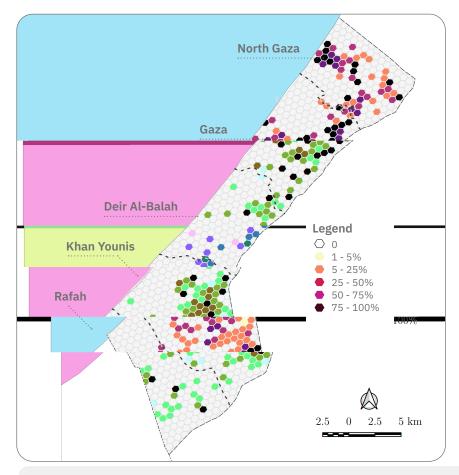


Damage to agricultural infrastructure due to the conflict in the Gaza Strip as of 15 February 2024



Damage to agricultural infrastructure

The damage to agricultural infrastructure was estimated using the available Sentinel 1 SAR images on January 04, 05, 16, 17, 28, 29, February 09, 10.

This is a proxy measure of damage estimated by implementing the so-called coherence change detection (CCD) algorithm. Three image pairs were used — two pre-event sets and one post-event set.

The coherence layers were calculated for each pair to assess the changes. This damage proxy map (DPM) detects the changes in the built-up area.

The number of damaged agricultural infrastructures was calculated based on their location within a 15-meter radius area around a damaged site. The grid depicts the severity of damage in localised areas; in each tile the number of damaged infrastructures was divided by the total number of infrastructures.



Agri-infrastructural damage (number of infrastructures damaged)



626

47

Ponds

Port

Animal shelters

Cattle farms

Broiler farms

Rabbit farms

203

Sheep farms

Pigeon/other bird farms

Dairy farms

Turkey farms

Agricultural warehouses

Home barns

Farm storages

Agricultural suppliers





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Key messages

- 1. Based on the number of damaged infrastructures, home barns (307), broiler farms (235) and sheep farms (203) were the most damaged agricultural infrastructures.
- 2. The governorate of Khan Younis had the largest number of damaged agricultural infrastructures (679 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
The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on these map(s) do not express 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.

