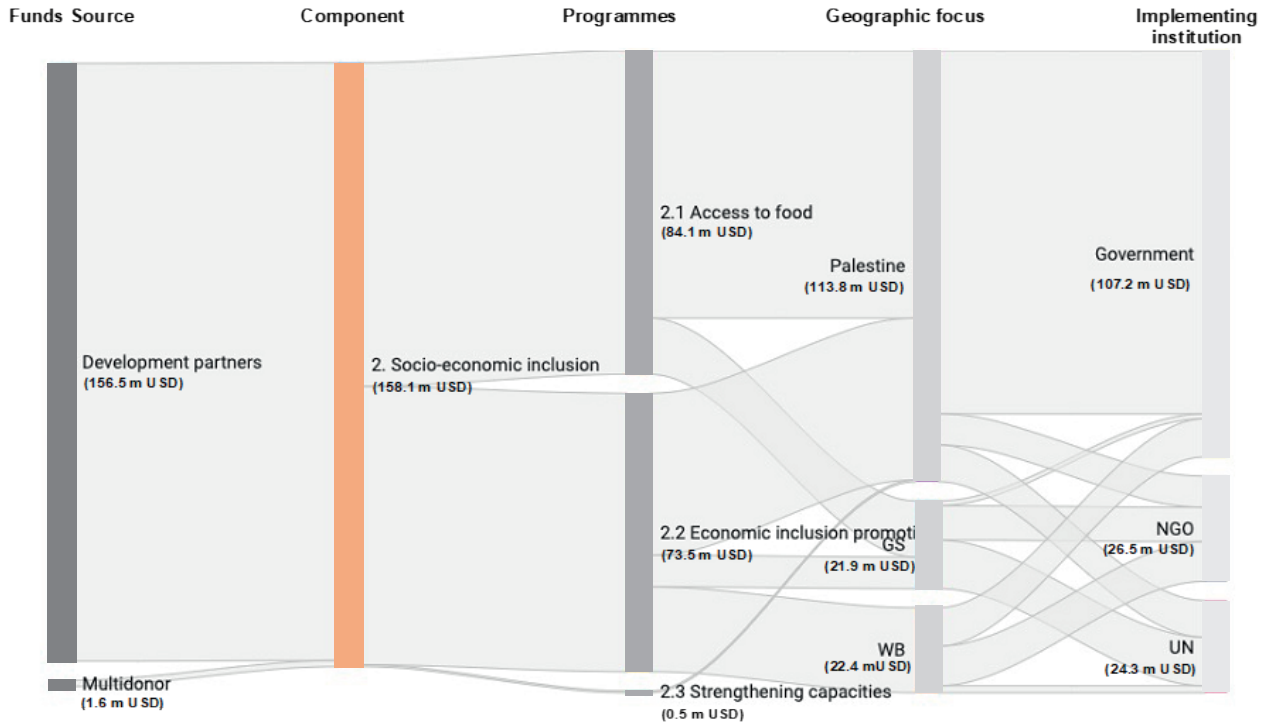
PALESTINE NATIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2020-2022

For Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (SDG 2)

Component 2 : Socio-Economic Inclusion of Poor and Vulnerable People

The NIP Component 2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people component consists in a combination of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, mitigating, and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation and contributes to the NIP with the overall goal of poverty reduction and increased food and nutrition security and agricultural sustainability. The expected outcome of this component is: « 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. »

Overview of Component 2 Execution in 2020 : Ongoing and Planned Projects



- Some MoSD services have improved as indicated by the average time between HH application for emergency aid and compensation decreasing to 65 days from its 270 days level during 2017.

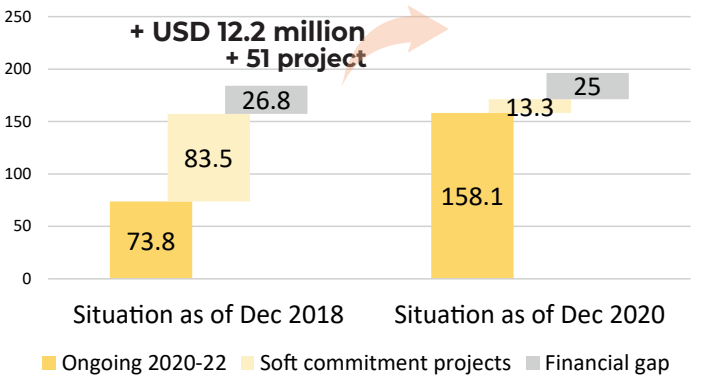
- The coverage of the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme (PNCTP) has increased targeting more than 106,000 households (70,000 in Gaza and 36,000 in the West Bank), reaching nearly 569,000 people (more than 211,000 of them children) (Source: MoSD 2019).

- During the emergency period, the Palestinian government established a fund: Waqfet Ezz Fund, in order to provide cash assistance to poor and marginalized families affected by the pandemic (30,000 households). Most families were in Hebron governorate.

- The templates for the Social Registry are established, and the MoSD is currently working on the preparation phase.

- Although not included in the NIP database, a new fund financed by the IsDB and others has been established. The fund named Economic Empowerment Fund for the Palestinian People (EEFPP) aims to mobilize USD 500 million, to empower 300,000 families, create job opportunities for 200,000 unemployed youth.

Update as of 12/2020



NIP MONITORING REPORT 2020

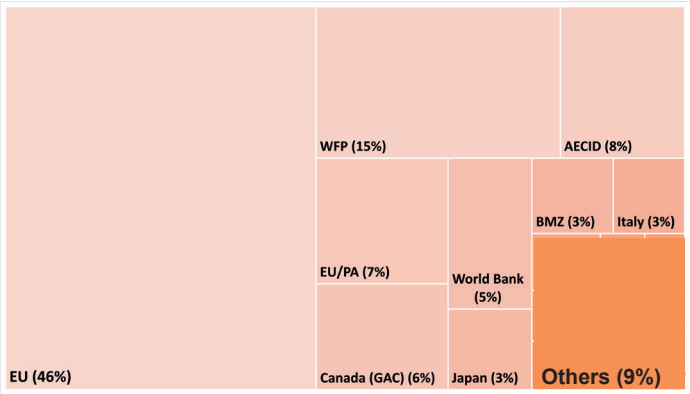
PALESTINE NATIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2020-2022

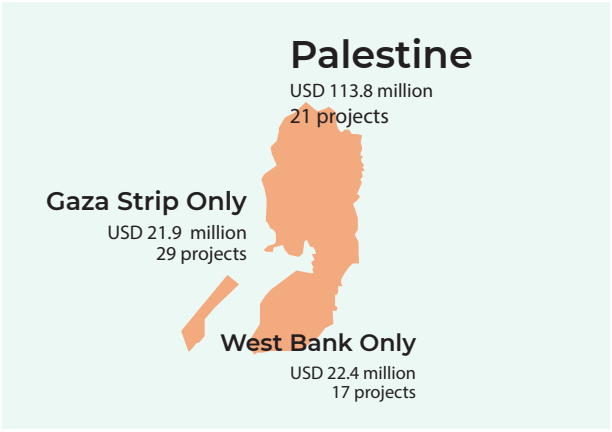
For Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (SDG 2)

Updated NIP / NFNSP indicators for Component 2

Component specific indicators	Baseline	Intermediate values	Target 2022
1.1.1 Number of households receiving benefit from the MoSD's social assistance (by category of HH and gender HH-headship)	110,000 (2017) Female: 42% Male: 58%	114,399 (2020) Female: 41% Male: 59%	100,000 Female:40% Male: 60%
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 (2017): 24% (2,422 out of 10,000 HHs) Women: 30%, Disabled: 45%	313 HH Women 92%	Tot: 20% (2,000 out of 11,000 HHs) Male 42% Female: 58% Disabled: 45%
1.3.1 Proportion of HH that received Emergency aids by the MoSD on HH applying for emergency services.	92%: 2,400 out of 2,600 HHS (2017)	39% (1017 HH)	92 % (3,000 HHs)
1.3.2 Average time between HH application for emergency aid and compensation given to HH	270 (2017)	65 days	50
Nutrition education delivered to Food aid and cash transfer programmes' beneficiaries	40% of CTP beneficiaries (2018)	Pilot intervention ongoing.	Nutrition education will be delivered to 400 of CTP, beneficiaries whom are pregnant and lactating women (200 WB in Hebron H2, Yatta and Jericho) 200 in Gaza Rafah and Khan Younes. In addition a special kind of voucher for those women fits and benefits their conditions
Number of days of delay in service provision of cash-based and in-kind transfer programmes compared to plan	The delay relies on the available funds from the government & donors (EU, WB). in 2018, MoSD paid 3 instalments out of 4 (2018)	3 instalments out of 4	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)
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 (2018)	Working on the preparation phase for the Social Registry all the templates are ready	Social registry and farmer registry are established, utilized and linked to the Labour Market Information system

Major Financiers of Ongoing Projects





The NIP Monitoring Report aims at providing evidence on progress and gaps, supporting dialogue, alignment and harmonization of interventions along the national priorities identified in the NIP.

The NIP Monitoring Report is prepared in a participatory way by the SDG 2 Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with technical support of FAO Palestine Office and the FAO Investment Centre in the context of the FAO-EU Programme Food and Nutrition Security Imapct, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation Project (FIRST). The monitoring exercise focuses on both the financial dimension of NIP (the investment projects to achieve NIP targets) and the physical dimension (progress towards SDG 2 targets and related aspects).

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