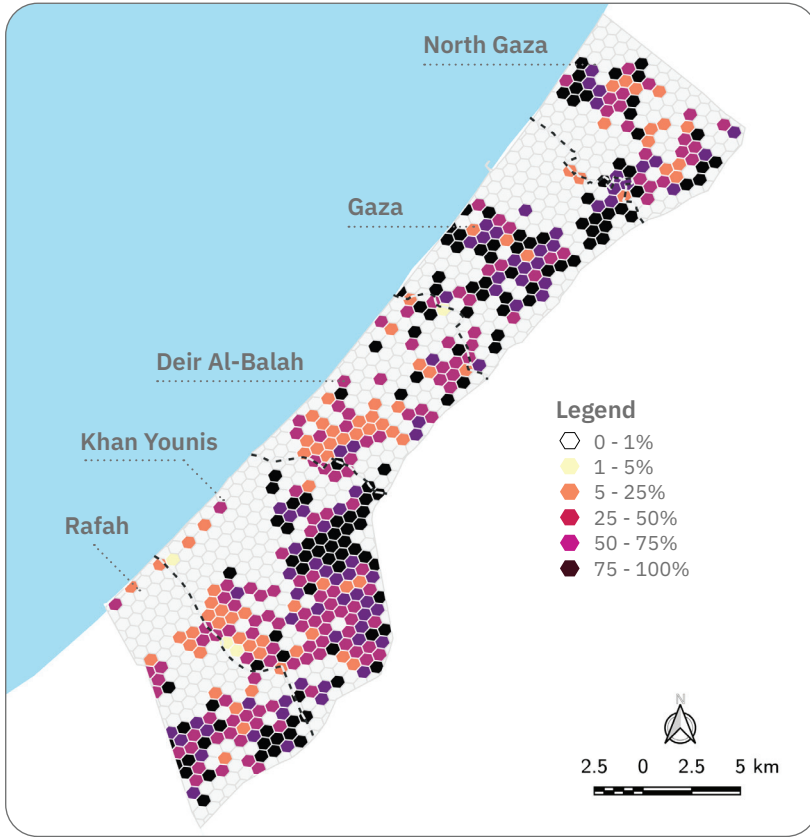




Damage to agricultural infrastructure due to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 20 May 2024



Proportional damage to agri-infrastructure in the Gaza Strip



Damage to agricultural infrastructure

Utilising a baseline agricultural infrastructure layer and very high-resolution satellite imagery, FAO conducted an assessment of the number of agricultural infrastructures damaged in the Gaza Strip as a result of the recent conflict escalation.

The damage was estimated using Sentinel-1 SAR imagery from 4, 5, 16, 17, 28, 29 January, 9, 10, 21, 22 February, 4, 5, 16, 28, 29 March, 9, 10, 21, 22 April and 3, 4, 15, 16 May. The number of damaged agricultural infrastructures was calculated based on their location within a 15-meter radius area around a damaged site.

A thorough evaluation of damage to agricultural infrastructure was performed, overlaying the agricultural infrastructure layer with the damage layer (damage proxy map) from 20 May 2024. The grid depicts the severity of damage in localised areas; in each tile the number of damaged agricultural infrastructures was divided by the number of detected agricultural infrastructures.



Agri-infrastructure damage (number of infrastructures damaged)



537

Home barns



194

Animal shelters



23

Rabbit farms



50

Dairy farms



19

Agricultural suppliers



184

Ponds



9

Cattle farms



397

Sheep farms



15

Turkey farms



143

Farm storages



1

Port



484

Broiler farms



75

Pigeon/other bird farms



256

Agricultural warehouses



Key messages

1. Based on the number of damaged infrastructures, home barns (537), broiler farms (484) and sheep farms (397) were the most damaged agricultural infrastructures.
2. The governorate of Khan Younis had the largest number of damaged agricultural infrastructures (1 405 damaged).

This assessment has been conducted based on available satellite imagery, ancillary data and remote sensing analysis for the period 7 October - 15 February 2024 without field validation. Agricultural infrastructure data from 2021 was used as baseline data due to limited availability for data collection in the area of interest and time constraints related to the nature of the report. This assessment was conducted by the Geospatial Unit at the Land and Water Division (NSL) of FAO and will be further complemented with additional field assessment and use of very high-resolution imagery.

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