## Did you know...

- ... The total land area of the current State of Palestine is 6,257 km<sup>2</sup>, including 5,879 km<sup>2</sup> in the West Bank and 378 km<sup>2</sup> in the Gaza Strip. The total land area of historical Palestine is 26.990 km<sup>2</sup>.
- . 40% (2,500 km²) of the land is arable and 12% (750 km<sup>2</sup>) is rangeland.
- . Agriculture employs 12% of the labour force and contributes 6% of the gross domestic
- ... Local agriculture provides most of the food products for the people of Palestine.
- . Harsh weather such as heatwaves or frosts can damage or destroy crops. In 2015, climate-related events caused a loss of 10,000

- tonnes of grapes. In 2010, heatwaves reduced olive production by 20%.
- . Palestine relies on groundwater for more than 90% of its water needs.
- . The future water demand in the West Bank is expected to increase by 200-300% by 2030 and by 100% in the Gaza Strip.
- . Access to the Jordan River is denied, and only a limited amount of surface water is used.
- Restrictions also constrain the expansion of wastewater treatment and reuse and as a result almost 60% of wastewater in Palestine is discharged without treatment causing environmental and sanitation problems.

# Agriculture

Droughts and other extreme weather events can affect crops and animals, and cause heat stress and other health effects among vulnerable groups and field workers. More effective use of water resources and protection of soils, crops and cattle from climate impacts are essential to producing sufficient food, maintaining the quality of life and conserving natural

## **CREDITS & SOURCES**

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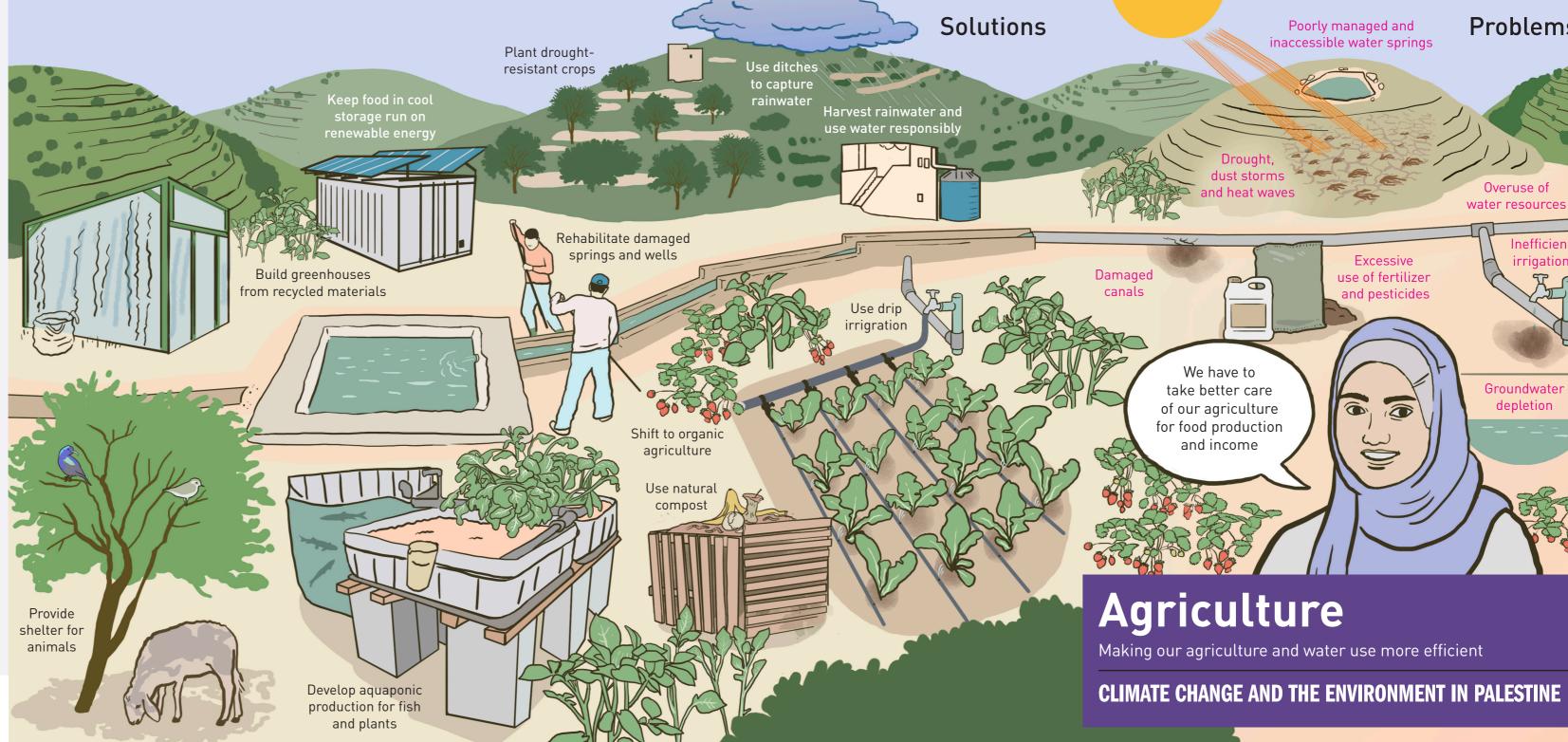












Problems

Overuse of

water resources

Inefficient

irrigation

Groundwater

depletion

Poorly managed and

inaccessible water springs

Excessive

use of fertilizer

and pesticides

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We have to

take better care

and income