and the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). Key references included publications from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), the MoA and other sector experts. In addition, phone consultations were held with representatives from PARC, Oxfam, the MoA and the Tasdeer program, as well as with nine vegetable nursery owners, a veterinary expert and four agricultural suppliers.

Field engagement included two group meetings with vegetable farmers in Deir Al Balah and Al Matahen, one meeting with fishermen at the Gaza port, and site visits to 44 farms across the Khan Younis governorate and Al Zaytoun and Sheikh Ejleen areas. The team also visited a vegetable seedling nursery in Khan Younis.

This mixed-methods approach enabled the collection of robust, ground-level insights into the current state of Gaza's agricultural sector despite significant access and security constraints.

Rapid Assessment Results | Gaza Agricultural Sector

Current Status and Damage Assessment of Agricultural Land and Infrastructure in Gaza

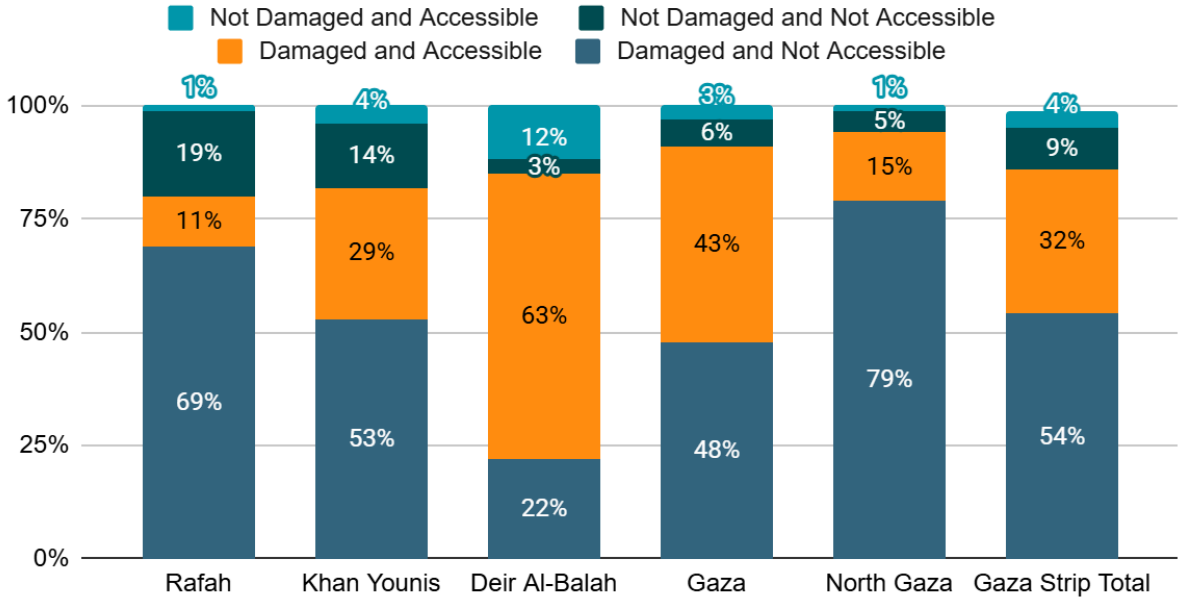
An agricultural damage assessment conducted in October 2024 by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Satellite Centre estimated that cropland makes up approximately 42% of Gaza's total land area, equivalent to 37,195 acres (150,530 dunums).[4]

[4] Agricultural Damage Assessment in the Gaza Strip from October 7th 2023 to September 1st 2024

Given the severe operational constraints in Gaza – including security risks, restricted movement, and limited access for field verification – this analysis relies primarily on FAO satellite data. While satellite imagery captures both cultivated and potentially cultivable land, it currently provides the most feasible and consistent basis for assessing sector-wide damage in the absence of comprehensive on-the-ground reporting.

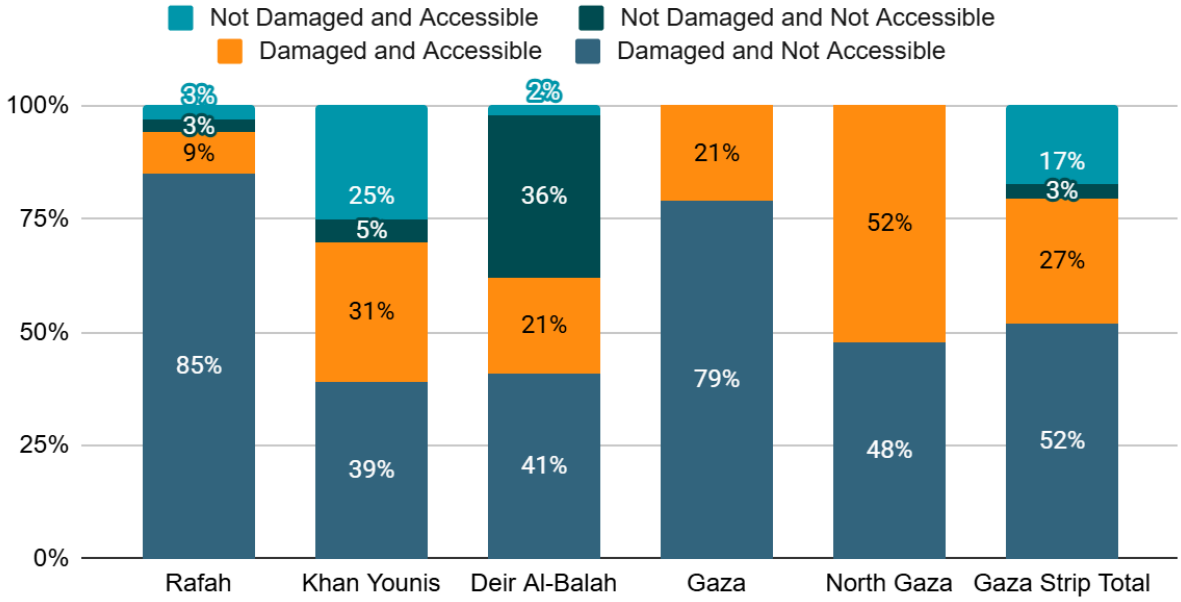
According to more recent FAO estimates, as of November 2025, Gaza contains approximately 37,195 acres (150,530 dunums) of cropland, 3,224 acres (13,050 dunums) of greenhouses, 2,261 agricultural wells and 5,153 agricultural infrastructure units.[5] Of the total cropland, only 1,486 acres (6,014 dunums) remain undamaged and accessible, while 12,201 acres (49,373 dunums) are damaged but still accessible. Similarly, within the greenhouse sector, 558 acres (2,257 dunums) are undamaged and accessible, and 883 acres (3,575 dunums) are damaged but accessible.

Figure 1: Distribution of cropland by damage and accessibility across Gaza governorates



[5] Agricultural land and related facilities availability in the Gaza Strip as of 15 October 2025.FAO, November 2025.

Figure 2: Distribution of greenhouse by damage and accessibility across Gaza governorates



Consultations with the MoA Emergency Committee and nursery owners further clarify current land use. Of the undamaged and accessible cropland, 535 acres (2,166 dunums) are currently cultivated with vegetables, while 951 acres (3,848 dunums) remain unused due to the high cost and limited availability of agricultural inputs, as well as insufficient irrigation water. The 12,201 acres (49,373 dunums) of damaged but accessible cropland require land leveling, input support and rehabilitation of agricultural wells.

A similar pattern is observed in greenhouse production. Of the undamaged and accessible greenhouse area, 470 acres (1,902 dunums) are currently under cultivation, while 88 acres (355 dunums) remain unused due to high costs, input shortages and limited water availability. The remaining 883 acres (3,575 dunums) of damaged but accessible greenhouse area require rehabilitation.

Accessible agricultural land and greenhouse activity are concentrated primarily in Khan Younis (including Qezan Abu Rashwan, Baten Al Samen, Mawasy Khan Younis, Al Sater Al Gharbi and Al Matahen), Deir Al Balah (including Al Berka, Abu Holy, western Wadi Al Salqa, Abu Medaine, Al Aqsa area, Al Sawarha and Al Zawaida), and the Gaza City governorate (including Al Zaytoun, Sheikh Ejleen and Al Twam). These areas represent a critical opportunity for early recovery interventions, including the provision of

agricultural inputs, land leveling, greenhouse rehabilitation and restoration of agricultural wells.[6]

Crops like these tomatoes are struggling given the Shortage of pesticides, water and fertilizers.

The war has had impacts on farmers in the sector that go far beyond physical damage. Farmers face restricted access to their land, alongside acute shortages of water, fuel and electricity needed to operate irrigation systems. The availability of essential agricultural inputs —including fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, seedlings, irrigation components, greenhouse plastic and insect netting— is extremely limited.

The closure of crossings and restrictions on the movement of goods since October 2023 have further exacerbated these challenges, driving sharp price increases, with some inputs costing up to ten times their pre-October 2023 levels. As a result, most farmers are unable to access the materials needed to resume production.

Vegetable Production

Prior to October 2023, greenhouse production reached up to 3.7 tons per acre (or 15 tons per dunum), while open-field production averaged approximately 1.24 tons per acre (or 5 tons per dunum). Current yields have declined significantly, with greenhouse production reduced by around 60% to approximately 1.5 tons per acre (or 6 tons per dunum), and open-field production reduced by about 50% to .62 tons per acre (or 2.5 tons per dunum).

[6] Meeting with the MOA emergency committee, and representatives from PARC and Oxfam

This decline is primarily driven by limited availability of agricultural inputs, shortages of irrigation water, and substantial increases in the cost of inputs, water, fuel and electricity.

The current production of tomatoes in Khan Younis area

Operational and production costs have risen sharply, increasing by approximately 170% for greenhouse crops and 137% for open-field crops compared to pre-October 2023 levels. This has placed a significant financial burden on farmers and severely constrained agricultural activity. The current cost of production per acre is estimated at $41,700 for greenhouse farming and $28,300 for open-field farming. In contrast, prior to October 2023, production costs were approximately $15,400 per acre for greenhouses and $6,500 per acre for open fields.

Vegetable prices are influenced by supply and demand, as well as the availability of locally produced and imported goods. Imported vegetables, in particular, help suppress market prices, which negatively affects farmers' profitability. Currently, the average price of vegetables ranges between $1.60 and $2.90 per kilogram – insufficient to generate profit given the high cost of inputs and production. As a result, continued support for farmers through the provision of agricultural inputs is critical to sustaining vegetable production in Gaza.

Table 1: Average cost of cultivating a one dunum greenhouse
(1 dunum = 0.25 acres)

Input	Cost (USD)
Land plowing	405
Soil sterilization (Condos, Metam sodium)	1,350
Plastic sheets for soil sterilization	540
Seedlings (2,500 seedlings)	1,350
Drip irrigation laterals (1,200 meters)	810
Main fertigation line (conveyance lines)	270
Compound chemical fertilizers (N/P/K)	1,620
Liquid organic fertilizers and micronutrients	810
Agricultural pesticides	810
Supporting labor	405
Monthly water cost	432
TOTAL	**8,640 (USD)**

Table 2: Average cost of the rehabilitation of a one dunum greenhouse
(1 dunum = 0.25 acres)

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total (USD)
Roof covering plastic	135 linear meters	6.75	911
Side netting (protection/shading)	130 linear meters	5.40	702
Treated wooden beams for the cutter.	260 linear meters	10.80	2,808
Light wooden strips (Bish wood)	260 linear meters	1.10	280
Installation labor and fasteners	—	—	270
		TOTAL	**4,971 USD**

Table 3: Average cost of cultivating one dunum – open-field
(1 dunum = 0.25 acres)

Item	Cost (USD)
Land plowing	405
Seedlings	810
Drip irrigation laterals (7,000 meters)	540
Main fertigation line	270
Compound chemical fertilizers (N/P/K)	1,620
Liquid organic fertilizers and micronutrients	810
Agricultural pesticides	810
Supporting labor	270
Monthly water cost	270
TOTAL	**5,805 USD**

Vegetable Nurseries

Of the 35 vegetable nurseries in the Gaza Strip, only nine are currently operational —five in Khan Younis Governorate and four in Deir Al Balah Governorate. Together, these nurseries have an estimated production capacity of approximately 10,470,000 vegetable seedlings this season, including tomatoes, peppers (both hot and sweet), cabbage, cauliflower, zucchini, eggplant, and lettuce. Seedlings are produced based on specific orders and are not immediately available. The full capacity of the nine nurseries is 13,200,000 seedlings, which is enough to cultivate 924 acres.

Halima nursery in Khan Younis

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Emergency Committee and nursery owners, 535 acres (2,166 dunums) of the around 1,486 acres (6,014 dunums(of undamaged and accessible cropland are currently cultivated with vegetable crops, along with 470 acres (1,902 dunums) under greenhouses.

Between October 2025 and the time of assessment, vegetable nurseries supplied seedlings for approximately 733 acres (2,968 dunums) of cultivated land – 470 acres (1,902 dunums) in greenhouses and 263 acres (1,066 dunums) in open fields. Additionally, the MoA Emergency Committee confirmed that about 272 acres (1,100 dunums) are planted with potatoes, onions, leafy greens and wheat.

Within greenhouse cultivation, tomatoes account for 153 acres (621 dunums), cucumbers 124 acres (504 dunums), hot peppers 66 acres (267 dunums), sweet peppers 2 acres (10 dunums), and eggplants 123 acres (500 dunums). Open-field cultivation includes 31 acres (126 dunums) of onions, 56 acres (225 dunums) of zucchini, 96 acres (387 dunums) of cauliflower, 101 acres (407 dunums) of cabbage, 5 acres (21 dunums) of lettuce, 123 acres (500 dunums) of potatoes, and 123 acres (500 dunums) of leafy greens and wheat.

Table 4: The cultivation of crops in the greenhouse and open field

Crop	Type	Seedling	Acre
Tomato	Greenhouse	1,862,000	153.5
Cucumber	Greenhouse	1,210,000	124.5
Hot Pepper	Greenhouse	720,000	66
Sweet Pepper	Greenhouse	21,000	2.5
Eggplant	Greenhouse	1,000,000	123.5
Subtotal greenhouse		**4,813,000**	**470**
Onion	Open field	2,620,000	6.5
Zucchini	Open field	540,000	55.5
Cauliflower	Open field	1,160,000	95.5
Cabbage	Open field	1,222,000	100.5
Lettuce	Open field	115,000	5
Subtotal Open field		**5,657,000**	**263.5**
TOTAL		**10,470,000**	**733**

Table 5: The list of operation Nurseries in Gaza and their production capacity

(1 dunum = 0.25 acres)

#	Nursery name	Area	GPS coordinates	Nursery size in dunums	Total production capacity	Current production of seedling	Greenhouse space in dunums	Open field in dunums	Total area in dunums
1	Tawfeq Al Bashety	Khan Younis	31°20'43.7"N 34°15'27.8"E	1.5	1,800,000	1,020,000	195	81	276
2	Awni Al Bashety	Khan Younis	31°22'42.2"N 34°18'02.9"E	1.5	1,500,000	1,700,000	495	150	645
3	Belal Al Astal	Khan Younis	31°22'38.9"N 34°17'29.6"E	1	450,000	192,000	61	11	71
4	Nabil Al Shaer	Khan Younis	31°21'55.4"N 34°16'28.9"E	0.25	250,000	122,000	14	30	44
5	Yaser Basher	Deir Al Balah	31°24'27.8"N 34°19'49.9"E	1.5	1,000,000	1,231,000	176	178	354
6	Salah Abu Rakhya	Deir Al Balah	31°23'20.8"N 34°20'09.7"E	1.5	1,700,000	1,040,000	195	183	378
7	Serag Abu Qasem	Deir Al Balah	31°24'46.9"N 34°20'58.0"E	1.8	1,000,000	1,325,000	429	83	512
8	Al Mor Nursery	Deir Al Balah	31°24'33.5"N 34°19'50.3"E	1	500,000	710,000	81	156	237
9	Ahmad Abu Halima	Khan Younis		3	5,000,000	3,130,000	256	195	451
Total				13.05	13,200,000	10,470,000	1,901	1,066	2,967

Projects Implemented by INGOs and NGOs

Several INGOs and NGOs have implemented multiple projects to support the agricultural sector in the Gaza Strip. The table below lists all projects carried out in Gaza during 2024–2025, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Emergency Committee. These projects were implemented in coordination with the MoA Emergency Committee.

Table 6: Projects implemented

Project	Implementer	Area	Description
Strengthening the resilience of livestock breeders in the Gaza Strip	FAO with UAWC	Gaza Strip	Support 4087 breeders with barley (each 200 kg). Support 2378 breeders with veterinary kits
Improving the income of farmers and agricultural workers in the southern areas of the Gaza Strip	Palestinian Al Nakheel Association with the NGO Development Center	Khan Younis	Support 100 farmers with greenhouses and agricultural inputs.
Building Gaza resilience in GS	Oxfam with PARC		Rehabilitate 2 agricultural nurseries. Support 84 farmers with seedlings. Supporting 9 income-generating projects
Emergency response to support affected farming families in the Gaza Strip following the May 2023 escalation	ASF	Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs to 25 greenhouse farmers
Enhancing economic opportunities, psychosocial participation, and livelihoods for farmers in Gaza	ASF	Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs to 34 greenhouse farmers
Maintaining food security amidst the ongoing crisis in the Gaza Strip	ASF	Deir Al Balah	Cash assistance payment for 121 greenhouse farmers

Strengthening resilience and rebuilding livelihoods for affected farmers	Dan Church Aid with MA'AN	Khan Younis	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 100 greenhouse farmers and laborers support
Enabling farmers affected by the recent war in the Gaza Strip to restore their livelihoods and return to production	HEKS with MA'AN	Deir Al Balah	Distribution of soil sterilizers and seedlings for 120 greenhouse farmers and open-field farmers
Strengthening the impact and roles of Palestinian youth for resilient, green, and just societies	Action Aid with MA'AN	Deir Al Balah	Install a solar system for two agricultural wells. Rehabilitation of water carrier line with a length of 800 meters supporting 10 farmers
Disaster response in the Gaza Strip	PARC	Deir Al Balah Khan Younis	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 200 vegetable farmers
Supporting vulnerable and affected Palestinian communities to transition to more resilient, sustainable, and equitable economic growth in the Gaza Strip	OXFAM and ESDC	Deir Al Balah Khan Younis Al Zawida	Distribution of soil sterilizers and fertilizer for 170 greenhouse farmers. Distribution of ladders, olive harvest coms, and oil containers for 54 farmers. Distribution of water carrier line with a length of 14 Km supporting 111 farmers. Support 9 production units for women
Supporting livelihoods dependent on agriculture and farming families to revive fresh produce production in the Gaza Strip	Oxfam and PARC	North Gaza, Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Supporting 130 families in north Gaza with a home garden. Distribution of agricultural inputs for 150 greenhouse and open field farmers in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah
Enhancing livelihoods, food security, and sustainable economic growth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	PARC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 220 tomato farmers.
Harvest of Hope	Al Ard for agricultural development	Deir Al Balah	Supporting 100 families in north Gaza with a home garden

Emergency assistance for residents affected by the October 2023 war in the Gaza Strip	Première Urgence Internationale and UAWC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 180 vegetable farmers.
Supporting the open field vegetable farmers	FAO and UAWC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 200 open-field farmers with a total budget of $2,500 per farmer, disbursed in two payments: the first payment of $1,500 and the second payment of $1,000.
Emergency response for the restoration of agricultural livelihoods	Palestinian Al Nakheel Association with the NGO Development Center	Khan Younis	Job creation project for 210 agronomists and agriculture workers
Integrated agricultural recovery and food security for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip	PARC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 127 open field farmers within a total budget of $2500 per farmer.
Working towards the restoration of food production and agricultural livelihoods in the Gaza Strip	MA'AN	Khan Younis	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 100 open fields and greenhouse farmers within a total budget of $2500 per farmer
Support Affected Small Farmers	Sharjah Charity International and Beit Lahia Development Association	North Gaza	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 100 open field farmers within a total budget of $2500 per farmer
Enhancing the continuity of food production by supporting vegetable farmers	Oxfam and ESDC	Gaza and Deir Al Balah	Implementing home gardens for 100 families in the Gaza governorate. Support one vegetable nursery in the Gaza governorate. Distribution of agricultural inputs for 50 farmers in Deir Al Balah.
Emergency support for Gaza farmers affected by the war through the rehabilitation of their agricultural facilities	UAWC	Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 50 greenhouse farmers to buy agricultural inputs with a total amount of $3500 Cash support for 40 open field farmers to buy agricultural

			inputs for two dunums for each farmer, with a total budget of $3500 per farmer.
Supporting greenhouse farmers in the Gaza Strip through livelihood restoration and assisting with labor	Première Urgence Internationale and PARC	Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 40 greenhouse farmers to buy agricultural inputs with a total amount of $3500 Creation of 100 jobs for agricultural workers for 25 days per worker.
Assisting the open fields and greenhouse farmers to support the food production process	ASF	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 44 greenhouse farmers to buy agricultural inputs with a total amount of $3500 per farmer in Khan Younis and Dair Al Balah Cash support for 42 open field farmers to buy agricultural inputs with a total budget of $2500 per farmer in Deir Al Balah.
Assisting the open fields and greenhouse farmers to support the food production process	Acted and Gaza Urben & Pri-urben Agricultural Platform	Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 22 greenhouse farmers to buy agricultural inputs with a total amount of $3500 Cash support for 25 open field farmers to buy agricultural inputs for two dunums for each farmer, with a total budget of $5000 per farmer.
Buildingresilience and enhancing food security in the Gaza Strip	Dan Church Aid and MA'AN	Deir Al Balah Khan Younis Al Zawida	Home garden for 40 agricultural families in Al Zawida. Distribution of agricultural inputs for 100 open field farmers in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah.
Emergency agricultural intervention to enhance food security and income for families affected by the emergency situation in Gaza	HEKS and MA'AN	Deir Al Balah	Distribution of agricultural inputs for 65 farmers. Creation of 130 jobs for agricultural workers for 25 days per worker.
Supporting vulnerable and affected Palestinian communities to transition to more resilient, sustainable, and equitable economic growth in the Gaza Strip.	Oxfam and ESDC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of nylon sheet and fertilizer for 100 greenhouse farmers in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah. Distribution of water carrier line 63 and 50 ml for 50 farmers in Deir Al Balah.

Distribution of emergency aid to the population and agricultural inputs to affected farmers	PARCIC and PARC	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of seedlings and agricultural inputs to 100 open field farmers.
Supporting farmers with emergency aid for food production in the southern Gaza Strip	ESDC	Khan Younis	Distribution of food baskets to 75 farmers. Distribution of water carrier line for 45 farmers. Rehabilitation of 5 agricultural wells with a capacity 3 HP
Restoring Hope – Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Program for the Agricultural Sector in Gaza	PARC	Khan Younis	Distribution of seedlings and agricultural inputs to 90 farmers.
Supporting the rehabilitation of greenhouses and open fields in the Gaza Strip	Cowater and PARC	Khan Younis	Distribution of seedlings and agricultural inputs to 65 farmers
Providing life-saving assistance to meet the urgent needs of Gaza's people	ASF	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Cash support for 36 farmers to buy agricultural inputs for Rehabilitate 3 vegetable nurseries
Supporting vulnerable and affected Palestinian communities	Oxfam and Gaza Culture and Development Group	Khan Younis Deir Al Balah	Distribution of nylon sheet and agricultural inputs for 100 greenhouse farmers

Case Study

The Trade Facilitation and Customs Supports (Tasdeer) program, funded by the UK Government and implemented by Cowater International in partnership with PARC, supported 35 greenhouse farmers and 30 open-field farmers in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah between September 2025 and February 2026.

For greenhouse rehabilitation, 35 farmers were selected based on the availability of irrigation water and the condition of the greenhouse structure. Each received support for one dunum (0.25 acre), with a budget of $7,000 to cover nylon sheeting, seedlings, irrigation nets and micronutrients.

For open-field cultivation, 30 farmers were selected based on similar criteria and received $3,500 per dunum to cover nylon sheeting, seedlings, irrigation nets and micronutrients.

As the program does not include pesticide distribution, all farmers received training in organic farming techniques to address pest management challenges amid limited availability and rising costs of pesticides.

By supporting 35 dunums of greenhouse and 30 dunums of open-field cultivation, the project producing 450 tons of fresh vegetables.

Reclaiming agricultural lands

Recommendations for Expanding Vegetable Production

There is significant potential to rehabilitate additional agricultural cropland and greenhouses through the provision of essential inputs, land leveling, and greenhouse nylon. Of the undamaged and accessible cropland and greenhouse areas, 951 acres (3,848 dunums) of cropland and 88 acres (355 dunums) of greenhouse area remain uncultivated. Additionally, 884 acres (3,575 dunums) of greenhouse area and 12,199 acres (49,373 dunums) of cropland are damaged but still accessible. These areas are primarily located in the following governorates: Khan Younis (including Qezan Abu Rashwan, Baten Al Samen, Mawasy Khan Younis, Al Sater Al Gharbi, and Al Matahen), Dair Al Balah (including Al Berka, Abu Holy, western Wadi Al Salqa, Abu Medaine, Al Aqsa, Al Sawarha, and Al Zawida), and Gaza (including Al Zayton, Al Shekh Agleen, and Al Twam).

Nine nurseries are operational and producing vegetable seedlings such as tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, sweet peppers, cabbage, and cauliflower. In the current season, the nurseries produced 10,470,000 seedlings, covering 733 acres (2,968 dunums) – 470 acres (1,902 dunums) under greenhouses and 263 acres (1,066 dunums) in open fields. The total production capacity of nurseries is 13,200,000 seedlings. **To expand agriculture in Gaza, it is essential to further develop existing nurseries to increase seedling production and meet the demands of new cultivation areas.**

Farmers face significant challenges in cultivating and expanding agricultural activities due to limited access to agricultural inputs, high input costs, the high cost of irrigation water, and the expense of rehabilitating agricultural land.

The support provided by INGOs and NGOs to farmers has helped alleviate the burden of agricultural production costs, increased agricultural output, created job opportunities for farmers and laborers, and enhanced food security. This support has focused on the distribution of agricultural inputs, support for home gardens, water carrier lines, and labor costs. Continued assistance to farmers through agricultural inputs is critical to sustaining agriculture in Gaza.

Case Study

A representative from PARC and the Ministry of Agriculture Emergency Committee reported that approximately 1,236 acres (5,000 dunums) of agricultural land are currently available for recovery in the Sheikh Ajleen and Al Zaytoun areas, potentially benefiting around 500 farmers.

Anera's consultancy team conducted field visits to the area and met with 15 farmers to assess needs and collect data. Farmers confirmed that most of the agricultural land requires reclamation and leveling. On average, **leveling and cultivating 0.25 acre (1dunum) requires an estimated cost of $4,000**, including leveling, irrigation networks, seedlings, chemical and organic fertilizers, and pesticides.

The **rehabilitation of agricultural wells serving the area is also required, at an estimated cost of $80,000** per well, to include a submersible pump and solar power system.

Multiple INGOs and NGOs have prioritized this area to support the revival of agricultural production. Oxfam and PARC plan to support 150 farmers (37 acres/150 dunums) with agricultural inputs; OCHA and UAWC will support 75 farmers (75 dunums / 19 acres) with similar assistance; and ACF will support 50 farmers (50 dunums / 12 acres) through cash grants of USD 3,000 per farmer, disbursed in two installments.

Animal Husbandry

Before October 2023, the Gaza Strip had 19 hatcheries with a total capacity of 29 million eggs, successfully hatching about 80% of this capacity – approximately 26 million chicks annually. There were also 3,000 poultry farms across the Gaza Strip. Of these, around 1,800 were licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and operated under a traditional open system, about 200 were modern closed farms established just months before the conflict, and approximately 1,000 were unlicensed home farms not registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. Collectively, these farms produced about 26 million poultry annually.

In addition, 272 farms maintained approximately 1 million laying hens; around 80 turkey farms had a combined capacity of 500,000 birds; 3,246 farms raised roughly 42,520 sheep and 3,507 goats; and 463 dairy farms supported an estimated herd of 5,000 dairy cows.[7]

The animal production subsector has been the most severely affected among all agricultural sectors. Approximately 90% of animal production infrastructure is located in areas impacted by military operations and is currently inaccessible. As a result, all

[7] Meeting with specialist Dr. Sauod Al Shawa on February 2, 2026.

poultry and laying hen farms have ceased operations, and most sheep farms have also been affected due to restricted access and shortages of fodder, water, and electricity.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture's Emergency Committee, some sheep farms in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah remain operational, housing around 13,000 sheep across 4,200 breeders. However, these farms are operating at reduced capacity due to shortages of fodder and veterinary supplies. One of the five fodder-producing factories remains undamaged but is not operational due to a lack of electricity and raw materials.

The FAO damage assessment for agricultural infrastructure (November 2025) reported damage to 692 poultry farms, 689 sheep farms, 356 animal shelters, 100 dairy farms, and 31 cattle farms.[8]

Between 2024 and 2025, FAO, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and UAWC, distributed 1,210 tons of concentrated fodder to 2,479 breeders, 1,005 tons of barley to 4,804 breeders, and veterinary kits to 2,387 breeders. This support helped sustain 11,394 sheep, 2,859 goats, 73 cattle, 2,658,164 poultry, and 2,717 donkeys.[9]

However, the ongoing closure of crossings and the restriction of fodder and veterinary medicine imports risk leading to the complete collapse of sheep farms. Due to fodder shortages, sheep breeders are increasingly forced to sell their animals for meat to prevent further losses.

Expanding Animal Husbandry Will Have to Wait in the Short Term

Reviving the animal production subsector in the Gaza Strip depends on the availability of essential inputs, including fodder, electricity, water, animal breeds, laying hen breeds, veterinary medicines, and fertilized eggs. However, due to the closure of crossing points, these critical resources are currently inaccessible. As a result, any efforts to intervene in this subsector are unlikely to succeed under the current conditions.

[8] Damage to agricultural infrastructure due to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 26 September 2025
[9] Herders' needs and FAO's response in the Gaza Strip

Case Study: Grown by Our Hands

Despite significant challenges in Gaza, particularly limited production inputs and electricity, agricultural engineers successfully launched the “Grown by Our Hands” initiative. The project produced chickens and ducklings using 30 locally made, solar-powered hatchery incubators.

Each incubator holds 100 eggs and achieves a 70–80% hatch rate within 21 days. Beneficiaries were selected based on their access to fertilized eggs and solar power.

Thirty incubators were distributed to 30 families,10 each in Khan Younis, Deir Al Balah and the Gaza governorate. At a cost of $322 per unit, each incubator produces 70–80 chicks every 25 days, generating around $450 from chick sales at $6.50 each. The initiative also supports food security by enabling families to raise chickens for meat and eggs.

Challenges in accessing animal feed were addressed by using ground legumes from INGO food baskets as an alternative feed.

Overall, the initiative strengthens food security, generates income and improves household livelihoods.

Fishing

The fisheries sector plays a crucial role in supporting food security in Gaza. Before October 2023, the annual fish catch reached 4,600 tons, supporting 6,117 individuals, including 4,264 fishermen and 1,853 daily wage workers involved in post-fishing activities. In addition to marine fishing, two fish farms—Albahar Fish Farm and Fish Fresh Farm—were dedicated to breeding seabream, collectively producing approximately 760 tons annually.

Fishermen preparing their nets

The Gaza fishing sector included 2,000 fishing boats, consisting of 1,100 trawlers and 900 rowing boats. Fishing activities were conducted at five landing sites: Gaza Port, Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah and North Gaza.

During field visits with fishermen, it was reported that 95% of the fishing sector infrastructure has been damaged, including 1,800 boats, Gaza Port, four landing sites across the governorates, and fish storage facilities. In addition, Albahar Fish Farm has

been destroyed, while Fish Fresh Farm is currently closed due to shortages of electricity, fodder, and fingerlings. The marine farm is also closed due to inaccessibility.

As a result, 3,764 fishermen have lost their primary source of income, with only about 500 fishermen currently active. These remaining fishermen rely on small, manually rowed boats and are restricted to operating within very limited distances—no more than 500 meters from the shore. Consequently, fish production has sharply declined to just 10–15 tons per month.

Fishermen report that fishing equipment is extremely limited, with only a few traders offering supplies at prices up to five times higher than normal. Three main types of fishing nets are available, priced between $1,300 and $2,500. Additionally, there is only one local manufacturer, the Palestinian Fishing & Marine Equipment Company, which produces three types of small boats priced between approximately $5,800 and $8,700 each.

The high cost of equipment and limited access significantly reduce income potential and threaten the long-term sustainability of the sector. The reliance on small rowing boats limits daily catch volumes and operational efficiency, while also exposing fishermen to increased physical strain and greater risks at sea. Furthermore, Israel restricts fishing zones, severely limiting catch potential and therefore undermining both food security and the livelihoods of coastal communities.

Improvements Are on Hold for the Fishing Sector

Ongoing access restrictions and security limitations in fishing zones, as well as the continued closure of crossing points, have significantly obstructed efforts to restore the fishing sector. Under the current conditions, any support to the sector is unlikely to be effective and could potentially put fishermen's lives at risk.

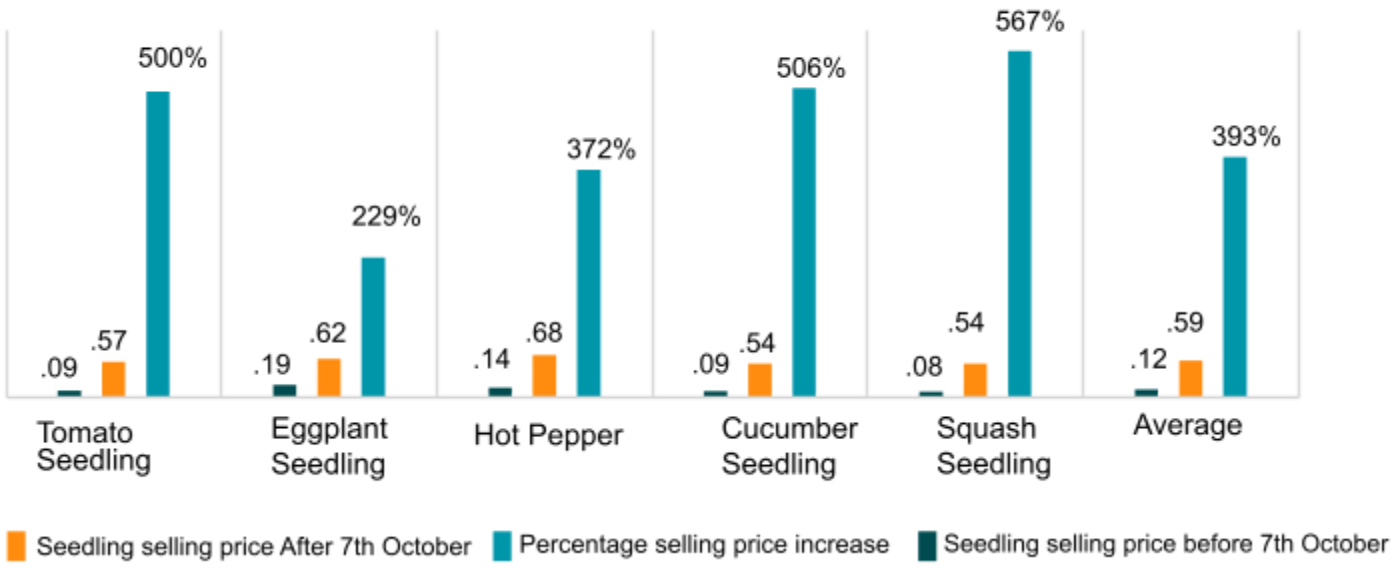
Cross-Cutting Constraints

Availability of Agricultural Inputs

The closure of crossings and restrictions on the movement of goods and supplies – particularly the severe limitations on the entry of agricultural inputs since October 2023 – have resulted in substantial price increases, with some inputs reaching nearly ten times their pre-war levels. For example, the average selling price of vegetable seedlings has increased by 435 percent compared to pre-October 2023 levels. Currently, the average production cost of seedlings is $0.46, with a selling price of $0.59, yielding a

profit margin of $0.13. Prior to the escalation, production costs averaged $0.10, selling prices $0.12, and profit margins $0.02.[10]

Figure 3: Comparison of seedling selling prices before and after the October 2023 escalation



Based on discussions with a random sample of farmers, the MoA Emergency Committee, and two agricultural suppliers, only a limited quantity of agricultural inputs has entered Gaza. These inputs include greenhouse plastic, selected pesticides and fertilizers, animal fodder, peat moss, and vegetable seeds. The Mohammed Saed Al Basheti Company operates the largest store for pesticides and fertilizers. A comprehensive list of available pesticides and fertilizers from both companies is provided in Annex 2.

Because of the limited entry of these inputs, prices remain exceptionally high. Compared to pre-October 2023 levels, the price of NPK fertilizer has increased to approximately $484–548 per bag, from $29–39 previously. Similarly, the price of 7 gallons of organic fertilizer (25 liters) has risen to around $77.40, up from approximately $6.50, while the average price of pesticides has increased by around fivefold. As a result, most farmers face significant constraints in accessing essential agricultural inputs, severely undermining agricultural production and recovery efforts.

[10] Meeting with the nursery owner Ahmad Amar Abu Halima.

Available fertilizer in Al Bageti company store

Currently, the agricultural inputs available in the Gaza market include a range of vegetable seeds and chemical fertilizers such as NPK 13-13-13, NPK 11-8-22, NPK 0-0-8, Sequestrene, calcium and boron (Ca & B), manganese and zinc (Mn & Zn), copper (Cu), magnesium (Mg), phosphoric acid, humic acid, and organic fertilizers. In addition, limited quantities of greenhouse-related materials are available, including greenhouse plastic, wood, and nails.

There are also five local factories producing plastic for agricultural tunnels and greenhouse roofs, as well as drip irrigation lines and water carrier pipes (63m and 75m). However, ongoing shortages of fuel and raw materials have significantly increased production costs and, consequently, product prices. These factories include Plasticwa Factory, Abu Iskandar Factory, Alaa Dweik Factory, Nouman Al-Dumyati Factory, and Ziad Al-Agha Factory.

Availability of Irrigation Water

Access to irrigation water is a critical factor in sustaining agricultural production. When water is available, cultivation can gradually expand across the area, supporting the restoration of agricultural activities. This pattern was observed in Gaza following the ceasefire, as farmers began cultivating land surrounding operational agricultural wells.

The exact number of currently operational wells is unknown. According to the FAO assessment published in November 2025, only 8.6% of agricultural wells are

undamaged and accessible, while 43.2% are damaged but accessible. In contrast, 4.7% are undamaged but inaccessible, and 43.5% are both damaged and inaccessible. To estimate the number and status of agricultural wells in each governorate, the study converted the percentages reported in the November 2025 FAO assessment into absolute figures by correlating them with the total well counts reported in the FAO assessment published in October 2024, as presented in the following table. While these estimates are not fully precise, they provide a clear overview of the status and distribution of agricultural wells across the governorates, supporting the identification of priority interventions.

Table 7: The distribution of the agricultural wells across the governorate and their status

Governorate	# of wells	Damaged and not accessible	Damaged and accessible	Not damaged and not accessible	Not damaged and accessible
Rafah	164	146 (89%)	8 (4%)	7 (5%)	3 (3%)
Khan Younis	410	287 (70%)	61 (15%)	37 (9%)	25 (6%)
Deir Al Balah	464	70 (15%)	245 (53%)	5 (1%)	144 (31%)
Gaza	609	286 (47%)	305 (50%)	12 (2%)	6 (1%)
North Gaza	614	374 (61%)	178 (29%)	55 (9%)	7 (1%)
TOTALS	2261	1163	797	116	185

Based on discussions with a group of farmers, approximately 40% of operational wells are small-scale units equipped with submersible pumps ranging from three to five horsepower, irrigating between **3–5 acres (12–20 dunums)**, while around 60% are mid-scale wells equipped with submersible pumps ranging from 10 to 20 horsepower, covering approximately **20–30 acres (80–120 dunums)**. In terms of energy sources, about 75% of wells are powered by gas or diesel generators, while 25% operate using solar systems. However, when powered by solar energy, water extraction is limited by daylight availability, allowing irrigation for only about five hours per day, compared to approximately twelve hours when wells are operated using diesel generators.

Due to fuel shortages and rising prices, the cost of irrigation water has increased by approximately 366 percent, with the current price of one cubic meter ranging between $1.60 and $2.30, compared to a pre-conflict level of approximately $0.50. In addition, the prices of irrigation nets, water distribution lines, submersible pumps, and spare

parts have risen by approximately 300 percent. These increases have significantly raised agricultural production costs, limiting both the expansion and continuity of agricultural activities.

Availability of Power

Since October 2023, Gaza's only electricity generation plant has completely ceased operations, and the supply of electricity and fuel from Israel to the Gaza Strip has been halted. At the same time, the conflict has caused extensive damage to electricity infrastructure across Gaza. As a result, agricultural activities that depend on electricity and fuel have been severely disrupted, including the operation of agricultural water wells, land preparation (plowing), pesticide application, and the post-harvest handling and storage of vegetables. This situation has significantly limited farmers' ability to sustain agricultural production and maintain food availability for the population of Gaza.

Discussions on power availability with farmers, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Emergency Committee, Oxfam, and PARC confirmed that only limited quantities of fuel are entering Gaza and that supplies remain intermittent. Fuel prices have increased dramatically, reaching up to ten times pre-October 2023 levels. It was also noted that some agricultural activities rely on both diesel generators and solar systems to meet basic energy needs.

Pathways to Recovery Without Ready Access to Inputs, Water, and Power

The closure of crossings and restrictions on the movement of goods and supplies – particularly the strict limitations on the import of agricultural inputs, fuel and solar energy equipment – have led to sharp increases in the cost of inputs, irrigation water, and electricity. As a result, both agricultural production and operational costs have risen significantly, limiting the expansion of cultivation and the rehabilitation of agricultural land.

Supporting farmers with solar energy systems, land leveling and essential agricultural inputs – including seedlings, chemical and organic fertilizers and pesticides – can significantly reduce production and operational costs. This, in turn, would help increase agricultural output and support the gradual recovery and resilience of the agricultural sector.

Current Status of Crossing Points at the Gaza Border

The list of materials permitted to enter the Gaza Strip, as well as those requiring prior approval, is regularly updated by the Israeli Defense Ministry's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories. The most recent list, issued in 2025, reflects the current regulations. This list is subject to frequent change depending on prevailing conditions, and there has been no formal announcement regarding new procedures.

To streamline and expedite the process, the dual-use item list is organized into three categories:

1st Level (GREEN): Items that are pre-approved and can be coordinated directly upon submission in the UN2720 system, without requiring a separate approval process.

2nd Level (ORANGE): Items submitted through the UN2720 system and reviewed under a fast-track mechanism, typically within up to three days.

3rd Level (RED): Items subject to the standard approval process, reviewed following submission through the UN2720 system.

It is the responsibility of the coordinating organization to ensure that only items classified under the 1st level are coordinated without additional approval.

Level	Approval process	List of items
1st Level **GREEN**	Coordination based on request in the UN2720 system	Tents (up to 48 m², up to 38 mm pipe diameter, without aluminum poles) Dosage pumps PVC water pipes Field sinks Ultrasound devices Electric cardiograph machine (ECG) Portable anesthesia machine type DPA02 Portable ventilator with SPO2 ECG device for infants – pre-pregnancy and postpartum Crutches, wheelchairs, walkers Digital scales for weighing the baby and mother Oximeters Inhalation devices

		Solar panel up to 12V + simple controller (N.N.M.) Flexible tank (5 cubic meters) (N.N.M.) Complex prosthetics Small spray containers Device for checking the woman during pregnancy – Sonicad, pre-pregnancy, and postpartum supplies Blood pressure monitor Shovels, wheelbarrows, sandbags, crowbars, 5 kg Hammers Temporary / mobile toilets with plastic or HDPE high-density frames or any type other than aluminum or with Personal protective equipment for international humanitarian staff
2nd Level **ORANGE**	fast-track mechanism (up to 3 days).	Mobile Units Reverse osmosis membranes (up to 8 inches) Tents (49-72 m²) Chemical pesticides and cleaning materials (20%) Water testing kits – physical, chemical, and microbiological, turbidity testing device (Q2100 HECH) Pipes and fittings of various thicknesses Water trucks (5m³ and 10m³) Generators up to 30KVA, oil filters, air filters, and batteries Metal waste containers – 1 cubic meter Water desalination pumps Oxygen concentrators (up to 10 liters) Chemical blood testing device Sewer inspection and clog removal device Heavy duty sewer cleaning rods
3rd Level **RED**	previous approval process	High-quality storage tents (MSU), 72 m² and above Desalination facilities (reverse osmosis) with solar panels and generators (5-10 cubic meters of water per hour) Toilets and showers with aluminum, iron, etc. profiles X-ray machines Diesel electrical generator unit (from 30 KVA until 680 KVA)

Intervention Mapping and Recommendations

The closure of border crossings and the suspension of essential material supplies to the animal subsector have significantly increased the needs of breeders. In addition, the inaccessibility of sector infrastructure and frequent power outages have further exacerbated the crisis. Although some initiatives have been implemented, efforts in this subsector remain ineffective as long as crossings remain closed and the import of livestock production inputs is prohibited.

Similarly, the marine fishing subsector faces substantial needs; however, interventions remain ineffective due to the continued closure of border crossings, restrictions on essential inputs, and the complete closure of fishing zones.

The needs assessment identified critical requirements and priority interventions for farmers through collaborative discussions with farmers, suppliers, nurseries, and key stakeholders in the agricultural sector, including the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Oxfam, Tasdeer, and PARC. The priority needs of the vegetable crop subsector are summarized as follows:

- Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and transitioning to solar-powered systems for well operation.
- Provision of agricultural inputs, including vegetable seedlings, pesticides, irrigation nets, and fertilizers, to help farmers manage rising input costs and sustain vegetable production.

Contaminated land needs specialized treatment and laboratory analysis. However, due to the current situation in Gaza, where laboratories have been destroyed, and materials and equipment are scarce, it is not possible to effectively address soil contamination at this time. Therefore, all interventions will focus on reclaiming damaged but non-contaminated land, to include:

- Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and transitioning to solar-powered systems for well operation.
- Provision of agricultural inputs, including vegetable seedlings, pesticides, irrigation nets, and fertilizers, to help farmers manage rising input costs and sustain vegetable production.
- Land reclamation and leveling, as well as rehabilitation of greenhouses.
- Training for farmers in organic farming practices to support pest control.

- Support for farmers and vegetable nurseries to cover labor costs through job creation interventions.
- Expansion of vegetable nurseries to meet the demand for seedlings and support the expansion of cultivated areas.

Short- and Medium-Term Recommendations

The study recommends a phased approach to restoring agricultural production and supporting farmers in rebuilding their livelihoods. It highlights the vegetable crop subsector as a priority due to its strong potential for expanding cultivated land and greenhouse production. This potential is supported by the availability of key inputs such as seedlings, irrigation nets, greenhouse and open-field nylon, fertilizers, and pesticides.

In contrast, the study recommends suspending support for the animal and poultry subsectors and the marine fishing subsector. This recommendation is due to the continued closure of crossing points, the lack of access to essential production inputs and equipment, and the ongoing closure of fishing zones.

The study further outlines the following short- and medium-term interventions based on farmers' needs and the availability of agricultural inputs and materials in the local market.

Short-Term Interventions

- **Rehabilitation of irrigation systems:** Provide farmers with irrigation nets and water distribution lines for both open-field and greenhouse cultivation.
- **Greenhouse rehabilitation:** Support farmers through in-kind assistance or financial aid, disbursed in two installments, to cover rehabilitation costs.
- **Provision of agricultural inputs:** Support farmers with in-kind inputs such as seedlings, pesticides, and fertilizers, or provide cash assistance in two installments to enable the purchase of necessary inputs.
- **Job creation interventions:** Engage agricultural workers to support farmers in carrying out agricultural activities and assist in nursery operations.
- **Capacity building and training:** Deliver practical training in organic-inspired farming techniques, integrated pest management and safety protocols to mitigate risks from explosive remnants. The focus is not on organic certification, but on equipping farmers with accessible, low-input alternatives to help manage pests, water and soil fertility in the absence of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

Medium-Term Interventions

- **Rehabilitation of agricultural wells:** Support the rehabilitation of communal wells to benefit a larger number of farmers, including the provision of solar systems, submersible pumps, and water distribution lines tailored to each well's needs.
- **Installation of water distribution lines:** Facilitate efficient water transfer from operational wells to agricultural lands to address water supply challenges.
- **Land reclamation and leveling:** Support the leveling and plowing of damaged agricultural lands, alongside the distribution of irrigation network equipment, seedlings, and fertilizers.
- **Rehabilitation of vegetable nurseries:** Expand and rehabilitate nurseries through the provision of peat moss, equipment, and support for nursery expansion.

Annex 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
ASF	Architecture Sans Frontières
MA'AN	MA'AN development center
HEKS	Hilfswerk der Evangelisch-reformierten Kirche Schweiz
ESDC	Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine.

Annex 2: Available Pesticides and Fertilizers in Gaza

Available pesticides in the Gaza local market

#	Trade Name	Active ingredient	Unit	Type	Price $
1	Atabron	Chlorfluazuron	liter	Insecticide	274
2	Ampligo	Chlorantraniliprole Lambda Cyhalothrin	ML 250	Insecticide	139
3	Evisect	Thiocyclam Hydrogen Oxalate	Kg	Insecticide	322
4	Floramite	Bifenazat	liter	Insecticide	322
5	Vertimec	Abamectin	liter	Insecticide	209
6	Amistar	Azoxystrobin	Ml 200	Fungicide	42
7	Cupro-Antracol	Copper Oxychloride + Propineb	Kg	Fungicide	48
8	Antracol	Propineb	Kg	Fungicide	48
9	Indofil	Mancozeb	Kg	Fungicide	19
10	Titan	Cypermethrin	liter	Insecticide	26
11	Dursban	Chlorpyrifos	liter	Insecticide	26
12	Berelex	Gibberillic Acid	Tablet	Hormone	4
13	Mancur	Cymoxanil + Mancozeb	Kg	Fungicide	113
14	Dynone	Propamocarb HCL	Liter	Fungicide	129
15	Kohinor	Imidacloprid	Liter	Insecticide	113
16	Omite	Propargite	Liter	Insecticide	451
17	Phoenix	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Liter	Insecticide	451
18	Pirate	Chlorfenapyr	Liter	Insecticide	355
19	ZEUS	Propamocarb hydrochloride	Liter	Insecticide	129
20	Agrion	Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki	Liter	Insecticide	113
21	Vermot	Spirotetramat	Liter	Insecticide	113
22	Durban-Ro	Chlorpyrifos	Liter	Insecticide	64
23	Dorsan	Chlorpyrifos	Liter	Insecticide	26
24	Roger White	Dimethoate	Liter	Insecticide	48
25	Roger Blue	Dimethoate	Liter	Insecticide	48
26	Oreon	Fosthiazate 10%	Kg	Fungicide	97
27	Skipper	Difenoconazole	Liter	Fungicide	81
28	Kocide	Copper Hydroxide	Kg	Fungicide	48
29	Barbie	Dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	Liter	Fungicide	81
30	Cascade	Flufenoxuron	Ml 200	Insecticide	161
31	Rivose	Rivose	Ml 250	Fungicide	13
32	Stroby	Kresoxim-methyl	Kg 0.5	Fungicide	161
33	Glyphosate	Glyphosate Isopropylamine	Liter	Herbicide	13
34	Decathlon	Cyfluthrin	Liter	Herbicide	64

Available fertilizers in the Gaza local market

#	Fertilizer Name	Unit	$ Price
1	Vit-Org VG	Liter	100
2	Humugreen Gel	Liter	90
3	Humugreen Liquid	Liter	90
4	Shaffer	Liter	100
5	Phosphoric Acid	Liter	100
6	Agronom(04-04-13)	Liter	150
7	Agronom (10-05-05)	Liter	150
8	Cuneb Forte	Liter	200
9	Tecnokel Amino MG	Liter	200
10	TECNOKEL AMINO CAB	Liter	220
11	Gibberellic Acid	Tablet	25
12	Humic and Folic Acid	Kg	150
13	Omega 4	Kg	200
14	Ammonium sulfate fertilizer	Pag 20 Kg	900
15	Potassium sulfate fertilizer	Pag 10 Kg	500
16	13-13-13NPK	Pag 25 Kg	1700
17	11-08-22NPK	Pag 25 Kg	1700
18	MAXOR-D	Liter	200
19	Humic and Folic Acid Gel	Liter	90
20	Technoilamine magnesium	Liter	190
21	Copper	Liter	220
22	Ferrix Agro Chelated Iron Fertilizer	Kg	80