

**State of Palestine**



دولة  
فلسطين

**National Investment Plan  
for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture  
NIP 2020-2022**

**Operationalizing the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2030**



Draft prepared within the activities of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 Working Group  
under the chairmanship and guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture  
representing all related member institutions

The NIP 2020-22 summarizes the investment priorities of the SDG 2 WG members, including:

- Ministry of Agriculture, MoA (Chair)
- Prime Minister Office, PMO
- Ministry of Education, MoE
- Ministry of Health, MoH
- Ministry of Labour, MoL
- Ministry of Local Government, MoLG
- Ministry of National Economy, MoNE
- Ministry of Social Development, MoSD
- Environment Quality Authority, EQA
- Palestinian Water Authority, PWA
- Cooperative Work Agency, CWA
- Palestinian Agricultural Credit Institution, PACI
- Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund, PADRRIF
- Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), as representative of local NGOs
- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, PCBS
- Palestinian Food Industries Union (PFIU), as representative of the private sector

**National Investment Plan for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture 2020-2022 (NIP 2020-22).**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Final Draft November 2019.**

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## Acronyms

4Ps	Public Private Producer Partnerships
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AICS	<i>Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione e lo Sviluppo</i> (Italian Cooperation and Development Agency)
AIS	Animal Identification System
ASWG	Agriculture Sector Working Group
BFGS	Bethlehem Governorate Farmers Society
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (of Germany)
CC	Climate change
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CHM	Complaints Handling Mechanism
COGAT	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories
CPHL	Central Public Health Laboratory
CSA	Community supported agriculture
CSO	Civil society organization
CWA	Cooperative Work Agency
DEEP	Deprived Families Economic Empowerment Programme
DP	Development Partner
DPI	Investment Centre Division of FAO
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EJS	European Joint Strategy
EQA	Environment Quality Authority
ESN	Nutrition and Food Systems Division of FAO
ESP	Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division of FAO
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations
FAO-PAL	FAO office for West Bank and Gaza
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIU	Food Industry Union
FIRST	Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation Project
FNS	Food and nutrition security
FNSC	Food and Nutrition Security Council
FNSSA	Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture
FR	Farmers registry
FSP	Financial Service Providers
FSS	Food Security Sector
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoP	Government of Palestine
H1	Hebron area under Palestinian control
H2	Hebron area under Israeli control
Ha	Hectare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HDP nexus	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus
HHs	Households
HLSS	Halhul Local Seeds Society
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan (managed by OCHA)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
KfW	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (Credit Institute for Reconstruction)
KM	Knowledge Management
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCR	Investor Network on Climate Risk
INFE	International Network on Financial Education
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank

## Introductory part – Terms and definitions

ISO	International Standards Organization
KM	Knowledge Management
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LRC	Land Research Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAS	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute
MFI	Microfinance institutions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoARA	Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoNE	Ministry of National Economy
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NAMA facility	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions Facility
NAP	National adaptation plan to climate change
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NASS	National Agriculture Sector Strategy
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
NetCode	National Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP 2020-22	National Investment Plan for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture
NNPSAP	National Nutrition Policy, Strategies and Action Plan
NPA	National Policy Agenda 2017-2022
NR	Natural resources
NRM	Natural resources management
NSDS	National Social Development Strategy
NSFS	National Strategy for Food Safety
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC's (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund for International Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PACI	Palestinian Agricultural Credit Institution
PADDRIF	Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund
Paltrade	Palestine Trade Center
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCMA	Palestinian capital market authority
PECS	Palestinian expenditure and consumption survey
PFESP	Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection for worker
PH	Post harvest
PIPA	Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency
PMA	Palestine monetary authority
PMO	Prime Minister Office
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PT	Proficiency test
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
R&D	Research and development
RBM	Results-based management
ROF	Results Oriented Framework (of the EJS)
SA	Sustainable Agriculture
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security survey
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SR	Social registry



## Introductory part – Terms and definitions

TCA	Territorial and co-responsibility approach
TCANF	Territorial and Co-responsibility National Forum
TNA	Training needs assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWW	Treated Waste Water
UCASC	Union of Credit and Saving Cooperatives
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value added tax
VC	Value chain
WASH	Water and sanitation for health
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme of the UN
WHO	World Health Organization of the UN
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees



## Terms and definitions

**Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2):** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) span all development dimensions from ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining natural resources, food and agriculture. Specifically, SDG 2 is defined as follows: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.” SDG 2 is the main focus of the National Investment Plan (NIP) 2020-2022, in line with the National Policy Agenda 2017-2022 (NPA) priorities #27 (meeting the basic needs of our communities) and #29 (Revitalizing agriculture and strengthening our rural communities).<sup>1</sup> As the operational arm of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2030 (NFNSP 2030), the NIP 2020-22 contributes also to other Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, the NIP 2020-22 “identifies interventions that can develop synergies with other sector interventions, catalyze achievement of national objectives and deliver results across multiple goals and targets of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development” (NFNSP 2030).

**Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1).** Aiming to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, SDG 1 is intrinsically related to SDG 2 and highly relevant to the achievement of the NFNSP 2030 and the NPA 2017-2022. Specifically regarding the NPA priorities, SDG 1 is related the following national priorities: #15 – Escaping poverty; and #16 - Strengthening social protection. The NIP 2020-22 has integrated social protection as critical tool of its interventions, especially for the potential to contribute to the beneficiaries’ capacities to create productive assets.

**Food and Nutrition Security.** As proposed during the ICN2 (the Second International Conference on Nutrition), food and nutrition security exists when: “all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food of sufficient quantity and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care.”<sup>2</sup>

### Definitions of key nutrition terms

Undernutrition is the outcome of insufficient food intake and repeated infectious diseases. It includes being underweight for one’s age, too short for one’s age (stunted), dangerously thin for one’s height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Micronutrient deficiency (or hidden hunger) is the insufficient intake of vitamins, minerals and trace elements required in small amounts, which are essential for the proper functioning, growth and metabolism of a living organism.

Overnutrition (overweight and obesity) is a result of excessive food intake relative to dietary nutrient requirements. Overweight is classified with the body mass index between 25 and 30. Obesity refers to body weight that is above normal as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat in adipose tissue to the extent that health may be impaired. It is usually a manifestation of excessive food intake relative to energy expenditure. Obesity is defined as body mass index equal to or higher than 30.

Stunting refers to low height (length) for age, reflecting continued episodes of malnutrition due to recurrent morbidity, and / or inadequate feeding and care of infants and young children at early stage of life.

Wasting refers to low weight for height (length), generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of acute food deprivation, starvation or disease.

*Sources: FAO (Nutrition Glossary for ICN2, (2014) and UNICEF, 2007<sup>3</sup>.*

**Public investments.** In economic terms, investments are defined as outlays carried out in a given moment to increase future benefits (financial, economic, social, environmental...). In the frame of the NIP 2020-22, public investments include projects and programmes financed by public (Government, donors...) or private resources (foundations<sup>4</sup>, private contributions...) relevant to the achievement of the NFNSP 2030 objectives and consistent with its results framework. In terms of national public finance of Palestinian Government, investments are the interventions falling into the development account (i.e., programmes and projects), opposed to the recurrent accounts (typically, salaries or

<sup>1</sup> National Policy Agenda 2017-2022: [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/npa\\_english\\_final\\_approved\\_20\\_2\\_2017\\_printed.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/npa_english_final_approved_20_2_2017_printed.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> A glossary of ICN2 terminology is available at this link (English and Arabic): [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/faoterm/ICN2Glossary-Nov2014-Updated2016\\_01.xls](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoterm/ICN2Glossary-Nov2014-Updated2016_01.xls).

<sup>3</sup> ICN2 Glossary, 2014, available at [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/faoterm/ICN2Glossary-Nov2014-Updated2016\\_01.xls](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoterm/ICN2Glossary-Nov2014-Updated2016_01.xls); and UNICEF, 2007. Progress for Children: A world fit for children statistical review (available at: [https://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2007n6/index\\_41505.htm](https://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2007n6/index_41505.htm)).

<sup>4</sup> Even though Foundations are part of the private sector, their decision process may follow public goods related logic.

provision of recurrent services). Despite the NIP 2020-22 focuses on public investment programmes and projects, it bridges with private investments decisions (impact investing, profit investments) to enable the conditions for them to contribute achieving public / social goals, and to unlock additional private investments.

**Capacity Development.** In the frame of the NIP 2020-22, capacity development is intended as the process whereby individuals, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time (source: the FAO corporate strategy on capacity development).<sup>5</sup> The NIP 2020-22 has fully mainstreamed capacity development throughout its proposed investments, with the aim to contribute improving food and nutrition security in Palestine through more effective and inclusive design and implementation of investment programmes.

**Gender mainstreaming.** In Palestine, gender inequalities impact significantly on the food and nutrition status of individuals: the prevalence of food insecurity among households headed by women is 15 percent higher than that among households headed by men (WFP, 2017) mainly because of women's lower participation in the labor market, higher unemployment rates and lower wages. **Gender mainstreaming** is defined as a "strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes and assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels (UN ECOSOC, 1997). In turn, the **FAO Policy on Gender Equality**<sup>6</sup> states the importance of achieving equality between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty.

**Climate and climate change.** Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the average weather, or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period for averaging these variables is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization. The relevant quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system (IPCC, 2014). **Climate change** refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer (IPCC, 2014).

**[Climate change] adaptation.** The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects (IPCC, 2014). **Adaptive capacity** is the ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences (IPCC, 2014).

#### NIP 2020-22's investments specific terminology:

**Social Protection.** In terms of FAO engagement and support to countries,<sup>7</sup> social protection comprises a set of policies and programmes that address economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities to food insecurity and poverty by protecting and promoting livelihoods. The rationale for inclusion in the NIP 2020-22 relates to social protection's capacity to enhance individuals' capacities to create or reinforce productive assets. In the FAO State of Food and Agriculture 2015, it is further stated that "social protection can play a protective role in providing means (cash or in-kind) to access food and mitigate the impact of shocks. It can have a preventive function in averting deeper deprivation by strengthening resilience against shocks [and stresses] and preventing loss of incomes and assets. It can support the accumulation of resources to sustain livelihoods (e.g. through asset transfers and public works). Social protection can also play a promotive function by directly supporting investments in human resources (nutrition, health, education and skills development) and by reducing liquidity constraints and income insecurity to induce investments in farm and non-farm activities. It can also have a transformative function in the lives of the poor through reorienting their focus beyond day-to-day survival towards investments for future, by shifting power relations within households (as social protection can empower women) and by strengthening the capabilities and capacities of those living in poverty to empower themselves".<sup>8</sup>

**Territorial approach.** In the NIP 2020-22, territorial approach means analyzing problems and identifying and implementing solutions at local level, with the inhabitants themselves and other local actors, either public or private,

<sup>5</sup> FAO, 2010. Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development (available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-k8908e.pdf>) and FAO, 2010-2014. Capacity Development Learning Modules (available at <http://www.fao.org/capacity-development/resources/fao-learning-material/learning-modules/en/>).

<sup>6</sup> FAO policy on gender equality. Attaining Food Security Goals in Agriculture and Rural Development (FAO, 2013), available here: <http://www.fao.org/3/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> FAO Social Protection Framework (FAO, 2017) available here <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7016e.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> FAO, State of food and Agriculture. Social protection and agriculture: breaking the cycle of rural poverty (FAO, 2015) available here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4910e.pdf>.

according to the local context and available resources. The local level could be a community, a village, a municipality or even a group of municipalities.

**Co-responsibility approach.** In the NIP 2020-22, such approach complements the territorial approach. It means agreeing on objectives and sharing the responsibility for their achievement. Co-responsibility may be: 1) within the same community, for example co-responsibility for social inclusion of persons and families who need assistance or co-responsibility between generations for transmission of resources and skills and mutual aids; or 2) extended beyond the local scale, for example co-responsibility between farmers and consumers (families or restaurant/canteens) who share the objective of supporting environmentally friendly agricultural production, providing both security and a decent income for farmers and accessible quality nutrition for consumers (nutrition sensitive approach). Co-responsibility concerns as well the relationships between local and national actors for a co-learning process on how to achieve autonomy and resilience in communities and which kind of agreed support these imply at national level. Furthermore, co-responsibility concerns the relationship between farmers and researchers for collaborative research. In all cases, co-responsibility between different parties presupposes a shared objective between these parties and a formal or informal sharing of functions and responsibilities to accomplish this objective.

**Agroecology** is both a science and a set of practices. It was created by the convergence of two scientific disciplines: agronomy and ecology. It integrates agriculture production and natural ecosystems without use of chemical treatments. Generally speaking, it is based on associations of crops and the intensive use of organic matter in soils, providing a better soil cover (by plants or mulching) and reduction of water consumption. It includes different movements and initiatives as organic agriculture, biodynamic agriculture, permaculture, agroforestry, etc.<sup>9</sup>

**Rural Financial Inclusion.** Rural Financial Inclusion refers to the application of the working definition of “financial inclusion” adopted by the OECD/International Network on Financial Education (INFE) to rural areas. In this working definition, financial inclusion refers to the process of promoting affordable, timely and adequate access to a wide range of regulated financial products and services and broadening their use by all segments of society through the implementation of tailored existing and innovative approaches including financial awareness and education with a view to promote financial well-being as well as economic and social inclusion.<sup>10</sup>

**Food safety** is defined as: ‘the absence, or safe, acceptable levels, of hazards in food that may harm the health of consumers’ (FAO, 2019). Throughout the food supply chains – covering processes from production to harvest, processing, storage, distribution to preparation and consumption, food safety has a key role in safeguarding the well-being of consumers (FAO, 2019).

**Consumer protection.** The concept can be summarized as the promotion of quality and safe food products to facilitate trade and minimize risk to human health. It consists of a set of laws and regulations (and their organizations) aiming to ensure the rights of consumers (providing accurate information in the market, preventing frauds), promoting trade to increase competition (preventing unfair practices).

**Nutrition-specific interventions** are those that address the immediate causes of malnutrition. The nutrition-specific interventions include, among others: micronutrient supplementation (including iron and folic acid, vitamin A and multiple micronutrients), infant and young child feeding (exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding and complementary feeding), growth monitoring, diarrhea prevention, improved water, sanitation and health (WASH), food fortification and therapeutic/supplementary feeding, prevention and treatment of micronutrient deficiencies, Prevention and treatment of obesity. Some of the outcomes that these interventions aim to address include stunting, wasting, overweight and obesity, diarrhea reduction, and birth outcomes improvement.

**Nutrition-sensitive approaches** are those that address the underlying causes of malnutrition. These draw upon relevant sectors, such as food, agriculture, social protection, education, environment, health among others, to address underlying causes of malnutrition such as poverty and food insecurity. In the context of Palestine, nutrition-sensitive approaches hold great relevance due to high levels of poverty and food insecurity and their impact on nutrition. In operationalizing nutrition-sensitive approaches in Palestine, attention needs to be placed in implementing them at a large scale and in a way that they reach vulnerable sections of the society which are most at risk to malnutrition or are already suffering from malnutrition.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Additional references include: “Agroecology and the Right to Food”, Report presented at the 16th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council [A/HRC/16/49], [http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/officialreports/20110308\\_a-hrc-16-49\\_agroecology\\_en.pdf](http://www.srfood.org/images/stories/pdf/officialreports/20110308_a-hrc-16-49_agroecology_en.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Further information can be found in OECD publications including <http://www.oecd.org/finance/Financial-inclusion-and-consumer-empowerment-in-Southeast-Asia.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> References on Nutrition sensitive are in FAO, 2016 – Compendium of indicators for nutrition-sensitive agriculture (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6275e.pdf>). As alternative yet compatible definition (Lancet, 2013 Aug 10;382(9891):536-51. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60843-0. Epub 2013 Jun 6): “Nutrition-sensitive approaches address the underlying determinants of fetal and child nutrition and development—food security; adequate caregiving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment—and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions”.



## Executive Summary

### Introduction on the NIP 2020-22

**Introduction to the National Investment Plan.** In the complex context of Palestine, the National Investment Plan (NIP) 2020-2022 represents a unique opportunity to ensure higher coordination, higher effectiveness and efficiency in use of public resources. In its short-term span, the goal of the NIP 2020-22 is to provide guidance and ensure implementing an agreed set of priority public investments for the three-year 2020-2022, coinciding with the closing period of the ongoing policy cycle. The prioritization is based on the combination of analytical evidence, priorities from the ongoing policy and strategies framework, and the needs expressed by the Palestinian stakeholders (civil society, private sector, NGOs, etc.) during the NIP 2020-22 design. Public investment priorities aim at meeting the immediate needs of the Palestinian population (especially towards higher socio-economic inclusion and social/territorial cohesion, higher food and nutrition security and more reactive and sustainable agricultural practices), while unlocking private investments for the nutrition and agri-food sector.

The prioritized set of public investments is structured in six Components (section 5), contributing to the national policies and strategies (linkages exemplified in Annex A), provided with a results framework (section 6 and Annex B), and a financial budget (Paragraph 5.7 and Annex C) that takes into account the already ongoing projects and highlights financial gaps for resource mobilization (totaling about 136 m USD, or 28 percent of the NIP 2020-22 budget). These elements, inter alia, allow an evidence-based analysis that will support advocacy and resource mobilization with all relevant stakeholders.

As such, the NIP 2020-22 needs to be equally appreciated as a set of priorities, and as a commitment from all relevant stakeholders to a process that ensures alignment and aid effectiveness. In this respect, the NIP 2020-22 calls upon all relevant stakeholders around the agreed prioritized investments, thus enabling the achievement of the agreed targets for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, nurturing the participation of all stakeholders and favouring their overall alignment.

The governance of the NIP 2020-22, overseeing its implementation and guaranteeing its monitoring and evaluation, reporting and communication, advocacy and resource mobilization will assume a critical importance and will require all stakeholders' commitment coupled with an initial support that will facilitate such process until it is fully integrated within government functions.

### The main challenges

**The occupation as main driver to food insecurity.** Palestine is a lower-middle income economy, facing a system of restrictions and bottlenecks that limit the realization of its potential. The occupation and the blockade of the Gaza Strip, restricting the movement of goods and people and people's access to natural resources, are the main drivers of poverty and food insecurity, affecting 29.7 percent and 32.7 percent (about 1.5 m people) respectively. The nutrition situation in the country is also critical, characterized by a multiple burden of malnutrition, with particularly worrisome levels of micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity.

**Poverty and unemployment as immediate causes of food insecurity.** The root causes of food insecurity manifest themselves through so called immediate causes (or secondary root causes) largely driven by lack of access to economic resources in which poverty, unemployment, and the vulnerabilities they create are the main factors. The locational, economic and socio-cultural drivers of vulnerability often work together and compound their negative impact in to tightly intertwined vicious circles that manifest themselves through the lack/loss of individual's entitlement that prevents, primarily economic, access to food. This is particularly

severe for the most vulnerable groups earning their livelihood through labour entitlement, including the youth, women and the disabled.<sup>12</sup>

**A consistent policy and investment framework.** Palestine is a context where over ninety percent of Palestinian public finances are allocated to recurrent expenditures, and over half of the development finance is funded by development partners. In addition, the weak institutional coordination – especially for the food and nutrition security sectors, has been leading to inconsistencies in approaches and inefficiency in use of public resources. This is particularly true when food and nutrition insecurity issues continue to be addressed predominantly via humanitarian assistance (with over half of external financing still dedicated to humanitarian assistance),<sup>13</sup> in spite of the developmental related connotations of most of them, given the protracted nature of the crisis in Palestine. This generates a deficit in development financing and bears the additional risk of creating a vicious cycle of dependency on prolonged humanitarian assistance. Such situation calls for a need to think holistically about approaches that effectively reach vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian assistance and address the immediate causes of food insecurity and the underlying causes of malnutrition. In fact, food and nutrition security is fully reflected in the National Policy Agenda (NPA) 2017-2022 and in its related strategies as a multi-sectoral set of interventions, spanning through agriculture, health, education, social protection, labour, social development, local government, environment, energy and water. To this end, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy NFNSP 2030 and its National Investment Plan 2020-2022 represent the unique and innovative tools in Palestine to establish **a consistent policy and investment framework for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture**, catalyzing technical, operational and financial resources from Government, development partners, non-Governmental Organizations, civil society and private sector **to achieve a set of agreed results**.

**Opportunity for aid-effectiveness, alignment and coordination.** The consistency of the policy and investment framework of the NFNSP 2030 and NIP 2020-22 represents a unique opportunity for change. **On the institutional and policy side**, the agreed set of long-term policy priorities defined in the NFNSP, designed around the existing national and sectoral policies and strategies, allows for the alignment of Government, development partners, civil society and private sector approaches. **On the operational side**, a coordinated set of public investments – structured in five technical nutrition-sensitive components, plus one nutrition-specific– will allow to unlock short/medium term socio-economic bottlenecks in areas that are directly related to the immediate causes of food and nutrition insecurity.

## NIP 2020-22 components

**High-priority investment components.** The NIP 2020-22 Components reflect agreed key priorities to address, in the immediate, food and nutrition security challenges, and suggest implementation of dedicated public investments as in the following:

1. **Nutrition-specific investments**, including interventions to address the immediate causes of malnutrition, such as treatment of malnutrition, prevention, awareness raising and behavioural changes, and data generation/surveillance capacity.
2. **Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people**, including improved social protection programmes and additional opportunities for economic inclusion (with focus on the most vulnerable such as women, youth, refugees, Bedouins, fishermen), and capacity development for higher coordination and improved targeting. The component will aim to enhance employability, empowerment and ultimately self-reliance capacities.
3. **Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development.** This component will support all segments of the agri-food value chains, addressing key bottlenecks related to access

<sup>12</sup> The low-income and low economic growth coupled with the demographic growth poses structural problems for the absorption of a growing labour force, with unemployment that reached (in the second quarter of 2018) an unprecedented 32.4 percent (5 percent higher than its average in 2017). Also in this respect, Gaza continues to suffer disproportionately, with youth unemployment over 70 percent (78 percent for young women), while in West Bank the unemployment rate remained stable at around 18-19 percent over recent years. With respect to women, their participation in the labour force remains limited at about 19 percent, and their unemployment rate systematically higher than men.

<sup>13</sup> FAO calculations based on the specific NIP inventory of projects and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Food Security Cluster for 2016-2018.

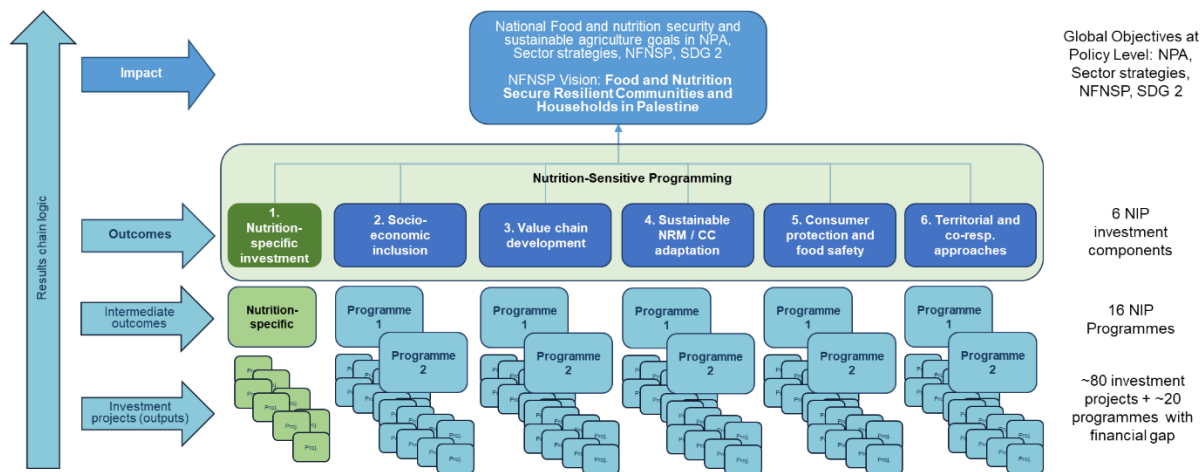


to inputs, knowledge for production, processing and marketing (at domestic and foreign markets). Key features include the promotion of a **Farmers Knowledge Hub** and an **Export Knowledge Hub**, and the support to fill the gap in the current **financial inclusion potential**. Employment and entrepreneurial skills development in the agro-food sector will be the results of this investment component. Notably, complementing this component for its success is the enforcement of food safety and consumer protection standards (see component 5).

4. **Sustainable Natural Resources Management in the context of Climate Change.** While access to critical natural resources for sustainable agricultural practices is restricted by the Israeli occupation, priority is to increase the availability and maximize the efficiency in the use of accessible resources. Investments priority include small scale land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation, water harvesting and use of unconventional water sources, improved water governance, and climate change adaptation, including access to renewable energy sources.
5. **Ensuring consumer protection and food safety.** The comprehensive approach of this component considers “farm-to-fork” interventions, focused on plant health, animal health, and food safety and consumer protection. Institutional capacity development is central to avoid and address foodborne diseases and their impact on the health of the population, as well as to increase the confidence of the Palestinian consumers in nationally produced food and support the national and international trade capacity of Palestinian producers.
6. **Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion.** Building and/or reinforcing a sustainably inclusive society, encouraging all people to participate in an equitable manner is key to counteract the social fragmentation pushed by the Israeli occupation. The opportunity the territorial and co-responsibility approach lies in its capacity to foster dialogue within the communities, between the communities and their immediately relevant administrative institutions, as well as between civil society and the government. The approach is a powerful tool to contribute (re-) establishing social cohesion and resilience at local level through the support to territorial development patterns in selected priority cluster areas.<sup>14</sup> Such transversal area embraces and stimulates diaspora investments and promotion of re-installation in rural areas as a form of valorization of the territory, rural-urban linkages, and promotion of sustainable agricultural production and food distribution systems at local level, in different specific contexts.

The six Components are structured in Programmes (as in Figure 1) which in turn will be composed of investment projects (a detailed description of the programmes is provided in Section 5).<sup>15</sup> The budget, resulting from the NIP 2020-22 inventory and from the identified investment financing gap, is detailed in Table 1.

Figure 1. NIP 2020-22 architecture



<sup>14</sup> The Cabinet has established the districts of Qalqiliya, Tubas, Tulkarem, Jenin and the northern Jordan Valley as priorities for agriculture.

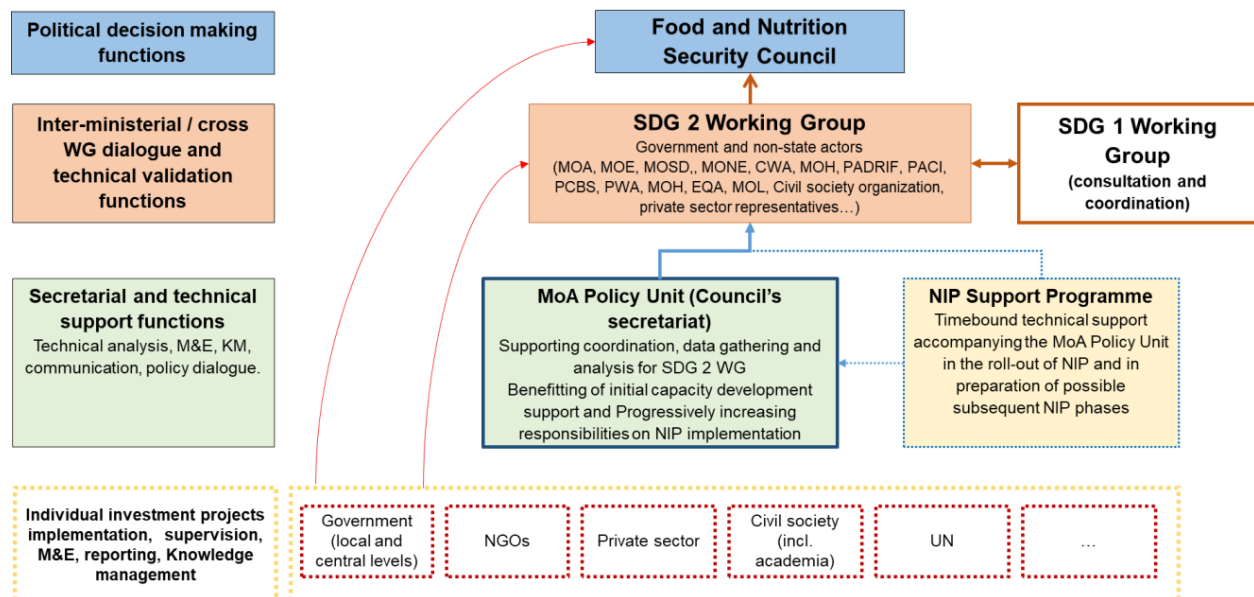
<sup>15</sup> The Forward-Looking Papers prepared for the design of the NIP provide additional elements on the programmatic proposals.

**Cluster approach.** The recently appointed Palestinian Cabinet places significant emphasis on the need for Palestine to establish robust patterns for economic growth, aiming at employment generation and socio-economic development. In this, a prevailing strategy is to focus on the specialization of geographic “clusters”, based on their vocation and territorial’s comparative advantages. In view of its spirit of investment prioritization, the NIP 2020-22 supports this approach and its implementation and the selection of geographic targeting of the investments will be in line with the most updated and largely supported government indications.

## NIP 2020-22 Governance

**Improved governance and enabling environment.** Developing institutional capacities on food and nutrition security is a clear need defined by the NPA and the related strategies, reiterated as a priority in the NFNSP 2030. Reflecting this priority, the NIP 2020-22’s governance is founded on existing mechanisms, with improved elements that reinforce linkages both with the higher-level political decision making process, as well as with the root level investment projects’ definition and implementation. To this end, the Sustainable Development Goal 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG) will be the key player, responsible for the technical content; a Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC) will be established, with political responsibilities, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture’s Policy Unit acting as Secretariat. These three bodies will interact (as in Figure 2) to ensure fulfilling the governance functions of the NIP 2020-22, including: **(a)** monitoring the physical and financial progress for an evidence-based decision making process; **(b)** reporting and communicating results, ensuring participation of all relevant stakeholders; **(c)** advocate for required policy or regulatory changes, unlock bottlenecks to private sector / NGO interventions, or public resource mobilization in order to fill priority needs. The multi-stakeholders composition of the SDG 2 WG and the inter-ministerial nature of the FNSC will ensure the inclusiveness of the process. A **NIP 2020-22 support programme** will provide the initial required support to roll out those functions, with progressive transfer of capacities and responsibilities.

Figure 2. NIP 2020-22 Governance



**National Investment Plan 2020-2022**

*Table 1. NIP 2020-22 budget (million USD)*

<b>Component (and Programmes)</b>	<b>Ongoing investment 2020-22</b>	<b>Soft commitment 2020-22</b>	<b>Financial Gap NIP 2020-22</b>	<b>NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2020-22</b>
<b>1. Nutrition Specific investments</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1.1 Nutrition-specific investments	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.6
<b>2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>184.1</b>
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	59.8	0.3	9.3	69.4
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	13.7	83.1	15.0	111.8
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	0.4	-	2.5	2.9
<b>3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>108.9</b>
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	18.8	-	7.5	26.3
3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.	25.6	16.4	5.0	47.0
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	12.0	-	7.5	19.5
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	3.4	8.6	4.2	16.2
<b>4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>
4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	20.7	-	30.0	50.7
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	1.5	0.3	5.0	6.8
4.3 Improving water resources management	5.2	42.6	14.0	61.8
<b>5. Improved food safety and consumer protection</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	-	-	4.2	4.2
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).	-	-	5.4	5.4
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).	0.3	-	4.2	4.4
<b>6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	-	-	1.5	1.5
6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	35.6	2.0	20.0	57.6
<b>TOTAL NIP 2020-22</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>488.0</b>

Source: NIP 2020-22 investment inventory [update 27 Jun 2019]

# 1. Introduction

1. In a country where the foreign aid/development assistance per capita remains among the highest in the world,<sup>16</sup> although highly fragmented, an agreed prioritization of public resources to ensure value for money is key to justify both humanitarian and developmental efforts. With respect to the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) “Ending Hunger”,<sup>17</sup> the above has taken the shape of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2030 and related National Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture 2020-2022 (NIP 2020-22).

## 1.1 Achieving SDG 2 Targets: a consistent policy and investment framework

2. **Ensuring Food and nutrition security** is fully reflected as a priority in the National Policy Agenda (NPA) 2017-2022, guiding the relevant sector and crosscutting strategies under individual ministries or public entities responsibility. Among those, the most relevant ones for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture include the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (NASS 2017-2022) for the Ministry of Agriculture; the National Social Development Strategy (NSDS 2017-2022) for the Ministry of Social Development; the National Nutrition Policy, Strategies and Action Plan (NNPSAP 2017-2022) for the Ministry of Health; the National Strategy for Food Safety (NSFS 2017-2022) as an inter-ministerial strategy;<sup>18</sup> with others too contributing with an indirect influence.

3. **A long-term agenda on food security.** Confronted with decades-long protracted crisis, Palestine has been undertaking a strategic thinking effort to build on solid bases the efforts to achieve national priorities and move towards Agenda 2030. The concurrence of the launching of the UN 2030 Agenda with the preparation process of the NPA 2017-2022 presented a conducive opportunity to work towards integrating the SDGs into the NPA from the onset. The Palestinian Council of Ministers established twelve SDG working groups (WG) under the overview of the Prime Minister Office (PMO) to allow different partners to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in all stages of the process, under the leadership of one of the ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) was assigned the leadership of the SDG 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG): ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’.

4. **The overarching National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2030.** Aiming to stimulate actions and monitor progress towards the achievement of the SDG 2, from March to September 2018, the SDG 2 WG designed the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2030 (with support from the FAO-EU FIRST programme).<sup>19</sup> Accompanied by inclusive consultations, routine meetings of the SDG 2 WG, interviews with key stakeholders, and a series of national workshop,<sup>20</sup> the development of the NFNSP considered all policy frameworks relevant to food and nutrition security (FNS) at different levels – National Policy Agenda (NPA), sector strategies, cross-cutting strategies (e.g., food safety, nutrition), including their content whenever relevant to FNS and ensuring consistency between the NFNSP and these policy frameworks. As a result, through pursuing food and nutrition security, the NFNSP contributes to the achievement of NPA objectives. In this, the NFNSP qualifies as the Palestinian strategy for achieving national priorities within Sustainable Development Goal 2.

<sup>16</sup> Source: [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DY.ODA.ODAT.PC.ZS?year\\_high\\_desc=true](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DY.ODA.ODAT.PC.ZS?year_high_desc=true). Excluding Small Island Developing States, Palestine shows the highest net ODA received per capita: World Bank 2016 data.

<sup>17</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2>.

<sup>18</sup> The NSFS was prepared by a committee comprising the Ministry of Health as “rapporteur”, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Planning and Palestine Standards Institution as members, in addition to representatives of Palestinian universities, Palestine Society for Consumer Protection, Palestinian Food Industries Union and Federation of the Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

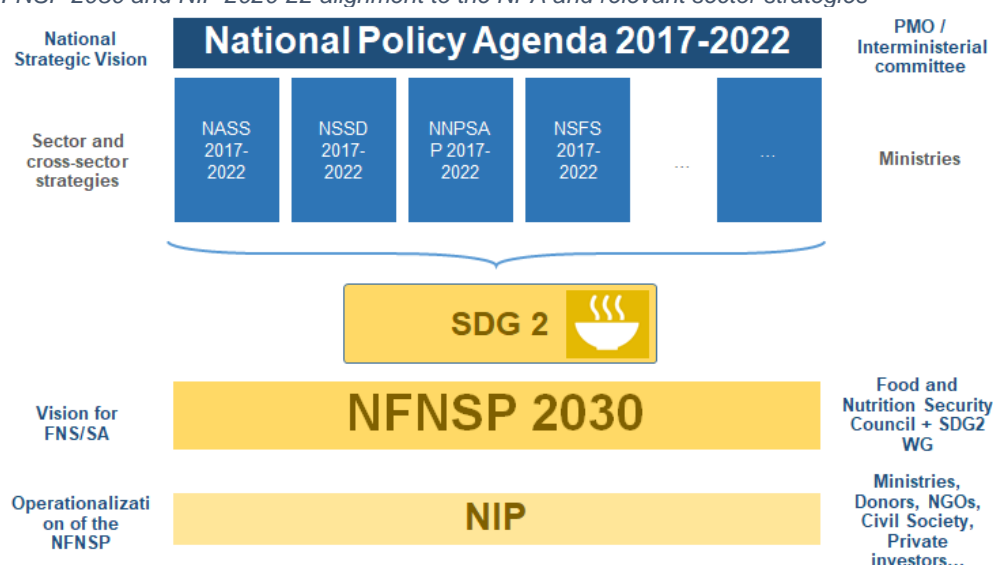
<sup>19</sup> The FAO-EU FIRST Programme (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation) is a policy assistance and capacity development facility to strengthen the enabling country's capacity to achieve Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (i.e., SDG2): <http://www.fao.org/europe/un/eu-projects/first/en/>.

<sup>20</sup> For further references, see the NFNSP 2030, and its Annex 1.

5. The NFNSP was validated in September 2018 and as part of the outcomes of the validation, the stakeholders recommended the design of a National Investment Plan 2020-2022 (NIP 2020-22) as immediate next step for the operationalization of the NFNSP 2030, aligned to the policies and to the timeframe of the NPA, guiding the national development efforts (funded by national resources and development partners) to achieve food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture targets.

6. In other words, the NPA priorities and the national sector and cross-sector strategies pursued by the Government for the 2017-2022 policy cycle are contributing to the SDG Agenda. The related SDG 2 targets are summarized and adjusted to the Palestinian context in the NFNSP 2030, and the NIP 2020-22 represents the short-term investment plan (Figure 3). The complexity of policies and strategies calls for a simple yet clear governance mechanism, which requires a technical entity responsible for the operationalization of the consistent policy and investment framework on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, overviewed by a Food and Nutrition Security Council, and supported by a systematic capacity and investment development programme (see also Section 7).

Figure 3. NFNSP 2030 and NIP 2020-22 alignment to the NPA and relevant sector strategies



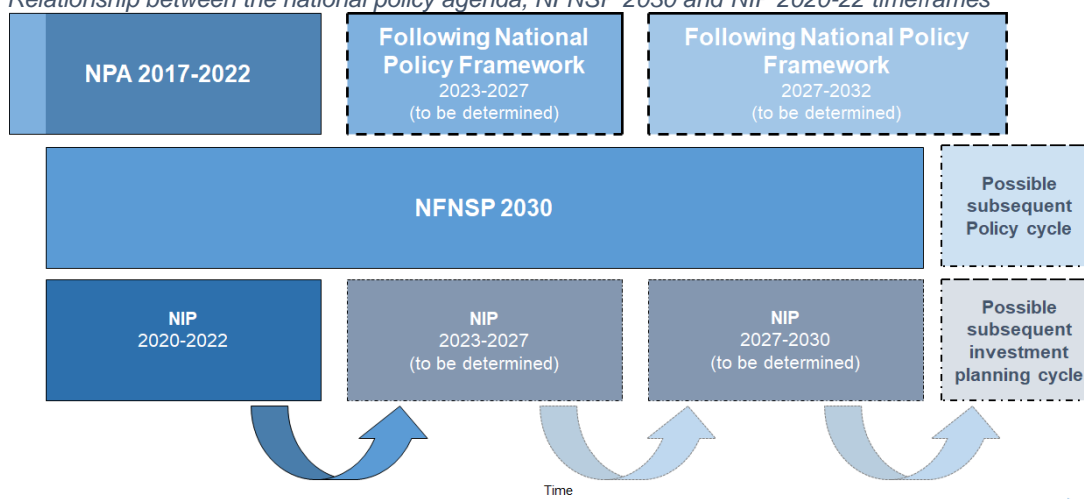
7. **The National Investment Plan for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture 2020-2022 (NIP 2020-22).** The NIP 2020-2022 represents the operational arm of the NFNSP, describing the investment priorities geared towards the achievement of the longer term national targets for food and nutrition security defined in the NFNSP. The NIP 2020-22 is a shared priority investment framework, agreed by all relevant stakeholders at operational and financial level (designing and implementing projects, fundraising, etc.). The NIP 2020-22 provides a set of guidance to the stakeholders to identify specific priority interventions to be implemented in the short and medium term, estimating the amount of resources that need to be allocated to the various interventions. The contribution of the NIP 2020-22 to the NFNSP and SDG 2 results is described in section 5.

8. The NIP 2020-22 shares with the NFNSP the same consistency with the national policy and strategy framework of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (details of how the NIP 2020-22 contributes to the NPA and the sectoral strategies priorities are provided in Annex A). Moreover, the NIP 2020-22 is consistent with the joint government and development partners' strategic documents (e.g. the European Joint Strategy and specifically its fifth pillar on Sustainable Economic Development) and through its results framework contributes to monitor their individual progress and the effectiveness of the alignment.

9. **NIP 2020-22 implementation timeframe.** The NIP 2020-22 is aligned with the multi-year planning framework adopted by the GoP. The first NIP is aligned with the fourth National Development Plan 2017-2022, covering the years 2020-2022. The first cycle of implementation of the NIP and NFNSP, the 2020-2022 (documented by a related monitoring, evaluation and learning system – section 7.2), will provide the

evidence to guide the subsequent consistent policy and investment cycles, with the horizon of the 2030 Agenda (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Relationship between the national policy agenda, NFNSP 2030 and NIP 2020-22 timeframes



## 1.2 The National Investment Plan for SDG 2

10. As operational arm of the NFNSP 2030, the NIP 2020-22 is fully consistent with the Policy's vision and structure of results. By providing a framework to systematize investments to achieve national priorities within SDG 2 targets, it represents a tool to ensure stakeholders coordination, harmonization and alignment to the NFNSP vision and outcomes. Its essential elements include:

- **Technical investment guidance (see Section 5, below), including:**
  - **A definition of the scope and boundaries**, with an agreed definition of investment, also according to the national budget planning processes, specifying what is included and what is not included.
  - **A set of evidence-based agreed priority programmes**, guiding the identification of the investments that will contribute to the NFNSP targets, including sub-programmes clustering interventions with designated institutional leadership and funded from different sources.
  - **A repository of relevant prioritized investment interventions**: classifying ongoing, planned and gaps among the investment priorities, with agreed criteria for investment prioritization and ranking.
- **A results-oriented framework**, including a clear structure of results, linked and compatible with the overarching NFNSP 2030, provided with a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the investment plan and of the NFNSP on a regular basis. Such system will include systematic communication and advocacy functions and will be aligned to the articulation of the national budget process to ensure a direct influence on public resource allocation decisions (see also Section 6, below).
- **A consistent governance system for the policy investment framework**: the NIP 2020-22 and NFNSP 2030 will share the same governance and implementation process (including roles and responsibilities), under the overall coordination of a Food and Nutrition Security Council, and supported by a systematic capacity and investment development programme (see also Section 7, below).
- **The concept of a NIP 2020-22 support programme**, intended as a future project with the twofold aim to: **(a)** ensure the effective implementation of the NIP 2020-22 under the agreed governance, by strengthening relevant stakeholders capacities; and **(b)** support the process of identification of



priority investment in line with the identified results of the NFNSP, including by identifying adapted and tailored mechanisms for stakeholders engagement and funding (see also Section 7, below).

### 1.3 A paradigm shift opportunity

11. **Prioritizing investment.** In a context where government resources are scarce and the predictability of donors' funding of the new policy interventions cannot be guaranteed at the same level of previous years,<sup>21</sup> the country requires a shift in the pattern of investment decision. In such context, the country needs to react to the potential scarcity of financial resources with a **prioritized set of investment**, able on the first hand to generate the highest impact on all NFNSP strategic objectives, and on the other hand to unlock private or public complementary capital. Moreover, the insufficient coordination between actors in the food and nutrition security sector needs to move towards a harmonized planning of public investment. To this end, the country needs, from one side, a clear **governance mechanism** (see subsequent bullet points and outstanding issues) as well as a clear national accountability mechanism, and as a practical immediate step, it needs to map the ongoing interventions in food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.<sup>22</sup> The related public investment inventory, mapping the relevant stakeholders' interventions in food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, constitutes an integral part of the NIP 2020-22 content. This paradigm shift is also aligned to the Ministry of Social Development – chairing the SDG 1 WG, which in its Strategy<sup>23</sup> aims to move “from relief and protection to development” and to “an optimistic approach for changing the development situation of the marginalized and poor groups and for consolidating social cohesion”.

12. **Focus on public investment.** The NIP 2020-22 will be limited to a subset of prioritized public investment projects and programmes contributing to the NFNSP targets in the short term, 2020-2022 (see Table 2). In economic terms, investments are defined as outlays carried out in a given moment in order to increase future benefits (financial, economic, social, environmental, health...). In the frame of the NIP 2020-22, public investments include projects and programmes financed by public (Government, donors...) or private resources (foundations,<sup>24</sup> private contributions...) relevant to the achievement of the NFNSP 2030 objectives and consistent with its results framework. In terms of national public finance of Palestinian Government, investments are the interventions falling into the development account (i.e., programmes and projects), opposed to the recurrent accounts (including salaries, running costs or provision of recurrent services).<sup>25</sup> In the frame of the NIP 2020-22, investments can include also interventions aimed to improve or to introduce innovative elements in recurrent functions (e.g.: improvements in extension, in social protection...). The NIP 2020-22 focuses on public investment programmes and projects also with the aim to unlock private investments.

Table 2. The boundaries of the NIP 2020-22 investment (some examples)

What is IN:	What is OUT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment projects and activities</li> <li>Projects relevant to the NIP 2020-22 priority investment areas</li> <li>Project active or financed to be implemented, starting during the NIP 2020-22 lifecycle</li> <li>Water projects increasing water availability for agriculture (treated wastewater, water reuse, irrigation...)</li> <li>Support to nutrition programmes development and promotion of healthy diets</li> <li>Support to women empowerment and nutrition / women nexus<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recurrent activities</li> <li>Projects not clearly related to the NIP 2020-22 outcomes (e.g., waste management)</li> <li>Projects relevant to the NIP 2020-22 outcomes but closed earlier than Jan 2020</li> <li>Water projects for domestic purposes (desalination, water, sanitation and health)</li> <li>Gender based violence / support to women with disabilities</li> <li>Schooling / education projects (including UNRWA's)</li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> Reference, among others, European Joint Strategy in support of Palestine (2017).

<sup>22</sup> Particular attention will be paid to food and nutrition-related public investments already identified by relevant stakeholders at central and local level (the latter are sometimes referred to as community development plans)

<sup>23</sup> Reference to the Social Development Sector Strategy 2017-2022.

<sup>24</sup> Even though Foundations are part of the private sector, their decision process may follow public goods related logic.

<sup>25</sup> According to World Bank, 2016 (Public Expenditure Review of the Palestinian Authority) “the PA budget distinguishes between recurrent expenditure and development expenditure and equates the latter with public investment”.

<sup>26</sup> Nutritional outcomes facilitated through the women empowerment (see later Paragraph 5.1 and Figure 18, women pathway to nutrition).

What is IN:	What is OUT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to UNRWA related to food security</li> <li>• Improvement of databases, agricultural data, surveys;</li> <li>• Support to youth employment and employability (including Technical and Vocational Education and Training, support to start-ups)</li> <li>• Projects in support of private sector investments</li> <li>• Humanitarian, Development, Peace nexus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humanitarian response plan interventions</li> </ul>

13. In a context of limited national resources for public investment (WB 2016) and with a reducing trend of donors' support,<sup>27</sup> the NIP 2020-22 contributes to provide a **prioritized set of national investment in food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture**. To this end, public investment will be directed to unlock transformative changes that contribute to achieving the NFNSP strategic objectives. Such investments will serve on one side to fill public good gaps to improve service provision and to create better enabling environment for the Palestinian food security context; on the other side, they will serve as immediate catalyzers to unlock complementary private investment pursuing the same objectives. In this context, the NIP 2020-22 will also include potential arrangements for facilitating Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Public-Private Producer Partnerships (4Ps). Overall, the NIP 2020-22 represents the first step to accompany the country to the needed transformative change towards a food and nutrition secure context.

14. **Prioritization criteria.** In order to ensure a transparent and inclusive prioritization, a set of criteria has been elaborated and discussed in workshops. Provided that the consistency with the **NFNSP Result Framework is the main criterion, additional general** criteria that guide investment identification include:

- (i) comprehensiveness: potential of the investment to generate benefits on more than one strategic objective of the NFNSP or of related NPA policies and priorities;
- (ii) impact and outreach: demonstrated capacity to generate financial, socio-economic, environmental benefits and outreach (indicatively, cost and population benefitting from the investment) – this includes past experiences with proven successful results;
- (iii) catalyzation: capacity to attract and involve more than one actor and to mobilize additional funds (including: donors', private sector, PPP...).

15. Considering the short-term horizon of the NIP 2020-22, the design of individual detailed investments (at a more advanced stage of design and financing) will include additional elements related to: (iv) readiness (as existing institutional capacity to implement successfully the project; and (v) capacity to generate results on a short/medium-term basis.

#### 1.4 The NIP 2020-22's stakeholders and agents of change

16. Fully embedded in the SDG 2 Working Group, the NIP 2020-22 looks at possibilities to improve the governance of the food and nutrition security. The institutional set-up of food and nutrition security in Palestine is a complex cobweb of organizations and policy frameworks whose governance involves many governmental, non-governmental, civil and private institutions. The relevant stakeholders in the food and nutrition security include:

- a. **The SDG 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG)**, led by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), is the multi stakeholder body whose role is to consider strategies, policies, and interventions related to SDG 2 for possible follow-up at the Ministerial or Governmental levels.<sup>28</sup> SDG 2 WG comprises government entities as well as NGOs and private sector.
- b. **Main governmental bodies**, members of the SDG 2 WG, include the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Prime

<sup>27</sup> World Bank, in the Public Expenditure Review (2016) reports that "external financing both for recurrent and development expenditures has drastically reduced since the peak of 30percent of GDP in 2008, creating a significant fiscal adjustment challenge for the Palestinian Authority".

<sup>28</sup> The terms of reference of the SDG 2 WG are provided in Annex G.



Minister Office (PMO). External to SDG 2 WG, but critical for the realization of the NIP 2020-22, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is also among the main government bodies.

- c. **Additional governmental bodies:** Ministry of National Economy (MoNE), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Labor (MoL), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), the Cooperative Work Agency (CWA), Environment Quality Authority (EQA), Palestine Standards Institution (PSI), Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund (PADRRIF), Palestinian Agricultural Credit Institution (PACI), Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection for worker (PFESP).
- d. **Palestinian civil society and their organizations**<sup>29</sup> that play an essential role contributing, with public bodies, international organizations and bi-lateral cooperation agencies, in pursuing food and nutrition security in Palestine. Their activities, fields of work and geographical coverage vary, noting that a large portion of the donors' funds is channeled through NGOs that are the implementers of many projects/programs working directly with beneficiaries. NGOs are represented in the SDG 2 WG by PARC.
- e. **Private sector**, represented by all economic actors along the food value chain from farm to fork, including: (a) agricultural producers, organized into more than 200 cooperatives and more than 110,000 holdings (PCBS);<sup>30</sup> (b) food industries, coordinated by the Palestinian Food Industries Union that represents approximately 200 companies and works on promoting and improving locally manufactured food products; (c) agri-food trade actors, involving almost 29,000 establishments, comprising roughly 1,050 wholesale trade establishments and almost 28,000 retail stores and shops (PCBS).<sup>31</sup>
- f. **Development partners and international institutions**, contributing to about half of the development expenditures in the country (IMF, 2018). A large number of projects have been implemented to support enhanced food and nutrition security, a task shared by the Palestinian Government, Palestinian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), and donors. Within the development partners community, the **Agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG)**, co-chaired by the MoA and Spain, constitutes an important mechanism that coordinates efforts of immediate agricultural stakeholders. It includes representatives of Palestinian organizations, donors and international institutions. The European Union's delegation, thanks to the coordination of the European Commission's support to Palestine with the cooperation of its member countries, and the joint monitoring of interventions carried out through the European Joint strategy (EJS) and its Results Oriented Framework (ROF) represent also a substantial stakeholder, for the cohesive support in ensuring alignment of a critical mass of stakeholders and partners.

17. Considering the potential of the NIP 2020-22 to contribute to the humanitarian/development nexus, additional relevant stakeholders include all actors involved in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the operational tool that mainstreams protection through programming protection focusing interventions and advocacy efforts, targeting Palestinian most vulnerable groups. Specifically, the Food Security Sector (FSS), co-led by FAO and WFP, is the multi-stakeholder platform coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), managed by development partners in cooperation with the MoA and the MoSD and including strong representation of civil society. It is the cornerstone of the humanitarian system coordination architecture in the field, which aims to strengthen food security analysis and response. It focuses mostly on humanitarian interventions although some attempts have been made to include also development-oriented interventions. Additional relevant

<sup>29</sup> Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are any non-market, non-state organizations outside the family in which people organize themselves to pursue shared interests in the public domain, including social movements, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and member-based organizations. According to this definition, the term CSOs covers a wide set of organizations ranging from small, informal, community-based organizations to national NGOs and the large high-profile international NGOs working through local partners.

<sup>30</sup> Agricultural Census 2010, PCBS. December 2011, available at <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book1818.pdf>.

<sup>31</sup> PCBS, General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2017, Final Results - Establishments Report.

partners and interlocutors include the Health and Nutrition Cluster, also a multi-stakeholder platform under OCHA, led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

18. As detailed in Section 7, the NIP 2020-22 is not only an instrument to indicate technical priority areas for investment. It is above all an instrument of dialogue, paving the road, through its monitoring process, for further alignment between stakeholders, for public resource mobilization, and for advocacy for improved results in the food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, including the participation of the private sector.

## 1.5 The design process

19. **NIP 2020-22 design process.** The NIP 2020-22 preparation process was driven by the principles of: **(a) inclusiveness**, emphasizing the participation of all relevant stakeholders at all critical stages of analysis and proposal preparation; **(b) ownership** of work, process and products by SDG 2 WG and MoA as chair of the WG; **(c) transparency**, by making all relevant documents (forward looking papers, workshop/ consultation material) available and accessible to all concerned stakeholders;<sup>32</sup> **(d) participation** through bottom-up-approach that ensured a wide participation of the concerned stakeholders starting with farmers, local households, small producers and traders, governorates' representatives up to senior central leaders of the government and donors; and **(e) evidence-based**, through data triangulation from several (primary and secondary) sources. As additional effect, the NIP 2020-22 design has also generated on-the-job learning opportunities for the SDG 2 WG members (and other participants), being the process of investment planning new in the country.

Building on the design of the NFNSP 2030 (between March and September 2018), the NIP 2020-22 design process was carried out between September 2018 and June 2019, with six dedicated phases (see Annex E and its Figure 29 for a more detailed account of the process, and Annex F on consultations at governorate level):

1. **The NFNSP 2030 Validation and NIP 2020-22 Inception Phase (September - December 2018).** A scoping mission was conducted, coinciding with the presentation and validation of the NFNSP 2030. During the mission, the SDG 2 WG (in close collaboration with SDG 1 WG) started identifying the scope of the NIP 2020-22 and a workplan.
2. **Stakeholder Consultations on Priority Investments Phase (November 2018 - March 2019).** This phase served to gather evidence and priorities from national stakeholders to define the scope and content of the main priority investment areas. Several technical missions and more than a dozen of workshops, involving technical experts, government officials, INGOs, local NGOs, agribusiness, producers, farmers, research centers, donors and other stakeholders. During this phase, the Ministry of Agriculture has organized 6 **Governorate-level Focus Group Discussions (FGD)** between January and February 2019.
3. **The Preparation of the Forward-Looking Papers (March - May 2019).** As a result to the above workshops and meetings the NIP 2020-22 Design Team started the preparation of eight Forward Looking Papers (FLPs), highlighting technical evidence, stakeholders' perspectives and summarizing the priority needs for investment.
4. **The NIP 2020-22 Draft and Quality Enhancement Review (May - June 2019).** Parallel with the preparation of the FLPs, the NIP 2020-22 was drafted and peer reviewed.
5. **The SDG 2 (+1) WGs' Validation of NIP 2020-22 (June 2019).** After the quality enhancement review of the FLPs and of the NIP 2020-22, the SDG 2 WG validated the NIP 2020-22 in a widely participated workshop chaired by the MoA on 27 June 2019. **The Cabinet Approval of NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 is a priority task for the SDG 2 WG.**

<sup>32</sup> All the design products have been shared by MoA and FAO for review and consultation, and feedback were reviewed and considered in due course.

## 2. Principles

20. Since the stage of its preparation, the National Investment Plan has been reflecting the principles of the overarching NFNSP. Such principles include:

- **Inclusiveness:** ensuring stakeholders ownership and inclusion is a critical element of the NIP 2020-22 governance and implementation (see Section 8). By involving partners in the Government, farmers and their associations, private sector, civil society, development partners and other stakeholders at large, the NIP 2020-22 reflects the national priorities as expressed by the national policies and strategies, complemented by the views of all other practitioners of relevance. 'Leaving no-one behind' is a critical element of the SDG approach and translates into putting the most vulnerable groups first (including female headed households, youth, etc.).
- **Ownership and leadership:** The SDG 2 WG and its members are key players and the cohesion of their approaches is a critical element of the required shift in the paradigm of public investments. The elaboration of the NIP 2020-22 has developed a shared vision of investment priorities under the guidance of the technical relevant ministries.
- **Alignment** to country's policies and strategies: The consistency of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 with the overarching policy framework is a critical element, to ensure that the investments proposed are subscribed under existing and agreed national priorities, providing an added value by addressing a cross cutting theme such as food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. **Building on the existing policy and strategic framework**, the NIP 2020-22 is the operational arm of the NFNSP and provides a framework to systematize investments in food and nutrition security.
- **Flexibility:** the NIP 2020-22 is a living document. By proposing a regular monitoring and communication process, the NIP 2020-22 will be able to revive on a regular basis the underlying assumptions that determine the investment priorities, and the evidence generated by the monitoring and communication system will confirm the persistency of their relevance. As such, the NIP 2020-22, also supported by a programme to provide assistance to identification, monitoring and evaluation of investment opportunities (section 7.5), will be able to better respond to a changing environment.
- **Aid effectiveness.** The NIP 2020-22 implementation requires and rests on coordination, interaction and commonality of intents between all relevant stakeholders in the country to ensure that resources are used in the most effective way. By addressing cross-sectoral issues, it requires inter-ministerial coordination; by representing national priorities, it bridges between civil society and institutions; by requiring incremental development resources, it urges a collaboration and mutuality of intents between the government and development partners; by promoting a longer-term objective, it needs a stronger humanitarian / development nexus.

### 3. Challenges from the national context

#### 3.1 A country under occupation

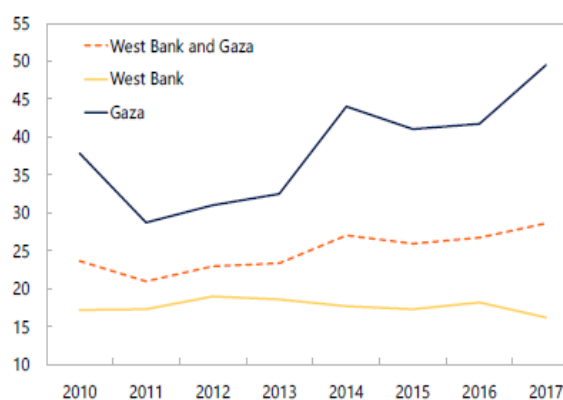
21. Palestine is a lower-middle-income economy, with a GDP per capita of 3,072 USD in 2017 (constant prices 2015),<sup>33</sup> and a population, in 2018, of 4.92 million,<sup>34</sup> 1.96 million of which living in Gaza Strip and 2.95 million in West Bank (PCBS, 2019). The country is characterized by a fragile security situation and numerous restrictions on movement of people and goods and on access to natural resources and markets. In West Bank, this is mainly represented by the critical situation in Area C, while the Gaza Strip is under blockade since 2007 and faces the designation of an Access Restricted Area by the barrier that surrounds its territory.

22. Due to the strict linkages between Palestinian economic development and political relations with Israel, the national economy operating under occupation is highly dependent on the Israeli economy,<sup>35</sup> with a complex system of one-sided, restrictive Israeli policies and measures.<sup>36</sup> Through the years, Palestine and Israel have become, de facto, a one-sided customs and monetary union, whereby Palestine has no control over its own borders, and does not collect its own taxes.<sup>37</sup> For example, Israeli products have virtually free access to the Palestinian markets, while Palestinian exports (allowed only to Israel and selected other countries) are subject to a wide range of restrictions.<sup>38</sup> This is in addition to restrictions and controls on the movement of its people, goods and resources - land, water, etc. – due to the occupation.

23. **Low and volatile economic growth.** Real growth in the Palestinian territories in 2018 was a mere 0.9 percent, with a 7 percent contraction in Gaza while growth in the West Bank was less than its average in recent years at 3 percent. Looking forward, growth is expected to average around 1 percent in the coming years, which implies a continuous decline in real per capital income and a further rise in unemployment and poverty. Such GDP growth rate is completely detached from the broader economic cycles observed among neighbouring countries.<sup>39</sup> Moreover, the most recently available data confirm that the economic growth in West Bank is insufficient to keep the Palestinian economy afloat in the face of Gaza's dramatic economic contraction, the occupation and diminishing external support.

24. **Unemployment challenges.** The situation of low-income, low-growth trap does not allow to generate employment fast enough to keep up with a rapidly growing labour force. Employment in the two tradable sectors of agriculture (from 16.4 percent in 2004 to 6.3 percent in 2018) and manufacturing has declined significantly, whereas it has expanded in the retail and non-tradable sectors (construction, local services). However, the growth of the latter does not generate sufficient quality employment (World Bank, 2016 – with PCBS data). The hyper-unemployment in Gaza disproportionately affects youth, women and refugees, and has intensified the extent and depth of poverty and food insecurity (PCBS & FSS, 2016). Due to the down falling employment opportunities in Gaza,

Figure 5. Unemployment rate (IMF, 2018)



<sup>33</sup> PCBS, 2019. Palestine in Figures 2018.

<sup>34</sup> Noticeably, this represents only 37.7 percent of the distribution of Palestinians in the world by country of residence as outside the State of Palestine live 8.13 million of Palestinians, of which 5.85 million in Arab countries and 1.57 million in the 1948 territory (PCBS data).

<sup>35</sup> European Joint Strategy, 2017-2020

<sup>36</sup> See Annex H.

<sup>37</sup> The Government of Israel, at a cost, collects value added taxes (VAT), import duties and other income (clearance revenues), on behalf of the GoP and, with intermittent withholding, shares them with the latter.

<sup>38</sup> UNCTAD, 2012.

<sup>39</sup> Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon observed similar GDP per capita trends in the past 15 years, while Palestine remained erratically around its values of early 2000 (PCBS, 2016).

whereby unemployment rate reached 52.0 percent, the overall unemployment rate reached an unprecedented 30.8 percent in 2018, about 2.4 percentage points higher than 2017,<sup>40</sup> and the highest rate in almost two decades (PCBS data). Unemployment amongst Gaza's youth exceeded 70 percent (78 percent for young women) in the second quarter of 2018. Noticeably, Gaza continues to suffer disproportionately, as in West Bank and East Jerusalem the unemployment rate remained stable at around 18-19 percent over recent years (Figure 5).

25. **Gender.** The social conceptions of gender impacts both men and women differently. In a patriarchal society such as Palestine (UNFPA, 2017),<sup>41</sup> heteronormative understanding of masculinity and femininity and male and female traditional roles take on profound importance, and can be damaging to both women and men. Nevertheless, in Palestine women suffer an additional burden (i.e., limited by the role of caretakers in addition to the common burden due to the Israeli occupation), and are often excluded from decision-making processes. Moreover, women suffer from higher unemployment rates than men, or 51 percent, compared to 25 percent for men, in 2018, or 54.3 versus 20.8 percent for skilled<sup>42</sup> women and men respectively (PCBS, 2019). In addition, women's participation in the labour force remains about one fourth of the one of men (20 percent in 2018, compared to 71 percent for men), and fifty percent lower than the female labour force participation in the Arab World (World Bank, 2017).<sup>43</sup>

### 3.2 Weak and over dependent development financing

26. **Development expenditures** in Palestine represent a limited portion of the public finances. The vast majority of expenditures (92 percent) are allocated to recurrent activities of the Government and over half of them is funded by Development Partners (charts in Box 1). Any discourse over public budget and use of it in Palestine cannot disregard that the evolution of the Government's budget through time brought it to being unsustainable and devoted to recurrent expenditures (salaries representing about 44 percent of recurrent expenditures).<sup>44</sup> Expenditure restraint has been offset by falling resources, whereby financing is insufficient to prevent continued arrears, which are keeping public debt high.<sup>45</sup> In fact, as only 2.5 percent of GDP is dedicated to development, public investment in Palestine has been almost entirely funded by international Development partners,<sup>46</sup> and through time the contribution to budget financing of donor aid over GDP declined substantially. In 2009 donor aid accounted for at about 19 percent of GDP, while in 2017 it accounted for at about 6 percent of GDP (Table 3, source: IMF, 2018).

Table 3. Public finances and development financing

Public finances <sup>47</sup> (% of GDP)	actuals		projections				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues (% of GDP)	25.8	24.6	23.7	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8
Recurrent expenditures (% of GDP)	31.3	30.1	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2
Wage expenditures (% of GDP)	15.2	14.6	13	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3
Non-wage expenditures (% of GDP)	14.1	13.7	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
Net lending (% of GDP)	2	1.8	2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
Development expenditures (% of GDP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
(m USD)	335	367	381	391	408	426	445
Total external support (% of GDP)	5.7	5	4.5	4.1	4	3.9	3.8
(m USD)	760	722	674	636	646	656	667

<sup>40</sup> The unemployment rates in 2017 was at 28.4 percent, with alarming peaks for youth (43.8 percent) and Gaza Strip, where the unemployment rate stood at 43.9 percent and youth unemployment was at 64.7 percent.

<sup>41</sup> UNFPA, youth in Palestine, 2017.

<sup>42</sup> More than 13 years of schooling.

<sup>43</sup> The World Bank, 2017. Enhancing job opportunities for skilled women in the Palestinian territories. Updates available also at <https://data.worldbank.org>.

<sup>44</sup> Salaries represent ~40% of public finance (~45% of recurrent expenditures) or ~10-12% of GDP.

<sup>45</sup> Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (IMF, Sept. 2018). The improvement in the fiscal position has stalled in 2018 as a reduction in clearance revenues has negated the effect of the GoP's significant expenditure cuts in Gaza. Despite the GoP's efforts to increase domestic revenue collections and reduce spending - mostly the wage bill for Gaza - a reduction in clearance revenues so far in 2018 is projected to lead to a full year deficit of USD1.24 billion (8.2 percent of GDP). This is similar to 2017 and is expected to result in a financing gap of around USD600 million. The size of the financing gap and the resultant arrears to the private sector and the pension fund remain a cause for concern as they could eventually choke the economy.

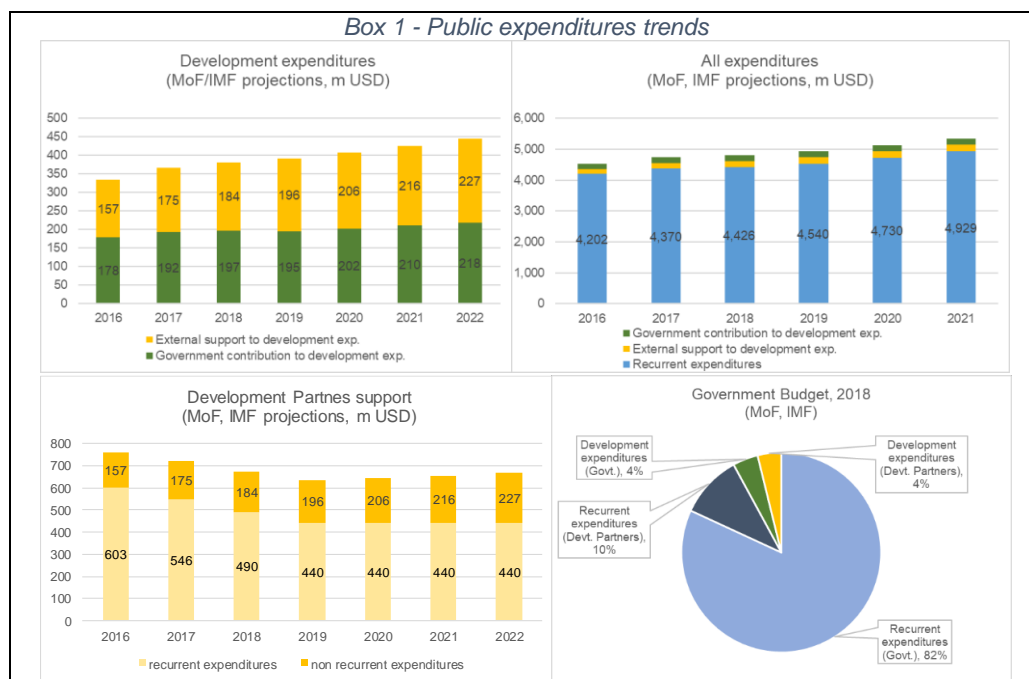
<sup>46</sup> Public Expenditure Review of the Palestinian Authority (World Bank, 2016).

<sup>47</sup> The projections (Source: IMF, 2018) do not reflect the reduction of clearance revenue transfer from Israel occurred in the first half of 2019, likely to worsen the financial gap, and to increase the externally financed proportion of the public finance.



## National Investment Plan 2020-2022

Public finances <sup>47</sup> (% of GDP)	actuals		projections				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
External support - recurrent (m USD)	603	546	490	440	440	440	440
External support – development (m USD)	157	175	184	196	206	216	227
Financing gap (m USD)	..	..	620	1,008	1,053	1,102	1,153
in % of GDP	..	..	4.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6



27. **Note:** In a recent analysis, The World Bank<sup>48</sup> shows that, with the recent developments around clearance revenues,<sup>49</sup> the fiscal situation in 2019 is highly uncertain. The projections for development expenditures provided in Table 3 from 2019 onwards may drop, falling by from a previously forecasted 391 m USD to a range between 163-252 m USD. In addition, a substantial drop is also expected for the externally funded development financing, about 31 m USD compared to an earlier estimate of 196 m USD. This represents a major risk for the NIP 2020-22 financing.

### 3.3 High food and nutrition insecurity

28. **Malnutrition.** According to official numbers by the State of Palestine, the nutrition situation can be characterized with the double burden of malnutrition. The prevalence of undernutrition, in particular, stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height) at the national level is lower than the global average and many other countries in the region. However, micronutrient deficiencies (also known as hidden hunger), and overweight and obesity pose significant challenges to health and well-being.<sup>50</sup> Therefore, greater focus of national investments need to be on curbing micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity.

29. **Food insecurity.** The preliminary results of the 2018 Socioeconomic and Food Security survey (SEFSec)<sup>51</sup> showed that one-third of all households in Palestine (32.7 percent) suffered from food insecurity

<sup>48</sup> World Bank, 2019. Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee.

<sup>49</sup> "Following the Israeli decision to make deductions from clearance revenues in the amount of US\$138 million in 2019 to offset payments made by the PA to martyrs and prisoners' families, [as the estimate of yearly payments made by the Government of Palestine to the families of martyrs and prisoners], the Government of Palestine has decided to reject clearance revenue transfers altogether." (WB, 2019).

<sup>50</sup> See Forward Looking Paper **Priorities and Investments for Nutrition-Sensitive Programming** in Annex H.

<sup>51</sup> Socio economic and food security survey (SEFSec), 2018, administered by PCBS in coordination with the Food Security Sector, available at- <https://fscluster.org/state-of-palestine/document/sefsec-2018-survey-preliminary-results>.

in 2018 (Figure 6). Food insecurity levels in Palestine worsened between 2014 and 2018,<sup>52</sup> in spite of the relative improvements in the West Bank / East Jerusalem, as the Gaza Strip witnessed an increase of food insecurity levels by 15.8 percent. Gaza Strip performance (showing 47 percent of its households as severely food insecure) and accounting for 80 percent of the total food insecure in Palestine, in 2018, proves to be the driver of the worsened food security and confirm that geographic unbalances remain.

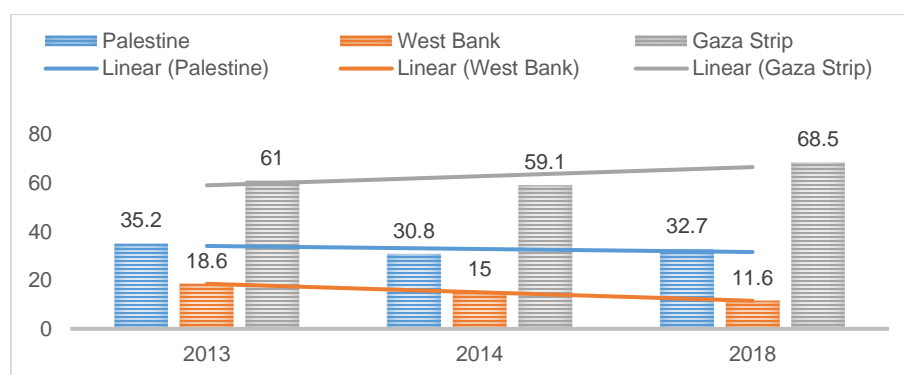
30. Regional and territorial disparities, as well as disparities among categories of population, are a characteristic traits of food insecurity and malnutrition in Palestine. In addition to the disparities evidenced above, within the West Bank the prevalence of food insecurity also has a remarkably different incidence, with Area C being worse-off at 26 percent<sup>53</sup> and bearing peaks of food insecurity among vulnerable communities like Bedouins and herding communities (in Area C), where 40 percent have poor to borderline food dietary issue and the level of food insecurity reached 61 percent.<sup>54</sup>

31. Similar pockets of high food insecurity can be found in all the disadvantaged groups suffering from vulnerabilities, as highlighted in the UN Country Team's Country Context Analysis (UNCT CCA, 2016), and that present an absolute evidence of food insecurity among their characteristics. These include: food insecure households headed by women; refugees living in abject poverty; small-scale farmers, non-Bedouin herders, fishers.<sup>55</sup>

32. **Poverty.** In 2017 (PCBS), the share of people living below the poverty line was 29.7 percent (corresponding to about 1.5 m people), with higher disproportion between Gaza (53 percent, representing over two thirds of all poor in Palestinian territories) and West Bank (13.9 percent).

33. **Vulnerability.** According to the Ministry of Social Development (SDSS, 2017), the most vulnerable population in Palestine comprise refugees (41.2 percent of the population), Gaza's population (39 percent of the population), communities living in Area C and residents of the H2 Area of Hebron,<sup>56</sup> – suffering from a limited right to mobility, housing, health, education and employment, but also food insecure households and women headed households, children, youth, Bedouins, women, and poor workers (additional information are reported in the FLP on socio-economic inclusion).<sup>57</sup>

Figure 6. Food insecurity in Palestine, West Bank and Gaza strip (Source: SEFSec 2018, 2014, 2013).



34. There is wide consensus among stakeholders and literature that any discussion on FNS in Palestine must start by recognizing that the Israeli occupation is the most important single driver of food and nutrition insecurity. Access restrictions to natural resources and limitations on the movements of people and goods

<sup>52</sup> Compared to the 35.2 percent in 2013, this represented an average decrease,

<sup>53</sup> SEFSec 2014 data.

<sup>54</sup> SEFSec 2018 preliminary data

<sup>55</sup> While all Palestinians are vulnerable on account of the occupation, some appear to be perpetually more vulnerable, and systematically at a greater disadvantage, than others, most impacted by one or more structural drivers of vulnerability. The Country Context Analysis (CCA, 2016) identified five structural drivers of vulnerability (location or place of residence; exposure to violence; economic factors; institutional and political factors; and socio-cultural norms) and a set of 20 disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including those mentioned in the text.

<sup>56</sup> Since 1997 Hebron was divided into two areas: H1 (under Palestinian control) and H2 (under Israeli military control). H2 area is inhabited by approximately 35,000 Palestinians and 500 Israelis. The Palestinian inhabitants living in H2 area are subject to curfews and other restrictions that hamper also commercial activities.

<sup>57</sup> See FLP on **Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households** in Annex H.

are considered the root causes of food insecurity in Palestine.<sup>58</sup> The Socio-economic Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2014<sup>59</sup> found clear evidence of a correlation between more restrictions on freedom of movement and access and greater vulnerability to food insecurity.

35. The root causes of food insecurity manifest themselves through so called immediate causes (or secondary root causes) largely driven by lack of access to economic resources in which poverty, unemployment, and the vulnerabilities they create are the main factors.<sup>60</sup> PCBS & FSS (2016) indicates that in Palestine, food insecurity primarily stems from a lack of economic access to food that is intrinsically correlated to poverty.<sup>61</sup> One of the major causes of poverty and associated food insecurity is unemployment. “Food security status is largely dominated by its access dimension (specifically by labour entitlement), which represents the most important determinant of food access. Data indicates that the more problematic a household’s labour status, generally featuring increased labour informality and precariousness, the more likely that household is to face food insecurity. Furthermore, the presence of disability, elderly, and chronic illness within the household is correlated with higher levels of food insecurity.” (PCBS & FSS, 2016).

### 3.4 Territorial fragmentation

36. The past two decades have seen an increasing territorial fragmentation parallel to a reduced capacity of the Government to deliver services to the population. The local governance of development, including springing from bottom up approaches, has become critical in responding to the needs of the local population. The current regime of internal and external closures and the prevailing climate of political and economic uncertainty, combined with the fragmentation of West Bank/East Jerusalem and Gaza economies brought about by internal political and geographical division, are the most visible constraints to local development as well as to private sector growth.<sup>62</sup>

37. Social cohesion is part of the philosophy of the NIP 2020-22 and as such represents an irreplaceable tool to ensure social sustainability of the proposed investments, as a way to guarantee continuity of their effects, multiplying what can be achieved by the implementing institutions. In this context, a particularly critical role for territorial cohesion can be played by youth, women and civil society organizations.

- **Youth engagement** will be critical given its dynamics in the society not only due to the young people’s large representation, but also their remarkable potential in bringing positive change as actors for peace and development.
- **Gender equality.** Women play an essential role in bringing social change and gender equality is an essential driver of advancing participatory and resilient local governance. To address the bottlenecks that hinder women’s political participation and representation at the local governance and decision-making, gender equality and women’s empowerment need to be promoted and fully embedded in the investment interventions (see also later, gender mainstreaming).
- **Civil society.** There is a large number and wide variety of civil society organizations.<sup>63</sup> There is clearly a need to increase involvement of CSOs in policy dialogue and in governance, not merely as partners in programme implementation, but as partners in policy making and management of public resources, thus recognizing both the legitimacy and the capacity of CSOs to play an autonomous and active role in partnership with public institutions and other actors.

<sup>58</sup> MAS (2017) notices that the effect of the conflict on food security can be seen looking at those groups who are most food insecure – farmers whose access to land and agricultural inputs has been affected by the barrier, mobility restrictions and the blockade; herders in the West Bank whose access to water and pasture was limited by Israeli restrictions and settlements; fishermen in Gaza Strip whose access to fishing water, fuel and spare parts was restricted; households whose salaries decreased as a result of losing their jobs in Israel or whose public sector salaries could not be paid fully or on time.

<sup>59</sup> PCBS & FSS, 2016. Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey, 2014.

<sup>60</sup> MAS, 2017.

<sup>61</sup> In 2014 the share of household that have insufficient dietary intake in the poorer quartile of population was 50.7%, while in the upper quartile the share was only 6.4% (Romano et al., 2017).

<sup>62</sup> ILO, 2018. The Occupied Palestinian Territories. An Employment Diagnostic Study.

<sup>63</sup> In 2014 there were some 2,793 CSOs distributed across the Palestinian territory. About 57 percent of these CSOs operate mainly in a certain area, such as a single village, a city in which they are based, or in some cases, a governorate, while the other 43 percent work within a whole region (West Bank or Gaza Strip) or across the whole of the Palestinian territory European Union (2015). Mapping Study of Civil Society in Palestine - Update 2015. Civil Society Facility South.



### 3.5 Natural resources

38. **Land.** Palestine has a surface of 6,023 km<sup>2</sup>, 94 percent is in West Bank/East Jerusalem<sup>64</sup> and only 6 percent in Gaza Strip. About 120,000 ha is used for agricultural purposes, 10 percent of it located Gaza strip. In West Bank and East Jerusalem, control over territory is one of the main obstacles, due to the procedures that undermine the sovereignty of the administration of the territory: About 18 percent of the land is located in Area A (under Palestinian administrative and military control), while almost 19 percent is located in Area B (under Palestinian administrative control but Israeli military control), and the remaining 62.9 percent of the land, including the majority of agricultural land, is in Area C (under full Israeli control). Another constraint, specific to Gaza, is the inclusion of about 40 percent of agricultural land in a buffer area, the Access restricted Area, that stretches along the internal borders with Israel and extend over a depth ranging from 150 meters to one kilometre (the area is not exploited by farmers due to their inability to access it). Plant production in West Bank is dominated by rainfed crops. Rainfed Olive tree cultivation covers the largest agricultural area in West Bank, occupying approximately 57 percent of cultivated land, followed by 24 percent of rainfed field crops. In Gaza, vegetable production covers about 32 percent of the total, followed by olive trees (24 percent).<sup>65</sup> Irrigated areas cover approximately 19 percent of land used in agriculture, mainly in Gaza Strip, in the Jordan Valley, and in semi-coastal areas in West Bank. The rangeland covers 202,000 Ha, most of it in Area C. Finally, forests cover about 41,400 Ha.

39. **Water.** Water is a critical input for both crops and livestock, but its restricted access has hindered economic activity affecting the livelihoods of communities, deepening poverty levels and further increasing vulnerability. Overexploitation of the accessible water further depletes the aquifers and contributes to decreasing their quality (FAO, 2017). In addition, shortage of water availability and access is further exacerbated by climate change, expected to increase the severity of water scarcity and of droughts.

40. In an environment characterized by the lack of significant surface water sources along with the restrictions placed on Palestinian investment in infrastructure for water resource development in Area C (B'tselem, 2016), groundwater remains the primary source of water in Palestine. Agriculture in West Bank uses 60 million cubic meters. However, according to most recent estimates (PWA, 2013), Palestinians extract only around 14 percent of the groundwater quantities in West Bank, while Israel extracts more than six times as much, largely exceeding the allocation between the two parties according the Oslo agreement (FAO, 2017). Recycled wastewater might be a precious resource for Palestinian agriculture, despite its potential is not realized in part to the lack of efficient irrigation schemes, of enabling institutional framework, capacities for monitoring and management of reclaimed water utilization in agriculture, and disincentives to private investment in agriculture (FAO, 2017). Moreover, establishing wastewater treatment plants and other sanitation and reuse infrastructure faces the same restrictions by the Israeli authorities as other infrastructure.

41. **Climate change.** The major challenges come from the temperatures and precipitation trends. On temperatures, national and international sources report that there is high confidence that both minimum and maximum temperatures have risen over

Figure 7. Estimated value of water in the Palestinian agri-food system

#	Food item	Water intake, L/kg	Ex-farm Price, NIS	Price Unit	NIS/L of water
1	Cucumber	322	4.0	kg	0.012
2	Tomato	322	3.0	kg	0.009
3	Potato	387	2.5	kg	0.006
5	Dates	1,000	15.0	kg	0.015
6	Avocado	300	6.0	kg	0.020
7	Olive tree / Olive oil		15.0	L	
9	Pulses	4,055	12.0	kg	0.003
10	Almond	370	4.0	kg	0.011
12	Milk (cow)	1,020	2.5	L	0.002
13	Milk (sheep)		4.0	L	
14	Eggs	3,265	13.0	dozen	0.004
15	Chicken meat	4,325	8.0	kg	0.002
16	Butter	5,553	20.0	kg	0.004
18	Cattle/Beef (intensive)	4,500	15.0	kg	0.003

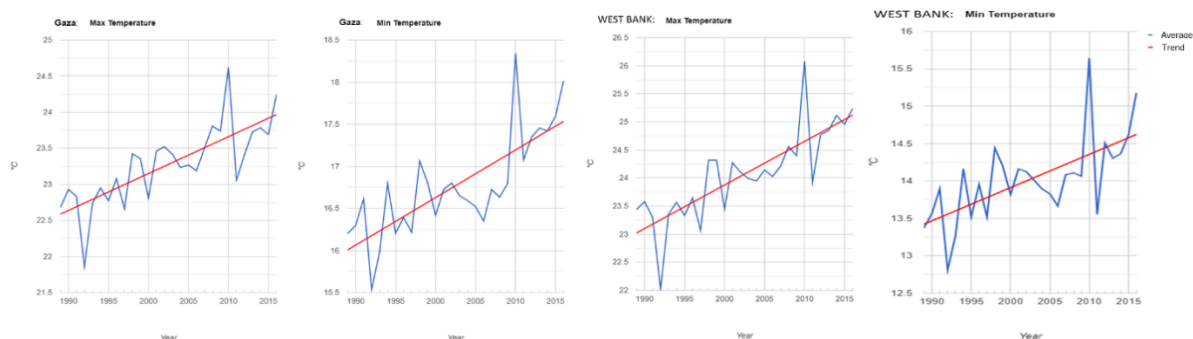
Source: Value of Water Research Report Series (water intake), MoA

<sup>64</sup> State of Palestine. Ministry of Local Government, 2019, Country profile. <http://www.molg.pna.ps/Palestine.aspx>.

<sup>65</sup> Ministry of Agriculture. 2017. National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022) Resilience and Sustainable Development.

the past 100 years.<sup>66</sup> Data from the World Bank<sup>67</sup> indicate that in the period 1901-2015 the average temperature for both West Bank and Gaza has increased from 18.9 C to 20.3 C. Coherently, data gathered from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)<sup>68</sup> show a positive trend for both minimum and maximum temperatures in the period 1989-2016 (Figure 8). **Regarding rainfall**, while some data show a reduction of precipitation in specific periods of the year (critical for agricultural production), the NAP (EQA, 2016) reports that in the country “*there is very low confidence that annual and seasonal rainfall totals have changed in either direction over the past 50 years or so but also very low confidence that there has been no change in annual and seasonal rainfall totals.*” A cautious and no-harming approach will however be certainly beneficial, considering that water remains one of the main limits to sustainable agriculture.

Figure 8. Average annual temperatures (min-max C) in West Bank and Gaza (1989-2016 – ECMWF)



42. Regarding the challenges, agriculture appears as the most exposed sector to climate change, with olive, grape and stone fruits as well as rain-fed crops (e.g. cereals and pulse) productions reported by the NAP (2017) as the most vulnerable. Nevertheless, the combination of reported changes in climate parameters (e.g. temperatures and rainfall) and demographic growth will negatively affect the overall cost of agricultural production (increasing costs of energy and water). Coherently, major negative impacts will most likely affect protected / irrigated agriculture and livestock.

43. Concerning food security impacts, the EQA highlighted that climate change impacts will potentially affect the entire food chain further jeopardizing food security of the Country<sup>69</sup> (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Possible climate change impacts on food security in Palestine (EQA, 2017)

Food security dimension	Potential impacts
Availability	Reduced rainfall and increased evapotranspiration reducing yields from rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism Reduced soil fertility and increased land degradation from increased temperatures, evaporation, and drought Climate change induced crop and livestock pests and diseases Higher post-harvest losses as a result of climate change
Access	Loss of agricultural income due to reduced yields and higher costs of production input such as water Climate-change impacts on food production could lead to higher global and local food prices Difficulties in accessing food due to displacement driven by climate extremes and disasters
Stability	Greater instability of supply due to increased frequency and severity of extreme events, including droughts Instability of incomes from agriculture
Utilisation	Impact on food safety due to increased temperatures Impacts on nutrition resulting from reduced water quality and quantity Climate induced morbidity

### 3.6 Agri-food value chains and trade trends

44. Agriculture in Palestine is a major contribution to household incomes and food security, albeit representing only 2.8 percent of total GDP in 2017 (PCBS). Agricultural production absorbs about 100-120 thousand workers (30 percent of which women), while agri-food industry absorbs 18 percent of the employment of all industries (PCBS, 2017). Nevertheless, land holding is highly fragmented, irrigation is

<sup>66</sup> Sources: Investors network for climate change (INCR) and the National Adaptation plan for climate change (NAP).

<sup>67</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/country/west-bank-and-gaza>.

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/research/projects/ensembles/available-project-data>.

<sup>69</sup> See [http://www.climasouth.eu/sites/default/files/Technical%20Paper%20N.2%20Palestine%20%282.0%29\\_amend%20RT%20040717.pdf](http://www.climasouth.eu/sites/default/files/Technical%20Paper%20N.2%20Palestine%20%282.0%29_amend%20RT%20040717.pdf) (The economics of climate change in Palestine, EQA, 2017).

limited to 12 percent of land in West bank and 77 percent in Gaza (entirely peri-urban agriculture), and there is lack of water for processing. Nonetheless, agricultural production and agri-food industry represents 31 percent of export (12 percent agriculture and 19 percent agri-food industry), and economic growth, livelihoods, food security and access to decent work are strongly dependent on agricultural development integrated with the overall growth of agribusiness.

45. **Horticulture is by far the most prominent agriculture sub-sector.** This represents an area for substantially higher economic impact and market growth compared to other types of agricultural activities. Cultivation of horticultural crops typically allows producers to obtain substantially higher rates of return compared to forage crops, grains (except for freekeh<sup>70</sup> wheat perhaps), and other crops. The characteristic high value per unit area of horticultural crop production is particularly important to those smallholder producers where available land for cultivation is limited. The horticulture is largely dominated by olive production in West Bank, but Gaza's vegetable and field crop production nevertheless generates high value. Country-wise, major crop types include olives (54 percent of cultivated area), fruit trees (10 percent), field crops (24 percent), and vegetables (10 percent). It is a highly fragmented sector, with 111 thousand farm-holdings, of which 94 percent smaller than 40 dunums (4 ha), making supply chain management difficult. Production is constrained by low levels of irrigation and low rate of fertilizer application.<sup>71</sup>

46. Occupation-related limitations negatively affect the competitiveness of Palestinian food products on domestic, Israeli and export markets as transaction costs build-up and market price dynamics go distorted. However, value chain analyses conducted by international development organizations<sup>72</sup> suggest that there are several bottlenecks that can be removed by improving the enabling environment and professional advisory service provision. Palestinian agribusiness has room for greater competitiveness, value-addition and a shift towards greener economy<sup>73</sup> should resources be managed right and with right incentives. Stringent biosecurity situation (animal health and plant protection) remain mandatory condition for sustainable development. A change is required in moving from a farming system largely dependent on knowledge provided by suppliers (and price-taker)<sup>74</sup> to a proactive, market-driven dynamic transformation and agri-food sector growth.

47. The protracted occupation has undermined the sector's potential and, until these constraints are removed, fostering private sector becomes more and more pivotal in promoting sustained economic growth and employment. However, while entrepreneurial and marketing skills of farmers seem sufficiently widespread and promising, **technical knowledge is lagging behind**. The private sector is increasingly taking an important role in the development of various high value sectors. However, there is still a lack of understanding of all the aspects related to farm management (e.g., what inputs/practices can improve productivity, food safety, product quality, post-harvest handling).<sup>75</sup>

48. The Mediterranean climate of long, hot, and dry summers, and a rainy winter, couples with the peculiar climate of the Jordan Valley, enables the Palestinian territories to **grow many crops at different time periods** throughout the year. Given the agro-climatic and hydric setup of Palestine, crops like grains, sugar or cow dairy are not sustainable under the point of view of natural resources management and not viable for the higher comparative costs. Of the major crops grown in Palestine, olive trees occupy most of the agricultural land, followed by vegetables and date palm. Instead, even though date fruit production is relatively low, its value is higher than that of oranges and almonds, indicating a rapid shift to date cultivation in recent years, mainly in West Bank.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Traditional flame-roasted green wheat of Palestine

<sup>71</sup> Average fertilizer application rates average 37 kg of nutrients/harvested hectare in West Bank (90 kg on vegetable crops), 147 in Gaza, 127 in Jordan, and 225 in Israel and low rate of fertilizer application (40 percent of Jordan levels, 20 percent of Israel levels).

<sup>72</sup> Oxfam, Swiss Confederation, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), RUAF Foundation, Centre for Promotion of Imports (CBI) – the Netherlands.

<sup>73</sup> EU project on Greener Economy.

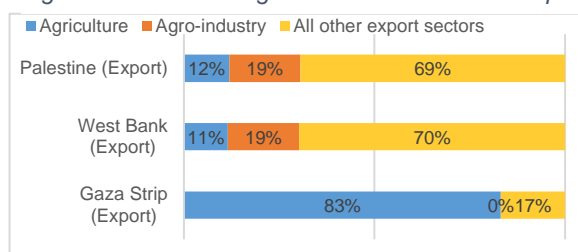
<sup>74</sup> Currently, knowledge provision is largely input-suppliers driven. Farmers remain price-takers and highly depend on traders and input suppliers in their effort to react on the changing situation (climate, market, etc.) vs. being proactive.

<sup>75</sup> For additional references, see the Forward Looking Paper on Inclusive and competitive value chain development in Annex H.

<sup>76</sup> For additional references, see the Forward Looking Paper on Inclusive and competitive value chain development in Annex H.

49. **Trade.** Palestinian exports, both to Israel and the rest of the world, are hampered by non-tariff barriers and delays caused by cumbersome overland transport and security procedures, in particular for goods that could potentially harm existing Israeli market shares. In addition, most raw materials and intermediate goods are imported at higher prices from Israel. Cheaper imports from other countries are either prohibited or too expensive due to extremely high transaction costs ensuing from Israeli measures. Over time, Palestinian exporters lost much of their competitive edge in Israel and elsewhere, while Israeli products enjoyed unhindered access to Palestinian markets. Agriculture contributes 12 percent of all exports from Palestine, with agro-industries contributing an additional 19 percent, with an aggregate 31 percent of all exports from Palestine related to agriculture. In Gaza, 83 percent of export is from agricultural production, but agro-industry and processed food represent less than 1 percent (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Values of agriculture-based on total exports

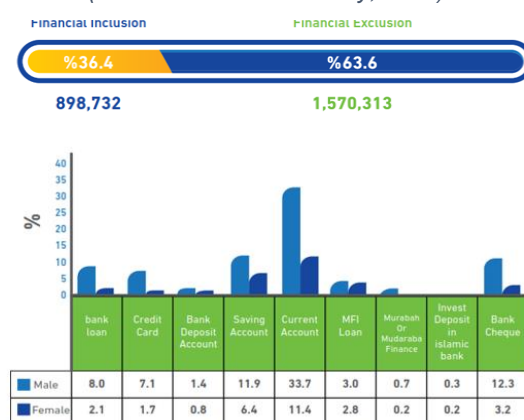


### 3.7 Financial Inclusion

50. While the formal financial sector is relatively small in Palestine (contributing only 3.7 percent to GDP), the system is overall stable and is composed of a pluralistic set of service providers including national, regional and international commercial banks; insurance companies; microfinance institutions (MFIs); savings and credit cooperatives; leasing companies; money changers and other specialized financial institutions offering a range of personal and corporate banking products and services.<sup>77</sup>

51. Despite progress and the availability in the country of a National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2018-2025 (NFIS), under the chairmanship of the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) and the Palestinian Capital Market Authority (PCMA), there is significant scope to improve access to financial services.<sup>78</sup> In particular:

Figure 11. Financial inclusion and use of banking products (Financial inclusion survey, 2016)



Source: Financial Inclusion Survey, 2015.

- Substantial financial exclusion persists in rural areas, especially for women and youth; the use of financial services for women is about one third of that of men; and pronounced gaps exist between West Bank/East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip (PMA, 2016 - Figure 11);
- Financial literacy is very low and affects financial capability;
- Financial Service Providers do not have yet proper products for agricultural lending that take into account the cyclical nature of production and the consequent cyclical cash flows at the household level, tending to retrofit other lending models for small-medium enterprises to agricultural finance.

<sup>77</sup> PMA, 2016. Study of financial inclusion in Palestine.

<sup>78</sup> For additional references, see the Forward Looking Paper on Rural financial inclusion in Palestine in Annex H.

## 4. NIP 2020-22's Theory of change

### 4.1 Avenues for change

52. The NIP 2020-22 benefits from a widely recognized knowledge on the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in Palestine, as described in details in analyses such as the Strategic review of food and nutrition security in Palestine (MAS, 2017), or the Context Analysis for the FAO country programming framework (FAO, 2017), prepared in participatory and inclusive fashion and utilized in subsequent works including the NFNSP 2030 and the design of the NIP 2020-22 itself, or in the on-going related work that FIRST is undertaking for the country-level policy effectiveness analysis in support of the food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture of Palestine.

53. The main limiting factor and most important single driver of food and nutrition insecurity in the country is represented by the occupation and its effects on the structure of the Palestinian economy and governance capacity (further impinged by the Palestinian internal divide). The effects of the occupation force Palestinian people to experience a wide range of barriers that prevent their physical (limited movements of people and goods) and socio-economic (unemployment, low income)<sup>79</sup> access to sufficient and nutritious food, exacerbated by additional social divides depending on the status of refugees (see Figure 12, 'limiting factors' section, at the bottom). The prevalence of food insecurity (32.7 percent; SEFSec, 2018) and poverty (29.7 percent; PCBS, 2017) and their higher levels in Gaza strip (68.5 and 53 percent, respectively) are tangible consequences that require a coordinated effort to revert their worsening trends and achieve food and nutrition security outcomes set by the NFNSP 2030.

54. The root causes of food insecurity (the Israeli occupation) manifest themselves through so called immediate causes (or secondary root causes) largely driven by lack of access to economic resources in which poverty, unemployment, and the vulnerabilities they create are the main factors. The locational, economic and socio-cultural drivers of vulnerability often work together and compound their negative impact in to tightly intertwined vicious circles that manifest themselves through the lack or loss of individual's entitlement that prevents, primarily economic, access to food. This is particularly severe for the most vulnerable groups earning their livelihood through labor entitlement, including the youth, women and the disabled.

55. The weak coordination between food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (FNSSA) stakeholders has led to an uncoordinated set of interventions, with limited public finances dedicated to food and nutrition security (see NIP 2020-22 Inventory, in Annex C) and in spite of the need to ensure a development path for the country, whereby larger portion of external financing are still dedicated to humanitarian assistance (estimated 1:1.2 ratio of annual financial resources to food and nutrition security).<sup>80</sup> Addressing food and nutrition insecurity issues via humanitarian assistance (with over half of external financing allocated to emergency interventions),<sup>81</sup> in a context of limited resources, generates a shortage of funds to support investments in sustained growth and development. In addition, it risks to create a vicious cycle of humanitarian needs, ultimately limiting the maximization of development resources (including from private sector), perpetrating the uncoordinated support to development (see Figure 13, 'business as usual section', left part). Without coordination and alignment, sectoral strategies cannot address appropriately the multi-dimensional nature of food and nutrition security, and the consequential dispersion of aid effectiveness cannot be afforded in the face of the current declining trends in external support.

56. In its short-term span, the NIP 2020-22 aims to meet immediate needs of the Palestinian population (especially towards higher socio-economic inclusion and social/territorial cohesion, higher food and nutrition

<sup>79</sup> These factors affect men and women in different ways.

<sup>80</sup> This figure is calculated based on the comparison between the recent average annual delivery of the Food Security Cluster of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the specific NIP Inventory of projects for food and nutrition security, respectively 142.5 m USD in 2018 and an estimated 118.7 m USD (for the period 2016-2018) for development projects.

<sup>81</sup> In spite of the developmental related connotations of most of them given the protracted nature of the crisis in Palestine. Source: Calculations based on the specific NIP 2020-22 Inventory of projects and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Food Security Cluster for 2016-2018. See Annex C.



security and more reactive and sustainable agricultural practices), but also to allow unlocking private investments for the nutrition and agri-food sector.

57. To this end, the consistency of the policy and investment framework proposed by the combination of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 represents a unique opportunity for change.

- **On the institutional and policy side**, the agreed set of long-term policy priorities defined in the NFNSP – designed around the existing national and sectoral policies and strategies, allows for alignment of Government, development partners, civil society and private sector (see Figure 13, right part and Annex A for the consistency with the NPA 2017-2022 and the other relevant sector strategies). The governance of the NIP 2020-22 will be guaranteed by a Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNS Council). The FNS Council will be responsible for ensuring: **(a)** smooth high-level political decisions making process concerning food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, **(b)** inter-ministerial coordination, especially for policies, strategies or actions concerning more than one ministry; and **(c)** resource mobilization for development financing, within the government and if necessary with development partners community. The FNS Council will be supported by SDG 2 Working Group and the Ministry of Agriculture as its chair (and acting secretariat). The institutional environment requires an external support to ensure the NIP 2020-22's roll-out and implementation. Such thrust takes the form of a Support Programme that accompanies the relevant institutions in the roll-out, monitoring and implementation of the NIP 2020-22 (see Section 7, below).
- **On the operational side**, a coordinated set of short-term public investments will allow to unlock short/medium term socio-economic bottlenecks to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture in areas that are directly related to the immediate causes of food and nutrition security. The selection of the NIP 2020-22 Components reflects the key priorities for short term challenges for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

Figure 12. NIP 2020-22 Theory of Change – food insecurity and the need for coordinated investment

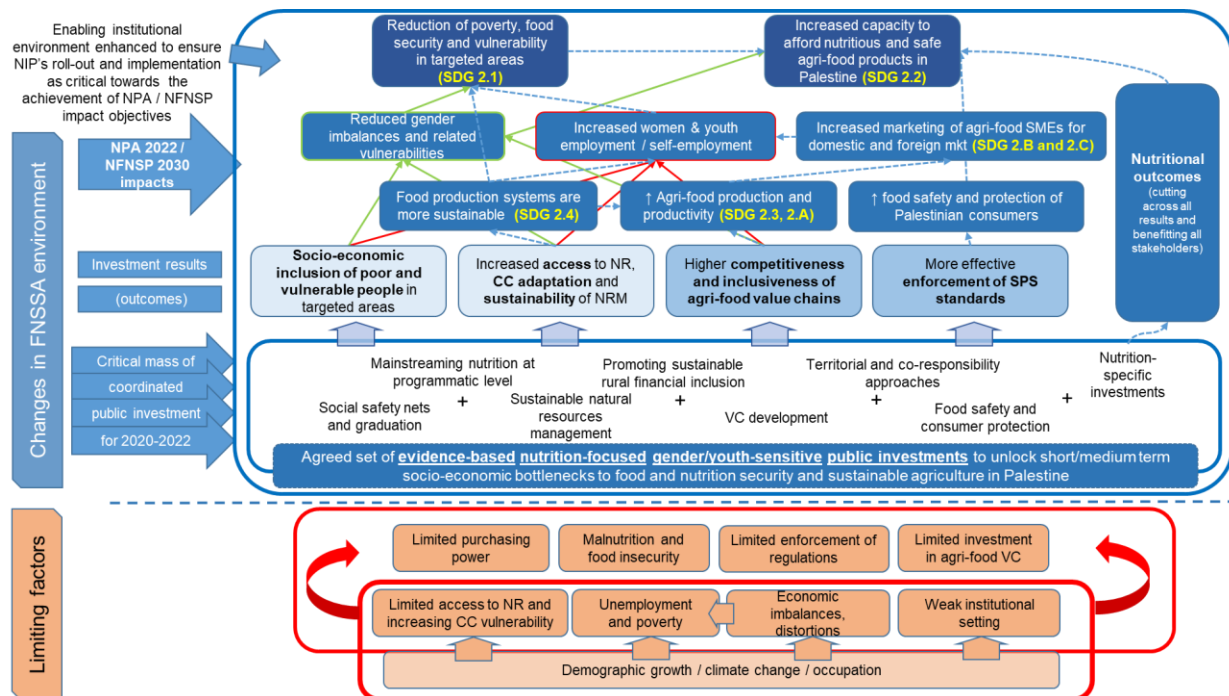
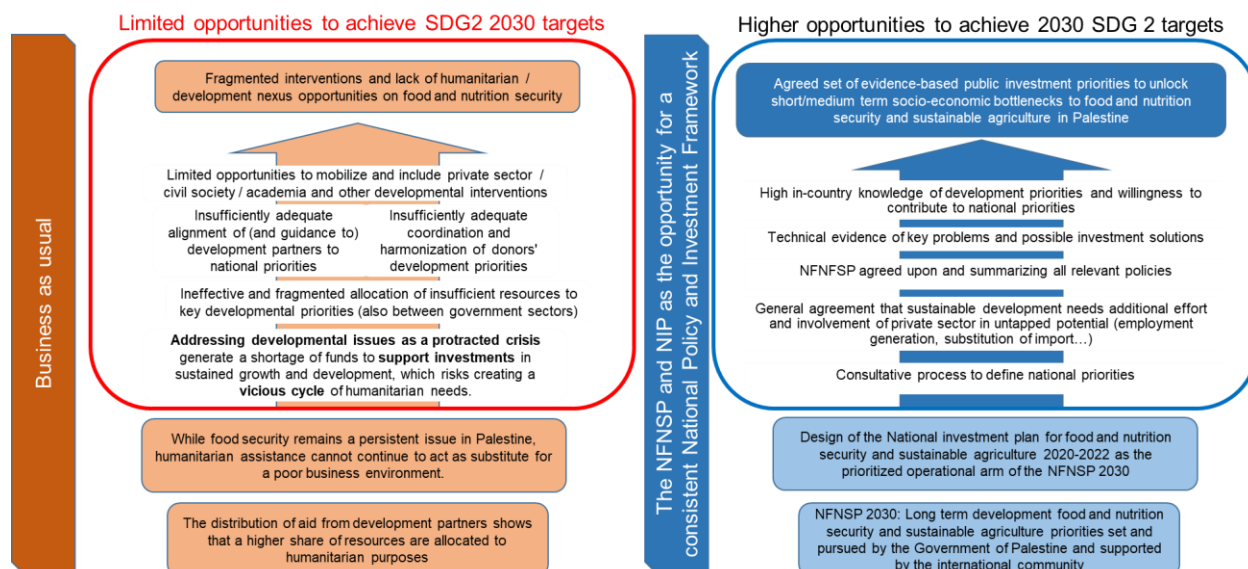


Figure 13. NIP 2020-22 Theory of Change – Institutional challenges and need for consistency



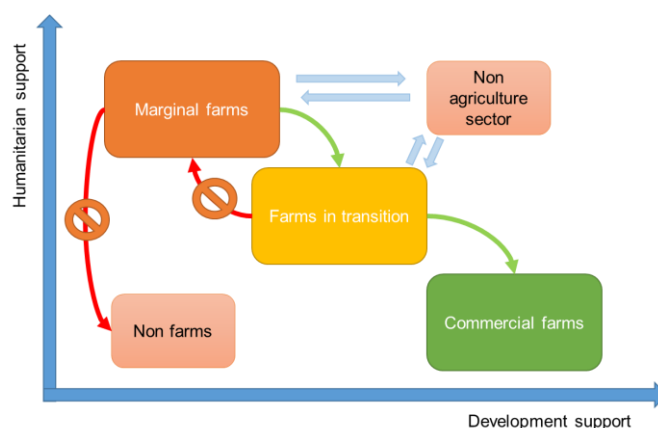
#### 4.2 The NIP 2020-22 transformative dynamics

58. The heterogeneity of **households** (from highly vulnerable and food insecure to solidly food secure) and **farms** (largely intended as agri-food value chain actors, spanning from the most marginal ones to the most commercially integrated agricultural companies) requires diversified intervention approaches.<sup>82</sup>

#### 59. Transformative dynamics of farms.

In terms of farms, the bulk of Palestinian agriculture is composed of marginal farms, farms in transition and commercial farms. The focus of NIP 2020-22 interventions will be on these groups, with different interventions adapted to the needs, represented by a blend (yet with a different balance), of humanitarian and development support<sup>83</sup>. The dynamics supported by the NIP 2020-22 will be to ensure positive transformation of marginal farms towards more commercial and competitive (green arrows), ensuring positive osmosis with SMEs in other sectors (light blue arrows), at the same time avoiding backdrops towards inefficient or unproductive marginal farms or non-farms (red arrows).

Figure 14. Farm transformative dynamics in Palestine



60. As example of the NIP 2020-22 approach to support the transformative dynamics, predominantly poor **marginal farmers** will benefit most from subsidies or social protection, often in the form of safety nets, food subsidies, or cash transfers interventions that help improve the productivity of their farms (e.g. better technologies and natural resource management practices) can make important contributions to their own food security and perhaps provide some cash income. Also typically, marginal farmers are the most exposed and vulnerable to climate risks, and in addition to safety nets, they need help developing resilient

<sup>82</sup> FAO, 2016. Palestine context analysis for FAO Country Programming Framework 2018-2022 – section 5.

<sup>83</sup> Adapted from FAO, 2017 – Palestine Context Analysis.

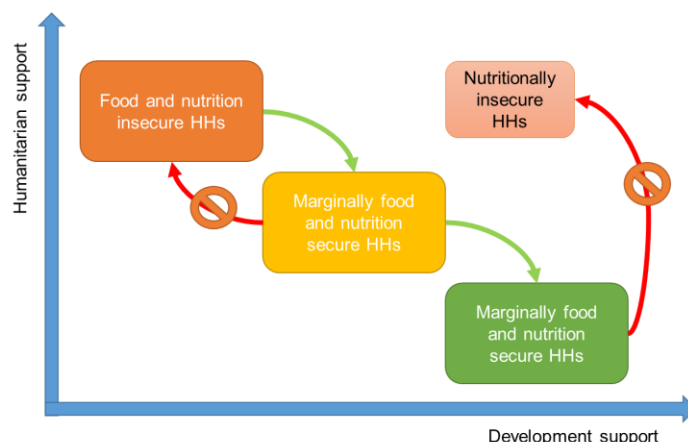
farming systems (see Component 2 in section 5.2, and Component 6 in section 5.6).<sup>84</sup> On another side of the range, **transition farmers** (small-medium size farms that in some instances already have or might have favorable off-farm opportunities) may need help in developing appropriate skills and assets to succeed in the non-farm economy, including in many cases assistance in developing small businesses, especially important for women and other disempowered groups who have little experience working off-farm (Component 2 in section 5.3, Component 4 in section 5.4 and Component 5 in section 5.5).<sup>85</sup> Finally, **commercially-oriented farms** – most likely to generate employment and value addition including through export, need access to improved technologies and natural resource management practices, modern inputs, credit and other financial services, markets, and secure access to land and water.

#### 61. Food and nutrition security dynamics of households.

The households indicating the greatest share of food insecurity are those that have limited income opportunities other than assistance (either from international organizations or social assistance). In addition, gender inequalities are observed in the incidence of food insecurity among Palestinian households (almost one fourth of male-headed households are food insecure, compared to one third of female-headed households, a difference that is relatively stable across time). Also in the case of households, the NIP 2020-22 interventions will

pursue a food and nutrition security enhancing dynamics, ensuring improved nutritional outcomes (Component 1 in section 5.1), enhanced socio-economic inclusion (Component 2 in section 5.2) and support to community and territorial development (Component 6 in section 5.6) to increase resilience and steadfastness. Figure 15 provides a graphic representation of the households (HHs) dynamics, facilitating a virtuous transition towards food security (green arrows) and the efforts to avoid regressions to food insecurity or malnutrition (red arrows).<sup>86</sup>

Figure 15. Households' food and nutrition security dynamics



### 4.3 A coordinated set of public investment

62. The following six components are articulated to address the key related challenges:

1. **Nutrition-specific investments.** The NIP 2020-22 addresses the immediate causes of malnutrition through a dedicated component. Nutrition-specific investment reflect the need to ensure: (a) treatment; (b) prevention; (c) awareness raising; (d) data generation (including surveillance). This component will bridge with target pertaining also to the areas of intervention of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 1 (No poverty), complementing the nutrition specific targets of SDG 2.
2. **Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people.** By targeting the most vulnerable segments of the Palestinian society and the institutions working to reduce vulnerability and enhance people's resilience, this component will comprise effective and efficient social

<sup>84</sup> These interventions may in many cases prove more cost effective and more sustainable than some forms of social protection that exclusively support the consumption of goods and services and will improve household resilience to food insecurity. But subsistence farmers have limited ability to pay for modern inputs or access to credit, so intermediate technologies that require few purchased inputs may be needed, or inputs will need to be heavily subsidized (FAO, 2017).

<sup>85</sup> The transition to the non-farm economy may also be facilitated by securing land and water rights and developing efficient land markets so that people can more easily dispose of their farms. Since many transition farmers seem likely to continue to work as part time farmers, they can also benefit from improved technologies and natural resource management practices that improve their on-farm productivity. (FAO, 2017).

<sup>86</sup> Adapted from FAO, 2017 – Palestine Context Analysis.



protection programmes, as well as additional opportunities for economic inclusion – especially of the most vulnerable people such as women, youth, refugees, also through the agriculture sector, and capacity development including at institutional level to ensure a systematic improvement of the provision of services to those disadvantaged people. As result, their employability, empowerment and ultimately self-reliance capacities will be improved.

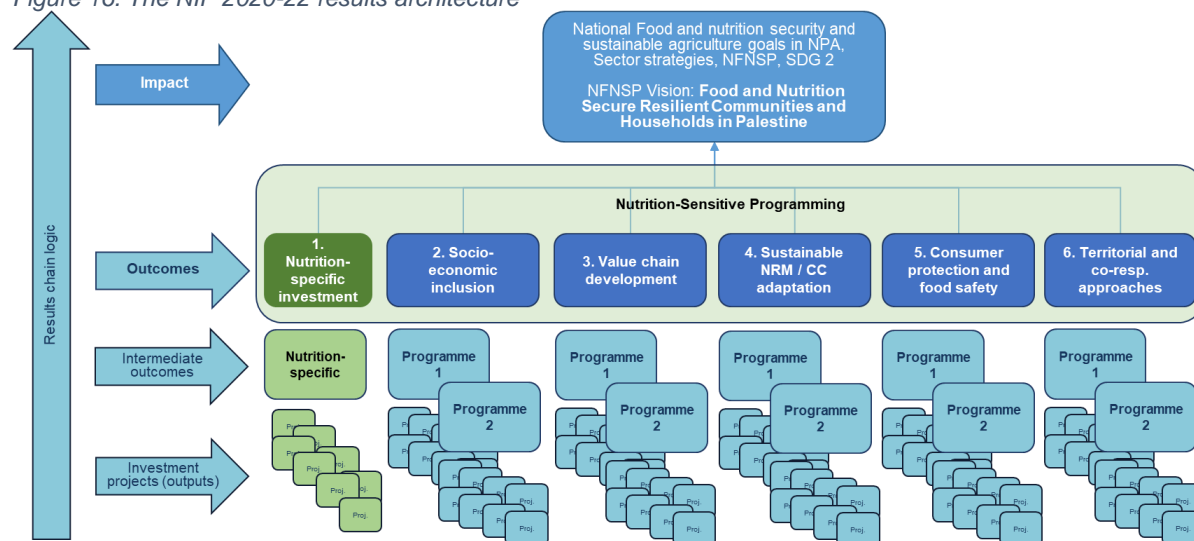
3. **Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development.** Adopting an approach in support of all segments of the agri-food value chains, this component will allow addressing key bottlenecks related to access to inputs, but also to knowledge for production, processing and marketing (at domestic level and to foreign markets). Key features include the promotion of a **Farmers Knowledge Hub** and an **Export Knowledge Hub**, and the support to fill the gap in the current financial inclusion potential. Priority criteria for value chain development is the maximization of the value per drop of water, the scarcest of the required resource. Employment and entrepreneurial skills in the agro-food sector will be immediate and important results of these investment. However, precondition to the success of the agri-food sector is the enforcement and respect of food safety and consumer protection standards (see Component 5).
4. **Sustainable Natural Resources Management in the context of Climate Change.** While access to critical natural resources for sustainable agricultural practices is hampered by the occupation, this component intends to maximize the efficiency in the use of accessible resources and in increasing the availability the existing via small scale land reclamation, rangeland rehabilitation, increased availability of water for agriculture (including from unconventional sources), improved water governance, and improvements in adaptation to climate change, including access to renewable energy sources. The analyses of climate pattern data indicate a generalized increase in temperatures by +1.5 C in both minimum and maximum average temperatures between 1989 and 2018 (source: ECMWF), and an alleged reduction in rainfall (although on the latter there is “low confidence”; reference: NDC, 2016).<sup>87</sup> These variables call for additional effort in optimizing the use of natural resources and in ensuring adoption of climate adaptive and energy efficiency patterns, proposed in this Component.
5. **Ensuring consumer protection and food safety.** This component will aim to increase the food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary standards capacities to increase Palestinian consumers’ health and national/international trade opportunities. The control of food safety through the adoption of a comprehensive monitoring approach requires a holistic and supportive legislative and institutional system that render protection of consumers’ health and public health, as well as encourage fair practices in food trade national priorities. The comprehensive approach considers “farm-to-fork” interventions, focused on plant health, animal health, and food safety. Institutional capacity development is at the centre of ensuring to limit the occurrence of foodborne events and their impact on the health of Palestinians, as well as to increase the confidence of the Palestinian consumers in nationally produced goods and support the national and international trade capacity of Palestinians producers (linkages with Component 3).
6. **Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion.** This approach has been implemented by many actors in Palestine, especially among civil society organizations. The opportunity of such approach lies in its capacity to foster dialogue within the communities, between the communities and their immediately relevant administrative institutions, as well as between civil society and the government. The opportunity to foster a bottom-up mechanism to strengthen self-reliance, resilience and self-determination is not only a priority for the Palestinian society, but as such it is a powerful tool to ensure merging national efforts to support communities. It is cutting across the other components, and will contribute to (re-)establish social cohesion and resilience at local level through the support to territorial development patterns. Such transversal area embraces and stimulates diaspora investments and promotion of re-installation in rural areas as a form of valorization of the territory, rural-urban linkages, and promotion of sustainable agricultural production and food distribution systems at local level, in

<sup>87</sup> Climate change related data are documented and referenced in the NIP’s Climate Change Brief Forward Looking Paper. See reference in Annex H.

different specific contexts. Specularly, it will also include investments aimed at raising a nutritional sensitive awareness on the side of consumers and communities.

63. The six components are structured in Programmes (as in Figure 16) which in turn will be composed of individual investment projects. The content of NIP 2020-22 components and programmes is described in the following Section 5. The mainstreaming of nutrition-sensitivity throughout the NIP 2020-22 is the most effective option to contribute the nutrition-specific efforts and maximize the nutritional outcomes of the most deprived and vulnerable people.

Figure 16. The NIP 2020-22 results architecture



The NIP Results Architecture links the results of each Investment project to the highest levels of the results chain: the food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture objectives as defined by the national policies in the framework of the NFNSP 2030 and SDG 2. In other words: each *NIP Investment project* contributes to the achievement of national policy targets (NPA, NFNSP, Sector, sub-sector and cross-sector Strategies, and SDG 2 targets at impact level).

64. **Cluster approach.** The recently appointed cabinet has placed significant emphasis on the need for Palestine to establish robust patterns for economic growth, aiming at employment generation and socio-economic development. In this, a prevailing strategy is to focus on the specialization of geographic “clusters”, based on their vocation and territorial’s comparative advantages (the districts of Qalqiliya, Tubas, Tulkarem, Jenin and the northern Jordan Valley have been identified as priorities for agriculture and agri-food development). In view of its spirit of investment prioritization, the NIP 2020-22 supports this approach and its implementation and the selection of geographic targeting of the investments will be in line with the most updated and largely supported government indications.

## 5. NIP 2020-22 Components and investment programmes

65. **Priority investment areas.** Building on the results structure of the NFNSP and in the light of the immediate causes of food and nutrition insecurity in the country, an exercise of prioritization defining the main investment areas of the NIP 2020-22 has been conducted. Under the overarching aim of reducing food and nutrition insecurity in the country (including, in turn: (i) reverting the negative trend in Gaza, (ii) maintaining the reduction trend in West Bank,<sup>88</sup> and (iii) addressing the food insecurity and malnutrition of vulnerable groups or areas within it), the prioritized investment areas will pursue multi-fold objectives. These include: **(a)** ensuring inclusion in the society and in the economy of deprived and vulnerable populations; **(b)** stimulating transformative dynamics at household, farm and enterprise levels; **(c)** favouring the emergence of a sustainable growth path, driven by the private sector; **(d)** reinforcing social capital at community level and in vertical networks to enhance the country steadfastness and resilience.

66. Building on the existing policy and strategy framework, and based on technical analyses and related stakeholders' consultations (see section 1.5), the NIP 2020-22 is composed of six priority investment areas (Components) in turn clustering sixteen prioritized investment programmes. The six investment components are responding to the NFNSP strategic objectives, conforming and responding to the overarching policy and strategic framework of Palestine (i.e., National Policy Agenda, the sector and sub-sector strategies). All priority investment areas contribute to more than one Strategic Objectives (SOs) and their Sectoral Results (see NFNSP, Section 3.6 and subsequent). Figure 17 illustrates such match.

Figure 17. Contribution of the NIP 2020-22 to the NFNSP strategic objectives

SDG2 targets	NFNSP Strategic objectives	NFNSP Sectoral results	Component															
			Comp. 1	Component 2			Component 3				Component 4			Component 5			Component 6	
			11. Nation-specific investments 1.1	2.1 Investments to enhance access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people 2.1	2.2 Investments to promote economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable 2.2	2.3 Investments to strengthen capacities for socio-economic inclusion 2.3	3.1 Investments to secure access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings 3.1	3.2 Investments to improve public and private value chain actors capacities (Knowledge Hub) 3.2	3.3 Investments to improve marketing of agri-food products through the establishment of a Export Knowledge Hub 3.3	3.4 Investments for the sustainable financial system 3.4	4.1 Investments on land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation 4.1	4.2 Investments to enhance climate change adaptation capacities 4.2	4.3 Investments to improve water resources management 4.3	5.1 Investments on Plant health 5.1	5.2 Investments to strengthen capacity for SPS-related Food Safety Plan based on the National Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards) 5.2	5.3 Investments to strengthen capacity for SPS-related Food Safety Plan based on the National Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards) 5.3	6.1 Investments to develop a territorial and co-responsibility national forum 6.1	6.2 Investments to implement territorial and co-responsibility approaches 6.2
			1/6	1			3				4			2			5/6	
1. Ending hunger (SDG 1)	1. By 2030, hunger ended in Palestine	1.1. Livelihood enhanced through social protection 1.2. Marginalised people empowered and equality of opportunities ensured 1.3. Resilience to man-made and natural risks enhanced		x	x	x												
2. Ending any form of malnutrition (SDG 2)	2. By 2030, all forms of malnutrition ended in Palestine	2.1. Programs promoting nutrition effectively implemented 2.2. Food safety ensured along all food supply chains 2.3. Nutrition education and awareness enhanced	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x	x	
3. Increasing agricultural productivity and incomes (SDG 3)	3. By 2030, agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers doubled	3.1. Access to agricultural productive resources and services improved 3.2. Smallholders participation in domestic and international markets enhanced 3.3. Producers' knowledge and capacities developed		x			x		x									x
4. Ensuring sustainable food production systems (SDG 4)	4. By 2030, sustainable food production systems ensured and resilient agricultural practices implemented	4.1. Access to and management of land and water resources enhanced 4.2. Food loss and waste reduced and use of renewable energy resources promoted 4.3. Climate change challenges addressed and farming systems adapted						x	x			x	x					x
5. Maintaining agrobiodiversity (SDG 5)	5. By 2022, the diversity of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture maintained	5.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection mainstreamed											x					x
6. Creating an enabling environment for FNS (SDG 6 - SDG 2)	6. By 2022, an enabling environment for FNS created	6.1. Agrifood innovation system strengthened 6.2. Public investment oriented to FNS increased 6.3. Adequate human and financial resources allocated to FNS 6.4. Policy dialogue and coordination on FNS matters enhanced 6.5. FNS legal and institutional framework strengthened	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

The marks "x" represent the correspondence between the scope of the NIP components and the NFNSP's Strategic Objective / Sectoral Results. NIP components contribute to more than one Strategic Objective, although they predominantly contribute to a single one. For instance, the bulk of Component 2 (socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable) focuses on SO1, but contributions span SO2, SO3 and SO6; or, Component 3 (value chain development) contributes to SO3, but also to most of the others. In parallel, all components contribute to SO6 in their efforts to contribute to capacity development as one of the key priorities highlighted in the NFNSP 2030.

Note: NFNSP 6.3 "adequate human resources" should be allocated to all government partners, however this is a recurrent expenditure, rather than an investment and therefore is not marked within the above table.

<sup>88</sup> Reference to the Socio-Economic Food Security Survey, 2018 Preliminary Results (SEFSec), presented in Ramallah on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

## Gender mainstreaming

67. **Gender mainstreaming.** In Palestine, gender inequalities impact significantly on the food and nutrition security status of individuals: the prevalence of food insecurity among households headed by women is 15 percent higher than that among households headed by men (WFP, 2017) mainly because of women's lower participation in the labour market, higher unemployment rates and lower wages. As inclusive and comprehensive investment framework, the NIP 2020-22 is designed to ensure that the implications for women and men of any planned action are fully taken into account (UN ECOSOC, 1997). Moreover, the NIP 2020-22 fully acknowledges the importance of guaranteeing equality between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty.<sup>89</sup> Gender mainstreaming is fully in line with the NPA 2017-2022, which states that "government policies must be assessed in terms of their impact on women and girls and the ways in which they advance principles of gender equality", and with the NPA's priority #18. Gender equality and women's empowerment, specifically aims to "Remove barriers that prevent the full participation of women in community and economic development and public life".

68. In such policy framework, **the NIP 2020-22 mainstreams the perspective of gender equality** throughout its investment components via contributing to improve women's access to agricultural resources, services and inputs as these can considerably increase the efficiency and productivity of small farms, while increasing rural women's access to decent employment and market opportunities can boost their wages. An important factor for nutritional outcomes (as also described in the women's empowerment pathway – see subsequent section and Figure 18)<sup>90</sup> includes the fact that when women's earning power is enhanced, they are able to participate more equally with men in household and community decision-making. This empowerment of women usually translates into improved nutrition and well-being of children, thereby reducing the risks for intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and poverty for the future generations and supporting long-term economic growth. Focusing on women's empowerment (especially in case of increase of women's earning power) is not devoid of risks as men may perceive it as a threat. To mitigate this risk, it is important to engage men as partners and allies for women's empowerment. In addition, gender-sensitive investment in the food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture domains shall be complemented by interventions that help reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care work, which is essential to enable women to effectively take advantage of the employment and other income generating opportunities.

## Nutrition mainstreaming

69. **Nutrition-sensitive investments**, mainstreaming nutrition throughout NIP 2020-22 components, comprise investment addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition (poverty and food insecurity), drawing upon sectors such as food, agriculture, social protection, education, environment, and others. The NIP 2020-22 has added explicit nutrition objectives with measurable targets at impact level and along its components through coordinated efforts across multiple sectors and disciplines. In Palestine, nutrition-sensitive approaches hold great relevance due to high levels of poverty and food insecurity and their impact on nutrition. In operationalizing nutrition-sensitive approaches in Palestine, **attention needs to be placed in implementing them at a large scale and in a way that they reach vulnerable sections of the society which are most at risk to malnutrition or are already suffering from malnutrition.**

70. At operational level, the priorities for nutrition are determined by the National Nutrition Policy, Strategies and Action Plan (NNPSAP) 2017-2022. In addition, FAO has elaborated a framework for

<sup>89</sup> FAO 2013: Policy on gender equality. Attaining Food Security Goals in Agriculture and Rural Development (<http://www.fao.org/3/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>).

<sup>90</sup> The women's empowerment pathway (adapted from Gillespie, Harris and Kadiyala, 2012) is described in the NIP Forward Looking Paper Priorities and Investments for Nutrition-Sensitive Programming in Annex H.

nutrition-sensitive investments, defining six nutritional outcome areas that are directly affected by agriculture, rural development and food systems.<sup>91</sup>

71. The overall account of how the six pathways can be operationalized within the context of the NIP 2020-22 is provided in the paragraph below.

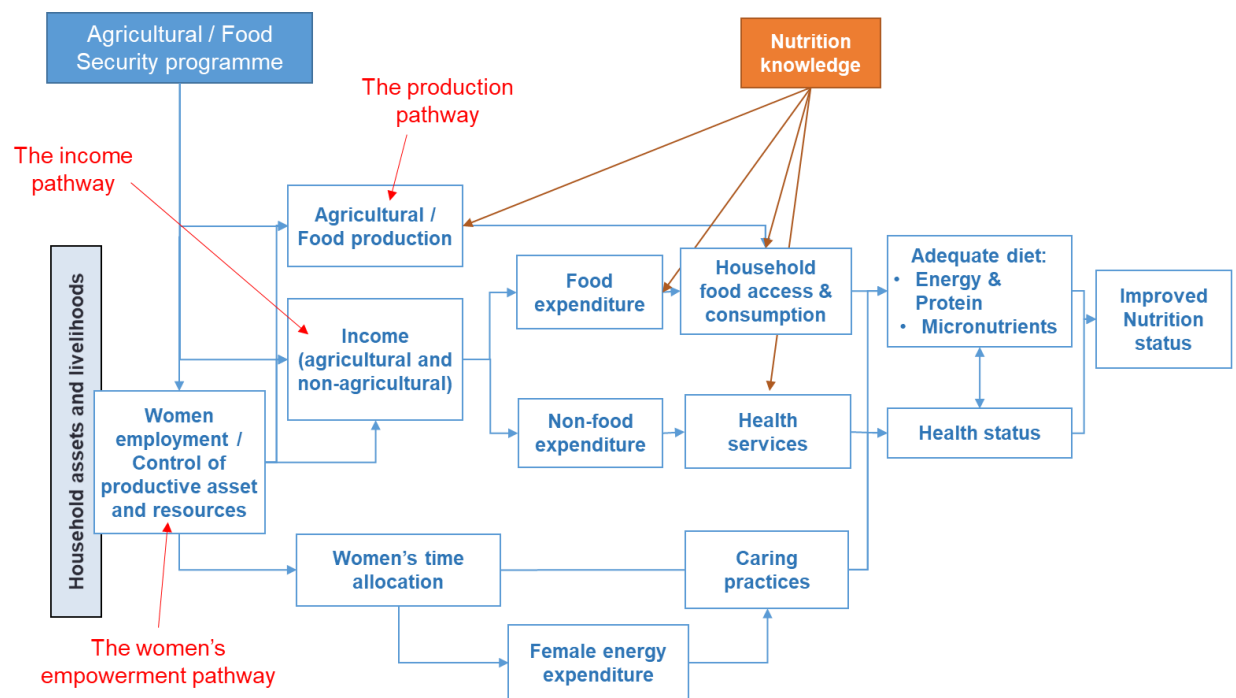
- **Priority 1: Collaborate and coordinate with other sectors to improve nutrition.** Food and agriculture programmes alone do not necessarily have an impact on nutritional status. As such, firstly, the NIP 2020-22 will aim to collaborate and coordinate with other sectors with the specific aim of improving nutrition, while ensuring monitoring of the nutrition outcomes from policies and investment. Sectors of relevance include: access to health, water and sanitation, education and social protection programmes. Synergies could be put in place, targeting the same areas that receive nutrition interventions or harmonizing activities such as purchasing from local farmers nutritionally diverse food to supply local school canteens, school feeding/midday meal programmes.
- **Priority 2: Incorporate Social Behaviour Change and nutrition education actions into food and agricultural investments that build on existing local knowledge, attitudes and practices.** Nutrition education encourages people to adopt healthy diets and is also a way to increase demand for local agricultural produce and encourage local suppliers, such as producers, processors and retailers, to supply nutrient- rich foods.
- **Priority 3: Empower women.** Women's income and decision-making power is linked to improved nutrition for household members because of the role women play across cultures as providers and gatekeepers of household nutrition, child care, and health. Furthermore, gender equity takes into account women's central role in translating agricultural inputs and outputs into nutrition impacts, and most fundamentally is a basic human right.
- **Priority 4: Maintain or improve the natural resource base.** To maintain and improve availability of nutrition diversity activities should use natural resources in a sustainable way, contribute to climate change adaptation, and take measures to ensure that biodiversity is maintained and neither crops nor agricultural practices degrade the natural resource base. Water, soil, air, climate and biodiversity are critical to the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable farmers and to sustainable food and nutrition security for all. Water resource management is of particular importance to address vector-borne diseases and ensure sustainable, safe household water sources and safe food use.
- **Priority 5: Facilitate production diversification and increase production of nutrient- dense crops and small-scale livestock and fisheries.** Diversified production systems can be important for vulnerable producers to ensure resilience to climate and price shocks, more diverse food consumption, reduction of seasonal food and income fluctuations, and greater and more gender-equitable income-generation.
- **Priority 6: Expand markets and market access for vulnerable groups, particularly for marketing nutritious foods.** When working with individual value chains focused on products destined for markets, leeway for diversification is usually more limited. In some situations, however, market opportunities may be an incentive for farmers to produce and potentially consume nutritious foods they otherwise would not. Value chain and marketing strategies usually target farmers, producers and retailers with sufficient assets for them to invest, produce at scale and be more competitive, and who are therefore not the most vulnerable population groups. This said, measures can be taken to enhance the nutritional contribution of investments in specific value chains, by making them nutrition-sensitive and yield nutritional benefits both for food suppliers - producers, processors and retailers - and consumers. Overall, it is important to consider individual value chains as part of the wider food system to determine how they can contribute to improving local diets.

72. While all six pathways are critical and represent a useful reference for the design of specific interventions within the NIP 2020-22 components, for the purpose of the NIP 2020-22, nutrition-sensitive

<sup>91</sup> FAO, 2017: Compendium of indicators for nutrition-sensitive agriculture (available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6275e.pdf>).

activities were designed following three priority pathways, as very first step for the three years life-span. The priority pathways include: **(a)** the production pathway, **(b)** income pathway and **(c)** women's empowerment pathway, with increasing attention placed to nutrition education (Figure 18). In addition, nutrition is mainstreamed in other components of the investment plan along the lines of available FAO guidance on mainstreaming nutrition in agricultural investment plans.

Figure 18. Pathways from food and agriculture to nutrition prioritized in the NIP 2020-22



Adapted from: Stuart Gillespie, Jody Harris, and Suneetha Kadiyala, 2012

73. A non-exhaustive set of nutrition-sensitive investments embedded in the NIP 2020-22 is provided in Annex D, which includes an indicative budget, in turn included in the NIP 2020-22 Components' costs (section 5.7).

## 5.1 Component 1. Nutrition-specific investments

74. In order to influence both the short and long-term determinants and drivers of malnutrition in Palestine, the National Investment Plan will have a twofold approach:

- (a) Promote **nutrition-specific interventions**, addressing the immediate causes of malnutrition, by implementing specific investments.
- (b) **Promote nutrition-sensitive investments** addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition, by mainstreaming nutrition throughout NIP 2020-22 components.

75. **Nutrition-specific interventions** are all included in one dedicated single-programme component, dedicated to address the immediate causes of malnutrition that would not be captured by other components of the NIP 2020-22 as their dispersion would dilute their importance with the ultimate risk of being neglected or underfinanced. These include interventions stemming from those of the MoH currently on-going<sup>92</sup> and focused on ensuring: **(a)** treatment; **(b)** prevention; **(c)** awareness raising; **(d)** data generation (including surveillance). By including selected relevant interventions on nutrition, this component will bridge areas pertaining to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 1 (No poverty), complementing the nutrition specific targets of SDG 2 (Zero hunger).

76. Specific nutrition-specific investment envisaged in the NIP 2020-22 include: **Data** generation and nutritional levels monitoring via identification of nutritional trends (Nutrition Surveillance System) and underlying causes; growth monitoring among children up to 5 year; implementation of national Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes (NetCode). **Social Behaviour Change and communications** campaigns (including awareness campaigns on healthy diets and nutrition using social media, involving youth, programmes to reduce intake of saturated fat, trans-fat, sugar), promotion of dietary diversification; reduction of salt and trans-fatty acids and saturated fatty acids intake; enhancing the diet and physical activity programmes. **Prevention and treatment** of micronutrient deficiencies, micronutrient supplementation (including iron and folic acid, vitamin A and multiple micronutrients), food fortification (flour fortification, salt iodization), protection, promotion and support for exclusive breastfeeding (up to 6 months). Promotion of appropriate, safely and timely complementary feeding of infants and diet diversity for children (including baby friendly hospital initiative). Promotion of appropriate nutrition among schoolchildren; prevention and treatment of obesity; management of severe and moderate malnutrition; improvement and expansion of the existing special food registration system.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, nutritional status of the Palestinian people is improved.

### Budget.

Components and Programmes (m USD)	Ongoing 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22
1.1 Nutrition Specific investments	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.6

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

<sup>92</sup> The Nutritional Monitoring Program; The Program to Reduce Micro-nutrient Deficiencies; The Food Fortification Program; The Program to Support, Protect and Promote Breastfeeding; The Program to Encourage Healthy Eating and Physical Activity; The Program Registering Special Food; The Follow-up the Growth of Children under 5 years; The Prevention and Treatment of Obesity Problems and Nutritional Diseases Associated with Chronic Diseases; The Program of Reducing the Intake of Salt and Sugar, Saturated and Opposite Fats; The Supplementary Food Management Program for Children; Address Acute and Chronic Malnutrition.



## 5.2 Component 2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people

77. **Rationale.** Large part of the population - poor, vulnerable, unemployed and food insecure, depends on the humanitarian support of external partners. Facing the risk of a donor fatigue that could lead to the larger vulnerability and poverty in the country, the country needs to reinforce the humanitarian-development nexus by improving the coordination of the current humanitarian response and higher coordination with the development interventions, thus ensuring more sustainable impacts. Dedicating a Component of the NIP 2020-22 to socioeconomic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households will help to: **(i)** ensure that public investments for food and nutrition security are tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable; **(ii)** optimize and sustain the impacts of the ongoing interventions; **(iii)** facilitate the reinforcement of the humanitarian-development nexus. Moreover, social protection has a transformative function through its capacity to reorient their focus beyond day-to-day survival towards investments and productive assets generation.

78. **Focus on Gaza.** A specific focus on filling the socio-economic inclusion of the poor and vulnerable population in Gaza strip includes graduation and support to fishers and marginal farmers, to ensure supporting their livelihoods and where possible the transition to modernization (linkages to Component 3). Considering the high importance of food insecurity in Gaza strip, additional efforts are urgent to review the delivery system of cash based and in-kind transfers to avoid delays and improve effective targeting.

**Priorities from the stakeholders.** As general vision, the stakeholders aim to see an empowered society that also through solidarity and cooperation, provides the poor and marginalized groups of farmers, fishermen, Bedouins, people with special needs and those living in Area C with resources, income generation opportunities and food security. Explicitly expressed need for investment for the NIP 2020-22 include: **(a)** clear and coherent selection criteria for social protection programmes; **(b)** serious strengthening of productive capacities of the farmer, fishers, herders, especially for marginalized and poor people (with specific attention to women); **(c)** enforcement of marketing regulations in order to protect small and marginalized producers' graduation capacities; **(d)** ensure consumer protection and nutrition for the poorest and most marginalized.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, poor and vulnerable households have improved economic and physical access to the required quantity and quality of food, even in case of economic, political and social and environmental shocks.

➔ **Component's programmes.**

**Programme 2.1:** Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people.

This programme envisages the implementation of the following interventions:

- **Increasing the coverage of poor and vulnerable by specific social protection interventions** which include cash transfer programmes, free medical insurance, school fee waivers and e-voucher and economic empowerment/resilience interventions for poor families and national social safety nets beneficiaries implemented by the MoSD; Orphan sponsorship, unconditional cash assistance programme (Zakat) and in-kind assistance implemented by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs; School feeding implemented by the Ministry of Education.
- **Refocus social protection interventions on shock resilience of poor and vulnerable**, by promoting the following: ensure that emergency assistance is implemented by the MoSD, in coordination with the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs; ensure reliable targeting mechanism for Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk

Reduction and Insurance Fund (PADRRIF) to ensure that smallholder farmers benefit from compensation schemes.

- **Promote nutrition within the major social protection programmes<sup>93</sup> and e-voucher schemes, by:** providing diversified food baskets for the poor and vulnerable; promoting collaborations with the Ministry of Health to implement nutrition education; and promoting complementary interventions to develop home gardens for the poorest. This will include also the development of Food-based Dietary Guidelines, with direct impact on social protection programmes but with a broader audience.

**Programme 2.2:** Enhancing economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable.

- **Promote self-employment for poor and vulnerable** – especially for Bedouin, youth and women, in food systems, via: **(a)** improvement and retargeting of DEEP programme and their complementary interventions through collaborations between the MoSD, MoA, MoL and the MoH; **(b)** expansion of the economic empowerment of the Zakat fund (implemented by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Awqaf) with the participation of the MoA, MoSD, MoL and the MoH; **(c)** promote community investments via piloting a combination of community-based interventions with social assistance programmes (linkages with Component 6 – paragraph 5.6).
- **Support employability of the poor and vulnerable** – especially youth and women, via: improved access to and quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) implemented by MoL and Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection for worker (PFESP); experimenting the implementation by PFESP of Cash for work interventions, especially in the food sector.
- **Enhance access to microfinance loans** in the agricultural and fisheries sector for poor and vulnerable, with specific investments that include support through Business Development Services for micro-loans generated by DEEP, PFESP and PACI (linkages with NIP 2020-22 financial inclusion programme 3.4, Section 5.3).

**Programme 2.3:** Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion.

- **Reinforcing operational capacities of the Government** for socioeconomic inclusion (including: targeting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), financial capacities, managerial capacities, human resources), via: **(a)** establishing a regularly updated social registry, integrating multi-dimensional poverty indicators for targeting (including food and nutrition security indicators – e.g., from the Socioeconomic and Food Security survey (SEFSec), the Palestinian expenditure and consumption survey (PECS),<sup>94</sup> the Nutrition Surveillance Programme), and by improving the Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM) through a stronger involvement of local communities; **(b)** strengthening the Palestinian Labour Market Information System (LMIS) by collecting all the required and updated information; **(c)** developing a coherent M&E system of the MoSD to be regularly used to improve the design of pro poor programmes; **(d)** training all staff, at decentralized and local levels, of the MoSD to the case management approach<sup>95</sup> and to the territorial and co-responsibility approach; **(e)** enhancing the delivery mechanisms of nationally led cash based and in-kind transfers in West Bank and in Gaza to avoid delays and to improve responsiveness,

<sup>93</sup> Including the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP), the deprived economic empowerment programme (DEEP).

<sup>94</sup> Potential linkages exist also with the strengthening of the nutrition surveillance system.

<sup>95</sup> The process of helping individual beneficiaries through direct social-work type support, and information management ([http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CM\\_guidelines\\_ENG\\_.pdf](http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CM_guidelines_ENG_.pdf)).

based on a review of the delivery systems<sup>96</sup> (linkages with NIP 2020-22 financial inclusion programme 3.4, in Section 5.3); **(f)** analyzing the impacts on the local economy of social protection interventions to secure financial capacities of the sector; **(g)** support the establishment of a multisectoral monitoring and information system with appropriate food and nutrition indicators for assessing effectiveness of the nutrition-sensitive investment and track progress; and **(h)** strengthening of the nutrition surveillance system.

- **Promoting inter-ministerial coherence** in socioeconomic inclusion policies and programming, via: **(a)** formalizing the use of the social registry (SR) of the MoSD for any type of pro-poor interventions in Palestine, and for any emergency response and PADDRIF activities of compensation; **(b)** establishing a farmer registry (FR); **(c)** establishing interoperability system and legal framework to exchange information between the social registry (SR), the farmers registry (FR) and the labour market information system (LMIS); **(d)** ensuring the use of the SR and the MoSD M&E systems for any institution implementing socioeconomic inclusion programmes; **(e)** developing MoA, MoL, MoH, MoE staff capacities to improve coordination and synergies within socioeconomic inclusion programmes; **(f)** establishing coordination mechanisms between the National Institute for Economic Empowerment and the PFESP; **(g)** developing a national strategy for poverty reduction, clarifying the role of each ministry and national institution for socioeconomic inclusion and integrating aspects related to food and nutrition security; and **(h)** undertaking thematic evaluations to measure the impacts of the interventions of different ministries implementing social protection and job creation for poor and vulnerable, and assess their potential synergies with other existing activities, on FNS and economic inclusion, for the development of national guidelines.
- **Institutionalize and harmonize social protection and economic empowerment programmes**, via: **(a)** studies, workshops and knowledge management; **(b)** joint resource mobilization between relevant United Nations agencies, and establishing mechanism to mobilize common contingency fund in case of shocks; **(c)** encouraging the use of the SR, LMIS and FR by all external partners implementing programmes promoting socioeconomic inclusion of poor and vulnerable; **(d)** mainstreaming the use of MoSD's targeting and M&E system as official one for socioeconomic inclusion programmes; **(e)** institutionalizing or sustaining existing coordination platforms at policy and technical levels (including at local levels) to improve coordination between sectors for food and nutrition security and economic empowerment; **(f)** organizing a national dialogue on the humanitarian-development nexus to elaborate a plan of action and implement the activities.

## Budget.

Components and Programmes (m USD)	Ongoing 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22
<b>Component 2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>184.1</b>
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	59.8	0.3	9.3	69.4
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	13.7	83.1	15.0	111.8
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	0.4	-	2.5	2.9

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

<sup>96</sup> Depending on National Dietary Guidelines.

### 5.3 Component 3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development

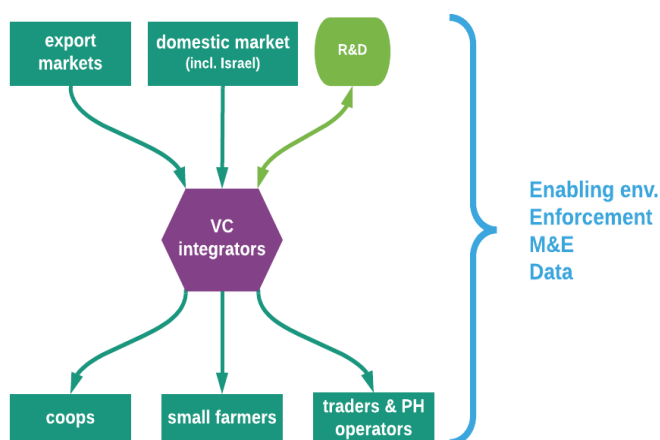
79. **Rationale.** Despite agri-food value chains' development is hampered by a number of factors related to the Israeli occupation, especially related to internal movements and cross-border trade and customs (both for import of inputs and export of goods), the development of agri-food value chains plays a pivotal role for the economy and for food and nutrition security in Palestine. Even with the high related production and transaction costs, there are solid market opportunities for the Palestinian horticulture products, both locally and internationally (30 percent of the value of export is agriculture and agri-food industry). At the exports market level, there is a good potential due to seasonality advantage for multiple agricultural products, proximity advantage for multiple import markets (mainly Gulf States), and know-how advantage due to historical accumulation of knowledge and access to knowledge in Israel. Reportedly,<sup>97</sup> for premium dates, fresh herbs and speciality products like zaatar, sage, "freekeh" and sumac, the demand is greater than the supply. Tropical and stone fruits, table grapes, berry crops may substitute significant quantities of fruits originating in Israel on the Palestinian market. Meat and dairy industries are oriented toward domestic market, where local agribusinesses demand stable supplies of raw material. Internal demand for fish is also growing, offering good opportunities for in-land aquaculture, in particular in West Bank.

80. **Priority agri-food value chains.** Aiming to the country food security, priority for agri-food value chains development should be given to those able to contribute to GDP through higher value addition per drop of water or unit of land, and excluding those that, given the agro-climatic and hydric setup of Palestine, are not sustainable under the point of view of natural resources management and not viable for the higher comparative costs (like grains, sugar or cow dairy). Criteria for prioritization shall include: **(i)** water footprint per generated value, **(ii)** market size (domestic and export), and **(iii)** job creation opportunities, in particular for youth. While the identification of the most promising value chains shall be based on in-depth analysis, the most promising value chains<sup>98</sup> seem to include: **(a)** dates; **(b)** olive oil; **(c)** fresh herbs; **(d)** spice and specialty herbs; **(e)** fruit crops (table grapes, almond, pomegranate, avocado, guava), berry crops (raspberry, strawberry), including prickly pear (*opuntia ficus-indica*). In addition to these five, attention needs also to be placed on **(f)** red meat (small ruminants in particular) and **(g)** fisheries, due to their importance to the national economy and people's livelihoods.

81. The proposed approach is based on moving **from a reactive business model to a proactive one**. More specifically, the bulk of investment needs to be channelled into human capital to create the national capacity to develop and integrate competitive and sustainable value chains. The current paradigm of agriculture in Palestine – middlemen governed value chains development – needs to be transformed into proactive community of value chain actors with new roles, responsibilities and incentives.

82. **Value chain integrators.** Modern knowledge and accurate information offer extraordinary opportunities for value creation. Improved marketplace and information allowing to mitigate many risks will favour more private investment in primarily production and sourcing from smallholders. Private-sector driven value **chain integrators** community will become the driving force of this change. The Ministry of Agriculture has a critical role of connecting all fragmented elements and providing the excellence in knowledge and data. Value chain integrators (few highly qualified specialists per region) should be in position to provide fast and high quality knowledge to the Palestinian farmers at any place and in any time. Thanks to

Figure 19. Value chain integrators as drivers of change



<sup>97</sup> According to private sector entrepreneurs met during the design.

<sup>98</sup> See additional data in the FLP on Inclusive and competitive value chain development, referred to in Annex H.

a thorough understanding of the demand and supply, they will be instrumental in organizing the clusters, creating direct linkages between farmers and end market operators, while bringing the results of research to farmers and enabling peer-learning (Figure 19).

83. **Food safety and consumer protection as critical success factor.** Precondition to the success of the Component is the parallel progress on the investment to enforce stringent sanitary and phytosanitary standards for plant and animal health. This will be the necessary condition on one side to support of food safety and the protection of Palestinian consumers, and on the other side to expand trust in Palestinian agro-food products, in the country (thus substituting the preferences for imported food items with locally produced ones) and abroad (thus facilitating export of Palestinian products).

84. **Focus on Gaza.** While the blockade of Gaza represents a critical limiting factor for the development of agri-food value chains, agriculture primary production represents the main contribution to exports (83 percent of exports from Gaza Strip). Nevertheless, this accounts for only 0.5 percent of the value of all exports from Palestine. In order to tap into the missing opportunity to increase value addition on agri-food value chains<sup>99</sup> in Gaza, investing in access to energy (Programme 3.1 and 4.2), in capacity and stability of processing (Programme 3.2), and enforcement of food safety standards (Programme 5.3) are key focus for the NIP 2020-22. In addition, the resilience of value chain actors in Gaza and their capacity to cope with the latent conflict situation require particular attention.

**Priorities from the stakeholders.** Promoting a more conducive enabling environment for investment in agri-food value chain emerged among the major priorities. Specific aspects relate to improvements in the legal and fiscal framework (e.g., on the tax refund law, currently perceived as weak and as an obstacle for the agricultural investment), including for food safety, consumer protection and enhanced financial inclusion (especially for youth and women). Additional elements prioritized by the consulted stakeholders include improved rural infrastructures, enhanced access to water for irrigation (including treated wastewaters), higher access to electricity and communication network, in addition to the development of an information system on markets, data and knowledge.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, competitiveness and inclusiveness levels of selected value chains are substantially increased.

➔ **Component's programmes.**<sup>100</sup>

**Programme 3.1:** Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings.

The objectives of this programme include: **(a)** new and improved high quality crop cultivars, breeds and fish types introduction, free of insect and disease pests, and in demand in the domestic and international marketplace; and **(b)** training and technical assistance to MOA staff on best management practices for optimum productivity of new and improved cultivars, breeds, fish types.

To this end, the MoA will facilitate:

- the introduction of new cultivars, breeds and fish types to enhance domestic production, substitute imports and expand the export portfolio, especially with regards to high value crops and their value-added products;
- demonstration farms will be established and/or improved.
- tissue culture and planting stock nursery sites will be expanded and/or improved. Breeding center for sheep will be modernized (along with the "National Program for

<sup>99</sup> Selection of value chains is to be supported by in-depth analysis under financial and economic (i.e., including positive and negative externalities) perspective. Focus may include fisheries, horticulture, and related processing.

<sup>100</sup> This component is fruit of a successful coordination of an inter-ministerial working group that has identified successes and gaps in completing the food safety requirements for the country. For further references, see the FLP on Inclusive and competitive value chain development, in Annex H.

the Development of the Ruminant Sector”, implemented by MoA), including a private-public model of management required to secure the continuity of the operation.

- national seed multiplication system for drought-resistant forages should be established and/or improved.
- Jericho fish hatchery will be modernized.
- Policy dialogue to ensure advancing in public-private partnerships for slaughterhouses, with implication of MoH, MoLG, MoNE, MoA; and policy dialogue on fiscal reforms to ensure an enabling environment for the private sector's investments.
- In addition, this programme will include also the development of an investment case for nutrition, focusing on the economic burden of overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies on economic growth and productivity.
- Identification and promotion of local and traditional varieties of crops that have nutritional value and are more resistant to climate conditions.

**Programme 3.2:** Improving public and private<sup>101</sup> value chain actors’ capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a **Farmers Knowledge Hub**.

This programme will focus on production, harvesting and post harvesting of agri-food value chains, and on the integration of small farmers into supply chain agribusinesses (e.g., via clusters, virtual marketplaces, virtual cooperatives, etc.). The role of value chain integrators, and of the farmers’ knowledge hub will be critical. The main investments will include:

- Establishment of a **Farmer Knowledge Hub** to disseminate good agricultural practices, optimizing on-farm water and agrochemical use efficiency and access to climate and weather information. The Hub will cover all agriculture sub-sectors and will link farmers to value chain integrators.
- Ensure the dissemination of the most recent innovations such as precision-agriculture and digital agriculture (in collaboration with private service providers expanding in the country) needed to optimize on-farm and post-harvest operations and associated reduction of risks.
- Promote research and outreach activities by MoA personnel, combining regional research centre evaluation and on-farm trials in all of the principal production regions.
- Integrate nutrition into the pre-service and in-service training of agricultural extension staff to enable them to understand how to promote food and dietary diversification.
- Ensure continuous learning process of MoA staff and extension services in new technologies and facilitate integration to the knowledge dissemination to the private sector.
- Create knowledge products to facilitate the development of public private partnerships via ex-ante feasibility studies (including for the construction of large-scale steel silos for grain to enable import and storage).<sup>102</sup>
- Facilitate private sector access to robust business advisory services on good agricultural practices and food processing certification, new processing technologies including production of food items for consumers with allergies and food intolerances, modern packaging, marketing strategies, supply chain management, energy efficiency, etc.
- Facilitating the adoption of forced-air and hydro-cooling technologies, appropriate wash water sanitation procedures during product cleaning, more efficient product grading and sorting practices, proper dehydration and rehydration of date fruit, improved packaging practices and materials, and proper product postharvest temperature and humidity management.

<sup>101</sup> Farmers - crop and livestock producers and fishers, and agro processors, value chain integrators and other service providers.

<sup>102</sup> This measure is proposed as part of the National Adaptation plan to climate change (NAP), issued by EQA in 2016, intends to contribute stabilizing domestic supply and price of cereals.



- Compliance with international good agricultural practices and processing certifications, food safety compliances, and product traceability regulations should be facilitated by specialized training courses provided by MoA personnel and in collaboration with the private enterprises.
- Create vocational trainings in agriculture for generating income, improving livelihoods and supporting nutrition improvements.

**Programme 3.3:** Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an **Export Knowledge Hub**.

This programme will focus on enhancing marketing and export potential for the Palestinian nutritious, affordable and high-quality foods. Main drivers and investments will comprise

- Establishment of **Export Knowledge Hub** that will inform exporters' marketing strategies on export markets and therefore increase the value of the Palestinian horticulture sector while securing revenues for value chain actors and generating jobs. Hub will include market intelligence platform, trade partners prospecting, product market development plans (including Strategic Value Chain Investment Plans). The Export Knowledge Hub should be linked to value chains integrators.
- Improved horticultural product marketing efforts will require the collaboration between the Ministry of National Economy, PalTrade,<sup>103</sup> Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency (PIPA), private sector, MOA and other relevant stakeholders. Emphasis should be placed on expansion of the export market volume and value and substitution of Israeli fruits (and some other crops like mushrooms) with domestically-grown horticultural products.
- PIPA may take the lead in this process (marketing in general), while PalTrade may lead on exports markets' knowledge hub.
- Product standards enforcement to be implemented by the MOA, while information campaign – by the MOA jointly with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Economy.
- Implementation of marketing and consumer education campaigns to increase domestic consumption of Palestinian-grown fruit, vegetables, and fish.

**Programme 3.4:** Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system.

The overall policy goal would aim at promoting a mix of public interventions that facilitate a process of innovation within the financial sector in order to define new products and internal processes that lower costs and improve the ability to assess client needs, manage risks, and develop a rural portfolio that is financially self-sustaining and profitable. Also through innovative tools and partnerships between public and private sector, as well as through strengthening public sector capacities to de-risk private investments (i.e., via tools defined in this component such as support to business planning for agri-food value chain actors, public-private policy dialogue), including from the diaspora (or remittances).

- **Undertake an agricultural financial system-level baseline diagnostic** exercise that analyzes the existing policy and regulatory frameworks governing and influencing the agricultural finance market; the current status of the meso-level financial infrastructure; and retail level supply and demand dynamics, and develop a related strategy.
- **Based on the diagnostic, engage in a process to reconcile PACI's role** in the broader rural financial ecosystem towards ensuring a sustainable institution that support private and cooperative-sector engagement.
- **Support the institutional capacity strengthening of a range of financial service providers** (FSPs) to the agricultural sector to deepen the agricultural finance market

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<sup>103</sup> Palestine Trade Center (PalTrade).

(supply side), as a first step to strengthen the enabling environment for agricultural finance including at the policy and infrastructure level. This would include also launching a donor-funded **Innovation and Outreach (IOF) technical assistance facility** for commercial banks, MFIs and other eligible non-bank financial institutions (such as leasing companies) to support the design, introduction and scaling up of financial services to rural areas.<sup>104</sup> It would also include the establishment of a rural finance policy dialogue platform is required to ensure that agricultural-, financial- and macroeconomic policy processes are harmonized, mutually reinforcing, and minimally antithetical.

- **Harmonize and coordinate social protection programming and the National Financial Inclusion Strategy** to support bottom of pyramid graduation to bankability through financial graduation programming. Initial suggested interventions in this regard would include undertaking a landscaping exercise to delineate the relevant operational, strategic and resource-related characteristics of existing social protection programmes, and to determine the opportunity and eventual readiness to integrate a financial graduation component.
- **Create a Diaspora Engagement Strategy and platform** to systematically harness the remittance market to finance and invest in the agricultural sector. Building on these recommendations, an area of potential investment includes two parallel processes, namely the (1) launching of a multi-sectoral, multi-agency consultative process towards the definition of a national Palestinian Diaspora Engagement Strategy; and (2) the establishment of an action plan and a unified online platform to coordinate, facilitate and operationalize the strategy.

### Budget.

Components and Programmes (m USD)	Ongoing 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22
<b>Component 3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>108.9</b>
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	18.8	-	7.5	26.3
3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.	25.6	16.4	5.0	47.0
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	12.0	-	7.5	19.5
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	3.4	8.6	4.2	16.2

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

<sup>104</sup> Complementary and substantial details are provided in the corresponding FLP on **Rural financial inclusion in Palestine** in Annex H.

## 5.4 Component 4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation

85. **Rationale.** In a context of limited, overexploited, and depleting natural resources, environmental sustainability is a pre-requisite of any intervention as well as for ensuring socio-economic sustainability. In Palestine, agriculture remains the most untapped sector for food and nutrition security. Land and water are the bases of agriculture practices, and their access restrictions (coupled with limitations on the movements of people and goods) are considered the root causes of food insecurity in Palestine.<sup>105</sup> In addition, the potential risks related to climate change (temperature increase, increase of extreme events such as droughts, possible reduction in precipitation),<sup>106</sup> combined with limited water governance represent an additional issue in the country that require support. These limiting factors represent the main rationale to select the critical priority investments for food and nutrition security, including: land/rangeland rehabilitation, increased water availability (including wells rehabilitation, construction of new small dams and reservoirs,<sup>107</sup> as well as incrementing access to unconventional water sources such as reuse of treated wastewater), increased adaptation capacity and enhanced access to energy (especially in context of increasing temperatures this might affect protected agriculture's requirements).

86. **Focus on Gaza.** Access to natural resource in Gaza strip is severely affected by Israeli imposed limitations to the areas close to the border, by the 15 nautical miles limit to fish boats and navigation,<sup>108</sup> and by the rapid internal urbanization. In addition, increased average temperatures and the high density of population exercise additional pressure to the limited resources, exacerbating the water and land pollution levels. Investing in treated wastewater reuse, in access to alternative and renewable energy sources and limiting coastal erosion are key priorities for the strip.

**Priorities from the stakeholders.** The consulted stakeholders fully recognize the importance to move towards proper utilization and management of the natural resources, including water, land, solar energy, native genetic resources, and bio diversity to ensure community satisfaction and small farmers' ability to continue enhancing their production. Priority investments include rehabilitation/replacement of old irrigation systems and networks to stop water leakage (although not in the scope of the NIP 2020-22), fight of olive fly and pests, including wild animals, mainly boars that represent a major threat for farmers and damage crops across the West Bank; contribute supporting small holder farmers and ensure that the marginalized populations are benefiting from development projects, and support the up-scaling of natural manures and fertilizers use and regulate its manufacturing and use. Overall, access to water and water management, especially water cost and provision, are considered the major challenge for all farmers and producers. This is related to general low rainfall levels, but also to the Israeli control over water resources and the poor management of water available resources. Under these circumstances, increasing water efficiency and innovative management and exploitation are areas of utmost importance for the producers. This may include treated waste water use, alternative small-scale water harvesting (cisterns and dams), development of water springs, and the use of integrated irrigation systems and modern technology for water efficiency and efficient systems. A parallel track to be worked on is developing the capacities of the concerned staff, personnel (i.e. MoA, PWA, and local government units) and producers on best practices for irrigation.

<sup>105</sup> MAS, 2017.

<sup>106</sup> See Forward Looking Paper: Climate Change Brief, in Annex H.

<sup>107</sup> The expansion of the water dams and reservoirs' capacity is limited by the limited licensing produced by the Joint Water Committee. Drilling additional wells would allow to release additional water to agriculture without compromising the water table of the country. However, opposed to wells rehabilitation, the construction of new wells requires permits from the Joint Water Committee (reuniting Israeli and Palestinian relevant authorities and due to the difficulty and the long time required to obtain these permits, drilling new wells is not considered for the 2020 -2022 investment plan.

<sup>108</sup> Limits had been extended to 15 nautical miles in mid-2019 from the previous 6 nautical miles limit. However such measure could be retrieved at any time.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, access to land, rangeland and water is increased by 10 percent and is utilized with more sustainable and climate adaptive practices.

➔ **Component's programmes.**

**Programme 4.1:** Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation

This programme is critical to ensure Palestinian stakeholders steadfastness, and protection of the vulnerable populations. It targets the most suitable land and rangeland matching poverty and food insecurity criteria with potential inclusive value chain development (it is complementary to the approach proposed in Component 2). According to the 2010 Land Suitability for Reclamation and Development study conducted by the Land Research Center (LRC),<sup>109</sup> the area suitable for rehabilitation comprise 46,700 ha of agricultural land and 81,000 ha of rangeland.<sup>110</sup> Geographic location and suitability are critical elements of targeting for this programme.

**Programme 4.2:** Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities

This programme promotes tools to enhance transmission of information to the public and farmers on climate change, support the adoption of energy efficiency processes and renewable energy in agri-business, enhance climatic research to obtain tailored projections scenarios and forecasts (with important synergies with the investments proposed in Component 3).

- **Investments in knowledge and preparedness**, including: (a) enhancing the Palestinian Meteorological Department capacities to understand local climate and its variations; (b) enhancing climatic research to obtain tailored projections' scenarios and forecasts; (c) promoting and supporting detailed value chains georeferencing and mapping to understand climate change impacts and risks on production; (d) creating tools and procedures to translate for and transmit to the public and farmers climate change related information.
- **Investments in improving the energy / water nexus**, including: (a) Support the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2020-2030 (NEEAP) and support the inclusion of agriculture among its targets; (b) Support the adoption of energy efficiency processes and renewable energy in agri-business; (c) Enhance the monitoring process related to sustainable water uses; (d) Increase on-farm water productivity and modernizing irrigation systems; (e) Support investments in nonconventional water supplies; (f) Support investments supporting / enhancing / expanding protected areas and ecosystems.
- **Additional investments include the dissemination of climate adaptation practices**, focusing on climate smart agriculture technologies including drought resistant varieties and hydroponic agricultural technology.

**Programme 4.3:** Improving water resources management

This programme includes enhancing the development of alternative water resources, rehabilitation of agriculture wells and springs, and scaling up water harvesting projects to increase water harvesting capacity and improved governance.<sup>111</sup>

<sup>109</sup> Land Research Center LRC. 2010. Land Suitability for Reclamation and Development. [http://rec.lrcj.org/Other\\_Files/Land\\_Suitability.pdf](http://rec.lrcj.org/Other_Files/Land_Suitability.pdf)

<sup>110</sup> The carrying capacity of rangeland in the Northern parts of the West Bank are better than that of the southern and eastern areas due to the higher precipitation. Grazing capacity of northern rangeland is 19 head/ha/month decreasing to 7 head/ha/month in the southern parts, severely dropping to 2.85 head/ha/month in the eastern slopes at Al Ubadiyah (Land Research Center. 2011. Sustainable Rangeland Management in Communal lands).

<sup>111</sup> What is not included among the water management investment is the part related to use of water for domestic purposes (and the related desalination, increased availability including through import and distribution system).

- **Rehabilitation and use of treated waste water investment.** The proposed interventions include the conveyance system, as well as the required support to catalyze the utilization of treated waste water (TWW) like the formation of TWW user association, the enhancement of extension staff and farmers capacities in the TWW reuse and management. This component targets the utilization of 15 and 25 million cubic meters of TWW in West Bank and Gaza Strip respectively sufficient to irrigate 4,000 ha with average cost of 10,000 USD/ha.
- **Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and springs.** Many of Jordan valley and the semi coastal areas' wells are not yet rehabilitated and according to Agricultural Water Department of MoA 30 to 40 wells in the Jordan Valley need to be rehabilitated in addition to another 10 wells in Qalqiliya and Tulkarem. Jordan valley springs which are one of the most important sources of irrigation water also need rehabilitation. PWA set the Jordan valley water resources development plan 2010,<sup>112</sup> targeting the rehabilitation of the valley springs, some springs have been rehabilitated.<sup>113</sup>
- **Investments to upscale small, medium and large water harvesting projects.** Given the difficulty of exploiting more ground and surface water resources due to the Israeli restrictions including the construction of large water harvesting constructions like dams, it is necessary to accelerate the implementation rate of small to medium water harvesting projects parallel to the continuous efforts to construct large water harvesting facilities. Micro water harvesting can serve the plant itself in its root bed and this can be done through the rehabilitation and reclamation projects, also the rehabilitation and reclamation projects include the construction of cisterns.

#### Budget.

Components and Programmes (m USD)	Ongoing 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22
<b>Component 3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>
4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	20.7	-	30.0	50.7
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	1.5	0.3	5.0	6.8
4.3 Improving water resources management	5.2	42.6	14.0	61.8

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

<sup>112</sup> Palestinian water Authority, 2010. Jordan valley Water resources development plan ([link](#)).

<sup>113</sup> Springs targeted for intervention include: (a) Wadi Alquilt and Alfawwar; (b) An-Nuwaimeh; (c) Ad-Dulaib; and (d) Fasayel.

## 5.5 Component 5. Improved food safety and consumer protection

87. **Rationale.** Increasing the capacities in Plant Health, Food Safety and Animal Health as well as in Nutrition, through a holistic farm-to-fork approach will increase food and nutrition security, as well as the Palestinian health (by limiting the exposure of the consumers to food-borne pathogens or residues) and the national and international trade opportunities for Palestinian products.

88. Building on the results of the national SPS programme and in order to progress towards the NSFS 2017-2022 objectives, the national working group on Food Safety has identified and prioritized interventions. Additional investment on Food Safety will ultimately help to reduce foodborne disease incidence and increase the consumers' confidence in the Palestinian food production system to ease national, regional and international trade, while increased inspection and risk management capacities. This will also enable fair trade of food products between West Bank/East Jerusalem and Israel and will increase the capacity of the Gaza Strip in line with West Bank/East Jerusalem procedures.

89. **Focus on Gaza.** The limited enforcement of food safety standards in Gaza governorates is affecting not only the capacity to produce and export agri-food products, but represents also a high risk for human health. Investment on Food Safety will ultimately help to reduce foodborne disease incidence and increase the consumers' confidence in the Palestinian food production system to ease national, regional and international trade, while increased inspection and risk management capacities. This will also enable fair trade of food products between West Bank and East Jerusalem and will increase the capacity of the Gaza Strip in line with West Bank procedures. Specifically for Gaza, laboratory capacity building might not yield the required results due to entry restrictions for consultants and laboratory staff and the restriction on import of lab equipment and supplies (Dual Use List Israel).<sup>114</sup> Therefore, adaptation of procurement or activities to the local specificities of Gaza is a priority. Additional priorities for investments include the preparation for certification of the newly installed Plant Health Laboratory in Gaza, upscaling of the Food Safety laboratory and ensure its ISO certification, continuing the upgrade of animal health laboratory testing capacities, and strengthening the capacities of the Gaza branch of the Palestinian Society for Consumer Protection.

**Priorities from the stakeholders.** Consumers, producers and citizens consulted have expressed the interest for a safe, healthy and sustainable food system, with fair prices that ensure a profit margin for the farmer to be able to continue and advance and also suitable for the consumer. Areas perceived as priority for investment include improvement on the inputs and on the regulatory role of government for food safety and consumer protection, through more effective monitoring of the wholesale and retail markets; enforcing the regulations on the use of biological waste (with implications for food safety, as well as on production - to avoid the deterioration of natural immunity, or efficiency of dairy processing); and the need to guide farmers on plant health improvements, via interministerial collaborations (MoA, MoH). Additional suggested priority investment included the need for silos for the storage of grain and feed (see component 2) to improve access to high quality agro-food inputs.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, human and laboratory capacities in performing critical tests, regarding risk-based surveillance and inspection activities are improved.

➔ **Component's programmes.**

**Programme 5.1:** Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.<sup>115</sup>

<sup>114</sup> The items delineated in this Decree are prohibited from transfer into the regions of Judea and Samaria, or the Gaza Strip, unless the relevant party has acquired a license. The list is published on the website of the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT), in [Hebrew](#), [English](#) and [Arabic](#).

<sup>115</sup> Nutrition sensitive programme as through the enhancement of lab capacities flour fortification programme will also be strengthened.



This programme is three-fold,

- **Strengthening human and organizational capacity for Plant Health inspection**, operating via: **(a)** developing and testing a computerized inspection and certification system in West Bank and the Gaza Strip; **(b)** coaching on field pest diagnostic in both West Bank and the Gaza Strip; **(c)** increasing the MoA Plant Health Directorate's capacity in risk-based approaches.
- **Ensuring pest surveillance from the Plant Health laboratory by providing technical and managerial capacities, supporting** the procurement of laboratory material on pest diagnostic (MoA) and pesticide quality testing (Central Public Health Laboratory CPHL, MoH), as well as strengthening capacities for certification of the newly installed Plant Health Laboratory in Jenin and the PH laboratory in Gaza.
- **Ensuring better pesticide management** by strengthening capacities of Plant Health directorate's staff, providing in particular coaching on risk analysis and management regarding pesticide quality and efficacy, and procurement of laboratory material on pesticide quality and efficacy testing.

**Programme 5.2:** Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).

The programme includes a number of priority interventions, including:

- **Facilitating the endorsement of food safety legislative tools**, through: **(a)** establishing and ensuring a well-functioning Food Safety Council; **(b)** finalizing the food safety law and its related regulations; **(c)** supporting the development of technical regulations.
- **Support Palestine's participation in SPS related regional and international platforms** through and for empowering the National Codex Committee.
- **Support laboratory procedures' upgrade** to international standards and their recognition via: **(a)** upscaling of the Food Safety laboratories to be certified in both West Bank and Gaza; **(b)** coaching on antibiotic and pesticide residue analysis; **(c)** continue the past coaching in microbiology; **(d)** normalizing External Quality Assurance (EQA) and Proficiency Test capacities (PT) as routine procedures; **(e)** support procurement of laboratory equipment and consumables (antibiotic and pesticide residue, or others) and coaching on laboratory equipment management, maintenance and use; **(f)** coaching on hormones food testing and food contact materials.
- **Support the adoption of the National Food Safety Control Plan (NFSCP)**, through: **(a)** rolling out of the plan and making necessary adjustment; **(b)** promoting proper field inspection according to the plan and providing follow up coaching on field inspection (risk based sampling etc.); **(c)** supporting the implementation of food safety technical regulations; **(d)** provide coaching and capacity development on food safety risk assessment, as well as on M&E; **(e)** develop an inter-ministerial Food Safety database.
- **Increase linkages of field inspection with laboratory analyses** for an enhanced holistic approach to surveillance of food safety hazards in the food chain. This will be done through: **(a)** application at local levels of the guidelines linking laboratory data and epidemiology data from the field; **(b)** conducting Food Control System Assessment; **(c)** coaching inspectors on epidemiology; **(d)** developing good and epidemiologically sound surveillance/monitoring programmes; **(e)** establishing operational units for epidemiologically sound surveillance/monitoring of food safety hazards at MoA and MoH.

- **Increase public-private partnership in surveillance and control of foodborne hazards** through supporting the Food Industry Union (FIU) towards product registration and follow-up on food business operators. Details of this include: **(a)** supporting the Food Industry Union towards product registration and follow-up of food business operators; **(b)** increasing HACCP knowledge and good practice in the private operators; **(c)** upgrading the food factory laboratory capacities.
- **Raise consumers and actors awareness of proper food safety and nutritious practices**, through: **(a)** raising skills and knowledge of food safety actors (public and private) on food safety and nutrition issues; **(b)** enhancing the capacity of consumer associations to develop and coordinate communication and awareness campaigns on food safety and nutrition in close cooperation with MoA, MoH and MoNE; **(c)** conducting a second Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study to evaluate the impact of the awareness campaigns on the consumers practices; **(d)** adapting the awareness campaign to the result of the second KAP study; **(e)** following-up and updating the newly developed Consumer Protection Portal.

**Programme 5.3:** Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).

The programme includes the following priority interventions:

- **Strengthen legal and control systems** for a timely response to animal disease outbreaks, through: **(a)** implementing OIE gap analysis; **(b)** drafting and implementing a proposal for continuing education of the Veterinary Services; **(c)** developing and implementing a programme for a sustainable veterinary professional association and private sector; **(d)** producing additional Animal Disease Control Plans (i.e. scrapie); **(e)** developing SOPs related to the control plans of the 5 priority diseases previously drafted; **(f)** testing and updating of the plans and Standards of Procedures (SOPs) **(g)** Increasing the veterinary services' capacity in antibiotic residue surveillance and control; **(h)** training in public administration; **(i)** promoting public-private partnership (PPP).
- **Increase the efficiency of disease surveillance and control**, through increased laboratory capacities, including: **(a)** following-up the upgrade of animal health laboratory testing capacities in West Bank/East Jerusalem and Gaza; **(b)** coaching on disease diagnostics (rabies, tuberculosis and brucellosis); **(c)** following-up the ISO certification for Gaza laboratory (materials); **(d)** delivering in-kind support for animal diseases for both Gaza and West Bank labs; **(e)** supporting in building twinning programme with OIE reference laboratories.
- **Strengthen capacity in epidemiology and risk analysis**, through: **(a)** in-depth and specialized coaching on disease prevention and management; **(b)** training newly nominated veterinary officers (max 10 per year) on good animal health management (disease control and prevention) practice; **(c)** procurement of mobile surveillance units; **(d)** coaching on epidemiological surveillance for high risk diseases; **(e)** developing diseases risks profiles and cards; **(f)** conducting epi-surveillance for at least 5 highly impact diseases.
- **Improve traceability of animals** for a better animal health management, through: **(a)** improving data management using current Animal Identification System; **(b)** coaching in data management and Animal Identification System.

**Budget.**

<b>Components and Programmes (m USD)</b>	<b>Ongoing 2020-22</b>	<b>Soft commitment 2020-22</b>	<b>Financial Gap NIP 2020-22</b>	<b>NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22</b>
<b>Component 5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase Plant health legal and lab capacities.	-	-	4.2	4.2
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).	-	-	5.4	5.4
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (National Strategy for Food Safety).	0.3	-	4.2	4.4

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

## 5.6 Component 6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion

90. **Rationale.** Palestine national unity is essential for the realization of the Palestinian state within the framework of a two-state solution. The Israeli occupation and the physical divide between West Bank and Gaza Strip population has brought in the country a growing urgency to act and keep the parts together.<sup>116</sup> While Israeli occupation is certainly the most substantial cause of social fragmentation, other factors that contribute to social cohesion are in the hands of Palestinians. These comprise building a sustainably inclusive and socially coherent society, counteracting exclusion and encouraging all people to participate in an equitable manner. This is true in first instance for the most vulnerable people (poor and food insecure, as well as refugees) but also for other cross cutting categories, such as women, youth, elders and children. Civil society and its organizations can play a substantial role in bridging population and its institutions, and the NIP 2020-22 intends to address this area by promoting development and inclusion at local and national level through an approach that values territorial specificities and their comparative advantages, as well as social cohesion. Such approach, defined as Territorial<sup>117</sup> and Co-responsibility<sup>118</sup> approach, is composed of four interconnected pillars (hereinto: the “four pillars”), including: **(i)** agroecology, **(ii)** community development, **(iii)** co-responsibility between producers and consumers, and **(iv)** education in nutrition and food production. Geographical target of the approach will be on priority clusters areas, with high vocation of the agri-food sector,<sup>119</sup> and where vulnerability levels require a specific attention to social cohesion.

91. **Focus on Gaza.** With the blockade of Gaza, a growing sense of powerlessness and hopelessness has widely spread among the population leading to tension and insecurity, violence in the community and at home, generating fragmentation of the social fabric and deterioration of social cohesion. This makes it even more urgent to strengthen social cohesion through community development. In particular, the lack of opportunities for youth, the psycho-social trauma and violence in families and schools call for the promotion of opportunities for young people, including the role they can play in their communities. The Territorial and co-responsibility approach for Gaza governorates represents an opportunity that complements all other public efforts to ensure economic growth and food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

**Priorities from the stakeholders.** The stakeholders fully recognize the criticality to facilitate a transition from assistance to resilience, and to promote community-based work with increased participatory and cooperative approach involving various community groups, supported by the public and private sectors towards the integration of production and consumption. Critical linkages to be strengthened include the organization of families/farmers in agricultural economic units (e.g., cooperatives, companies) to overcome fragmentation of land ownership, as well as the facilitation of integration of producers with processing and marketing, ensuring capacity development throughout.

➔ **Outcome.** By 2022, knowledge of territorial and co-responsibility approaches (TCA) implemented at local level and of their performance are collected, recognized and integrated in relevant national food and nutrition security policies.

➔ **Component's programmes.**

**Programme 6.1:** Development of a Territorial and Co-responsibility National Forum (TCANF)

<sup>116</sup> Besides the Israeli occupation, the intra-Palestinian divide between Fatah and Hamas has further separated Palestinian society.

<sup>117</sup> Identifying and implementing solutions at local level, with the inhabitants themselves and other local actors, either public or private, according to the local context and available resources. The local level could be a community, a village, a municipality or even a group of municipalities.

<sup>118</sup> agreeing on objectives and sharing the responsibility for their achievement

<sup>119</sup> A tentative list of geographical clusters with agricultural vocation, including the districts of Qalqiliya, Tubas, Tulkarem, Jenin and the Northern Jordan Valley was identified by the Cabinet (June 2019).

Through the forum, the stakeholders and organizations working or involved at various levels with similar territorial and community approaches (or any of the related four pillars) will network and promote a higher cohesion at national level. Indirectly, this will benefit the provision of services to the communities, complementing the existing programmes by establishing linkages.

- **Establishing and facilitating a national forum.** The TCANF would be a meeting and debate place for the various actors intervening and having experience on the territorial and co-responsibility approach. The forum is as inclusive as possible, embracing NGOs, government, donors and other actors in the field. The aim of the forum is to ensure information sharing on know-how on experiences and actors (including their capacities) and build a methodological approach that could serve as a reference for the development of public policies. The participation of public authorities (ministries, extension staff, etc.) is of utmost importance to ensure the vertical dialogue between parties and to ensure institutional and political follow up. At operational level, the forum will have an organizational structure for coordination and discussion / networking facilitation (including via web / other existing apps).
- **Establishing and facilitating pillar-specific working groups.** The TCANF will also include a working group for each of the four pillars of the territorial and co-responsibility approach, each group bringing specific expertise, i.e.: the agroecology will bring together researchers and practitioners; the one on community development will bring together NGOs and donors that have field knowledge and are willing to finance projects in this field; the one on partnership will take the form of a network of already existing Community Sustainable Agriculture (CSA);<sup>120</sup> the school gardens working group will include actors involved on this topic.

#### **Programme 6.2:** Implementation of territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level

Aiming to address the needs of the most vulnerable contexts, this programme will select local communities on the basis of: **(a)** the exposure to the occupation's risks (such as rural communities located in Area C); **(b)** the risk of drop out of emergency interventions (urban or rural communities located in Gaza), including communities of refugees, where possible; **(c)** with at least one sponsor NGO (participating in the TCA National Forum), already active in the field; **(d)** with local population having expressed the willingness to participate in the process; and, if possible, **(e)** the existence of an earlier community development process.

The programme consists essentially of a fully-fledged intervention with territorial and co-responsibility as backbone and promoting the four pillars. **Territorial approach**, means analyzing problems, identifying and implementing solutions at local level, with the inhabitants themselves and other local actors, either public or private, according to the local context and available resources. The local level could be a community, a village, a municipality or even a group of municipalities. **Co-responsibility approach**, means agreeing on objectives of general interest for the well-being of all, without any exclusion, and sharing the responsibility for their achievement. Co-responsibility is meant to be: (i) within the same community (e.g., co-responsibility between generations for transmission of resources and skills and mutual aid); or (ii) extended beyond the local scale (e.g., between farmers and consumers families or restaurant/canteens – with potential impact also on women, who usually manage the canteens) with common environmental aims (sustainable agricultural practices) or social aims (ensuring access to food and income or nutritional outcomes). Co-responsibility concerns as well the relationships between local and national actors for a co-learning process on how to achieve autonomy and resilience in communities and which kind of agreed support this imply at national level. Co-responsibility concerns as well the relationship between farmers and researchers for collaborative research. In all cases, co-responsibility between different parties presupposes a shared objective between these parties and a formal or informal

<sup>120</sup> Local and solidarity based partnerships between producers and consumers. The international network Urgenci ([www.urgenci.net](http://www.urgenci.net)) can support its launching.

sharing of functions and responsibilities to accomplish this objective. In this approach, the local communities are put at the centre of the needs assessment and to decide on how to engage in a process of sustainable implementation.<sup>121</sup>

The geographical target of the approach will be initially on the priority clusters identified for their agricultural vocation, but also areas with high vulnerability and need for social cohesion. In these areas, investment including the four pillars will be promoted, touching individual capacity development, community cohesion, and sensitization including in schools. When implemented as a whole, the four pillars ensure the socio-economic viability of the approach, and allow to realize the full benefits for the community and its territory. These four pillars comprise<sup>122</sup>:

- a. **Valuing agricultural development and promoting the use of agricultural land by promoting sustainable practices such as agro-ecology.** This pillar requires a systemic research approach, integrating specialized research with a holistic view, in practical terms by ensuring extension on the relevant practices, and bridging collaborations between researchers and farmers.
- b. **Promoting community-development.** This pillar is moved by the demonstrated benefits on efficiency coming from sharing of local resources (land, water, equipment...) and by facilitating their access for the most disadvantaged people through different agreements (provision, donations, rental, selling, pooling through cooperatives or small enterprises, etc.). The approach includes also pooling local human resources (time and skills) with material and financial resources (local or national/international as social aids, international cooperation, etc.).
- c. **Promoting partnerships between producers and consumers,** as a way to shorten the value chain and guarantee mutual benefits. Based on existing models,<sup>123</sup> partnerships between producers and consumers ensure a permanent adjustment of supply to demand, by planning and planting according to the needs of the families who engage with them, and the integral sharing of the harvests, by the consumers themselves, in the form of weekly baskets.<sup>124</sup> This may include the development of mobile markets to improve availability and access of fruits and vegetables in areas with high prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- d. **Promotion of school gardens,** as a practical and effective way to sensitize to the importance of agricultural production, food transformation and nutrition, as well as to sensitize children to nature and to value manual work. Their implementation is in schools, but it could be possible to organize them in partnership with local farmers, ensuring social and pedagogical links.

## Budget.

Components and Programmes (m USD)	Ongoing 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2022-22
<b>Component 6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	-	-	1.5	1.5
6.2 Implementation of territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	35.6	2.0	20.0	57.6

Budget figures update: 27 June 2019

<sup>121</sup> Within the International Fund for Agricultural Development-funded (IFAD) and MoA-implemented Resilient Land and Resource Management Project (RELAP), communities or clusters are organized around Multi-stakeholders platforms. Their functions include: i) identify and address the main constraints affecting marketing of agricultural products; ii) collect and share market intelligence; iii) build trust and develop business to business deals (e.g. between a trader and a producers' group); iv) act as an interface with other existing broader platforms/programmes at governorate or national levels supported by government and other donors; and v) to organize/participate in events promoting trading of local agricultural products (RELAP project, IFAD, 2017)

<sup>122</sup> See detailed argumentation in the FLP on Territorial and co-responsibility approaches, in Annex H.

<sup>123</sup> Since 2003, consumers-producers partnerships are organized in the international URGENCI network (<http://urgenci.net/>). Recently, a Mediterranean network has been set up (Mediterranean network of Local and Solidarity-based Partnerships for Agroecology). National networks have been created as well, in different countries and regions as in France, Romania, Portugal, etc.).

<sup>124</sup> As described in the relevant Forward Looking Paper, these agreements require the acceptance of models of co-responsibility and solidarity, mainly concerning the sharing of the risks and benefits of the hazards of agricultural production.



## 5.7 NIP 2020-22 budget and financing

92. The NIP 2020-22 is structured along a set of priority investment areas (components) that, cutting across the relevant policy priorities, narrow down the longer term strategic objectives of the NFNSP 2030 with a shorter term view. The NIP 2020-22 components are thus summarized in Table 4 here below.

Table 4. NIP 2020-22 budget

Component (and Programmes)	Ongoing investment 2020-22	Soft commitment 2020-22	Financial Gap NIP 2020-22	NIP 2020-22 Total Budget 2020-22 (m USD)
<b>1. Nutrition Specific investments</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1.1 Nutrition-specific investments	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.6
<b>2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>184.1</b>
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	59.8	0.3	9.3	69.4
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	13.7	83.1	15.0	111.8
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	0.4	-	2.5	2.9
<b>3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>108.9</b>
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	18.8	-	7.5	26.3
3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.	25.6	16.4	5.0	47.0
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	12.0	-	7.5	19.5
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	3.4	8.6	4.2	16.2
<b>4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>
4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	20.7	-	30.0	50.7
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	1.5	0.3	5.0	6.8
4.3 Improving water resources management	5.2	42.6	14.0	61.8
<b>5. Improved food safety and consumer protection</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	-	-	4.2	4.2
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).	-	-	5.4	5.4
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).	0.3	-	4.2	4.4
<b>6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	-	-	1.5	1.5
6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	35.6	2.0	20.0	57.6
<b>TOTAL NIP 2020-22</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>488.0</b>

Source: NIP 2020-22 investment inventory [update 27 Jun 2019]

## 6. NIP 2020-22 Results Framework

Table 5. NIP 2020-22 results framework (impact and outcome level)

NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes	Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
<b>Impact: nutrition and aid effectiveness</b>						
<b>Food security vision:</b> Food and Nutrition Secure Resilient Communities and Households in Palestine	SDG 2 WG	<b>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</b>	missing	missing	Palestinian Micronutrient Survey	1
	MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	<b>SDG2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</b>	missing	missing	MoA/FAO	1
	MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	<b>SDG2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</b>	missing	missing	National Nutrition surveillance	2
<b>Enabling institutional environment impact:</b> Effective and efficient allocation and use of development resources for food and nutrition security in Palestine	MoA	<b>6.2.1 Resource gap in implementing the NIP 2020-22</b>	28%	10%	NIP 2020-22 Monitoring system	6.2
	MoA, MoH, MoSD	<b>6.3.1 Annual budget of donor-financed programs/projects in MoA, MoH and MoSD</b>	MoA: 17,000,000 MoH: 1,000,000 MoSD: 5,460,000	MoA: 25,000,000 MoH: 3,000,000 MoSD: 8,000,000	MoA/MoH/ MoSD	6.3
<b>1. Nutrition-specific investments</b>						
By 2022, nutritional status of the Palestinian people is improved	MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	SDG2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	missing	missing		2
<b>2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people</b>						
By 2022, poor and vulnerable households have improved economic and physical access to the required quantity and quality of food, even in case of economic, political and social and environmental shocks	MoSD	<b>1.1.1 Number of households receiving benefit from the MoSD's social assistance (by category of HH and gender HH-headship)</b>	110,000 Female: 42% Male: 58%	100,000 Female: 40% Male: 60%	MoSD Database of beneficiary HHs	1.1
<b>3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development</b>						
By 2022, competitiveness and inclusiveness levels of selected value chains are increased.	MoA, MoNE, MoL	<b>SDG2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</b>	to be identified	to be identified	MoA/ MoNE/ MoL	3
	MoA, MoNE	<b>SDG2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</b>	to be identified	to be identified	MoA/ MoNE/ MoL	3
	MoL	<b>OC2.1 (EJS): % of youth unemployment (disaggregated per gender and area)</b>	to be identified	to be identified	MoL	EJS
<b>4. Sustainable NRM in the context of Climate Change</b>						
By 2022, access to land, rangeland and water is increased and is utilized with more sustainable and climate adaptive practices	MoA	<b>SDG2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</b>	to be identified	to be identified		4
<b>5. Consumer protection and food safety</b>						
By 2022, human and laboratory capacities in performing critical tests, regarding risk-based surveillance and inspection activities are improved	MoH, MoNE, MoA	<b>2.2.1 Proportion of food samples matching standards on total tests per Ministry</b>	MoNE: 73% MoH: 88% MoA: 25%	MoNE: 77% MoH: 90% MoA: 30%	MoH/MoNE/MoA	2.2
	MoH, MoNE, MoA	<b>OC6.3 (EJS): Type and safety of locally produced agricultural commodities (plant and animal) adhere to the best international standards</b>			MoH/MoNE/MoA	EJS
<b>6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches</b>						
By 2022, knowledge of territorial and co-responsibility approaches (TCA) implemented at local level and of their performance are collected, recognized and integrated in relevant national food and nutrition security policies	SDG 2 WG	Selected communities are involved in a fully-fledged territorial and co-responsibility investment project identification and inception (including the four pillars of: 1. agroecology, 2. community development, 3. consumer-producers partnerships, and 4. school gardens)	0	Between 50 (low projection) and 200 (high)	MoA / SDG 2 WG	NIP 2020-22

For the detailed results framework, including intermediate outcomes and their indicators by NIP 2020-22 Programmes, refer to Annex B.

## 7. NIP 2020-22 Governance

### 7.1 Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture governance

93. Food and nutrition security is necessarily cutting across the competence of different ministries and public entities (and gathering interest and financing from a wide number of development partners, civil society and private investors). Beyond the individual responsibilities of these mentioned stakeholders, the current governance is led by the Ministry of Agriculture, as chair of the SDG 2 WG, which is one of the 12 SDG National Working Groups (Figure 20), embedded within the organogram represented below for the overall governance of Agenda 2030 in Palestine (Terms of reference of the SDG 2 WG are reported in Annex G).

Figure 20. Palestine SDG working groups institutional structure



94. At present, while the SDG 2 Working Group holds a mix of technical (monitoring, analysis, reporting) and operational (propose interventions) role related to SDG 2 progress in the country, the political and policy related decisions are under the responsibility of the Inter-ministerial Committee, operating through the National SDG Team for the sake of matters pertaining SDGs.

95. However, as put forward by MAS (2017), urged by the NFNSP, requested by stakeholders in various outreach efforts and confirmed by repeated discussions within the GoP, prospects for achieving food and nutrition security within a multisectoral framework of reference call for the establishment of a governance system for the implementation of the NFNSP and the roll out of the NIP 2020-22 pivoted around the establishment of a High-level Food and Nutrition Security Council.<sup>125</sup>

96. Relevant line ministries represented in the Council should include the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Local Government, and Ministry of Labour. Furthermore, the participation of civil society and private sector is of critical importance, to ensure a balanced participation and functioning of the monitoring, evaluation and advocacy functions.

97. **Improved governance and to the enabling environment.** Developing institutional capacities on food and nutrition security is a clear need defined by the NPA and the related strategies and reiterated as

<sup>125</sup> Until the dedicated Council is established to ensure effective and efficient decision process on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, the Cabinet will be responsible for the high level political functions.

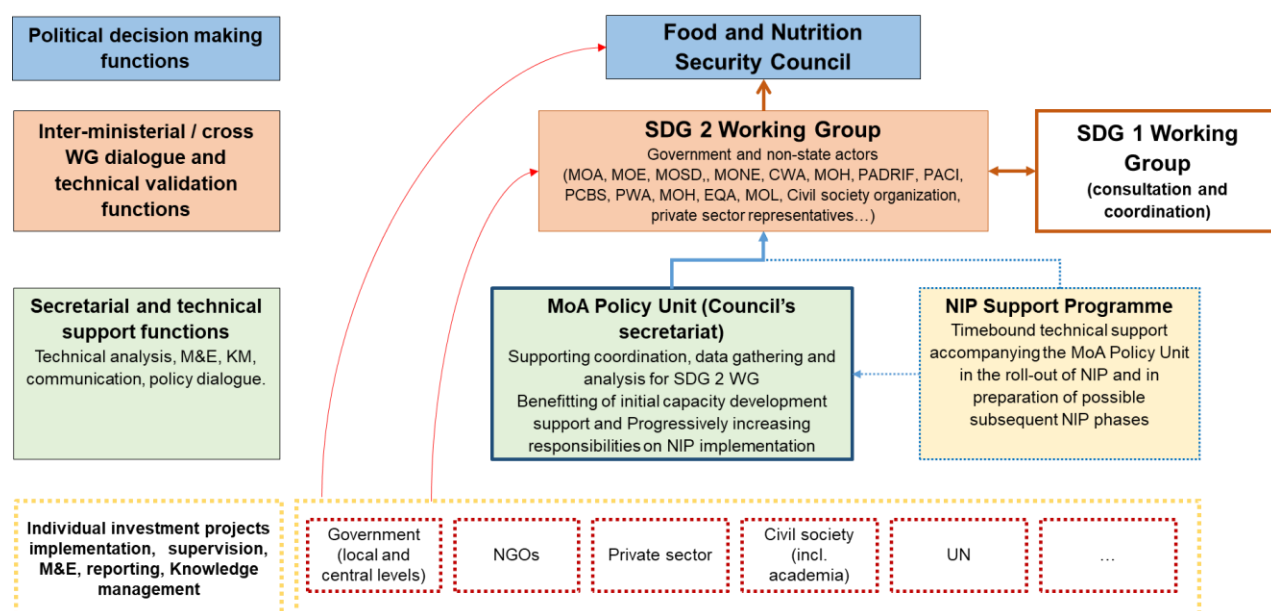
a priority in the NFNSP 2030. Reflecting this priority, the NIP 2020-22's governance is founded on existing mechanisms, with improved elements that reinforce linkages both with the higher level political decision making process, as well as with the root level investment project definition and implementation. To this end, the Sustainable Development Goal 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG) will be the key player, responsible for the technical content; a High-Level Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC) will be established, with political responsibilities, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture's Policy Unit acting as Secretariat.

98. As such related proposals for the governance system envisage the following key elements:

- **Convening body:** The Ministry of Agriculture would be responsible for initiating and convening inter-institutional coordination and policy dialogue on the different subjects to be addressed by the NFNSP;
- **Policy decision body:** The **High-level Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC)** would represent the political locus where the decisions will be made at inter-ministerial level. It would be responsible for coordinating NFNSP/NIP 2020-22 interventions, oversee the NFNSP implementation and related processes, and provide evidence (e.g., dossier preparation) for higher-level deliberative bodies.
  - o **The FNSC will specifically be responsible for ensuring:** (a) smooth high-level political decisions making process concerning food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, (b) inter-ministerial coordination, especially for policies, strategies or actions concerning more than one ministry; and (c) resource mobilization for development financing, within the government and if necessary with development partners community.
- **Technical Task Force:** The SDG 2 Working Group would be the Technical Secretariat of the Food and Nutrition Council and, assisted by the Policy Unit of the MoA, will monitor and evaluate FNS-oriented interventions.

99. These three bodies will interact (as in Figure 21) to ensure fulfilling the governance functions of the NIP 2020-22, including: (a) monitoring the physical and financial progress for an evidence-based decision making process; (b) reporting and communicating results, ensuring participation of all relevant stakeholders; (c) advocate for required policy or regulatory changes, unlock bottlenecks to private sector / NGO interventions, or public resource mobilization in order to fill priority needs. The multi-stakeholders composition of the SDG 2 WG and the inter-ministerial nature of the FNSC will ensure the inclusiveness of the process.

Figure 21. NIP 2020-22 Governance



100. In all of the above, the process of reinforcing the governance and of establishing the high-level FNS council is conceived as a gradual one, benefitting from an initial technical assistance support. In this, first priority is to ensure that the function of the Council is performed (for example, by already existing committees like the inter-ministerial one). Subsequently, once a clear way to institutionalize the function is decided, an institution building process will be established with support by a programme for strengthening the council's functions. In order to accompany the roll out of the NIP 2020-22, a NIP Support Programme is envisaged to provide the initial require support to roll out those functions, with progressive transfer of capacities and responsibilities (see section 7.5).

## 7.2 NIP 2020-22 monitoring and evaluation and reporting

101. The NIP 2020-22 is provided with a results framework that guides Government and other stakeholders in identifying investment and allocating resources, with the aim of contributing to achieve the NFNSP 2030 targets. To ensure consistency and harmonization, the NFNSP 2030 performance is monitored by selected SDG 2 and other specific performance indicators that the stakeholders identified during the design of the NFNSP as the most appropriate for measuring progress.

102. **The NIP 2020-22 results architecture.** The NIP 2020-22 results framework consists of a three-level results chain, whereby the NIP 2020-22 overall impact, focused on food and nutrition security improvements, is articulated into five outcomes (corresponding to the six component of the NIP 2020-22) and 16 intermediate outcomes, corresponding to the NIP 2020-22 components' Programmes (Figure 16). Specific outputs of the NIP 2020-22 Programmes not defined at NIP 2020-22 planning level as too specific and related to the actual allocation of resources, will be defined along the design, budgeting and approval of the interventions. However, output-level results and their indicators are proposed in the detailed Forward Looking Papers, and their actual monitoring will depend on the investments mobilized as directly related to the financed activities. For the NIP 2020-22 impact, the outcomes and intermediate outcomes are all referred to as results.

103. Each level of results is defined and measured by selected indicators, including baseline and a time-bound target value, reflecting in large part the indicators of the NFNSP. Differences and specificities depend on the different timeframe of the two documents, with NIP 2020-22 indicators being more specific than the ones described in the NFNSP.

104. **NIP 2020-22 Impact.** The impact of the NIP 2020-22 is defined by the NFNSP's Vision: **'Food and Nutrition Secure Resilient Communities and Households in Palestine'**, pursuing the overall objective of a country where enough and nutritious food is accessible for everyone, in which natural resources are managed in a way that maintains ecosystem functions to support current and future population needs. In this vision, communities and households actively participate in, and benefit from, equitable economic development, have decent employment conditions and are more resilient to natural, economic and political shocks. Impact monitoring is defined by two sets of indicators, capturing: **(a)** food and nutrition security status of Palestinian citizens; and **(b)** the progress on overall food and nutrition security financing, both sets are measured by selected SDG 2 and NFNSP specific indicators.

105. **Outcomes.** This level is defined by the NIP 2020-22 component specific results. Outcomes are defined by selected SDG 2 and NFNSP-specific indicators.

106. **Intermediate outcome.** They correspond to the 16 NIP 2020-22 Programmes. They represent a disaggregation of the NIP 2020-22 outcomes and intend to capture behavioural or structural changes and other improvements that contribute to the achievement of the corresponding outcome. Considering their wide coverage, the NIP 2020-22 interventions will not be considered as solely responsible of their progress, as that the potential catalyzing effect of the NIP 2020-22 may not capture the whole set of relevant interventions that contribute to the intended results. The intermediate outcomes are measured by a mix of SDG 2, NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 specific indicators.

107. **Establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning functions.** The M&E and learning system of the NIP 2020-22 is guided by the same principles of the results framework of the NFNSP 2030, with

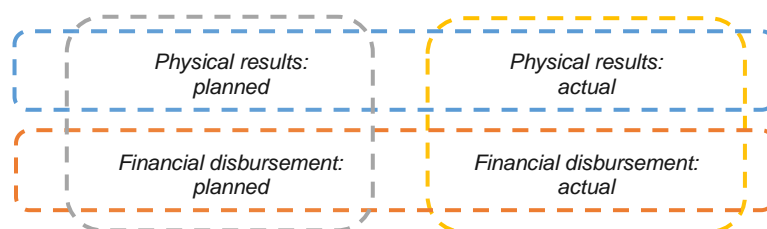
specific emphasis on: **(i) accountability** of the involved institutions, also through the mechanisms of knowledge sharing and communication; **(ii) participation** of stakeholders at all levels, through regular meetings for planning, monitoring and reporting and related thematic discussions; **(iii) simplicity** of the system including by preferring SMART indicators<sup>126</sup> already monitored by the relevant institutions; and **(iv) consistency** with the existing M&E national systems.

108. The aim of the M&E system is three-fold:

- a. **Ensuring collection of relevant information** throughout the implementation of the NIP 2020-22 against the selected indicators. This will also ensure providing the basis for lessons learning, review of the priorities, and ultimately, evaluation.
- b. **Providing regular information to the stakeholders on implementation progress** and guiding the implementation of the NIP 2020-22, in particular in taking corrective actions for resource allocation or mobilization; and
- c. **Providing the basis for advocacy, knowledge dissemination and sharing**, through the publication of regular reports and adoption of a wide variety of communication tools based on information from results measured and the subsequent stakeholders dialogue undertaken.

109. **Monitoring physical and financial progress.** Monitoring of progress towards the results of the NIP 2020-22 will require a cross-check between the physical implementation and the corresponding financial progress on disbursement (as shown in Figure 22), monitoring not only the actual progress of the results and of resources mobilization compared to the initial plan (horizontal), but also the relationship between the results and their financing (vertical). Physical progress will be monitored through the NIP 2020-22 RF indicators, while for the financial disbursements all involved stakeholders in the SDG 2 and other relevant ones will provide updated figures on their investment projects on a regular basis (annual and at the end of the three-year cycle).

Figure 22. Comparing the physical/financial dimensions, actual/planned targets



110. **Operationalization of the M&E system.** The MoA as Chair of the SDG 2 will play the leading role in managing NFNSP M&E and learning. The Policy Unit in MoA will coordinate the collection and review of information on physical and financial progress. It is of critical importance that the relevant SDG 2 members contributing to the exercise are conversant and able to deal with results-based management and with the governance mechanisms of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22, and of the financing of public investments.

111. A specific monitoring and reporting plan, including the outline of the Monitoring Report will be developed by the SDG 2 WG within the first six months of NIP 2020-22 implementation (before June 2020). The plan will include specific actions, responsibilities and a time frame for reporting and communication. The plan will also help fill the existing gap in baseline information and streamline the planning for recurrent M&E activities.

112. A dedicated support programme will assist in the implementation of the NIP 2020-22 governance functions, by supporting the related government entities, with a gradual transfer of responsibilities (see section 7.5).

<sup>126</sup> **SMART** is an acronym usually utilized in results-based management to indicate the five feature of the indicators: **Specific** - related to the results the interventions intend to achieve; **Measurable** - stated in quantifiable terms; **Achievable** - realistic in what is to be achieved; **Relevant** - useful for management information purposes; **Time-bound** - stated with target dates.



### 7.3 Communication and advocacy

113. The analysis of the results is continuous, but reporting and communication is carried out on annual basis. The overall responsibility to gather information and to coordinate the communication for advocacy on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture lies with the SDG 2 Chair, on behalf of all its members and other relevant external stakeholders. The meetings aim to inform decisions on improvements and advocate for possible financial requirements and commitments.

114. To ensure greater participation and broader advocacy potential, all concerned public institutions, private sector representatives, civil society organizations and other institutions are invited to the reporting and communication meetings or policy dialogue events.

115. The reporting and communication will build on three main sources:

- (a) Information and data from the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 results frameworks, sourced from existing statistics from relevant ministries or institutions (e.g., PCBS) as well as M&E findings and data from the ongoing or future investment projects, each provided with a specific results framework consistent with the one of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22.
- (b) Technical and analytical findings from relevant studies on food and nutrition security investments, discussed in open multi-stakeholders policy dialogue opportunities (knowledge for investment, K4I). These dialogues (see also subsequent section on NIP 2020-22 support programme) seek to strengthen the existing partnership between SDG 2 stakeholders and with the private sector, with the ultimate aim to strengthen support to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. Stakeholders will share the latest thinking and practices applied to the specific investment opportunities, contributing to establish a 'community of practice' on investment-related matters.
- (c) Any other additional element that can facilitate the dialogue around relevant topics that can ultimately facilitate the investment decision or resource mobilization.

### 7.4 Implementation and resource mobilization

116. The management of the NIP 2020-22 envisages coordination between actors and concerted resource mobilization around the agreed priority. In practical terms, while individual investment projects will continue to be implemented according to the executing entities and financing entities agreements, the NIP 2020-22 represents the strong instrument to guarantee the alignment of the Government and Development Partners to the priorities set by the NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes.

117. Additional financial resources will have to be aligned to the agreed priorities, with the implication that the stakeholders in designing the investment projects will coordinate, to identify areas of collaboration, to ensure that individual investments contribute to food and nutrition security and maintain the contribution to the set priorities.

118. The individual project's results framework, theory of change, activities and related resources will show internal consistency and alignment to the intended results of the NIP 2020-22, i.e. according to the outcomes and intermediate outcomes. By such results-oriented planning and investment design, the additional resources mobilized for the sector will contribute to the results of the NIP 2020-22, and to the NFNSP in the longer term, and the process of design will stimulate cross-ministerial discussion and identification of responsibilities in the implementation according to capacities, readiness and comparative advantages.

### 7.5 The NIP 2020-22 Support Programme



119. As highlighted in NIP 2020-22's theory of change (section 4), the current governance of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture is limited by high fragmentation of the centres of decision and subsequent below optimal effectiveness and efficiency in public resource use. The existence of the NIP 2020-22 is an asset and unique tool in the country to converge the policy and investment framework, but not a sufficient condition, and a roll out support is necessary to its success. Such support, under an umbrella called **NIP Support Programme**, will aim to strengthening capacity and governance at national and sub-national level, to ensure **smooth and effective roll-out and monitoring of the current NIP 2020-22 and the future definition of subsequent NIPs**.

120. In order to successfully meet both immediate requirements/outputs and longer-term outcomes, the programme will ideally be structured in three components to support: (i) the establishment of the NIP governance and deployment of its functions, including those related to knowledge management (KM) and M&E; (ii) the delivery of strategic public goods for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, such as information on technological innovations; (iii) the provision of technical assistance and knowledge generation to perform the support under (i) and (ii).

121. Facilitation and coordination of all public sector inputs for the effective implementation of the NIP 2020-22 will be supported, including assisting the Policy Unit in the MoA in acting as FNSC secretariat, providing policy analyses, and fostering citizen engagement and public resource mobilization for financing the NIP 2020-22, in addition to, inter alia, M&E and knowledge management. Functional capacity development will be augmented with some specialized technical capacity development on relatively newer topics, based on training needs assessments (TNA). The component will support the monitoring and communication functions of the NIP 2020-22 in a participatory and inclusive fashion.

122. In relation to the monitoring of the NIP 2020-22, this will generate new and seize existing opportunities for policy dialogue, amongst other topics, around the humanitarian-development nexus and the need to refocus development partners' attention more on the medium to longer-term. This element is one of the key building blocks of the theory of change of the NIP 2020-22, which does provide a range of entry points for creating convergence between, for example, cash transfers, and opportunities for local economic development; especially but not exclusively in food production.

123. Enhancing service delivery to promote increased private sector investment will also be key, generating opportunities for public-private policy dialogue, fuelled by the knowledge products aimed at unlocking the necessary increase of private investment (topics may include issues related to opportunities for enhancement of trade agreements / or enforcement of the existing ones, improvement of licensing, permits, land registration, or taxation, etc.). To the extent possible, the component will contribute to the de-risking of private investment in agriculture and to easing the cost of doing business in the sector. Policy and regulatory spaces under the Oslo Agreement and Paris Protocol that the Ministry of Agriculture can and should make strategic use of will be explored.

## 8. Risks and mitigation measures

124. The development of Palestine remains constrained by the occupation, and the resulting restrictions on the movement of goods and people and access to natural resources, and recurrent conflict, especially in the Gaza Strip. This makes the country highly vulnerable to both regional and global downturns. The international community has a long-standing commitment to helping Palestinians relax these constraints and make the country more resilient.

125. Within the Palestinian governance of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, the NIP 2020-22 can play an important role in mitigating the main risks of inefficiency, fragmentation, and insufficient alignment of stakeholders to the agreed national investment priorities. The main related risks described below are at the core of the potential failure of the NIP 2020-22 and indicate modality and rationale for stakeholders to engage in a shared process of implementation.

126. Nevertheless, in the context of Palestine, conditions other than the mere implementation of NIP 2020-22 should be realized for an effective risk management and mitigation. In particular, higher level political and diplomatic action by the Government and by the international community in keeping alive the option of the two-State solution is still very relevant to ensure full achievement of the SDG 2 Agenda targets for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

Risk factor 1. Fragmented governance of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture		
Category	Probability	Impact on the NIP 2020-22 implementation
Institutional	High	High
Risk elements		Mitigation measure
The sector portrays fragmented management and unclear distribution of responsibilities. Policies and programs are developed and implemented, independently, by line ministries, with limited coordination or alignment. The multi sectoral nature of FNS is recognized, but fostered without the provision of priorities and interaction among entities. In the absence of an adequate high-level governance mechanism bridging between ministries and institutions, the policy and investment responses to food insecurity and malnutrition will continue to emerge dispersed and imbalanced.		The endorsement of a consistent policy and investment framework and the establishment of a High-Level Food and Nutrition Security Council will create the conditions for institutional inter-ministerial and purpose-oriented coordination. Associated to it, the secretarial functions for the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 implementation, M&E and advocacy and communication functions within the SDG 2 Working Group and the Ministry of Agriculture as its chair will be a facilitation element. To this end, the implementation of the NIP 2020-22 Support Programme is expected to play a fundamental role.

Risk factor 2. Loss of traction for the NFNSP and related NIP 2020-22 investments		
Category	Probability	Impact on the NIP 2020-22 implementation
Financing for development	High	High
Risk elements		Mitigation measure
Development financing including for food and nutrition security in Palestine suffers from the limited control over governmental revenues (due to the occupation and related agreements on tax collection) and from a large disproportion compared to recurrent expenditures (2.6:1 in 2018, IMF). External support to development represents half of the development budget in the country, but food security interventions are still largely funded through the humanitarian response plan instead of appropriate investment for development planning.		The National Investment Plan represents a tool for resource mobilization, purpose- and results- oriented towards agreed national priorities for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. Through its monitoring, communication and advocacy functions, the NIP implementation will guarantee regular visibility to the investment interventions that will allow to reward alignment and aid effectiveness.

Risk factor 3. Increased divide between Gaza and West Bank
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Category	Probability	Impact on the NIP 2020-22 implementation
Political	Medium	High
<b>Risk elements</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>	
Since 2007, Palestine has been internally divided. The control of Gaza by the de-facto authority and the lack of national reconciliation curtails the ability of the Palestinian Government of National Consensus, established in 2014, to effectively provide services and governance to the Palestinian population. This divide may affect the actual development financing and support to stakeholders depending on their geographical location, against the principle of inclusiveness and participation of the whole society.	The NIP 2020-22 represents national priorities, comprising government and its expressions', as well as priorities from the population, farmers, private sector and other non-state stakeholders. Maintaining such principle is critical to the success of the NIP 2020-22 and the risk of exacerbating divide between West Bank and Gaza can be mitigated by the establishment of dialogues for territorial approach between government and civil society, which cuts across the divide between Gaza and West Bank authorities.	

<b>Risk factor 4. External factors influencing the progress towards two-State solution between Palestine and Israel</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact on the NIP 2020-22 implementation
Political	Medium	High
<b>Risk elements</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>	
The continuous and persistent occupation of Palestinian territories, the attrition of the institutional relationships between Israel and Palestine and the potential risk for increasing conflicts, represent risks for the self determination of the Palestinian population, for its economic capacities, and for the development of its government's capacities.	The NIP 2020-22 implementation represents a solid opportunity for strengthening Palestinian institutions and populations' capacities and steadfastness. Moreover, the process of implementation itself guarantees capacity development of institutions and public bodies, building in turn a critical mass of experience that will survive political or institutional shocks. This will be reinforced by the involvement of the civil society in the NIP 2020-22 implementation, monitoring and advocacy, as well as in the development of local bottom up territorial approaches developing community institutions' resilience and self-reliance.	

<b>Risk factor 5. Limited financial autonomy of the Government of Palestine</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact on the NIP 2020-22 implementation
Financial	High	High
<b>Risk elements</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>	
A recent analysis <sup>127</sup> shows that with the developments around clearance revenues, <sup>128</sup> the fiscal situation of the Palestinian Government in 2019 is highly uncertain. The projections for development expenditures from 2019 onwards may drop to a range between 163-252 m USD (from a forecasted 391 m USD). Even more substantial is the drop of DP's funded development financing: about 31 m USD compared to an earlier estimate of 196 m USD, while the DP's funded recurrent financing would increase from 440 (IMF, 2018) to 506 m USD.	There is limited capacity to mitigate this risk. The prioritization of the NIP 2020-22 would play a role in ensuring what investment are mostly required. The financial and results monitoring may support in redirecting investments during implementation.	

<sup>127</sup> The World Bank, 2019. Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee.

<sup>128</sup> "Following the Israeli decision to make deductions from clearance revenues in the amount of US\$138 million in 2019 to offset payments made by the PA to martyrs and prisoners' families, [as the estimate of yearly payments made by the Government of Palestine to the families of martyrs and prisoners], the Palestinian Authority has decided to reject clearance revenue transfers altogether." (WB, 2019).

## 9. Next steps

1. **Endorsement of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22** as a comprehensive policy and investment framework on food and nutrition security, thus endowing the country with a unique tool (compared to other sectors / cross-sector topics) for better results and more efficient resource mobilization.
2. **Formulate and endorse the terms of reference of the Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC)**, and advocate (based on technical inputs from the SDG 2 WG) for approval at the Prime Minister Office and in the Interministerial committee. This will ensure a clear definition of roles and responsibilities at the highest political level, and by consequence the role of the entities providing technical and secretarial support (such as the SDG 2 WG responsible for issues of technical nature, and the Policy Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible to coordinate and facilitate the relate multi-stakeholders dialogue). Key functions of the FNSC ought to include responsibilities to ensure:
  - (a) smooth high-level political decisions making process concerning food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture,
  - (b) inter-ministerial coordination, especially for policies, strategies or actions concerning more than one ministry; and
  - (c) resource mobilization for development financing, within the government and if necessary with development partners community.

The FNSC will be supported by SDG 2 Working Group and the Ministry of Agriculture as chair and acting secretariat.

3. **Define the M&E, communication and advocacy workplan** of the NIP 2020-22 and NFNSP 2030 in an inclusive way. This will include a timebound set of tasks, products and deliverables (with milestones), roles and responsibilities of the participating stakeholders. The M&E, communication and advocacy work will be led by the MoA within the activities of the SDG 2 WG (through the participatory and inclusive process applied for the design of the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22), and will include the following functions:
  - (a) update of the NIP 2020-22 inventory and complementing available information on development projects and their financing;
  - (b) update of the results framework indicators' data, according to (i) information produced by the various means of verification and (ii) specific complementary information sources (e.g., ad hoc surveys) to fill the missing data (see Results Framework's data to be determined);
  - (c) selection of a main theme and relevant thematic analysis; and
  - (d) production of a comprehensive annual NIP 2020-22 M&E report (including communication material), including the information from the updates and analyses above, involving all relevant stakeholders for information dissemination, advocacy and inclusiveness promotion
  - (e) define communication and advocacy strategy and workplan to disseminate and advocate the main findings and messages.

4. **Organize selected public-private policy dialogue** events, aimed to identify policy or regulatory bottlenecks and opportunities for improvement that unlock private sector investments. The selection of topics needs to be based on evidence. The findings of the Forward Looking Papers (see Annex H) provide evidence and inspiration for the identification of the first dialogue opportunities.

Table 6. NIP 2020-22 implementation workplan

	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
<b>2019</b> NIP 2020-22 Design	NIP 2020-22 design and stakeholders engagement	NIP 2020-22 design and validation	<b>M:</b> NIP 2020-22 Endorsement Prepare M&E / KM plan	Start implementing M&E
<b>2020</b> NIP 2020-22 Roll-out	Harmonization, alignment and resource mobilization (continuous)		<b>M:</b> First NIP 2020-22 M&E Report	M&E
<b>2021</b> Implementation		<b>M:</b> Second NIP 2020-22 M&E Report	M&E	
<b>2022</b> Towards a next phase	Start design NIP II 2023-25	<b>M:</b> Third NIP 2020-22 M&E Report		<b>M:</b> NIP II 2023-25-aligned to NPA-II (to be confirmed)

**M:** milestone

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## Annexes

## Annexes

### A. NIP 2020-22 alignment with NPA and relevant sector strategies

#### A1. NIP 2020-22's contributions to NPA 2017-2022 National Priorities and Policy Interventions

NIP Programmes		Main SDG 2	Main NFNSP	National Policy Agenda - National Policies (and numbered policy interventions)																						
				2. National Unity	4. Citizen- Centered Government.			6. Economic Independence.				7. social Justice and Rule of Law				8. Resilient Communities				9. Quality Health Care for All		10. Resilient Communities				
				3	7	8	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1.1 Nutrition-specific investments	1.1	SDG 2.2 + SDG 2.a-c	SO2 + SO6										7.18.1, 7.18.2		P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n		P.D. Nutritio n	9.25.1, 9.25.2		10.27.5				
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	2.1	SDG 2.1	SO1								7.15.1	7.16.1	7.18.1, 7.18.2								10.26.2	10.27.5		10.29.2		
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	2.2						6.12.1, 6.12.3, 6.12.4	6.13.1, 6.13.2			7.15.1, 7.15.3		7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3				8.23.1								
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	2.3			2.3.3						P.D. 6.14.2	7.15.2	7.16.1	7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3	P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n									
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	3.1	SDG 2.3	SO3				6.11.1, 6.11.6			6.14.1, 6.14.2			7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3				8.23.1						10.29.1		
3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.	3.2						6.11.2, 6.11.6	6.12.1, 6.12.2, 6.12.4	6.13.1, 6.13.2, 6.13.4, 6.13.5	6.14.1, 6.14.2			7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3				8.23.1						10.29.1		
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of a Export Know ledge Hub.	3.3						6.11.3, 6.11.6	6.12.1, 6.12.2, 6.12.4	6.13.1, 6.13.2, 6.13.4, 6.13.5	6.14.1, 6.14.2			7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3												
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	3.4						6.11.5, 6.11.6		6.13.4, 6.13.5				7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3												
4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	4.1	SDG 2.4	SO4										7.18.1, 7.18.2										10.28.6			
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	4.2												7.18.1, 7.18.2									10.27.3	10.28.3 10.28.5			
4.3 Improving water resources management	4.3						6.11.4						7.18.1, 7.18.2										10.28.4			
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	5.1	SDG 2.2	SO2							6.14.1			7.18.1, 7.18.2							9.25.1, 9.25.2						
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan .	5.2									6.14.1			7.18.1, 7.18.2							9.25.1, 9.25.2						
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan .	5.3									6.14.1			7.18.1, 7.18.2							9.25.1, 9.25.2						
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	6.1	SDG 2.5 + SDG 2.a-c	SO5 + SO6		P.D. 4.7.2	4.8.1, 4.8.3	P.D. 6.11.1						7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3	P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n	P.D. Nutritio n								P.D.	
6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	6.2			2.3.4	P.D. 4.7.2, 4.7.5	4.8.1, 4.8.3	6.11.1	6.12.2, 6.12.4		6.14.2			7.18.1, 7.18.2	7.19.2, 7.19.3				8.23.1					10.28.5	10.29.1	P.D.	

## A2. Details of the consistency between NPA, SDG 2 and NIP 2020-22

1. Ending hunger	2. Ending any form of malnutrition	3. Increasing agricultural productivity and incomes	4. Ensuring sustainable food production systems	5. Maintaining agrobiodiversity	6. Creating an enabling environment for FNS	6. Creating an enabling environment for FNS	6. Creating an enabling environment for FNS
SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c

National Priority	National Policy	Policy Intervention	↔	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c
First pillar: Path to independence											
1. Ending the Occupation; Achieving Our Independence.	1.1. Mobilizing National and International Support	<p>1.1.1: Reassert sovereignty over the whole territory of the State of Palestine on the 1967 borders including East Jerusalem.</p> <p>1.1.3: Internationalize the conflict and mobilize international support for the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and right of return, and the release of prisoners.</p> <p>1.1.4: Increase political, legal, economic and grassroots pressure to end the occupation.</p> <p>1.1.5: Lift the siege of Gaza and establish a geographic link with the West Bank.</p> <p>1.1.6: Prepare Independence Transition Plans that chart the steps towards asserting full Palestinian authority over all of Palestine in all sectors of a sovereign state.</p>		x							
	1.2. Holding Israel to Account.	<p>1.2.1: Utilize international tribunals and other mechanisms for opposing the occupation and apartheid against Palestine.</p> <p>1.2.2: Urge other nations to uphold their obligations under International Law with respect to ending the colonial Israeli occupation.</p>		x							
2. National Unity	2.3. One land, one people	<p>2.3.1 Reunify the West Bank and Gaza and implement the Gaza Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.</p> <p>2.3.2 Consolidate and modernize Palestine's body of law, ensuring consistency with international obligations.</p> <p>2.3.3 Work with international organizations and host countries to improve the quality of services to Palestinian refugees.</p> <p>2.3.4 Strengthen ties between Palestinians, inside and outside Palestine, and expand their contributions to state-building and independence.</p>									
	2.4. Upholding democratic principles	<p>2.4.1 Ratify a Palestinian Constitution consistent with international human rights treaties.</p> <p>2.4.2 Hold regular democratic elections at all levels across Palestine.</p> <p>2.4.3 Safeguard citizens' rights and promote respect for pluralism, equality and freedom from discrimination.</p>									

## Annexes

National Priority	National Policy	Policy Intervention	↔	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c
3. Strengthening Palestine's International Status	3.5. Broadening Palestine's International Participation.	3.5.1: Attain full membership in the United Nations. 3.5.2: Fulfill obligations arising from Palestine's accession to international treaties and membership in international organizations. 3.5.3: Actively participate in international forums. 3.5.4: Gradually seek accession to additional international conventions and organizations.								x	
	3.6. Expanding Palestine's Bilateral Relations	3.6.1: Expand bilateral recognition of the State of Palestine. 3.6.2: Deepen bilateral relations with the State of Palestine								x	
Second pillar: Government Reform											
4. Citizen-Centered Government.	4.7. Responsive Local Government	4.7.1: Reform and restructure local government and its administration. 4.7.2: Decentralize services to LGUs, while building their capability and fiscal capacity to carry out these services. 4.7.5: Expand local economic development.		x							
	4.8. Improving Services to Citizens	4.8.1: Develop and implement a government-wide service improvement strategy, with particular focus on "Area C" and East Jerusalem, in cooperation with our delivery partners. 4.8.2: Develop and implement an e-government strategy, focusing on the delivery of on-line services to citizens. 4.8.3: Strengthen service delivery through partnerships with the private sector and civil society. 4.8.4: Establish a comprehensive approach to land administration that optimizes land use, completes land registration and efficiently manages state lands.		x	x						
5. Effective government	5.9. Strengthening accountability and transparency	5.9.1 Combat corruption in all its forms. 5.9.2 Implement the code of conduct for civil servants. 5.9.3 Strengthen transparency in government, including the approval and implementation of access to information legislation. 5.9.4 Strengthen the role of financial and administrative audit institutions. 5.9.5 Strengthen results-based management and integrated planning and budgeting. 5.9.6 Promote effective human resources management and development. 5.9.7 Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in policy-making, planning and budgeting.									
	5.10. Effective, efficient public financial management	5.10.1 Ensure fiscal sustainability and improve public financial management, with a particular focus on strengthening macroeconomic/fiscal policy, public debt management and procurement. 5.10.2 Mobilize revenue by expanding the tax base; enhancing tax collection, restoring foreign aid levels and rationalizing expenditures. 5.10.3 Reform the public sector pension system. 5.10.4 Reform and restructure Palestine's public institutions to increase efficiency and improve service quality. 5.10.5 Establish Palestine's utilities, prioritizing the electricity and water sectors									
Third pillar: Sustainable development											

# Annexes

National Priority	National Policy	Policy Intervention	↔	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c
6. Economic Independence.	6.11. Building Palestine's Future Economy.	<p><b>6.11.1:</b> Rebuild Palestine's productive sectors, focusing on manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and restoring Gaza's industrial base.</p> <p><b>6.11.2:</b> Attract domestic and foreign direct investment, focusing on construction, tourism, agriculture, energy and ICT sectors.</p> <p><b>6.11.3:</b> Expand international trade and exports</p> <p><b>6.11.4:</b> Plan and invest in strategic infrastructure (water, electricity, transportation and telecom networks, airports, seaport and industrial parks).</p> <p><b>6.11.5:</b> Strengthen the financial sector's role in supporting private sector growth.</p> <p><b>6.11.6:</b> Bridge the West Bank-Gaza development gap.</p>				x			x		x
	6.12. Creating Job Opportunities.	<p><b>6.12.1:</b> Expedite job creation through public-private partnerships.</p> <p><b>6.12.2:</b> Develop job creation programs for graduates, ensuring equal opportunities for women</p> <p><b>6.12.3:</b> Expand the Palestinian Employment Fund.</p> <p><b>6.12.4:</b> Ensure a safe work environment through application of health and occupational safety standards.</p>		x		x					
	6.13. Improving Palestine's Business Environment	<p><b>6.13.1:</b> Support business start-ups and MSMEs.</p> <p><b>6.13.2:</b> Support and expand co-operatives.</p> <p><b>6.13.3:</b> Cut red tape for business through smart regulation.</p> <p><b>6.13.4:</b> Support and promote the digital economy</p> <p><b>6.13.5:</b> Enhance ICT's role as a business enabler.</p> <p><b>6.13.6:</b> Strengthen Palestine's cyber security and ensure the ICT sector's freedom from external threats and domination.</p>				x			x		
	6.14. Promoting Palestinian Industry.	<p><b>6.14.1:</b> Support and protect national products, increase competitiveness and expand import substitution.</p> <p><b>6.14.2:</b> Increase Palestinian products' share of the local market.</p>				x					
7. social Justice and Rule of Law	7.15. Escaping Poverty.	<p><b>7.15.1:</b> Strengthen economic and social empowerment programmes benefiting vulnerable groups and the poor.</p> <p><b>7.15.2:</b> Ensure that economic and social policies address the needs of vulnerable groups and the poor.</p> <p><b>7.15.3:</b> Promote social integration by establishing job creation programmes for excluded groups (disabled, youth, women, ex-prisoners).</p>		x							
	7.16. Strengthening Social Protection.	<p><b>7.16.1:</b> Improve the effectiveness and coherence of our social protection system.</p> <p><b>7.16.2:</b> Ensure effective implementation of the social security law and regulations.</p> <p><b>7.16.3:</b> Promote corporate social responsibility and tripartite social dialogue</p>		x							

## Annexes





National Priority	National Policy	Policy Intervention	↔	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c
	<b>7.17.</b> Improving access to Justice	7.17.1: Strengthen and implement human rights legislation. 7.17.2 Ensure a fair, transparent, efficient and independent judicial system. 7.17.3 Ensure effective implementation of court decisions. 7.17.4 Ensure integrated delivery of and fair access to judicial services, particularly for women and children. 7.17.5 Strengthen the institutional capacity and organization of the justice sector.									
	<b>7.18.</b> Gender equality and women's empowerment	7.18.1: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. 7.18.2 Remove barriers that prevent the full participation of women in community and economic development and public life.									
	<b>7.19.</b> Our youth, our future	7.19.1: Empower and equip Palestine's youth to participate meaningfully in public life and state building 7.19.2 Ensure that our youth are provided with opportunities for a successful future. 7.19.3 Place a particular focus on assisting disadvantaged youth.									
8. Resilient Communities	<b>8.20.</b> Improving Early Childhood and Pre-School Education	8.20.1: Develop early childhood education programmes. 8.20.2 Expand and improve pre-school education.									
	<b>8.21.</b> Improving Student Enrolment and Retention	8.21.1: Maintain high enrolment and improve retention of boys and girls in basic education. 8.21.2: Improve enrolment and balance of boys and girls in all streams of secondary education. 8.21.3: Improve enrolment in continuing education and literacy programs. 8.21.4: Support and protect Palestinian education in East Jerusalem, Area C and Gaza.									
	<b>8.22</b> Improving Primary and Secondary Education	8.22.1: Reform and modernize primary and secondary school curricula. 8.22.2: Develop e-learning programmes. 8.22.3: Ensure equitable access to education, particularly in marginalized areas and for vulnerable groups. 8.22.4: Provide continuing training programmes for teachers and support staff. 8.22.5: Upgrade educational facilities to ensure a safe, healthy learning environment. 8.22.6: Expand extracurricular activities.									
	<b>8.23.</b> From Education to Employment	8.23.1: Align TVET and higher education with development and labour market needs. 8.23.2: Upgrade TVET infrastructure and facilities. 8.23.3: Strengthen Palestine's science and research capacity.									



# Annexes

National Priority	National Policy	Policy Intervention	↔	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 2.5	SDG 2.a	SDG 2.b	SDG 2.c
9. Quality Health Care for All	9.24. Better Health Care Services.	9.24.1: Reform the public health insurance system. 9.24.2: Ensure the fiscally sustainability of the health care system. 9.24.3: Improve the quality of health care services (infrastructure, equipment, drugs, IT, training of health care workers, standards). 9.24.4: Increase equitable access to health care services.			x						
	9.25. Improve Citizens' Health & Well-Being	9.25.1: Strengthen preventive health care, raise awareness and promote healthy lifestyles. 9.25.2: Introduce a family health care approach. 9.25.3: Improve and implement national policies on chronic disease management			x						
10. Resilient Communities	10.26. Ensuring Community and National Security, Public Safety and Rule of Law.	10.26.1: Implement measures to enhance community security and public safety 10.26.2: Strengthen capacity for disaster response and crisis management. 10.26.3: Improve the governance of Palestine's security sector, strengthen institutional capacity and ensure efficient use of resources.					x				
	10.27. Meeting the Basic Needs of Our Communities.	10.27.1: Expand community access to clean water and sanitation. 10.27.2: Expand community access to reliable energy. 10.27.3: Improve public transportation and road safety. 10.27.4: Support affordable, safe housing 10.27.5: Ensure food security.		x		x					
	10.28. Ensuring a Sustainable Environment and Adapting to Climate Change.	10.28.1: Reduce and effectively control pollution 10.28.2: Expand solid waste management and recycling 10.28.3: Expand wastewater management, treatment and reuse. 10.28.4: Manage, protect and promote sustainable use and conservation of natural resources (land, water and energy). 10.28.5: Keep Palestine green (conserve biodiversity, establish nature preserves and expand green spaces). 10.28.6: Increase energy efficiency and reliance on renewable energy.		x		x	x	x			
	10. 29. Revitalizing Agriculture and Strengthening Our Rural Communities.	10.29.1: Increase agricultural plant and livestock production and develop value chains 10.29.2: Protect and support farmers, particularly in areas under threat.				x	x	x	x		
	10.30. Preserving our national identity and cultural heritage	10.30.1: Support cultural innovation and production. 10.30.2: Implement initiatives to preserve and develop Palestine's cultural heritage. 10.30.3: Develop traditional handicrafts 10.30.4: Promote Palestine as a tourist destination									

## A3. Matrix on alignment of the NIP 2020-22 Programmes with relevant GoP sector strategies

<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to National Strategy for Food Safety (NSFS) 2017-2022</b>  NSFS (FOOD SAFETY) - NIP.xlsx	<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2017-2022</b>  ESSP (MoE) - NIP.xlsx
<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to National Health Strategy (NHS) 2017-2022</b>  NHS (MoH) - NIP.xlsx	<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to Sectoral Strategy for the Development of the National Economy (SSDNE) 2017-2022</b>  SSDNE (MoNE) - NIP.xlsx
<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to Social Development Sector Strategy (SDSS) 2017-2022</b>  SDSS (MoSD) - NIP.xlsx	<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to National Agriculture Sector Strategy (NASS) 2017-2022</b>  NASS (MoA) - NIP.xlsx
<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAP) 2017-2022</b>  NAP Climate Change - NIP.xlsx	<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to National Nutrition Policy, Strategies and Action Plan (NNPSAP) 2017-2022</b>  Nutrition Policy NNSAP - NIP.xlsx
<b>Alignment of NIP 2020-22 to Environment Sector Strategy (ESS) 2017-2022</b>  EQA ESS - NIP.xlsx	<b>SUMMARY SPREADSHEETS</b>  NIP contributions to National Strategy

## Annexes

### A4. NIP 2020-22 Programmes' contributions to the SDG 2 and NFNSP

SDG2 targets	NFNSP Strategic objectives	NFNSP Sectoral results	Comp. 1	Component 2			Component 3				Component 4			Component 5			Component 6	
			1.1 Nutrition Specific investments	2.1 Investments to enhance access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	2.2 Investments to promote economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	2.3 Investments to strengthen capacities for socio-economic inclusion	3.1 Investments to secure access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	3.2 Investments to improve public and private value chain actors' capacities (Knowledge Hub)	3.3 Investments to improve marketing of agri-food products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub	3.4 Investments for the sustainable financial inclusion system	4.1 Investments on land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	4.2 Investments to enhance climate change adaptation capacities	4.3 Investments to improve water resources management	5.1 Investments on Plant health	5.2 Investments to strengthen capacity for SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards)	5.3 Investments to strengthen capacity for SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety)	6.1 Investments to develop a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	6.2 Investments to implement territorial and co-responsibility approaches
			1/6	1			3				4			2			5/6	
1. Ending hunger (SDG2.1)	1. By 2030, hunger ended in Palestine	1.1. Livelihood enhanced through social protection		x	x	x												
		1.2. Marginalized people empowered and equality of opportunities ensured			x	x					x		x					x
		1.3. Resilience to man-made and natural risks enhanced				x				x								x
2. Ending any form of malnutrition (SDG2.2)	2. By 2030, all forms of malnutrition ended in Palestine	2.1. Programs promoting nutrition effectively implemented	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x	x	
		2.2. Food safety ensured along all food supply chains	x											x	x	x		
		2.3. Nutrition education and awareness enhanced	x	x													x	
3. Increasing agricultural productivity and incomes (SDG2.3)	3. By 2030, agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers doubled	3.1. Access to agricultural productive resources and services improved		x			x			x								x
		3.2. Smallholders participation in domestic and international markets enhanced			x		x		x	x								
		3.3. Producers' knowledge and capacities developed			x		x	x	x	x								x
4. Ensuring sustainable food production systems (SDG2.4)	4. By 2030, sustainable food production systems ensured and resilient agricultural practices implemented	4.1. Access to and management of land and water resources enhanced									x		x					x
		4.2. Food loss and waste reduced and use of renewable energy resources promoted						x	x									x
		4.3. Climate change challenges addressed and farming systems adapted										x						x
5. Maintaining agrobiodiversity (SDG2.5)	5. By 2022, the diversity of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture maintained	5.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection mainstreamed										x						x
6. Creating an enabling environment for FNS (SDG2.a – SDG2.c)	6. By 2022, an enabling environment for FNS created	6.1. Agrifood innovation system strengthened						x	x	x						x	x	x
		6.2. Public investment oriented to FNS increased	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		6.3. Adequate human and financial resources allocated to FNS																
		6.4. Policy dialogue and coordination on FNS matters enhanced	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		6.5. FNS legal and institutional framework strengthened	x			x											x	

## B. Detailed Results Framework

In line with the principle of responding as much as possible with the existing monitoring mechanisms and framework in the country, the indicators are in large part consistent with existing strategies or policies results framework, and are part of the existing data generation mechanisms in the country. Only in minimal part additional indicators were identified to measure specific aspects of the NIP 2020-22 proposed investments.

The last column (top right) indicates the source of the indicator. Where relevant, the original two or three digit coding has been kept, to ensure efficient tracking (especially with indicators coinciding with the ones of the NFNSP). In the last column, the code indicates which Strategic Objective (one digit code) or Strategic Result (two digits) of the NFNSP 2030. The last column indicates also when the indicator is NIP 2020-22-specific or from other sources (e.g., the European Joint Strategy, provided with a results monitoring framework).

NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
NIP 2020-22 Impact:	Food security vision: Food and Nutrition Secure Resilient Communities and Households in Palestine	SDG 2 WG	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	missing	missing	Palestinian Micronutrient Survey	1
		MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	SDG2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	missing	missing	MoA/FAO	1
		MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	SDG2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	missing	missing	National Nutrition surveillance	2
	Enabling institutional environment impact: Effective and efficient allocation and use of development resources for food and nutrition security in Palestine	SDG 2 WG	6.2.1 Resource gap in implementing the NIP 2020-22	28%	10%	NIP 2020-22 Monitoring system	6.2
		MoA, MoH, MoSD	6.3.1 Annual budget of donor-financed programs/projects in MoA, MoH and MoSD	MoA: 17,000,000 MoH: 1,000,000 MoSD: 5,460,000	MoA: 25,000,000 MoH: 3,000,000 MoSD: 8,000,000	MoA/MoH/ MoSD	6.3
Component 1: Nutrition-specific investments							
Outcome:	By 2022, nutritional status of the Palestinian people is improved	MoA, MoH, MoE, MoSD	SDG2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	missing	missing		2
Programme 1.1	1.1. Reducing malnutrition by addressing its direct causes	MoH					
		MoH	2.1.1 Proportion of micronutrient deficiency in the relevant population of vulnerable groups (pregnant women, lactating women, children, adolescents) per micronutrient category (Vitamin A, B12, D, E, Iron, Zinc)	[see breakdown by group and category]	[see breakdown by group and category]	MoH-UNICEF, Palestine Micronutrient Survey	2

# Annexes

NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
<b>Component 2: Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people</b>							
<b>Outcome:</b>	By 2022, poor and vulnerable households have improved economic and physical access to the required quantity and quality of food, even in case of economic, political and social and environmental shocks	MoSD	1.1.1 Number of households receiving benefit from the MoSD's social assistance (by category of HH and gender HH-headship)	110,000 Female: 42% Male: 58%	100,000 Female: 40% Male: 60%	MoSD Database of beneficiary HHs	1.1
<b>Programme 2.1</b>	2.1. Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	MoSD					
	2.1.a. The coverage of specific social protection interventions for FSN is increased by 15% and has a positive impact on the local economy	MoSD	1.2.1 Proportion of marginal HH assisted by the MoSD through the DEEP Program on total registered vulnerable HHs (by category of marginal HH and gender HH-headship)	Tot: 24% (2,422 out of 10,000 HHs) Women: 30%, Disabled: 45%	Tot: 20% (2,000 out of 11,000 HHs) Male 42% Female: 58% Disabled: 45%	DEEP Files	1.2
	2.1.b Targeted social protection interventions are implemented for poor and vulnerable in case of shocks	MoSD, MoARA, PADRRIF, UNRWA	1.3.1 Proportion of HH compensated by the MoSD on HH applying for a compensation	92% (2,400 out of 2,600)	92 % (3,000 HHs)	MoSD Database of beneficiary HHs	1.3
			1.3.2 Average time between HH application for compensation and compensation given to HH	270	50	MoSD Database of beneficiary HHs	1.3
			1.3.3 Number of farmers served by PADRRIF per year	2,000	4,000	PADRRIF annual reports	1.3
			1.3.4 Average time between farmer's application for compensation and compensation given to farmer	300	70	MoSD Database of beneficiary HHs	1.3
<b>Programme 2.2</b>	2.1.c Nutrition education is delivered to all cash transfer and food aid programmes' beneficiaries	MoSD, MoE, MoH	Nutrition education delivered to Food aid and cash transfer programmes' beneficiaries	40% of CTP beneficiaries in 2018	Nutrition education will be delivered to 100% of CTP, DEEP, food aid and UNRWA's SSNP beneficiaries by 2022	Monitoring reports of the MoH, MoSD, UNRWA and review of MoSD social registry	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.2. Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	MoSD, MoL, PACI					
	2.2.a Self-employment is promoted for poor and vulnerable – especially for Bedouin, youth and women, in food systems	MoSD, NIEE	Number of micro-enterprises created through National Institute for Economic Empowerment interventions	16,000 micro-enterprises generated thanks to DEEP grants in 2018	50,000 micro enterprises have been created or sustained by 2022 through the NIEE (including via DEEP-generated grants)	National Institute for Economic Empowerment M&E report. Social Development Sector Strategy M&E report.	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.2.b Employability of the poor and vulnerable – especially youth and women - is supported	MoSD, MoL	IOC2.1: Percentage of graduates who made a successful transition to the labour market - disaggregated by Gender (EJS indicator)	71% governmental VTC graduates (WB only, 2016)	75%	PCBS, ILO and MoL reports	EJS indicator

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NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
Programme 2.3			Number of poor and vulnerable job seekers are permanently employed after benefiting from TVET and Cash for Work interventions	to be completed	to be completed	MoL	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.2.c Access to microfinance loans in the agricultural and fisheries sector for poor and vulnerable is facilitated	MoSD, MoL, PACI	Number of smallholder farmers accessing financial services from formal financial institutions or other semi-formal or informal sources including buyers, producer associations, community based financing scheme, etc. (NB: disaggregated by type: savings, credit and insurance) <sup>129</sup>	n/a (TBD, depending on diagnostic)	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)	PMA; PACI; PADRRIF reports; Financial service providers; UCASC	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.3. Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	MoSD					
	2.3.a. Operational capacities (targeting, M/E systems, financial capacities, delivery and human resources) of the Government for socioeconomic inclusion are reinforced	MoSD, MoH, MoA	Number of days of delay in service provision of cash-based and in-kind transfer programmes compared to plan	The database of the MoSD uses the PMTF and is not regularly updated in 2018	The database of the MoSD will become a social registry, integrating multi-dimensional poverty indicators (including FSN from SEFSec) and regularly updated (every 2 years) by 2022	Assessment of the SR done by 2022 and review of the implementation of the SDSS	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.3.b. Inter-ministerial policy and programme coherence with other sectors promoting socioeconomic inclusion is promoted	MoSD, MoE, MoH	Number of social protection programmes including nutrition indicators as part of the multidimensional poverty measurement	No social protection programme include nutrition indicators	50% of the new social protection programmes include nutrition indicators	MoSD monitoring, MoH monitoring	NIP 2020-22-specific
	2.3.c. Required actions to institutionalize or to harmonize social protection and economic empowerment programmes implemented by external partners are provided	MoSD, MoL and MoA	MoSD Social Registry and Farmers Registry and coordination mechanism are available and utilized by relevant institutions and stakeholders (UN, Govt., NGOs)	No social registry and farmer registry (FR) are available or linked to the Labour Market Information system	Social registry and farmer registry are established, utilized and linked to the Labour Market Information system	MoSD	NIP 2020-22-specific

Component 3: Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development						
Outcome:	By 2022, competitiveness and inclusiveness levels of selected value chains are increased.	MoA, MoNE, MoL	SDG2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	to be identified	to be identified	MoA/MoNE/MoL
		MoA, MoNE	SDG2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	to be identified	to be identified	MoA/MoNE/MoL
		MoL	OC2.1 (EJS): % of youth unemployment (disaggregated per gender and area)	to be identified	to be identified	MoL
						EJS indicator

<sup>129</sup> NB: this indicator will capture also NFNSP's "3.1.4: Number of farmers served by PACI per year".

## Annexes

NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
Programme 3.1	3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	MoA	3.1.2 Amount of seedlings/ seeds distributed to farmers by the Government per year	600,000	1,000,000	MoA annual reports	3.1
	Programme 3.2	3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub. (* Farmers - crop and livestock producers and fishers, and agro processors, value chain integrators and other service providers).	MoA	4.2.1 Average food loss and waste in the tomato and cucumber supply chains per value chain stage and total	Tomato: Farmers: 11% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10%	Tomato: Farmers: 10% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10% Consumers: ...%	MoA/FAO
Cucumber: Farmers: 11% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10%					Cucumber: Farmers: 10% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10% Consumers: ...%		
MoA		3.1.5 Satisfaction of farmers about the services provided by different actors	NA	1	Ad hoc rapid appraisal (MoA)	3.1	
MoA		3.3.1 Number of farmers trained on new techniques per year	1,340	2,000	MoA- Extension Dept.	3.3	
MoA		3.3.2 Number of demonstrations arranged and implemented for farmers on new agricultural techniques per year	115	150	MoA M&E	3.3	
MoA, MoNE		3.2.1 Proportion of small farmers having access to wholesale markets by regions	1	1	Ad hoc rapid appraisal (MoA)	3.2	
MoA, MoNE		6.1.3 Number of agreements signed by actors (e.g. farmers, processors, distributors) within the agri-food value chains <sup>130</sup>	n/a	n/a	MoA/MoNE	6.1	
Programme 3.3	3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	MoA, MoNE, PALTRADE	3.2.2 Proportion of small farmers exporting on international markets (e.g. through cooperative/consortia/ associations)	n/a	n/a	Ad hoc rapid appraisal (MoA)	3.2
		MoA, MoNE, PALTRADE	Proportion of value of agriculture-based sectors relative to total export (%)	31% (12% related to agriculture, and 19% related to agro-industries)	+10%	PCBS (elaborated by FAO)	NIP 2020-22-specific
		MoA, MoNE, PALTRADE	Proportion of Agro-industry commodity export on total Agriculture based sectors export from Gaza strip	0%	10%	PCBS (elaborated by FAO)	NIP 2020-22-specific
Programme 3.4	3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable rural finance	MoNE, PMA, MoA, PCMA, MFIs, UCASC, donors	Inclusive Rural Financial Inclusion Diagnostic Prepared and Validated	Ad hoc diagnostics available	Comprehensive Rural Financial Inclusion Diagnostic prepared and validated by relevant institutions and	SDG 2 WG	NIP 2020-22-specific

<sup>130</sup> Indicator in common with programme 6.2.



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NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes	Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
				authorities (including at least MoNE, PMA, MoA, PCMA, MFIs, donors)		<b>3.1</b>  <b>EJS indicator</b>  <b>NIP 2020-22-specific</b>
	PACI, PCMA, PMA	Number of smallholder farmers accessing financial services from formal financial institutions or other semi-formal or informal sources including buyers, producer associations, community based financing scheme, etc. (NB: disaggregated by type: savings, credit and insurance) <sup>131</sup>	n/a (TBD, depending on diagnostic)	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)	statistics/reports from PMA; PACI; PADRRIF; Private sector financial service providers; UCASC	
	PADRRIF	OC1.1 (EJS):Percentage of farmers to whom the agricultural insurance fund is providing compensation services, as a percentage of the total number of affected farmers	0%	10%	PADRRIF	
	PACI, PCMA, PMA, UCASC	SMEs' provision of credit (number of loans and total value) to farmers or financial institutions' provision of credit to farmers in partnership with SMEs through VCF-based arrangements	n/a (TBD, depending on diagnostic)	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)	PACI; Private sector financial service providers; UCASC	

<b>Component 4: Sustainable NRM in the context of Climate Change</b>						
<b>Outcome:</b>	By 2022, access to land, rangeland and water is increased and is utilized with more sustainable and climate adaptive practices	MoA	SDG2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	to be identified	to be identified	4
<b>Programme 4.1</b>	4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	MoA, PWA, EQA	4.1.3 Reclaimed or rehabilitated land areas that became suitable for agricultural use	120,000	135,000	MoA- Land Development Dept. Achievement Report
<b>Programme 4.2</b>	4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	MoA, PWA, EQA	4.1.1 Total agricultural irrigated area	228,000 Gaza: 60% West Bank: 40%	360,000 Gaza: 60% West Bank: 40%	PWA

<sup>131</sup> NB: this indicator will capture also NFNSP's "3.1.4: Number of farmers served by PACI per year".

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NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
Programme 4.3		MoA, PWA, EQA	4.3.2. Proportion of farms using renewable energy resources	n/a	n/a	Ad hoc rapid appraisals MoA/EQA	4.3
		MoA	4.3.3 Number of early warning reports issued to farmers per year	21	25	Early Warning Reports (MoA)	4.3
	4.3 Improving water resources management	MoA	3.1.1 Number of cisterns and dams built by the Government per year	Cisterns: 1,115 Dams: 3	Cisterns: 1,500 Dams: 4	MoA annual reports	3.1
		MoA, PWA, EQA	4.1.2 Amount of water used to irrigate one unit of agricultural land	Gaza: ... West Bank: ...	Gaza: ... West Bank: ...	PWA	4.1
		MoA, PWA, EQA	4.3.1 Percentage of treated wastewater (TSE) over Effluent (SE) used by agriculture	Gaza: 5.000 West Bank: 8.000	Gaza 24.700 West Bank: 52.300	PWA	4.3
		MoA, PWA, EQA	IOC4.2 (EJS): Area of agriculture lands irrigated with treated water (dunum) <sup>132</sup>	Gaza: 1,700 West Bank: 0	Gaza: 4,000 West Bank: 4,000		EJS indicator
Component 5: Consumer protection and food safety							
Outcome:	By 2022, human and laboratory capacities in performing critical tests, regarding risk-based surveillance and inspection activities are improved.	MoH, MoNE, MoA	2.2.1 Proportion of food samples matching standards on total tests per Ministry	MoNE: 73% MoH: 88% MoA: 25%	MoNE: 77% MoH: 90% MoA: 30%	MoH/MoNE/MoA	2.2
			Proportion of food/feed inspections carried out jointly by MoNE, MoH, MoA, PSI, and Private Sector as observer	0%	20%	MoH/MoNE/MoA	NIP 2020-22-specific
Programme 5.1	5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	MoA	Pesticides residues tests are routinely done on food products and reported	not done routinely	Done routinely on 30% of tests on food from plant origin	MoA, MoH	NIP 2020-22-specific
		MoA, MoNE	IOC1.1 (EJS): Plant Health Law endorsed and revised Pesticide by-law in place	Plant health law endorsed	revised Pesticide by-law in place	MoH/MoNE/MoA	EJS indicator
Programme 5.2	5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).	MoH, MoA	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) developed based on the five control plans	No SOP available	SOP developed	MoA (Vet services reports)	NIP 2020-22-specific
			Five control plans tested and applied to through implementation of sound developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	None	One to two simulation exercises by using the SOPs (either desktop or field) applied every year (everyone in one distinct district).	MoA (Vet services reports)	NIP 2020-22-specific

<sup>132</sup> 10 dunums = 1 ha.

## Annexes

NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes		Key institution	Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	Means of Verification	NFNSP Result
Programme 5.3	5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).	MoH, MoA	Food business operators are trained on HACCP	None	At least 80%		NIP 2020-22-specific
		MoE, MoH	Number of conducted awareness raising campaigns and education activity about food safety good practices	None	TBD	MoH Annual Report MoE annual report/ School Health Report	NIP 2020-22-specific
Component 6: Territorial and co-responsibility approaches							
Outcome:	By 2022, knowledge of territorial and co-responsibility approaches (TCA) implemented at local level and of their performance are collected, recognized and integrated in relevant national food and nutrition security policies	SDG 2 WG	Selected communities are involved in a fully-fledged territorial and co-responsibility investment project identification and inception (including the four pillars of: 1. agroecology, 2. community development, 3. consumer-producers partnerships, and 4. school gardens)	0	between 50 (low hypothesis) and 200 (high hypothesis)	MoA / SDG 2 WG	NIP 2020-22-specific
Programme 6.1	6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	MoLG, MoA, NGOs	A territorial and co-responsibility national forum established and meeting regularly with participation from NGOs and Government entities - number of meetings per year	0	6	MoA / SDG 2 WG	NIP 2020-22-specific
			Number of exchanges of information and meetings per year (disaggregated by topic relevant to each of the four pillars of: 1. agroecology, 2. community development, 3. consumer-producers partnerships, and 4. school gardens)	0	Pillar 1: 5000 Pillar 2: 5000 Pillar 3: 2000 Pillar 4: 1000	MoA / SDG 2 WG	NIP 2020-22-specific
Programme 6.2	6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	MoLG, MoE, UAWC	5.1.2 Number of farmers involved in participatory breeding programs <sup>133</sup>	BFGS: 100 UAWC: 370 HLSS: 25	BFGS: 150 UAWC: 1500 HLSS: 30	BFGS, UWAC, HLSS Reports	5.1
		MoA, MoNE	6.1.3 Number of agreements signed by actors (e.g. farmers, processors, distributors) within the agri-food value chains <sup>134</sup>	n/a	n/a	MoA/MoNE	6.1
		MoH, MoE, MoA, EQA	2.3.1 Number of Environmental Clubs (EC) established at school & community levels <sup>135</sup>	3000 (circa)	3,150	MoE / EQA annual report	2.3

<sup>133</sup> NB: This indicator is related to bridging research and farmers, and instrumental to define breeding programmes that involve communities. By this, the indicator has an indirect linkage with the territorial and co-responsibility component, Pillar 1 and 2 in particular.

<sup>134</sup> NB: This indicator (already measured as part of Component 2 on inclusive value chains) allows to monitor the part of Value chain agreement related to producers/consumers partnerships, corresponding to Pillar 3 of the Component's approach

<sup>135</sup> NB: This indicator, monitored as part of the NFNSP, allows to capture the awareness and interest of elements related to territorial approaches (i.e., environment) at the level of schools and communities. It is indirectly related to Pillars 1 and 4.

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### Details of indicator 2.1.1:

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2022
2.1.1 Proportion of micronutrient deficiency in the relevant population of vulnerable groups (pregnant women, lactating women, children, adolescents) per micronutrient category (Vitamin A, B12, D, E, Iron, Zinc)	<b>Pregnant women:</b> Vitamin A: 54.8% Vitamin B12: 62.8% Vitamin D: 99.3% Vitamin E: 21.6% Iron: 17.1% Zinc: 71.1%	<b>Pregnant women:</b> Vitamin A: 39.8% Vitamin B12: 47.8% Vitamin D: 84.3% Vitamin E: 6.6% Iron: 2.1% Zinc: 66.1%
	<b>Lactating women:</b> Vitamin A: 28.7% Vitamin B12: 20.6% Vitamin D: 98.7% Vitamin E: 44.1% Iron: 11.2% Zinc: 90.7%	<b>Lactating women:</b> Vitamin A: 13.7% Vitamin B 0.6% Vitamin D: 83.7% Vitamin E: 29.1% Iron: 0 % Zinc: 75.7%
	<b>Children:</b> Vitamin A: 72.9% Vitamin B12: 10.9% Vitamin D: 60.1% Vitamin E: 64.3% Iron: 20.9% Zinc: 55.6%	<b>Children:</b> Vitamin A: 57.9% Vitamin B12: 0 % Vitamin D: 45.1% Vitamin E: 49.3% Iron: 5.9% Zinc: 40.6%
	<b>Adolescents (15-18 Y)</b> Vitamin A: M: 42.6% F: 57 Vitamin B12: M: 29.8% F: 25.1 Vitamin D: M: 51.9 F: 97.2 Vitamin E: M:72.7 F: 58.7% Iron: M: 21.9% F: 23.6 Zinc: M: 72.5% F: 83.6	<b>Adolescents (15-18 Y)</b> Vitamin A: M: 38% F: 51 Vitamin B12: M: 27% F: 23 Vitamin D: M: 47 F: 88 Vitamin E: M: 65 F: 53% Iron: M: 20% F: 21 Zinc: M: 65% F: 75

### C. NIP 2020-22 Inventory

**Aims of the NIP 2020-22 inventory.** The National Investment Plan's Inventory of food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural projects is an innovative tool, used for the design of the NIP 2020-22, representing a systematic element of the evidence-based identification / validation of priorities. The NIP 2020-22 inventory is composed of ongoing and future investments (development projects), classified according to their scope, relevance to the NFNSP (and to the NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes), location, and providing information on financial resources, donors and implementing entities. Jointly with the NIP 2020-22 results framework, it represents the basis for its monitoring and evaluation process.

**Methodology and information source.** The NIP 2020-22 Inventory of ongoing and planned investments in Palestine was built based on the consultation of relevant food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture stakeholders. The key pieces of information were collected through a template, distributed in November 2018 to the SDG 2 WG and FSS members (member government entities and NGOs). The template included some basic information allowing for a first systematization in a simple database (the spreadsheet is available at the end of this Annex, and upon request). These included: title, status (ongoing, financed, in pipeline), implementation timeframe, budget, donor(s), geographic area, and the correspondence with the NFNSP Strategic Objectives (the template was designed before the NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes were identified).

Based on subsequent interactions for complementary information (between December 2018 and April 2019), the information on the individual projects were fine-tuned, and the projects classified by NIP 2020-22 Components and Programmes (once defined).

Additional complementary information was captured from other available databases, such as a World Bank led exercise carried out earlier in 2018, mapping development interventions in Gaza Governorates on various sectors.

The NIP 2020-22 inventory was revised to avoid duplications, to avoid including non-relevant projects (see later on criteria), and to avoid overlaps with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) interventions,<sup>136</sup> typically with one-year duration and responding to humanitarian purposes rather than development aims, yet including initiatives in support of strengthening the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus.

**Relevance criteria.** In a perfectible manner, the Inventory was built based on simple “in and out” rules, summarized in the following table. As such, the NIP 2020-22 inventory includes the projects strictly relevant to the NIP 2020-22 components, and within the NIP 2020-22 implementation timeframe (2020-2022).

What is IN:	What is OUT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment projects and activities</li> <li>Projects relevant to the NIP 2020-22 priority investment areas</li> <li>Project active or financed to be implemented in the NIP 2020-22 lifecycle 2020-2022</li> <li>Water projects increasing water availability for agriculture (treated wastewater, water reuse, irrigation...)</li> <li>Support to nutrition and promotion of healthy diets</li> <li>Support to women empowerment and nutrition / women nexus<sup>137</sup></li> <li>Support to UNRWA related to food security</li> <li>Improvement of databases, agricultural data, surveys;</li> <li>Support to youth employment and employability (including Technical and Vocational Education and Training, support to start-ups)</li> <li>Projects in support of private sector investments</li> <li>Humanitarian, Development, Peace nexus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recurrent activities</li> <li>Projects not clearly related to the NIP 2020-22 outcomes (e.g., waste management)</li> <li>Projects relevant to the NIP 2020-22 outcomes but closed earlier than Jan 2020</li> <li>Water projects for domestic purposes (desalination, water, sanitation and health)</li> <li>Gender based violence / support to women with disabilities</li> <li>Schooling / education projects (including UNRWA's)</li> <li>Humanitarian interventions part of the Humanitarian Response Plan</li> </ul>

<sup>136</sup> HRP interventions are coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in close consultation with the humanitarian community.

<sup>137</sup> Nutritional outcomes facilitated through the women empowerment (see NIP's main text Paragraph 5.1 and Figure 18, women pathway to nutrition).

While the NIP 2020-22 Inventory per se is an innovative tool, it still requires fine tuning and complementary information, and a validation from Donors. These aspects will be carried out as first step of the NIP 2020-22 monitoring exercise (financial monitoring – see section 7.2 of NIP 2020-22's main text), as a way to complement the available database with additional or more precise information, with co-benefits on alignment.

**Assumptions on budget classifications.** In absence of perfect information on project's budget, delivery and disbursement, and balance, a number of assumptions were required to ensure comparability of data.

1. The computation of budget relevant to period 2020-22 is an estimate. The annual project budget is based on the assumption of a constant delivery throughout implementation (i.e., pro-rata). While this is a simplification, as projects show comparatively lower initial disbursements, in the long term and with a large number of projects with different timeframes this discrepancy is considered offset.
2. The budget of continuous investment activities (e.g., some activities of the MoH) planned for the period 2020-2022 of which the cost was provided on annual basis only, were extended for the three years of NIP 2020-22 implementation.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, for the computation of the budget relevant to the period 2020-2022, the average duration of projects assumed to be four years (corresponding to the average duration). The detailed database (spreadsheet enclosed later in this Annex) includes detailed coefficients on how the budgets portion relevant to the NIP 2020-22 implementation was calculated (see column "pro-rata NIP 2020-22").
4. The projects' Status classification is based on the following:
  - a. **Actual Budget.** Ongoing projects that have received financing and are operational, and are scheduled to close after January 2020 (the initial NIP 2020-22 implementation date).
  - b. **Soft Commitment,** or resources expected to be financed soon as the discussion has been engaged with Donors. This category includes Financed projects (i.e., projects in pipeline whose budget has been approved by the executing and financing entities but the activities have not yet started, and Planned projects (i.e., projects intended to be implemented, whose budget has been requested or discussed with donors, but not yet been approved or committed by the financing entities). As Financed projects represent a negligible share of the total NIP 2020-22 Budget (less than 1 percent of the pipeline), the "Financed" and "Planned" projects are considered as a joint category of "**Soft Commitment**".
  - c. **Financial Gap,** representing the requirement to implement the priority NIP 2020-22 investments. Such amount was calculated based on the cost of past experiences, the budget estimates performed within the Forward Looking Papers, and additional complementary information.

**Findings.** The ongoing NIP 2020-22 investments presents a large disproportion by components. This is due to the different nature of the investments and related interventions' costs. About one third of the investments are dedicated to Socio-economic inclusion and value chain development. This is not surprising considering the importance of the needs of the target groups in terms of food and nutrition security, namely: the most vulnerable and food insecure (for component 2) and value chain actors as drivers of economic growth and increased employment / self-employment (for component 3).

#### Comparing past and future:

- |                                                         |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| - 2016-2019 Annual average budget disbursed for FNS/SA: | <b>118.6 m USD</b> |
| - 2020-2022 Annual average budget available for FNS/SA: | <b>65.9 m USD</b>  |
| - 2020-2022 Estimated annual financial gap for FNS/SA:  | <b>45.6 m USD</b>  |

➔ **A resource mobilization effort is required**

## Annexes

Figure 23. NIP 2020-22's ongoing investments by Component (USD)

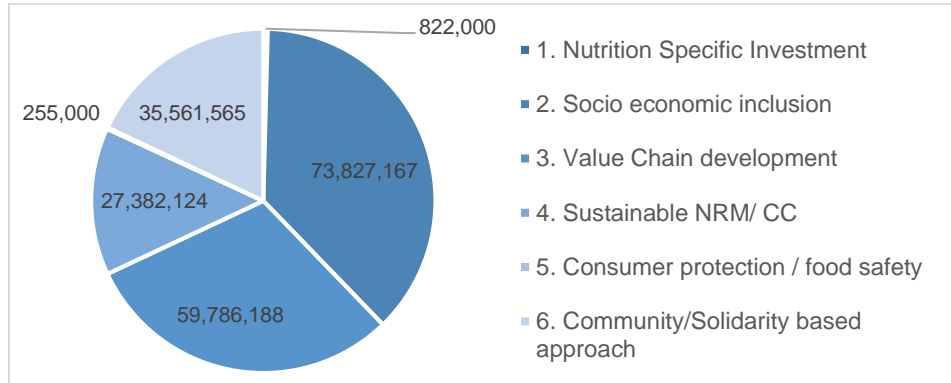


Figure 24. NIP 2020-22 Investments – ongoing, soft commitment and financial gap (m USD)

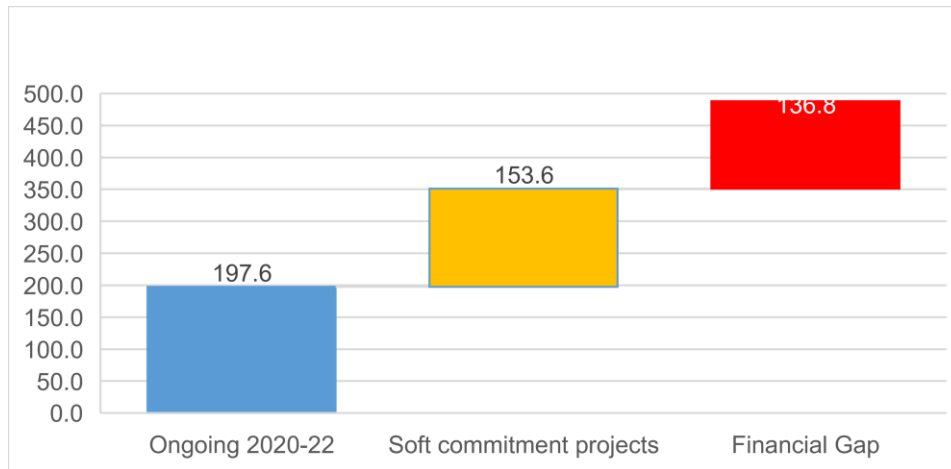
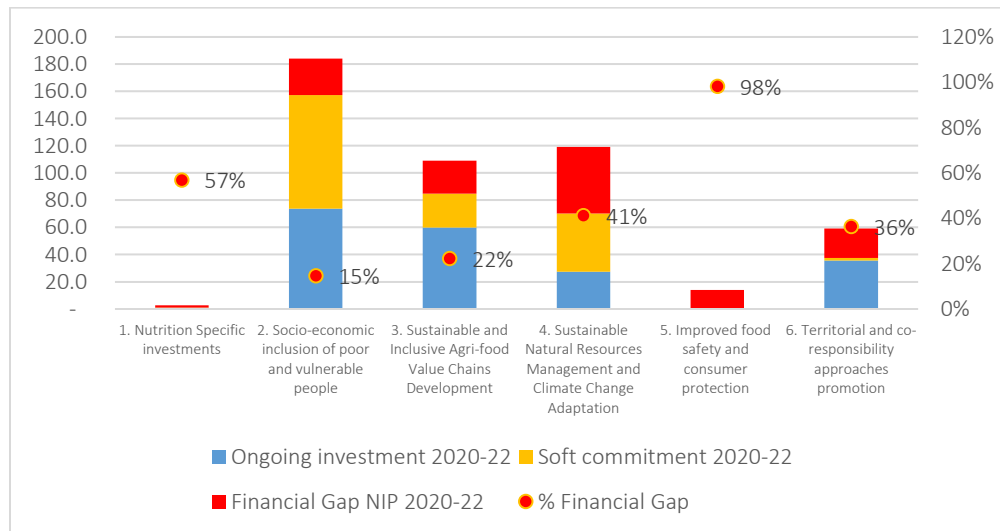


Figure 25. NIP 2020-22 Budget by component (m USD) and financial gap (%)





**Comparing Development and Humanitarian.** The analysis of the FNSSA development inventory was complemented by the analysis of the Food Cluster of the Humanitarian Response Plan. The latter is provided with a clear and functioning mechanism of monitoring, and transparency of data. The Food Cluster includes projects with the following three predominant delivery mechanisms (some projects have more than one): **(a)** direct access to food (food or voucher); **(b)** cash for work; **(c)** livelihoods support.

Figure 26. HRP - Food Cluster: Actual financing 2016-2018 (m USD)

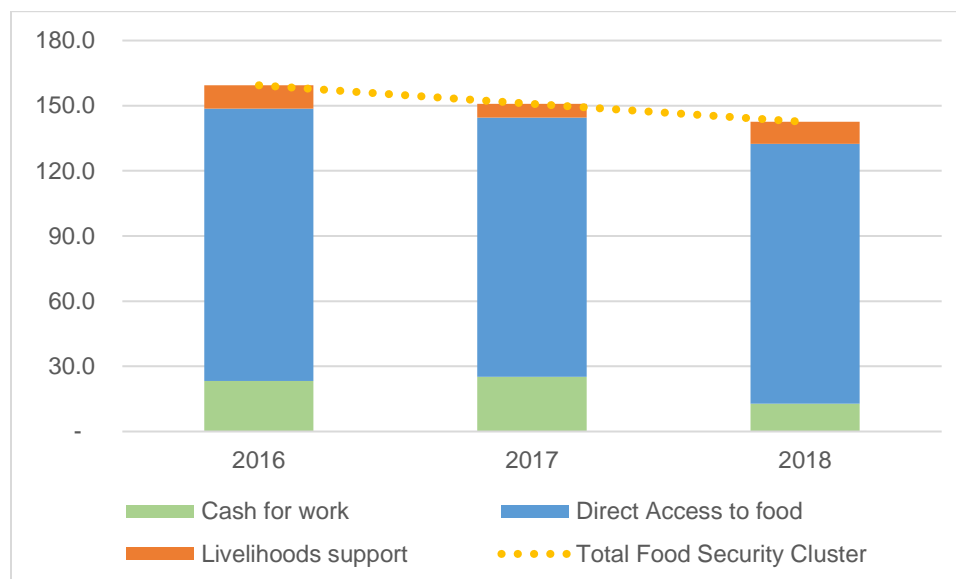


Table 7. Distribution of budget within HRP FS Cluster

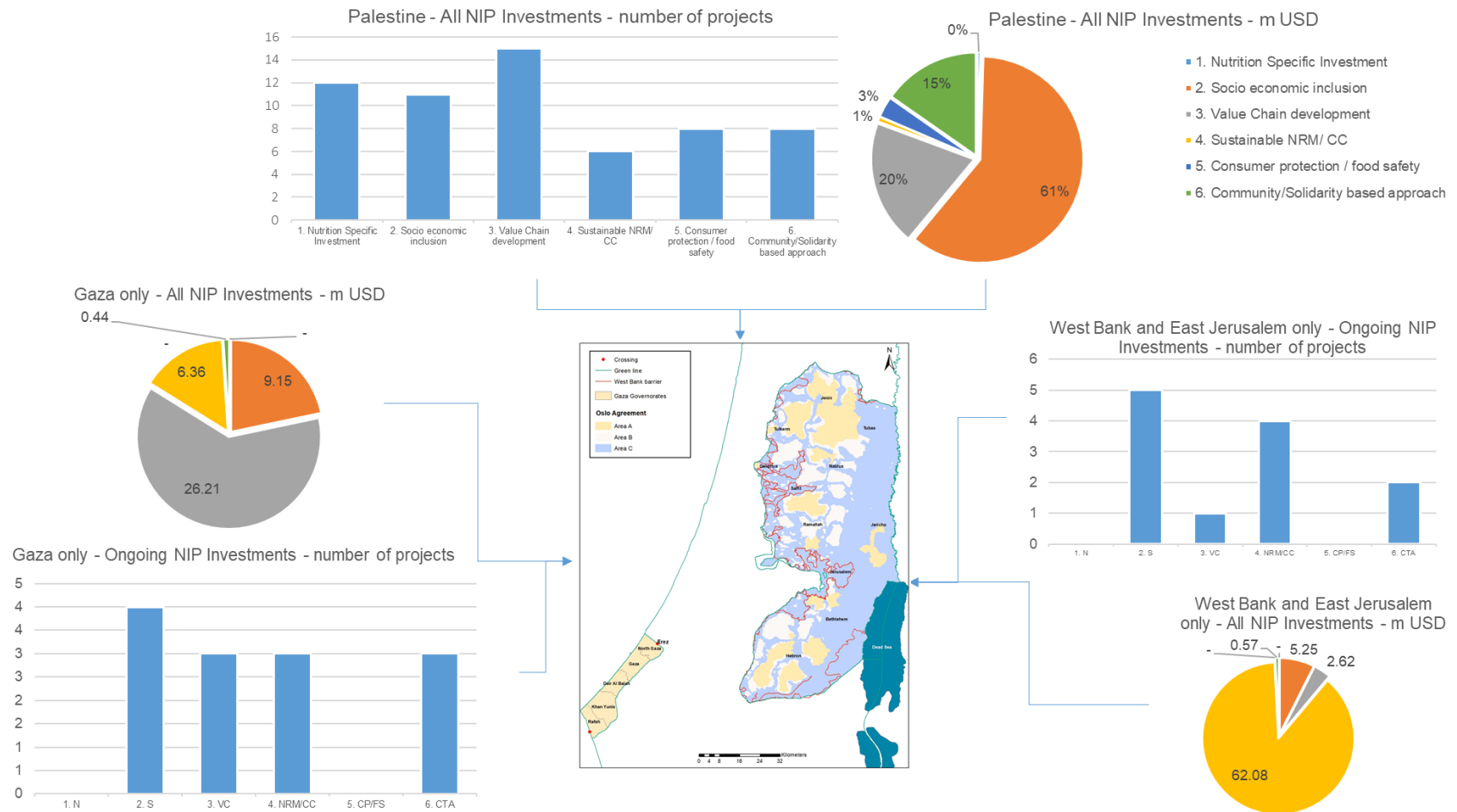
	2016	2017	2018	Average
<b>Livelihoods support</b>	7%	4%	7%	6%
<b>Cash for work</b>	9%	17%	15%	13%
<b>Direct access to food</b>	84%	79%	79%	81%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	100%	100%	

**Preliminary findings and need for HDP nexus.** The analysis of the HRP's FS Cluster show that:

- The recent trend (2016-2018) shows a decline in financing the HRP of about 8m USD/year (5 to 6 percent). This is distributed unevenly between the delivery mechanisms, with a relatively stable financing to the food access (direct / voucher schemes), and a higher volatility of financing to cash for Work and livelihoods support.
  - Livelihoods is the less financed sub-cluster of the HRP's Food Security Cluster (between 4 to 7 percent, depending on years), or about 10.0 m USD on annual basis, over an average annual financing of about 142.5 m USD for the whole HRP FS Cluster.
  - Although the original amount of the HRP (Appealed) can't be taken as an objective measure of "needs" of the population, the financial gap is very high, especially for the livelihoods sub-sector (reaching a peak of 89% unfunded in 2017).
- ➔ As livelihoods support is the closest delivery mechanism of the food security cluster to bridge the humanitarian with development (HDP nexus), this area needs further analysis and coordination between HRP and NIP 2020-22.

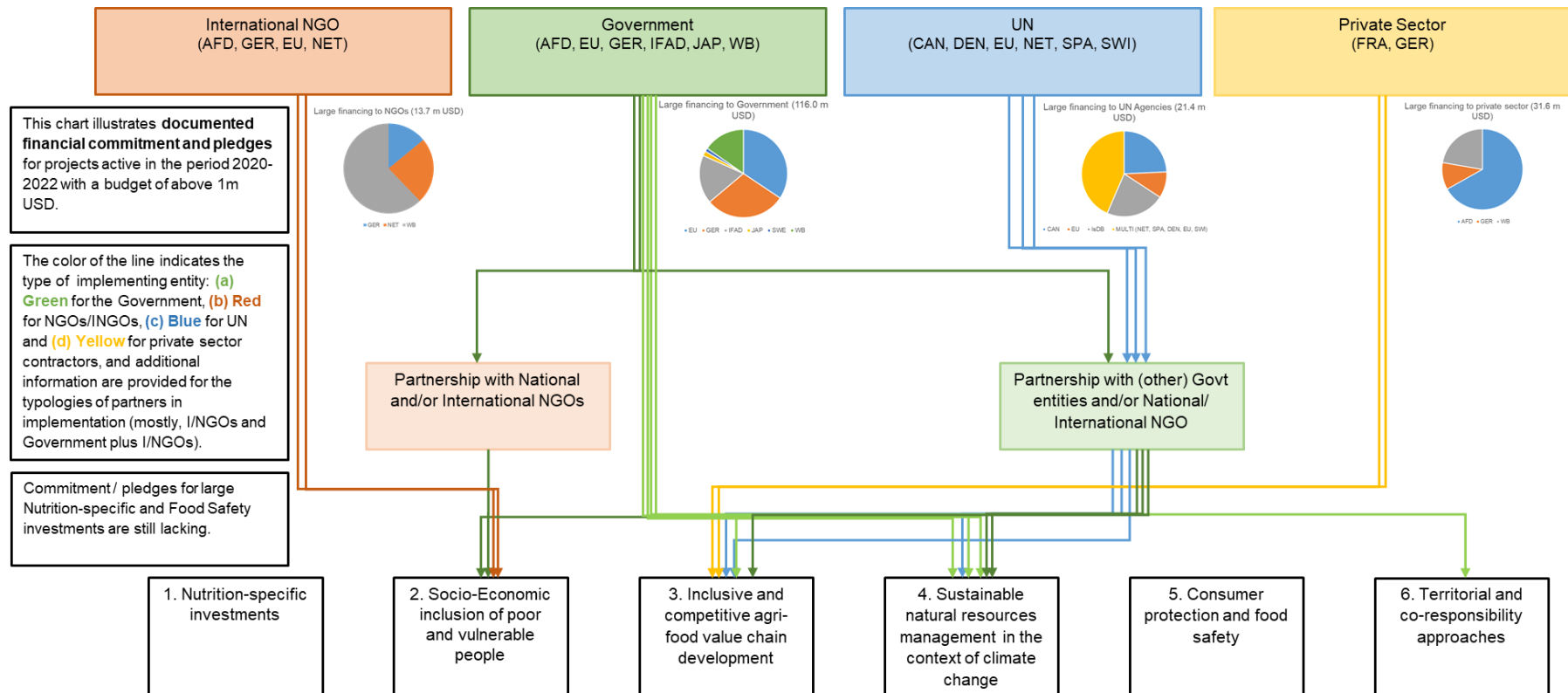
## Annexes

Figure 27. NIP 2020-22 inventory: geographic areas



## Annexes

Figure 28. NIP 2020-22 inventory: Documented financial commitments for large investments



## Annexes



NIP Inventory  
Database.xlsx

The electronic version of the NIP 2020-22 inventory is available in the file above (or available upon request).

Table 8. NIP 2020-22 Inventory

NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
1.1	Actual	MoH	Baby friendly hospital initiative	40,000	Jun-14	Open ended	UNICEF
1.1	Actual	MoH	Salt iodization	60,000	Feb-98	Open ended	UNICEF
1.1	Actual	MoH	Flour Fortification	60,000	Mar-05	Open ended	UNICEF
1.1	Actual	MoH	Nutrition Surveillance System	277,000	Apr-06	Open ended	UNICEF
1.1	Actual	WHO	Reduction of salt intake	150,000	Jun-17	Open ended	WHO
1.1	Actual	WHO	Ensure effective growth monitoring system in all health care facilities	235,000	Jun-17	Open ended	WHO / UNICEF
1.1	Financed	MoH	Baby Friendly clinics	180,000	Feb-19	Open ended	
1.1	Financed	MoH	Implementation of national Net Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes NCMBMS	15,000	Jan-19	Open ended	WHO
1.1	Financed	MoH	Reduction of intake of saturated fat, trans-fat, sugar	14,000	Jan-19	Open ended	WHO
1.1	Planned	Nestle Middle East	Ajyal Salima - Behavioral Changes among School Children	TBD	Jan-19	Jan-22	Nestle
1.1	Planned	WHO	To promote nutrition dietary diversification through behavior change.	110,000	Check	Open ended	WHO
1.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	1. Nutrition Specific investments	1,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 1.1: Nutrition specific Investments</b>				<b>2,641,000</b>			
2.1	Actual	Anera	Gaza Food Security Program	118,000	Jan-19	Dec-20	Anera Private

<sup>138</sup> As mentioned in Annex C's narrative, the budget is an estimate corresponding to the amount expected to be delivered within the NIP life cycle (2020-2022).

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NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
2.1	Actual	PA	PEGASE: Cash Transfer Payments*	39,900,000	Check	Annual	EU
2.1	Actual	Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)	Social Protection Enhancement Project *	11,250,000	Jul-17	Mar-23	World Bank
2.1	Actual	NGOs	Cash for work and self-employment support	8,500,000	Aug-18	Oct-21	World Bank
2.1	Planned	WHO	Nutrition and school feeding program	330,000	Check	Open ended	WHO
2.1	Gap	Mercy Corps	Cash Program	1,800,000	Apr-19	Apr-20	TBD
2.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	7,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 2.1: Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people</b>				<b>69,398,000</b>			
2.2	Actual	UNDP	AI Fakhoora Dynamic Futures Programme (DF)	6,153,846	Jan-09	Dec-21	IsDB
2.2	Actual	GVC	TURBO – Tubas Rural Business Opportunities and Social Innovation-ACTIVITY Rehabilitation fodder production unit	17,074	Apr-19	Feb-20	AICS
2.2	Actual	GVC	Beyond the barriers - ACTIVITY Development integrated scheme for fodder production at community level	85,368	Jul-19	Jan-21	AICS
2.2	Actual	PYU	Graduated Unemployed youth and possible empowerment chances to work in the agricultural sector in WB and Gaza Strip	0	Feb-17	Feb-22	check
2.2	Actual	Ministry of Agriculture	Support of marginalized areas are affected by the Wall and settlements	1,540,000	Jan-16	Dec-20	Ministry of Finance
2.2	Actual	Municipal Development Fund	Gaza Vulnerable Communities Development	0	Check	Oct-20	Switzerland
2.2	Actual	FAO	Strengthening resilience and livelihoods of Gazan fishing communities through promoting the establishment of a marine cage farming social business	841,026	Apr-17	Apr-21	AICS
2.2	Actual	CRS	Strengthening Resilience Amongst Vulnerable Bedouin and other Herding Communities	1,915,200	Sep-18	Apr-22	Caritas Germany / BMZ
2.2	Actual	PARC	Strengthening the steadfastness of Gazans against the water crisis	403,261	Jan-18	Dec-20	Bread for world
2.2	Actual	FAO	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme - Country Investment Palestine	2,717,392	Oct-18	Oct-22	EU
2.2	Financed	COSPE-Educaid NGOs	RISE UP - Strengthening of inclusive mechanism and tools to prevent gender based violence in Palestine*	456,000	Check	Dec-20	AICS
2.2	Planned	CESVI	Akluna wa bi'atuna - Integrated initiative for food system sustainability in Tulkarem governorate	1,687,500	Apr-19	Mar-22	AICS
2.2	Planned	NGOs	Enhancing Gaza Economic Resilience	5,985,000	Check	Dec-24	EU
2.2	Planned	MoSD	Innovative Palestinian People Economic Empowerment Program (DEEP)	75,000,000	Check	Check	IsDB

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NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
2.2	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	15,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 2.2: Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable</b>				<b>111,801,667</b>			
2.3	Actual	MAS	MAS Bi-annual Food Security Bulletin	36,000	Jul-05	Open ended	Kuwait - Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
2.3	Actual	FAO	Food and Nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	350,000	Jan-17	Jun-20	EU
2.3	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	2,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 2.3: Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion</b>				<b>2,886,000</b>			
3.1	Actual	Bank of Palestine	SUNREF Green facility for the promotion of renewable and energy efficiency investments*	18,810,000	Check	Dec-21	AFD
3.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	7,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 3.1: Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings</b>				<b>26,310,000</b>			
3.2	Actual	FAO	Support economic growth through optimized agricultural value chains in the West Bank	6,684,510	Mar-16	Mar-22	Canada
3.2	Actual	Ministry of Agriculture	Extension- Value Added Agriculture (EVAP 2)	2,000,000	Jan-16	Dec-21	Japan
3.2	Actual	Ministry of National Economy	Innovative Private Sector Development*	6,500,000	Jun-18	Nov-23	The World Bank
3.2	Actual	GIZ	More Jobs Opportunities for Palestinian youth - MJO*	570,000	Check	Dec-21	Germany
3.2	Actual	DAI	Finance for Jobs Project*	1,250,000	Dec-15	Jan-21	The World Bank
3.2	Actual	DAI	Finance for Jobs Project II*	5,800,000	Jul-17	Oct-21	The World Bank
3.2	Actual	Mercy Corps	Gaza Sky Geeks (partly West Bank/Gaza)	0	Check	May-21	Netherlands
3.2	Actual	NAKHEEL/PROPARCO	Equity investment in date palm production in Jericho	2,308,500	Check	Dec-20	AFD
3.2	Actual	IECD	Support to micro-enterprises in Egypt and Palestine (assumed 50%)	156,750	Check	Dec-20	AFD
3.2	Actual	FAO	Low carbon olive value chain development (DPP Phase)	313,333	Jan-19	Jun-21	NAMA facility
3.2	Planned	ENABEL	Strengthened capacity of Gazan entrepreneurs and of the Gaza business environment.	1,410,750	Check	Dec-23	EU
3.2	Planned	PA	Incentives for relocation of businesses in the Gaza Industrial Estate	5,985,000	Check	Dec-23	EU
3.2	Planned	FAO	Low carbon olive value chain development (investment phase)	9,000,000	Jan-20	Jun-24	NAMA facility
3.2	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially,	5,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD

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NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
			environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.				
<b>Subtotal Programme 3.2: Improving public and private* value chain actors capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.</b>				<b>46,978,843</b>			
3.3	Actual	FAO	Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers' Organizations	11,973,094	Sep-17	Aug-21	MULTI (Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, EU, Switzerland)
3.3	Actual	Oxfam GB	Integrated Market Development Program	0	Check	Nov-21	Switzerland
3.3	Actual	FAO	Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers' Organizations	0	Check	Mar-22	Netherland (together with EU, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark)
3.3	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	7,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 3.3: Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.</b>				<b>19,473,094</b>			
3.4	Actual	EPCGF	European Palestinian Credit Guarantee Fund	3,420,000	Check	Continuous Program	Germany
3.4	Planned	EPCGF	European-Palestinian Credit Guarantee Fund	8,550,000	Check	Dec-23	EU
3.4	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	4,200,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 3.4: Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system</b>				<b>16,170,000</b>			
4.1	Actual	Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Land and Natural Resources Management Project RELAP	20,686,500	Jan-18	Dec-23	IFAD, OFID, MoF ,Village councils
4.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	30,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 4.1: Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation</b>				<b>50,686,500</b>			
4.2	Actual	EQA	Strengthening EQA Environmental Action Program	1,500,000	Dec-18	Dec-21	Sweden
4.2	Planned	EQA	Preparation of a national plan for sustainable production and consumption and implementing pilot models in agriculture, food security, and environmental tourism	280,000	Dec-19	Dec-20	EU-UNEP
4.2	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	5,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 4.2: Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities</b>				<b>6,780,000</b>			
4.3	Actual	Anera	Ramallah Reuse Project: Reuse of Reclaimed Wastewater For irrigating green areas and home gardens	566,667	Jun-18	May-20	Anera Private
4.3	Actual	OVERSEAS	Reuse of treated waste water for agricultural use in Al-Mawasi district - Rafah Governorate - Gaza Strip	439,000	Jun-18	Dec-20	AICS
4.3	Actual	FAO	Regional Project: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Water Efficiency/Productivity & Water Sustainability in NENA	47,602	Dec-16	Dec-20	Sweden



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NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
4.3	Actual	Gaza Group for Culture and Development	Alternative energy generation using solar energy for the operation of agricultural wells in the Gaza Strip	122,542	Jan-18	Dec-21	Kuwait-Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Islamic Development Bank
4.3	Actual	UAWC	Inclusive access to and sustainable management of land and water resources	3,250,000	Jan-17	Dec-20	Netherlands
4.3	Actual	Oxfam	Reuse of treated wastewater for agriculture irrigation in Southern part of Gaza Strip	496,214	Check	Mar-20	EU
4.3	Actual	PWA	Water resources management and improvement of living conditions of farmers in Hebron	273,600	Check	Dec-22	AFD
4.3	Planned	PWA	Construction of several dams, conveyor lines and water networks	9,800,000	Check	Check	PWA
4.3	Planned	FAO	Water banking and adaptation of agriculture to climate change in Northern Gaza	1,455,944	Jan-19	Dec-23	AFD
4.3	Planned	PA	Storm water management to support recharge of Gaza Aquifer and to combat flooding	1,368,000	Check	Dec-24	EU
4.3	Planned	PA	Renewable energy for water infrastructure in Gaza	2,479,500	Check	Dec-24	EU
4.3	Planned	PWA	Nablus West Reuse Scheme	6,000,000	Jun-19	Jun-20	KfW
4.3	Planned	PWA	Betunia -Ein Jariot Wastewater Treatment Plant WWTP	15,000,000	Check	Check	KfW
4.3	Planned	UNOPS	Al-Bireh reuse scheme	6,000,000	Check	Check	UNOPS
4.3	Planned	PWA	Building a dam in Al Sammoa	500,000	Jan-19	Jan-20	IsDB
4.3	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	4.3 Improving water resources management	14,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 4.3: Improving water resources management</b>				<b>61,799,069</b>			
5.1	Gap	FAO	National Phytosanitary Action Plan is implemented to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities	1,672,500	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
5.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	2,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 5.1: Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities</b>				<b>4,172,500</b>			
5.2	Gap	FAO	Strengthened capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan	2,932,500	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
5.2	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).	2,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 5.2: Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan (based on OIE standards).</b>				<b>5,432,500</b>			
5.3	Actual	MoH	Special Food Registration	15,000	Jun-14	Open ended	N/A

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NIP 2020-22 Programme	Project Status	Main Executing Entity	Title	Estimated <sup>138</sup> Budget for 2020-2022	Start	End	Donor
5.3	Actual	MoH	Food Safety	240,000	Feb-95	Open ended	UNIDO
5.3	Gap	FAO	Strengthened capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan	1,658,250	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
5.3	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).	2,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 5.3: Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (based on the National Strategy for Food Safety).</b>				<b>4,413,250</b>			
6.1	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	1,500,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 6.1: Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>			
6.2	Actual	UAWC	Support the resilience of fragile societies	58,027	Jan-18	Dec-20	Norwegian People's Aid
6.2	Actual	MDLF	Municipal Development Programme*	34,200,000	Check	Dec-23	Germany
6.2	Actual	MoE	TVET*	285,000	Check	Dec-20	Germany
6.2	Actual	Save The Children	Empowering Female Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurs in the West Bank and Gaza*	0	Check	Dec-22	Canada
6.2	Actual	Care	Women and Youth Entrepreneurs Leading Change West Bank and Gaza*	0	Check	Dec-22	Canada
6.2	Actual	CCFD	Support to youth in Gaza	228,000	Check	Dec-20	AFD
6.2	Actual	Kvinna till Kvinna	Kvinna till Kvinna (Women's NGOs)	64,552	Check	Dec-20	Sweden
6.2	Actual	Catholic Relief	Vocational training in Gaza	154,986	Check	Dec-20	AFD
6.2	Actual	Premiere urgence / Aide medicale international	Socio-economic support to women in vulnerable communities in Northern territories of West Bank	171,000	Check	Dec-21	AFD
6.2	Actual	NET	VNG IDEAL (Inclusive decision at local level)	400,000	Jan-16	Dec-20	Netherlands
6.2	Planned	UNDP	Employment Generation Programme*	1,995,000	Check	Dec-20	Germany
6.2	Gap	(NIP 2020-22 GAP)	6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	20,000,000	Jan-20	Dec-22	TBD
<b>Subtotal Programme 6.2: Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level</b>				<b>57,556,565</b>			

## D. Nutrition-Sensitive Investments

	Interventions and results	Embedded in NIP 2020-22 Component:	Link to National Policy Documents	Partners	Estimated Budget <sup>139</sup>
1.	National lab capacities enhanced benefitting also the capacity to strengthen analysis capacity for food, food fortification, micronutrient, hormones and pesticides.	5. Food Safety and Consumer Protection.	National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022).	MoH, MoA, FAO, UNICEF, WFP.	~400,000 USD (part of an investment related to <b>to laboratory capacity</b> under Food Safety Programme)
2.	Food-based Dietary Guidelines for Palestinian citizens developed and adopted (including related capacity development, i.e. training and application), Food composition tables prepared, and Palestinian traditional diet documented and publicized.	2. Socio-Economic Inclusion of poor and vulnerable  NIP 2020-22 Support Programme.	National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022) and National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022).	MoH, MoA, MoE, FAO, Academic institutions	~150,000 USD
3.	National Nutrition Surveillance system Strengthened, with support the establishment of a multisectoral monitoring and information system with appropriate food and nutrition indicators for assessing effectiveness of the nutrition-sensitive investment and track progress.	2. Socio-Economic Inclusion of poor and vulnerable	National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022).	MoH, WHO and UNICEF.	~50,000 USD for ad hoc material (80,000 USD is the cost of operationalization of the National Nutrition Surveillance System at national level. Source: NNPSAP 2017-2022)
4.	Nutrition indicators included in multidimensional poverty measurement.	2. Socio-Economic Inclusion of poor and vulnerable.	N/A	MoSD, PCBS, MoH, MoA, FAO.	~20,000 USD for ad hoc material (the cost is virtually null once indicators are set)
5.	Investment case for nutrition carried out – focusing on the economic burden of malnutrition (especially overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies) on economic growth and productivity.	3. Sustainable and inclusive Agri-food value chains development.  NIP 2020-22 Support Programme.	N/A	MOH, PCBS, FAO, World Bank, WFP and UNICEF.	~50,000 USD for study and stakeholders engagement / validation
6.	Capacity development and knowledge management (including via training, learning on the job, policy dialogue, conferences, etc.) on nutrition and food systems to raise nutrition and food systems higher on the policy and investment agenda.	NIP 2020-22 Support Programme.	N/A	FAO, UNICEF, MoA, MoH, MoE, Academia.	~50,000 USD for needs assessment and curricula development

<sup>139</sup> The budget can only be an estimate as the intervention is part of a broader investment.

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	Interventions and results	Embedded in NIP 2020-22 Component:	Link to National Policy Documents	Partners	Estimated Budget <sup>139</sup>
7.	Programme on Food Security and Nutrition for the National School of Administration (based on FAO e-learning modules for improving nutrition through agriculture and food systems) to foster intersectoral thinking on food and nutrition amongst influential policy makers developed.	NIP 2020-22 Support Programme.	N/A	MoH, MoA, MoE, FAO, Academic institutions	~50,000 USD for needs assessment and curricula development
8.	Holistic school nutrition initiative promoted – comprising of: (i) procurement of food from small-scale farmers; (ii) development of school gardens and nutrition education activities for raising awareness on nutrition and fostering healthy dietary practices; and (iii) guidelines on healthy diets for schoolchildren and youth.	6. Territorial Development and co-responsibilities.	N/A	MoH, MoE, MoA, FAO, WFP, UNICEF.	Part of Programme 6.2 (~5-10,000 USD per school – depending on outreach) <sup>140</sup>
9.	Social Behaviour Change and communications: including public campaigns on healthy diets and nutrition using social media, involving youth carried out.	5. Food safety and Consumer Protection.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022). National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022).	FAO, UNICEF, WFP, MoA, MoH, MoE, academic institutions.	~90,000 USD for three years
10.	Design of social safety net programmes (such as the cash and food transfers and Deprived Families' Economic Empowerment Programme (DEEP)) complemented by objectives, activities (on nutrition education, in particular) and indicators on food security and nutrition.	2. Socio-Economic Inclusion of poor and vulnerable.	N/A	MoSD, MoH, MoA, FAO, WFP.	~20,000 USD for ad hoc material (the cost is virtually null once indicators are set)
11.	Promotion of mobile markets and food carts created during periods of high food prices to improve availability and accessibility of fruits and vegetables in areas with high prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition.	6. Territorial Development and co-responsibilities.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022). National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022).	MoA, FAO	Part of capacity development and community facilitation within Programme 6.2
12.	Farmer producer organizations (with a focus on women smallholder farmers) formed and their access to resources, information, credit and technologies strengthened to promote food safety and nutrition.	3. Sustainable and inclusive Agri-food value chains development.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022). National Nutrition Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022).	MoA, FAO	~50,000 USD for needs assessment and curricula development. Capacity development is part of Knowledge Hub activities (Programme 3.2)
13.	Promotion of local and traditional varieties of crops that have nutritional value and are more resistant to climate conditions identified and promoted.	3. Sustainable and inclusive Agri-food value chains development.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022).	MoA, NARC, FAO, CGIAR.	~30,000 USD for curricula development. Capacity development is

<sup>140</sup> Earlier experiences of school gardening promotion within FAO interventions in Palestine costed about 20,000 USD for four schools only. On larger scale, the cost per school will be lower.

## Annexes

	Interventions and results	Embedded in NIP 2020-22 Component:	Link to National Policy Documents	Partners	Estimated Budget <sup>139</sup>
					part of Knowledge Hub activities (Programme 3.2)
14.	Nutrition integrated into the pre-service and in-service training of agricultural extension staff to enable them to understand how to promote food and dietary diversification.	3. Sustainable and inclusive Agri-food value chains development.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022).	MoA, FAO, WFP.	~100,000 USD, including needs assessment, curricula development and trainings.
15.	Vocational trainings in agriculture for generating income, improving livelihoods and supporting nutrition improvements created.	3. Sustainable and inclusive Agri-food value chains development.	National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022).	MoA, FAO.	~100,000 USD, including needs assessment, curricula development and trainings.

## E. Stakeholders engagement process

**Background.** Under the overarching framework of the National Policy Agenda 2017-2022 and related strategies, the Sustainable Development Goal 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG) has developed the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2030, with the support of FAO-EU policy assistance facility co-operation programme FIRST (Food and Nutrition Security, Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation). The document was prepared through a broad-based and deep consultation process, started in early March 2018 and presented in a technical validation workshop on 5 September 2018. During the NFNSP 2030 validation workshop it was confirmed the need to: **(i)** develop a National Investment Plan as the operational arm of the NFNSP 2030; **(ii)** establish a governance system (Food and Nutrition Council); and **(iii)** embed the investment plan into the national budget planning process. The NFNSP and the NIP 2020-22 will be part of a package for the achievement of national priorities within the sector. Operationally, the NFNSP and the NIP 2020-22 jointly aim at: **(a)** consolidating policy frameworks (identifying gaps, priorities, indicators, targets); **(b)** coordinating (and demarcating) interventions by different actors; and **(c)** prioritizing interventions.

This Annex is devoted to summarizing the main NIP 2020-22 design activities and discussion points of all workshops. The stakeholders' engagement process would not have been as rich and fruitful without the continuous leadership as well as technical and logistics support provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization. A special thanks is dedicated to all stakeholders, including farmers, rural communities, agri-food sector producers and processors, and experts from various institutions for their time and guidance, allowing the team to smoothly progress on the NIP 2020-22 design.

**NIP 2020-22 design process.** The NIP 2020-22 preparation process was driven by the principles of: **(a) inclusiveness**, emphasizing the participation of all relevant stakeholders at all critical stages of analysis and proposal preparation; **(b) ownership** of work, process and products by SDG 2 WG and MoA as chair of the WG; **(c) transparency**, by making all relevant documents (forward looking papers, workshop/consultation material) available and accessible to all concerned stakeholders;<sup>141</sup> **(d) participation** through bottom-up-approach that ensured a wide participation of the concerned stakeholders starting with farmers, local households, small producers and traders, governorates' representatives up to senior central leaders of the government and donors; and **(e) evidence-based**, through data triangulation from several (primary and secondary) sources. As additional effect, the NIP 2020-22 design has also generated on-the-job learning opportunities for the SDG 2 WG members (and other participants), being the process of investment planning new in the country.

The NIP 2020-22 design process was carried out between September 2018 and June 2019, with six dedicated international missions, eighteen discussion workshops and over three hundred bilateral meetings with various stakeholders as illustrated in the coming sections.<sup>142</sup> All design missions were followed by a wrap up meeting with MoA, where progress of the analysis and of the consultations, critical elements of the design and the way forward were discussed. The results were summarized in Aide Memoires that were circulated widely to all stakeholders at the end of every mission to ensure transparency, participation, ownership and to keep all stakeholders informed of the progress.

The preparation of the NFNSP and the NIP 2020-22 was structured in the following phases (see Figure 29):

1. **The NFNSP 2030 Design Phase (March - September 2018).** During this period all needed work was implemented for the preparation of the NFNSP and its Result Framework.
2. **The NFNSP 2030 Validation and NIP 2020-22 Inception Phase (September - December 2018):**  
During this Phase the NIP 2020-22 Scoping Mission's visit was conducted and coincided with the presentation and validation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2030 and related discussions. A scoping mission was carried out with the objective to assess the possible

<sup>141</sup> All the design products have been shared by MoA and FAO for review and consultation, and feedback were reviewed and considered in due course.

<sup>142</sup> The MoA has all details of the institutions and people participating in the various workshops and meetings and FAO has the account of the participants in the donors meetings.

scope of actions for the design of the NFNSP's National Investment Plan (NIP 2020-22). The mission<sup>143</sup> participated in the SDG 2 WG's discussions related to the validation of the NFNSP and started identifying a possible workplan for the design of the NIP 2020-22 after obtaining the necessary support from the SDG 2 WG.

3. **Stakeholder Consultations on Priority Investments Phase (November 2018 - March 2019).** During this Phase, the design team<sup>144</sup> conducted several missions, more than a dozen of workshops, and about 300 bilateral meetings with technical experts from the government, INGOs, local NGOs, agri-business, producers, farmers, research centers, donors and other stakeholders. These activities served to gather evidence and priorities from national stakeholders to define the scope and content of the main priority investment areas. Those meetings covered all relevant sectors and several Palestinian governorates.
4. During this phase, the MoA has organized **Governorate-level Focus Group Discussions (FGD)** between January and February 2019. The FGDs were conceived to ensure the participation of stakeholders at local governorates level in the formulation of the NIP 2020-22 to widen the participation in decision making and identify best ways for territorial inclusion and representation.
5. **The Preparation of the Forward Looking Papers (March - May 2019).** As a result to the above workshops and meetings the NIP 2020-22 Design Team started the preparation of the seven technical Forward Looking Papers (FLPs). The preparation of the FLPs passed through participatory consultations with the stakeholders in Ramallah, and a final national / international peer-review process. As last step toward the endorsement of the FLPs, the FLPs were shared with the SDG1+2WGs' members who reviewed the papers within their ministries together with the concerned staff and, afterward, submitted their feedback and final notes that were merged within the final papers.
6. **The NIP 2020-22 Draft and Quality Enhancement Review (May - June 2019).** Parallel with the preparation of the FLPs, the NIP 2020-22 was drafted and peer reviewed.
7. **The SDG 2 (+1) WGs' Validation of NIP 2020-22 (June 2019).** After the completion of the FLPs, and having them shared for peer-reviews initially, and then for the SDG 2 WG members, and after the completion of the National Investment Plan and having it passed through the necessary review and quality assurance, the SDG 2 (+1) WGs' validated the NIP 2020-22 on 27 June 2019.
8. **The Cabinet Approval of NFNSP and NIP 2020-22 (TBD).** Priority task for the SDG 2 WG.

Figure 29. NFNSP-NIP 2020-22 design process



<sup>143</sup> The scoping mission included Khalid El Harizi, Senior Agricultural Economist, and Tommaso Alacevich, Economist (FAO Investment Centre Division).

<sup>144</sup> The NIP design team comprised: **Tommaso Alacevich**, Economist and Team Leader (FAO-DPI); **Inna Punda**, Agribusiness Specialist (FAO-DPI); **Omar Benammour**, Social Protection officer (FAO-ESP); **Ahmed Raza**, Nutrition and Food Systems Officer (FAO-ESP); **Fawzi Abdo**, Natural resources management specialist (FAO-PAL); **Ludovic Plée**, Food Safety Specialist (FAO-PAL); **A'kos Szebeni**, Financial inclusion specialist (FAO-ESP); **Norman Messer**, Rural Institutions Specialist (FAO-DPI); **Samuel Thirion**, Territorial and co-responsibility approaches specialist (FAO-DPI); supported in country by **Pirro-Tomaso Perri**, FIRST Policy officer (FAO-PAL); **Naser Maali**, FIRST Policy Specialist (FAO-PAL); **Nasser Samara**, FAO Deputy Project Manager and Agribusiness Expert (FAO-PAL). The mission benefitted from the invaluable technical contribution of **Ciro Fiorillo**, Head of FAO office for West Bank and Gaza (FAO-PAL), **Azzam Saleh**, Head of Programme in the FAO office for West Bank and Gaza (FAO-PAL), as well as **Hasan Ashqar**, General Director of Planning and Policies, MoA; **Samer Titi**, Director of Policies and Planning, MoA; and **Mahmoud Fatafta**, Director of Planning and Preparing Programs and Projects Directorate, MoA.



## F. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

The Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) were carried out between 28 January and 18 February 2019. The FGDs were conceived to ensure the participation of stakeholders at local governorates level in the formulation of the NIP 2020-22 to widen the participation in decision making and identify best ways for territorial inclusion and representation. The FGDs were widely attended, with the active participation of over 270 people between farmers; women associations; youth associations; disadvantaged groups; rural dwellers; social protection beneficiaries; agri-food entrepreneurs; cooperatives; officials from key institutions members of the SDG 2 and SDG 1 Working Groups operating in the governorates.

### Objectives of the FGD Workshops

The Focused Group Discussions aimed at:

1. Providing the participants with key information on the NFNSP 2030 and on the design and principles of the NIP 2020-22;
2. Identifying the immediate vision for the NIP 2020-22 on what can be achieved by 2022 under each thematic area; and
3. Identifying key priority investment ideas/proposals by priority area, in line with the NFNSP 2030 results framework.

### Activities implemented

Led by the Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA) Directorate of Planning, a multidisciplinary team of national experts undertook six focus group discussions (FGDs) with representatives of the Palestinian governorates. From January 30, 2019 through February 18, 2019, a total of 278 participants from 15 governorates took part in the FGDs. The following table gives more details on the FGDs.

Location	Participating Governorates	Date	# Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Hebron	All Hebron sub divisions: Dura, Halhul, Yatta	Jan 30	31	8	39
Gaza	Gaza Strip Four Governorates	Jan 30	33	2	35
Ramallah	Jericho, Jerusalem, Salfeet, Ramallah	Feb 5	37	12	49
Jenin	Jenin and Tubas	Feb 11	44	6	50
Nablus	Qalqilyia, Tulkarem, Nablus	Feb 14	40	18	58
Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Feb 18	34	13	47
<b>Total</b>			<b>219</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>278</b>

The FGDs' participants represented several public and private social and economic organizations operating in the Palestinian governorates: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), Ministry of National Economy (MoNE), Cooperative Work Agency (CWA), some local NGOs, livestock and agri cooperatives, some municipalities, some universities, farmers and agri-businesses and others. Participants belonged to the following categories: farmers; women associations; youth associations; disadvantaged groups; rural dwellers; social protection beneficiaries; agri-food entrepreneurs; cooperatives; officials from key institutions members of the SDG 2 and SDG 1 Working Groups operating in the governorates.

FGDs' Themes/ Role	Facilitation Team
Overall facilitation of the workshop	Mahmoud Fatafta (MoA) & Naser Maali (FAO)
Socio-Economic Inclusion of Poor & Vulnerable People	Lama Khuffas (MoA), Khaled Barghouthi & Ayman Sawalha (MoSD)
Agribusiness and Value Chain Development	Laila Ziad and Bahaa Khader (MoA), Nasser Samara (FAO)
Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Haneen Al-Masri (MoA), Fawzi Abdo (FAO)
Consumer Protection and Food Safety	Khawla Al Nioum (FAO), Mahmoud Fatafta and Tayseer Basalat (MoA)
Community Based Approaches	Naser Maali (FAO)

The outcomes of the above FGDs were, accordingly, reflected in the NIP 2020-22 components.

**Main Outcomes of the FGDs:**

During the FGDs in West Bank and Gaza, the following major needs and investment priorities were brought to the attention of the SDG 2 Working Group and NIP 2020-22 Design Team:

- Develop water sector to meet the needs of the agriculture sector, provide alternative sources of water, wastewater treatment and reuse, and irrigated agriculture,
- Support the poor, vulnerable, Bedouins, people with disabilities, Area C inhabitants, and small farmers, through building their technical capacities and facilitating income generation activities,
- Marketing enhancement locally and internationally,
- Improve the investment environment and the relevant services; i.e., legal, infrastructure services,
- Develop the capacities of the producer organizations and cooperatives,
- Land rehabilitation, reclamation and access roads,
- New practices and modern techniques,
- Subsidizing agricultural and animal husbandry inputs,
- Fight wild animals, mainly boars,
- The introduction of new plant and animal varieties resistant to diseases and of high productivity,
- Capacity building of the public concerned staff, farmers/breeders, women, and other concerned groups,
- Invest in promoting collective and cooperative work,
- Support studies and researches on the appropriate production and market needs,
- Enhance financial inclusion environment,
- Protect the local producers through preventing smuggling, and prioritize local products.

On the other hand, Gaza highlighted, in particular, the fisheries' priorities aquaculture via sea cages, policies for protection of sea environment of pollution and fish inventory; fisheries development through Gaza Port; improve the fishing berths in other areas; build new fisher's rooms; rehabilitation of fisheries assets (damaged after 2014); and build fishers' capacities with new tools, equipment, and employment.

## G. SDG 2 Working Group Terms of Reference

### أجندة التنمية المستدامة 2030 - الفريق الوطني للتنمية المستدامة مجموعة العمل الوطنية لأهداف التنمية المستدامة الخطوط المرجعية

#### تقديم

في سياق مساعيها لمتابعة تنفيذ أجندة التنمية المستدامة، اتخذت الحكومة الفلسطينية قراراً بتشكيل فريق وطني للتنمية المستدامة يضم في عضويته ممثلين عن مختلف الشركاء والمعنيين من حكومة ومجتمع مدني وقطاع خاص. وفي سبيل ضمان مشاركة كافة الاطراف المعنية، وتعزيز تنسيق الجهود الوطنية نحو تحقيق الاولويات الوطنية للتنمية المستدامة، قرر الفريق الوطني للتنمية المستدامة تشكيل مجموعات عمل وطنية لكل هدف من اهداف التنمية المستدامة تقودها جهة التنسيق الحكومية على ان تتولى الجهة الاممية ذات العلاقة تقديم الدعم الفني والمساندة اللازمة للمجموعة وتكون عضوا في مجموعات العمل تلك.

#### عضوية المجموعة

تضم المجموعة كافة الاطراف المعنية من مؤسسات حكومية، مؤسسات مجتمع مدني، مؤسسات القطاع الخاص، وهيئات الامم المتحدة ذات العلاقة وذلك بتسليم من جهة التنسيق لهيئات الامم المتحدة. ولضمان فعالية عمل المجموعة فان العدد المقترح للمجموعة هو أن لا يتجاوز 15 عضواً وذلك إن كان ممكناً.

#### مهام ومسؤوليات المجموعة

- استعراض وبلورة الغايات ذات الاولوية الوطنية للتنمية المستدامة على مستوى الهدف مع مراعاة ترابطها مع الاهداف الاخرى للتنمية المستدامة.
- تبادل المعلومات حول المبادرات/التدخلات المنفذة / الجاري العمل على تنفيذها وتلك المخططة لتحقيق الغايات ذات الاولوية.
- مراجعة وبلورة المبادرات والتدخلات ذات الاولوية لتعزيز التقدم نحو تحقيق الغايات ذات الاولوية.
- المساهمة في الاستعراض الوطني لسير العمل على تنفيذ أجندة التنمية المستدامة من خلال تنسيق الاستعراض الوطني على مستوى الهدف ومراجعة وإثراء التقرير قبل إعداده.
- دعم ومساندة الجهود الوطنية في رصد مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة على صعيد الهدف، وتقديم ما يتوفر من بيانات ومعلومات حولها.
- بلورة الاحتياجات الوطنية وتنسيق توفيرها لا سيما في مجال بناء القدرات وتوفير الدراسات والبحوث السياسية اللازمة على مستوى الهدف، مع الاهتمام بدراسة علاقة التأثير المتبادلة بين المؤشرات وتحديد تلك المؤثرة في الاخرى.

#### اجتماعات المجموعة

تقرر جهة المسؤولية عن قيادة المجموعة وبالتشاور مع أعضاء المجموعة في إجتماعها الاول دورية إنعقاد إجتماعاتها، ونوصي بعقد اجتماعات المجموعة بشكل شهري خلال المرحلة الاولى من تشكيلها.

### [Unofficial Translation of SDG 2 WG ToRs]

*In its efforts to follow up on the implementation of the sustainable development agenda, the Palestinian government decided to form a national team for sustainable development, which includes representatives from different partners and stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector. In order to ensure the participation of all stakeholders and to strengthen the coordination of national efforts towards achieving national priorities for sustainable development, the National Team for Sustainable Development has decided to form national working groups for each of the sustainable development goals led by the governmental focal point of the group and be a member of those working groups. Relevant UN agencies will provide the necessary technical support and are a full member.*

#### Membership

*The Group includes all concerned parties from government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector institutions and relevant UN agencies, with the recommendation of the focal point of the UN bodies. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the work of the Group, the proposed number of the Group is not to exceed 15 members, if possible.*

**Functions and responsibilities**

- *Review and develop national priority goals for sustainable development at the target level, taking into account their interrelationship with other sustainable development goals.*
- *Exchange of information on initiatives / interventions implemented / under implementation and planned for priority objectives.*
- *Review and develop priority initiatives and interventions to promote progress towards priority goals.*
- *Contribute to the national review of progress in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda by coordinating the national review at the target level and reviewing and enriching the report before it is adopted.*
- *Supporting and assisting the national efforts in monitoring indicators of sustainable development at the target level, and providing available data and information thereon.*
- *To crystallize national needs and coordinate their provision, particularly in the field of capacity building, and to provide the required policy studies and research at the objective level, with an interest to study the relationship of mutual influence between the indicators and determining those affecting the other.*

**Meetings**

*It is the responsibility of the Group to lead the group and, in consultation with the members of the group at its first meeting, decide the periodicity of its meetings, and we recommend holding the Group meetings on a monthly basis during the first phase of its formation.*

## H. Forward Looking Papers

Here below is presented the list of the Forward Looking Papers prepared between December 2018 and June 2019, based on background analysis (literature review) and stakeholders consultations (see also Annex E and Annex F, dedicated to the results of stakeholders' engagement process). The exercise was coordinated by **Tommaso Alacevich** (Economist, Investment Centre Division of FAO). All papers include an analytical part followed by a preliminary identification of priority investment areas. The latter constitute the basis of the investment programmes proposed in the NIP 2020-22.

1. **Priorities and Investments for Nutrition-Sensitive Programming**  
Author: **Ahmed Raza**, Nutrition and Food Systems Officer, Nutrition and Food Systems Division, FAO-ESN
2. **Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households**  
Author: **Omar Benammour**, Social Protection officer, Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division, FAO-ESP
3. **Inclusive and competitive value chain development**  
Author: **Inna Punda**, Agribusiness Economist, Investment Centre Division, FAO-DPI
4. **Natural resources management in the context of climate change**  
Author: **Fawzi Abdo**, Sustainable NRM and Land and Water Specialist, FAO office for the West Bank and Gaza Consultant
5. **Climate Change Brief**  
Author: **Jacopo Monzini**, Natural resources management officer, Investment Centre Division, FAO-DPI
6. **Consumer protection and food safety**  
Author: **Ludovic Plee**, Food Safety Specialist and Programme Manager, FAO Office for the West Bank and Gaza
7. **Territorial and co-responsibility approaches**  
Author: **Samuel Thirion**, Agronomist and solidarity and bottom up approaches specialist, FAO Investment Centre Division Consultant
8. **Rural financial inclusion in Palestine**  
Author: **A'kos Szebeni**, Rural finance Specialist, Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division, FAO-ESP

The Forward Looking Papers are available upon request at the SDG 2 Working Group.

### **National Investment Plan for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture 2020-2022 (NIP 2020-22).**

#### **Ministry of Agriculture, Final Draft September 2019.**

The NIP 2020-22 was prepared within the activities of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 Working Group (SDG2 WG) of the Government of Palestine, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), led by the FAO Coordination Office for the West Bank and Gaza Strip Programme, in the framework of the FAO-EU Policy Assistance Facility Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST), supported by the FAO Investment Centre Division and with the contributions of the Regional Initiatives for Small-Scale Family Farming and for Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security, and of the Nutrition and Food Systems and the Social Policies and Rural Institutions Divisions.