State of Palestine

Ministry of Agriculture

دولة فلسطين

وزارة الزراعـــــة

Palestine National Investment Plan 2020-2022 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (SDG 2)

NIP Monitoring Report 2020

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A. Monitoring the SDG 2 National Investment Plan: an overview

a. Introduction

The NIP Monitoring Report is prepared in a participatory way by the SDG 2 Working Group (SDG 2 WG) under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with technical support of FAO Office for the West Bank and Gaza Strip (FAO-PAL) and the FAO Investment Centre (CFI) in the context of the FAO-EU Programme Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation Project (FIRST).[1]

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).

The overall objective of the NIP Monitoring Report is to **support advocacy for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture** (FNSSA), and aims specifically at **providing evidence on progress and gaps**, supporting dialogue, alignment and harmonization of interventions along the **national priorities identified in the NIP**.

b. The monitoring exercise

The monitoring exercise focuses on the NFNSP and the NIP as interlinked policy and investment documents part of one consistent framework in support of the country's efforts to achieve the SDG 2 targets.

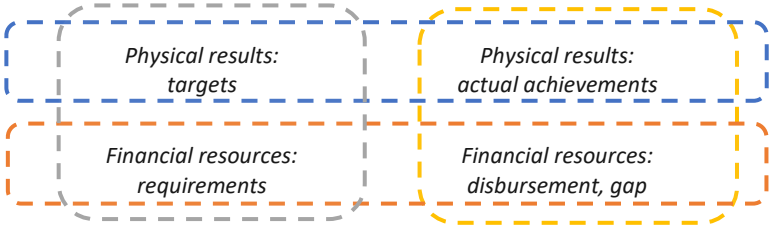
Although this report is issued in early 2022, the reference monitoring period is the first year of NIP implementation, **from January to December 2020**.[2]

According to the principles of results-based management, the monitoring has the multifold aim to contribute to:

- Document progress, results, achievements and bottlenecks, by updating information on the results framework's indicators and resources use and mobilization.
- Guide the decision-making process on policies and public investments, by providing evidence, generating knowledge for further in-depth analysis, aiming to clear communication and advocacy.
- Support with series of data the review of results to draw lessons from implementation.

Monitoring NFNSP and NIP progress towards results required reviewing the progress in implementation, and the corresponding progress on financing and disbursement (*Figure A.1*). The financial part is monitored by tracking the investment projects (Annex A). The physical progress is monitored via the indicators of the NFNSP and NIP results frameworks (Annex B).

Figure A.1. Comparing the physical/financial dimensions, actual/planned targets



[1] It is worth noting that from November 2020 to July 2021, the SDG2 Working Group held ten regular meetings, related to FNS governance and NIP monitoring.
[2] The impact of the Covid-19 pandemics in Palestine has delayed the collection of data and analysis.

c. NIP financial dimension

The charts and table below present a summary of the financial monitoring of the NIP 2020-2022 at the programme level.

- The NIP monitoring exercise shows **a total increase of overall financing by 14%** corresponding to **USD 67.1 million**, compared to the original NIP budget.
- The updated NIP project inventory records **178 projects**, classified throughout the six components of the NIP, representing an increase of **107 ongoing projects** compared to the original database.

Figure A.2. Project dynamics (Funds for NIP 2020-22 in million USD - number of projects)

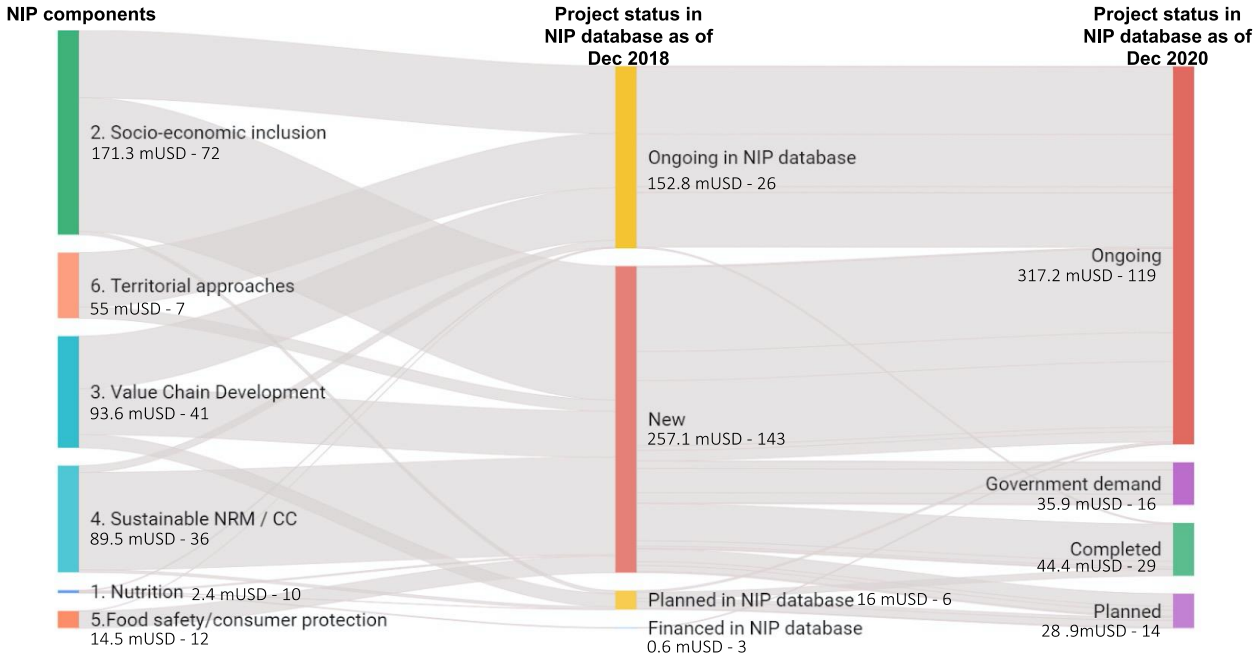


Figure A.3. Territorial coverage of NIP 2020-22 investments (USD million)

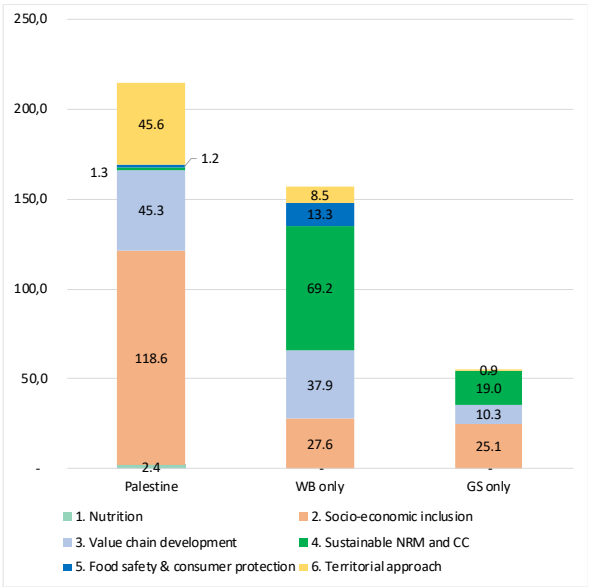


Figure A.4. Territorial coverage of NIP 2020-22 projects (number)

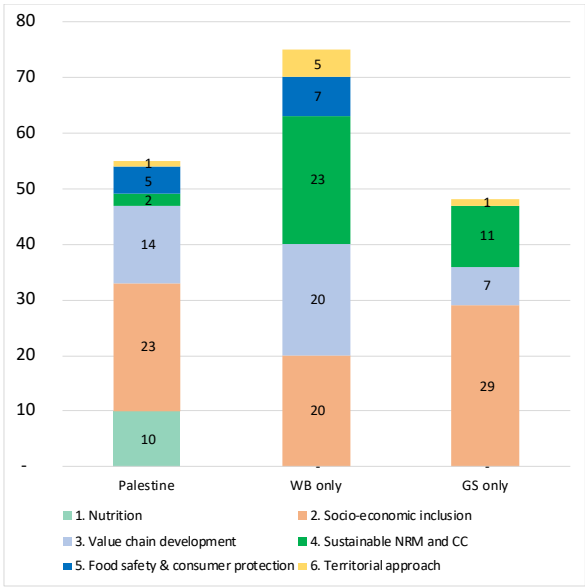


Table A.1. Overview of the first year of the NIP 2020-2022 at component and programme levels

		NIP Database as of Dec 2018				Updated NIP database as of Dec 2020				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP Gap	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commit.	NIP Gap	NIP TOTAL (2019)	absolute	%
1. Nutrition Specific investments	**Budget (m USD)**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**-**	**1.5**	**3.9**	**1.3**	**49%**
	Projects (number)	6	5		11	10	-		10	-1	-
2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people	**Budget (m USD)**	**73.8**	**83.5**	**26.8**	**184.1**	**158.1**	**13.3**	**25.0**	**196.3**	**12.2**	**7%**
	Projects(number)	**16**	**5**		**21**	**65**	**7**		**72**	**51**	-
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	Budget (m USD)	59.8	0.3	9.3	69.4	84.1	0.6	7.5	92.2	**22.8**	**33%**
	Projects (number)	5	1		6	24	1		25	**19**	-
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	Budget (m USD)	13.7	83.1	15.0	111.8	73.5	12.5	15.0	100.9	**- 10.9**	**-10%**
	Projects (number)	9	4		13	40	5		45	**32**	-
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	Budget (m USD)	0.4	-	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	2.5	3.2	**0.3**	**10%**
	Projects (number)	2	-		2	1	1		2	-	-
3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development	**Budget (m USD)**	**59.8**	**25.0**	**24.2**	**108.9**	**78.2**	**15.4**	**24.2**	**117.8**	**8.9**	**8%**
	Projects (number)	**15**	**4**		**19**	**31**	**10**		**41**	**22**	-
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings	Budget (m USD)	18.8	-	7.5	26.3	7.5	0.1	7.5	15.1	**- 11.2**	**-43%**
	Projects (number)	1	-		1	3	3		6	**5**	-
3.2 Improving public and private VC actors' capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable technologies and practices through the establishment of a Knowledge Hub.	Budget (m USD)	25.6	16.4	5.0	47.0	35.7	15.3	5.0	56.0	**9.0**	**19%**
	Projects (number)	10	3		13	20	7		27	**14**	-
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products through the establishment of an Export Knowledge Hub.	Budget (m USD)	12.0	-	7.5	19.5	29.7	-	7.5	37.2	**17.7**	**91%**
	Projects (number)	3	-		3	6	-		6	**3**	-
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system	Budget (m USD)	3.4	8.6	4.2	16.2	5.3	-	4.2	9.5	**-6.7**	**-41%**
	Projects (number)	1	1		2	2	-		2	-	-
4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation	**Budget (m USD)**	**27.4**	**42.9**	**49.0**	**119.3**	**63.8**	**25.7**	**49.0**	**138.5**	**19.2**	**16%**
	Projects (number)	**9**	**9**		**18**	**28**	**8**		**36**	**18**	-
4.1Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	Budget (m USD)	20.7	-	30.0	50.7	12.4	11.9	30.0	54.4	**3.7**	**7%**
	Projects (number)	1	-		1	2	2		4	**3**	-
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	Budget (m USD)	1.5	0.3	5.0	6.8	1.3	6.6	5.0	12.9	**6.1**	**90%**
	Projects (number)	1	1		2	3	3		6	**4**	-
4.3 Improving water resources management	Budget (m USD)	5.2	42.6	14.0	61.8	50.0	7.2	14.0	71.2	**9.4**	**15%**
	Projects (number)	7	8		15	23	3		26	**11**	-
5. Improved food safety and consumer protection	**Budget (m USD)**	**0.3**	**-**	**13.8**	**14.0**	**4.8**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**22.0**	**8.0**	**57%**
	Projects (number)	**2**	**-**		**2**	**8**	**4**		**12**	**10**	-
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.	Budget (m USD)	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	1.6	2.5	4.1	**-0.1**	**-2%**
	Projects (number)	-	-		-	-	3		3	**3**	-
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan	Budget (m USD)	-	-	5.4	5.4	0.9	8.0	2.5	11.4	**6.0**	**110%**
	Projects (number)	-	-		-	5	1		6	**6**	-
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan	Budget (m USD)	0.3	-	4.2	4.4	4.0	-	2.5	6.5	**2.1**	**47%**
	Projects (number)	2	-		2	3	-		3	**1**	-
6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion	**Budget (m USD)**	**35.6**	**2.0**	**21.5**	**59.1**	**54.4**	**0.7**	**21.5**	**76.5**	**17.4**	**30%**
	Projects (number)	**10**	**1**		**11**	**6**	**1**		**7**	**-4**	
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	Budget (m USD)	-	-	1.5	1.5	7.8	-	1.5	9.3	**7.8**	**520%**
	Projects (number)	0	0		0	3	0		3	**3**	-
6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	Budget (m USD)	35.6	2.0	20.0	57.6	46.6	0.7	20.0	67.2	**9.6**	**17%**
	Projects (number)	10	1		11	3	1		4	**-7**	-
TOTAL NIP 2020-2022	**Budget (m USD)**	**197.7**	**153.7**	**136.8**	**488.0**	**361.6**	**64.7**	**128.7**	**555.1**	**67.1**	**14%**
	Projects (number)	**58**	**24**		**71**	**148**	**30**		**178**	**107**	-

d. NIP physical dimension

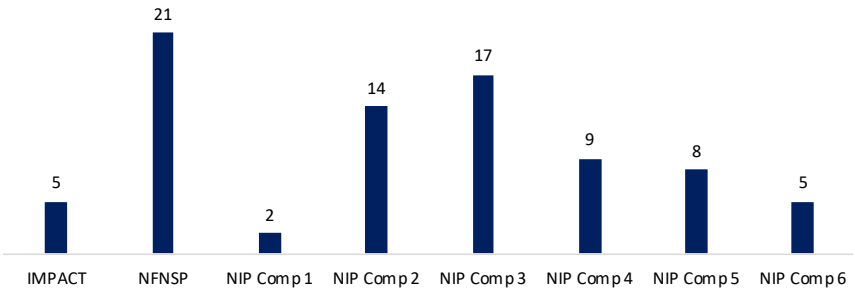
The NFNSP 2030 and the NIP 2020-22 are part of a consistent policy and investment framework for SDG 2 in Palestine. Despite their different timespan, the respective results frameworks are fully consistent,[3] yet measuring different aspects reflecting respective timeframes (differences can be found especially at lower levels of the results chain). The monitoring exercise has focused on the progress of both documents, through updated information on respective impact and outcomes indicators, besides financial contributions and gaps for investment.

As such, the monitoring report focused on a total of 81 indicators, including impact level and outcome level indicators as follows, and structured as in Figure A.5:

Impact level indicators: the set SDG 2 indicators represent the higher level of results. The NFNSP and NIP including 12 SDG 2 indicators (all except SDG 2.b.1 "Agricultural export subsidies"), seven of which are in both Results Frameworks, the remaining five indicators are only in the NFNSP's.[4] The NIP includes two additional impact level indicators specifically related to the implementation of the NIP itself and monitored separately.

Outcome level indicators: the NFNSP and NIP's results frameworks include respective outcome indicators (corresponding respectively to "sectoral results" and to "Programme" level results).[5]

Figure A.5. Number of indicators at impact, NFNSP and NIP components levels

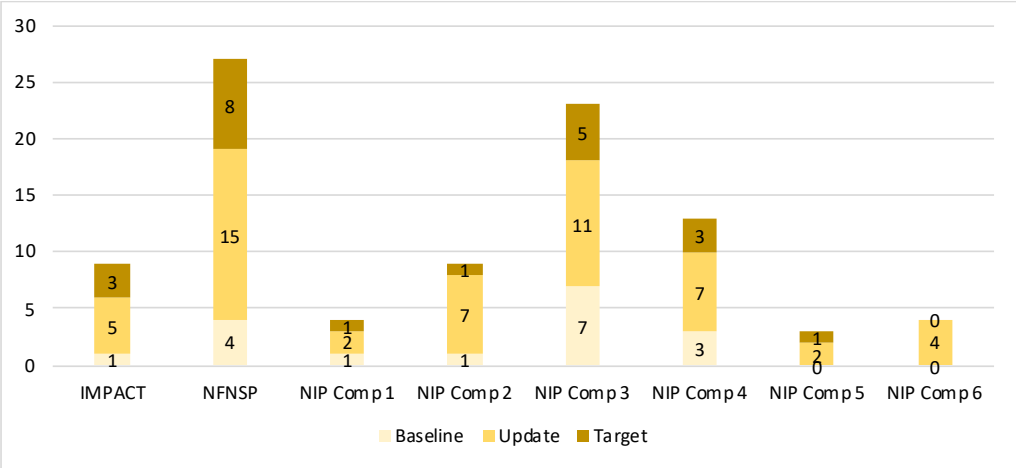


Below provides an overview of the information gap resulting from the monitoring exercise (updates as of November 2021). The monitoring exercise highlighted that:

- 17 indicators **are still missing baseline information**;
- **All impact indicators** are missing updated values;
- **3 impact indicators** are still missing targets;
- 15 NFNSP specific indicators were not updated (or figures are not available), and 8 indicators are still missing targets ;
- At NIP component level, no update was provided for 33 indicators, and 11 indicators are still missing targets.

[3] See respective M&E sections of the two documents.
[4] The monitoring process has built on the existing national processes of: (a) tracking progress on indicators under PCBS responsibility and (b) reporting to the Prime Minister Office as part of the national tracking of all SDGs.
[5] The majority of outcome indicators were selected as they are already part of the national statistics, regularly tracked. Some other indicators (for the NIP) were selected to reflect specific programmatic aspects. A total of 20 indicators (of which 11 SDG 2 indicators) are still without baseline.

Figure A.6. NIP/NFNSP Indicators - missing baseline, update and target values

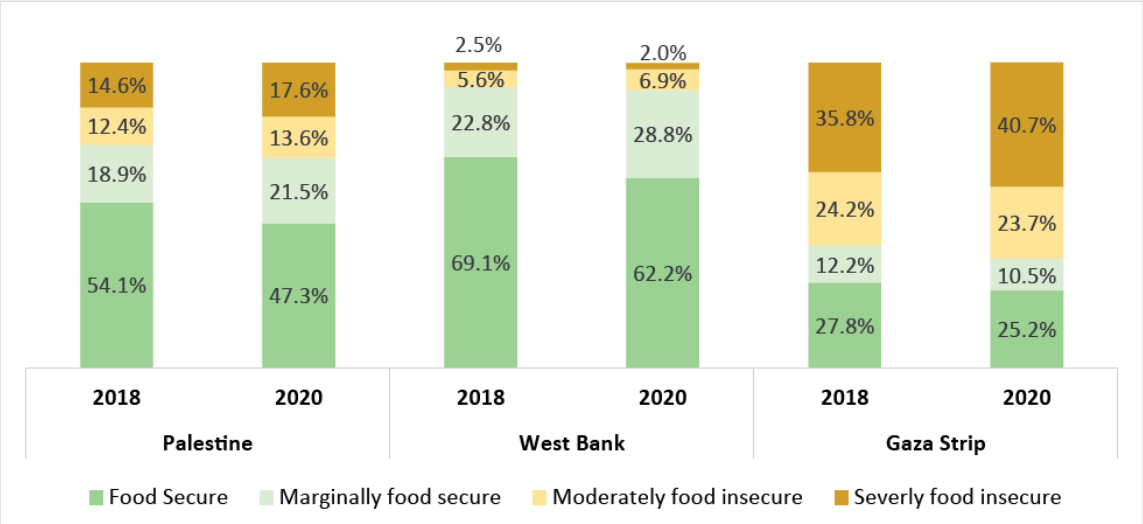


Food insecurity trends

The 2020 Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey shows that less than half of households in Palestine were food secure in 2020, with food security conditions deteriorating between 2018 and 2020 especially in the Gaza Strip. Specifically, key findings from the Socio Economic and Food Security Survey 2020 (SEFSec, 2021) and the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021 (HNO, 2021) show the following:

- Less than half of the households in Palestine were food secure in 2020, with considerable regional divergence between the West Bank and Gaza (over 60 percent of households in the Gaza Strip are moderately or severely food insecure.
- Both, the national and regional level food security conditions deteriorated between 2018 and 2020.
- The expansion of food insecurity in the Gaza Strip in 2020, with severe food insecurity levels almost rising in 2020 in the southern and central sub-regions. All determinants underlying food security deteriorated over the past two years, especially in urban areas and refugee camps.
- In the West Bank, the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were evident with the greatest change seen in households who were previously food secure.

Figure A.7. Food insecurity in Palestine



Source: Socio-Economic & Food Security Survey, 2020

B. Monitoring the SDG 2 National Investment Plan: an overview

1. NIP Component 1 – Nutrition Specific Investments

1.1 Introduction and component outcome

Nutrition-specific investments include interventions addressing causes of malnutrition, such as nutrient deficiencies, prevention, awareness raising and behavioural changes, and data generation/surveillance capacity. These interventions contribute to the National Investment Plan 2020-2022 by bridging 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).

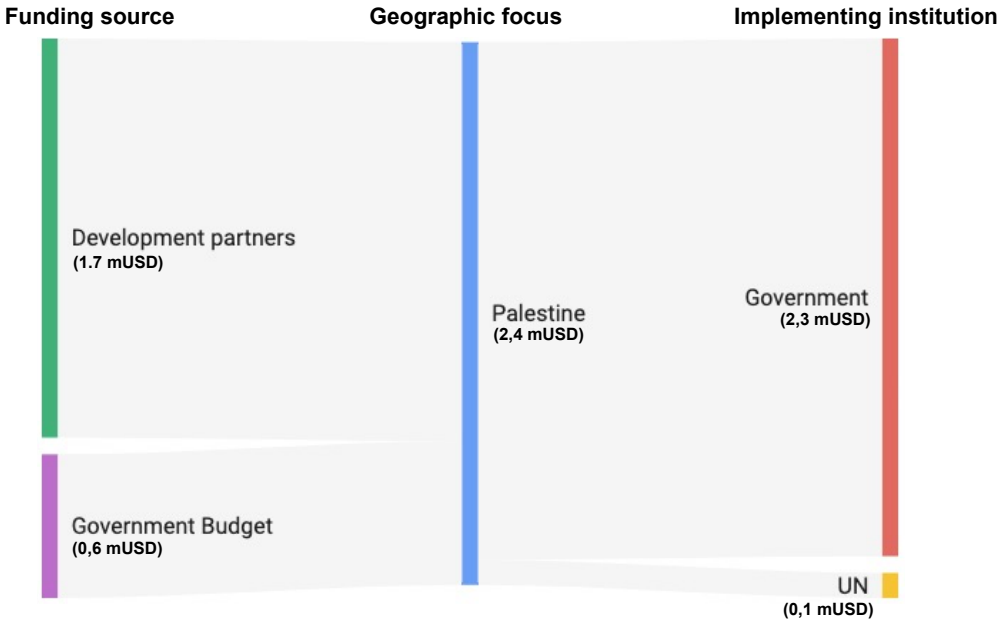
1.2 Financial dimension

Under this component, **10 projects** are currently ongoing for a total allocated amount of **USD 3.9 million (including a financial gap** of **USD 1.5 million)**, compared to an original budget of **USD 2.64 million** for **11 projects**. At the present stage, the major share is funded by the World Bank[6], UNICEF and WHO, with the rest (**USD 0.6 million**) is allocated for **7 continuous** government funded projects. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is the lead implementing institution.

Table 1.1 NIP Component 1 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)		%
1. Nutrition Specific investments	Amount (m USD)	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.6	2.4	-	1.5	3.9	1.3	49%
	Projects (number)	6	5		11	10	-		10	- 1.0	

Figure 1.1 Overview of Ongoing and Completed projects under NIP component 1 (USD million)



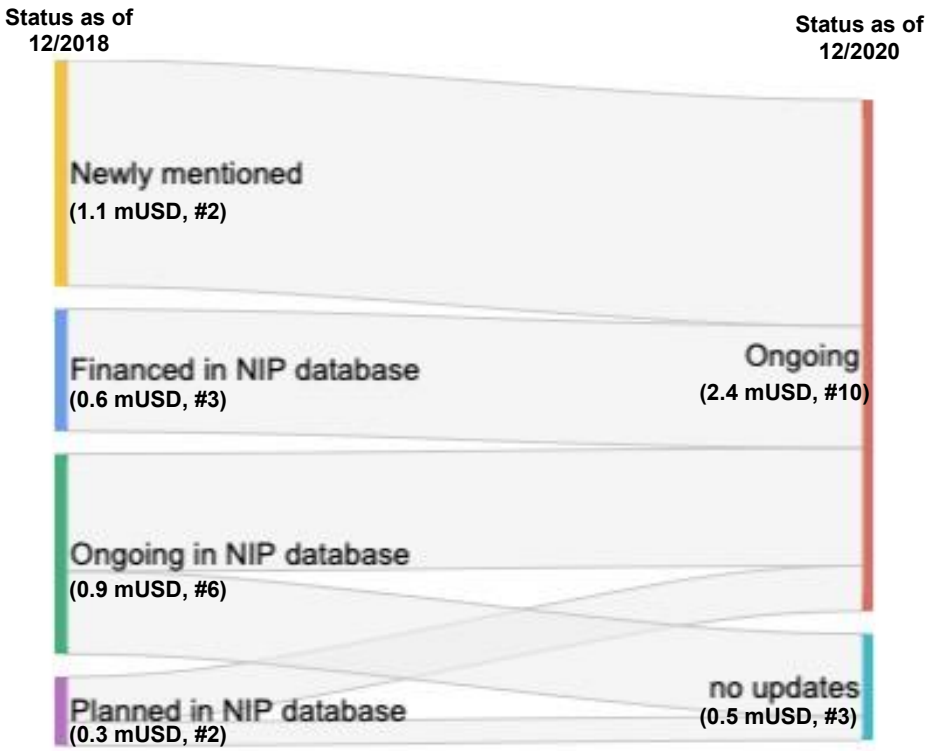
[6] From the updated inventory the largest project is a seven-year project from the World Bank: *Improving Early Childhood Development in the West Bank and Gaza*. Implemented by the MoH and MoE since 2019, with a total budget of **USD 9 million**.

The original NIP inventory database for Component 1 included: **6 ongoing projects,** for a budget of **USD 0.9 million**; and **3 projects** were financed with a **committed** amount of **0.2 million.** For the **2 planned projects**, an amount of USD 0.1 million was expected for one of the projects, the other was still at the idea stage. **The latter** is currently ongoing for a budget of **USD 0.2 million**. As described in Table 1.2, 2 projects were introduced, but no updates were received on 2 other projects originally mentioned.

Table 1.2 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget for 2020-22 (USD million)
Pipeline (Financed)	Ongoing	3	0.6
Planned	Ongoing	1	0.2
n/a	Ongoing	2	1.1
Ongoing	Ongoing	4	0.5
Ongoing	Not reported	2	0.4
Planned	Cancelled	1	0.1

Figure 1.2 Dynamics of projects' status (Dec 2018 to De 2020) - USD million and #number of projects



1.3 Progress in Component 1 implementation

- *Maternity and Child National Nutrition Protocol was updated* by adding two sections on nutrition during emergency, with focus on breastfeeding and adolescents (as vulnerable group), in collaboration with many stakeholders (UNRWA, UNICEF, WHO, different departments of MoH, academia, national associations and NGOs);
- *The Dietary Guidelines for Palestine were drafted* in collaboration between Ministry of Health with WHO and Palestinian universities. The new document reflects the Palestinian culture and eeating practices, and it targets Nutrition for children in age between 6 to 49 months. It plays also a role

as education material on balanced and varied diet to promote good health. The drafting of the document represents an important progress in the implementation of the *Early child development (ECD)* approach;

- *The Nutrition Guideline for prevention and treatment of chronic disease was drafted* by the MoH in cooperation with WHO, to promote healthy behavior and eating patterns that prevent and reduce chronic disease.
- *The National Health Strategy 2021-2023 was published*,[7] with contributions from the Nutrition technical committee had contributed to the National Health Strategy 2021-2023 and to its action plan.
- *The "Behavior Change Action Plan: Improving Nutrition and Health in Palestine 2021-2024"*[8] *was launched* by MoH in September 2021, in partnership with UNICEF and WFP. The Plan aims at encouraging and supporting positive changes in behavior to improve nutrition and health of children under five, pregnant and lactating women.
- *Improved intersectoral collaboration*. Nutrition-sensitive programming has been championed by the Nutrition department of the MoH in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. Partnerships including with the MoSD, MoA and Ministry of Education (MoE) have been used to strengthen intersectoral coordination with other ministries as well as private public participation in tackling the root causes of malnutrition. While this progress is noted, new stakeholders must be supported for a continued coordination on other aspects of nutrition (e.g. chronic malnutrition).

Urgent action needed

Given the new international context marked by the corona virus outbreak and the disruption of global supply chains, the Ministry of Health called the following as high priorities for action:

- ***Avoid that need to address COVID-19 pandemics leads to neglect support to continuous programmes****:* Covid-19 crisis has taken a toll on the public resources and limited the pace of implementation of the Ministry of Health flour fortification programme and supplement programs for pregnant women and lactating mothers, and on vulnerable groups (women, children, unemployed...). The alert for a risk of regressive behaviour was observed during the pandemics, specifically on the risk to shift to fast-food diets (low nutrients food), physical inactivity, and more limited access to health service.
- ***Increased need for food safety and quality control***: Relevant ministries must strengthen efforts to support the diversification, fortification, preservation, labelling and special food registration, and storage of food production in order to boost the production of nutrient-dense crops. Strengthened post processing will also contribute to extended shelf life of products of fresh fruits and vegetables and other special food groups (infant & follow-on formulas, sport food, energy drinks...).
- ***Improved reporting and research needed****:* Relevant ministries with mandates specific to nutrition may improve their food security analyses and reporting by including a health dimension, such as the impact of nutrition on vulnerable groups, and expand collaboration with the MoH, to unify the database on food security and sharing among stakeholders to allow for better food security research.

Additional considerations for improved nutritional outcomes

Consultation with key informants from FAO and MoH provided specific recommendations for an effective delivery:

- Providing technical support on nutrition sensitive interventions to relevant stakeholder (ministries, academia, development partners, farmers...)
- Improve the humanitarian development synergy, preparedness and response in nutrition in the Gaza strip.[9]

[7] National Health Strategy 2021-2023 published in 2020.(link)
[8] Ministry of Health announcement 15/09/2021 (link)
[9] Mid-year report 2021- Current challenges: (link)

- Strengthening data and information sharing between different ministries, private sector, development agencies on food security and nutrition.
- Raising a nation-wide awareness on infant and young child feeding practices, school feeding programs and benefits of physical activities, would capitalize on the progress made in nutrition at the national and household levels.
- Women empowerment would improve the feminine nutritional status, as they are more likely than men to be malnourished, and would make better decisions affecting their HH food security and nutrition.
- Promoting local production for special food and nutritious food would benefit the Palestinian producers and consumers, provided the production is sustainable within the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

Institutional arrangements

Nutrition takes a collaborative multi-sectorial approach involving different institutions, such as the Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Agriculture. Besides SDG2 Working Group, many active committees are currently working on specific issues, such as:

- Nutrition working group (NWG) under the health cluster, aims at ensuring that nutrition is on the national agenda, co-led by the MoH and UNICEF.
- The Committee on National Technical Regulation under the Palestinian Standards Institute (PSI) along with MoH-Nutrition department, MoA, Food Industry Union, is responsible for establishing/updating nutrition technical regulation;
- National Breastfeeding Committee;
- National Committee for Obesity; and
- National Committee for Early Child Development (NCECD).

Additional information about upcoming projects

According to the Department of Nutrition of the MoH, the Nutrition specific investments landscape would witness the start of some additional projects in the first half of 2021:

- Complementary feeding bowl (UNICEF, WFP)
- Social behavior change action plan to improve nutrition and health status in Palestine (UNICEF, WFP)
- Vitamin A capsules for children (UNICEF)
- Vegetable oil fortification (World Bank)
- Project on Reduction of trans fat

Source : Ministry of Health

1.4 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Most of the indicators related to the NIP component 1 are missing either updates or target values. Apart from one indicator (expected to be updated soon), the NIP and NFNSP lack evidence to measure the progress on Nutrition specific investments (Table 1.3 summarizes the evidence). In order to assess the physical progress against nutrition-related objectives, there is a need to define the current values and the targets for some indicators, notably SDG2 indicators. This requires the highest level of attention from SDG2 WG.

Table 1.3 Component 1 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Component specific indicators	Past value (t-1)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Intermediate values	Target 2022
2.1.1 Proportion of micronutrient deficiency in the relevant population of vulnerable groups (pregnant women, lactating women, children, adolescents) per	-	-	(2013) - Pregnant women: Vitamin A: 54.8% Vitamin B12: 62.8% Vitamin D: 99.3% Vitamin E: 21.6% Iron: 17.1% Zinc: 71.1%	No new data available as of November 2021	Pregnant women: Vitamin A: 39.8% Vitamin B12: 47.8% Vitamin D: 84.3% Vitamin E: 6.6% Iron: 2.1% Zinc: 66.1%

Component specific indicators	Past value (t-1)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Intermediate values	Target 2022
micronutrient category (Vit A, B12, D, E, Iron, Zinc)	-	-	Lactating women: Vitamin A: 28.7% Vitamin B12: 20.6% Vitamin D: 98.7% Vitamin E: 44.1% Iron: 11.2% Zinc: 90.7%	No new data available as of November 2021	Lactating women: Vitamin A: 13.7% Vitamin B 0.6% Vitamin D: 83.7% Vitamin E: 29.1% Iron: 0 % Zinc: 75.7%
	-	-	Children: Vitamin A: 72.9% Vitamin B12: 10.9% Vitamin D: 60.1% Vitamin E: 64.3% Iron: 20.9% Zinc: 55.6%	No new data available as of November 2021	Children: Vitamin A: 57.9% Vitamin B12: 0 % Vitamin D: 45.1% Vitamin E: 49.3% Iron: 5.9% Zinc: 40.6%
	-	-	Adolescents (15-18 Y) 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	No new data available as of November 2021	Adolescents (15-18 Y) 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
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)	-	Wasting for children (12-15 months) NNSS Report -2015 Palestine 1.7 % WB 1.2 % GS 3.1 %	Wasting for children (12-15 months) NNSS Report - 2016 Palestine 2.0% WB 1.6 % GS 3.2 %	No new data available as of November 2021	To be defined
	-	Overweight for children (12-15 months) - NNSS Report 2015 Palestine 27.4% WB 29.0% GS 23.4 %	Overweight for children (12-15 months)- NNSS Report 2016 Palestine 27.2 % WB 27.8 % GS 25.7 %	No new data available as of November 2021	To be defined
	-	-	Wasting for children < 5 years MICS Report - 2014 Palestine 1.2 % WB 1.7 % GS 0.7 %	No new data available as of November 2021	To be defined
	-	-	Overweight for children < 5 years MICS Report – 2014 Palestine 8.2 % WB 9.8 % GS 6.5 %	No new data available as of November 2021	To be defined
SDG2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	(2013) Palestine: 35.2% West Bank:18.6% Gaza:61.0%	(2014) Palestine:30.8% West Bank:15.0% Gaza:59.1%	(2018) Palestine:32.7% West Bank:11.6% Gaza:68.5%	Not available as of November 2021	To be defined
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	Stunting for children (12-15 months) 2015 NNSS Report Palestine 5.9 %WB 4.6 %GS 9.1 % Stunting for children < 5 years 2014MICS Report Palestine 7.4 %WB 7.7 %GS 7.1 %	Stunting for children (12-15 months) 2016 NNSS Report Palestine 6.0 %WB 5.0 %GS 9.0 %	Stunting for children (12-15 months) NNSS Report Palestine 5.9 %WB 4.1 % GS 9.0 %	Not available as of November 2021	To be defined
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	Not available as of November 2021	MoA: 25,000,000 MoH: 3,000,000 MoSD: 8.000,000
Nutrition education delivered to Food aid and cash transfer programmes' beneficiaries	-	-	40% of CTP beneficiaries in 2018	Not available as of November 2021	Nutrition education will be delivered to 100% of CTP, DEEP, food aid and UNRWA's SSNP beneficiaries by 2022
Number of social protection programmes including nutrition indicators as part of the multidimensional poverty measurement	-	-	No social protection programme include nutrition indicators	Not available as of November 2021	50% of the new social protection programmes include nutrition indicators

Component specific indicators	Past value (t-1)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Intermediate values	Target 2022
2.1.2 Exclusive breastfeeding rate	-	(2014, MICS) Palestine 38.6 % WB 40.6 % GS 36.4 %	(2019, PCBS) 43,3%	MoH : Expected to publish the final report very soon (MICS,2020)	55%
2.3.2 Number of conducted awareness raising campaigns and education activity about healthy diet, physical activity for school children and teams per year	-	(2018) MoH: 10,000 MoEHE: 15,000	(2019) MoH 11,063	Not available as of November 2021	MoH: 15,000 MoEHE: 17,000

1.5 Annex – Component 1 – List of projects

Component 1 – List of Projects

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Budget for NIP 2020-22	Project status	
						as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020
World Bank	MoH	Improving Early Childhood Development in the West Bank and Gaza	18/12/2019	31/12/2025	942 857	n/a	Ongoing
MoF	MoH	Baby Friendly clinics	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	540 000	Pipeline (Financed)	Ongoing
UNICEF	MoH	Nutrition Surveillance System	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	276 999	Ongoing	Ongoing
Nestle	MoE	*Ajyal Salima* - Behavioral Changes among School Children - Second phase	01/01/2019	31/01/2022	210 769	Planned	Ongoing
UNICEF	MoH	Baby friendly hospital initiative	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	120 000	Ongoing	Ongoing
UNICEF		Nutrition Friendly School program	01/01/2019	31/12/2021	110 000	n/a	Ongoing
MoF	MoH	Salt iodization	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	90 000	Ongoing	Ongoing
UNICEF	MoH	Flour Fortification	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	60 000	Ongoing	Ongoing
WHO	MoH	Implementation of national Net Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes NCMBMS	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	15 000	Pipeline (Financed)	Ongoing
WHO	MoH	Reduction of intake of saturated fat, trans-fat	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	14 001	Pipeline (Financed)	Ongoing

2. NIP Component 2: Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people

2.1 Introduction and component outcome

Large part of the Palestinian 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 a larger vulnerability and poverty in Palestine, there is a need 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 impact.

The NIP Component 2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people component consists of a combination of public and private policies and programmes aiming 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 security and sustainability.

This component is structured in three programmes, described in the NIP and in the corresponding Forward Looking Paper:

2.1: Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people;
2.2: Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable;
2.3: Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion.

2.2 Financial dimension

Table 2.1 NIP Component 2 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)	Number	%
2. Socio-economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people	**Amount (m USD)**	**73.8**	**83.5**	**26.8**	**184.1**	**158.1**	**13.3**	**25.0**	**196.3**	**12.2**	**7%**
	Projects (number)	**16**	**5**		**21**	**65**	**7**		**72**	**51.0**	
2.1 Enhancing access to diversified food basket for the poor and vulnerable people	Amount (m USD)	59.8	0.3	9.3	69.4	84.1	0.6	7.5	92.2	**22.8**	**33%**
	Projects (number)	5	1		6	24	1		25	**19.0**	
2.2 Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable	Amount (m USD)	13.7	83.1	15.0	111.8	73.5	12.5	15.0	100.9	**- 10.9**	**-10%**
	Projects (number)	9	4		13	40	5		45	**32.0**	
2.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion	Amount (m USD)	0.4	-	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	2.5	3.2	**0.3**	**10%**
	Projects (number)	2	-		2	1	1		2	**-**	

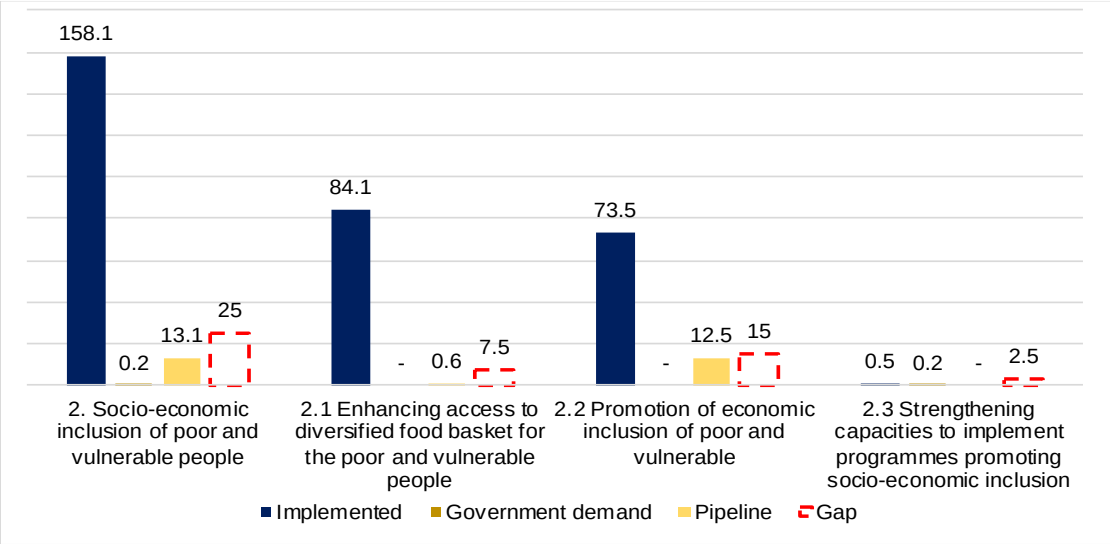
In operational terms, NIP Component 2 comprises a total of **72 projects**[10], and it is structured as follows:

- **65 ongoing projects**, for a total amount of **USD 158.1 million** (i.e., available for disbursement during the NIP life cycle).
- **6 projects in pipeline (financed and about to start)**, whose amount available for the NIP life-cycle is **USD 13.1 million**.
- **1 project in pipeline (not financed)**, as a Government demand (National agricultural registration system – from MoA).

During the reporting period, **19 projects** were completed, representing an amount of **USD 31.1 million** already disbursed during NIP life cycle.

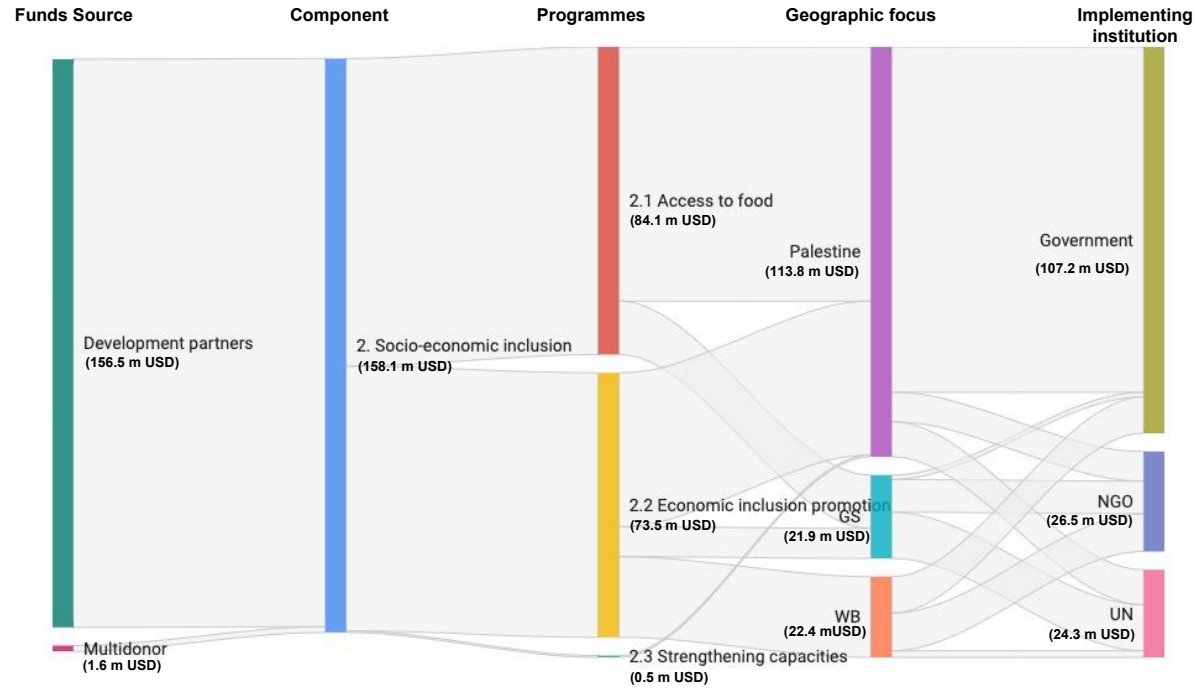
[10] Increased by 50 units compared to the original NIP database. The NIP Monitoring Report covers the first year of implementation of the NIP 2020-22, i.e., between January 2020 and December 2020.

Figure 2.1 Component 2 - Projects resources for 2020-2022 (million USD)



***Implemented projects**: are ongoing projects that are scheduled to close after January 2020.*
***Completed** projects included projects whose life cycle ended before December 2020.*
***Pipeline** projects: refer to projects whose financing is committed by donors or government, but that have not yet started.*
***Financial gap**: represents the estimated resources required to achieve the NIP targets (the amounts are as reported in the NIP).*
***Removed**: projects in pipeline that are not reported by the relevant implementing or demanding institution.*
***Not reported**: projects ongoing or in pipeline not having been reported to the current monitoring exercise.*

Figure 2.2 Overall presentation of ongoing and completed projects under NIP component 2 (USD million)



Overall, component 2 shows a total increase of USD 12.3 million, for 50 additional projects, mostly ongoing.

Figure 2.3 Actual delivery between 12/2018 to 12/2020 (m USD)

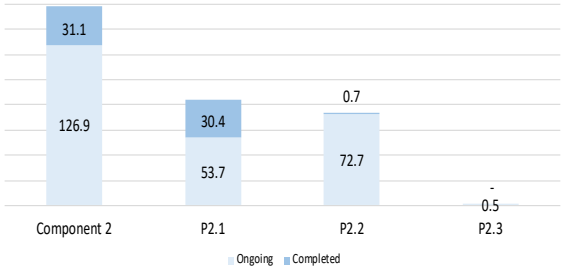
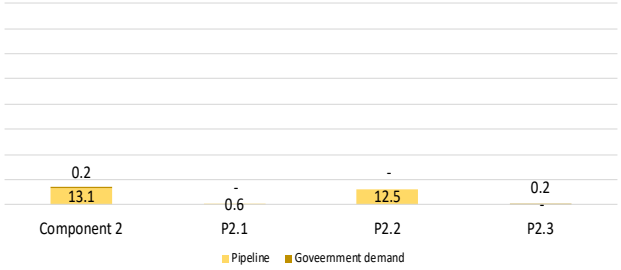


Figure 2.4 Expected delivery for the period 01/2020 to 12/2022 (m USD)



2.3 Progress in Component 2 programmes' implementation

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

- According to the updated NIP project database, this programme comprises **25 projects** for an amount of **USD 84.7 million**. The European Union and WFP are the major financiers.
- Compared to the original NIP database, **19 additional projects** were introduced, for an additional **USD 22.9 million**, and **14 projects** were completed during the course of 2020.
- The **financial gap** is still **USD 7.5 million.**

Programme 2.2: Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable

- The second programme includes **45 projects,** for a total amount of USD 85.9 million. Most of the component 2 projects that are expected to be implemented fall under this programme.
- In the original NIP database, the largest project in the original NIP database was the Deprived Families Economic Empowerment Program - DEEP[11] (accounting alone for USD 75.0 million).
- Compared to the original NIP database, Programme 2.2 shows a decrease of budget by **USD 10.9 million**, but an increase in the number of projects by **31 projects**. In addition, four projects were completed.
- The EU is the major financier for this programme.
- The **financial gap** for economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable people is estimated at **USD 15 million**.

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

- This programme accounts for USD 0.7 million in two projects.
- Despite not filling up the estimated financial gap (**USD 2.5 million**), it represents an **increase of USD 0.3 million** from the original NIP database.

Table 2.2 Dynamics of projects status per programme from 12/2018 to 12/2020

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 2.1	**Total**	**61.8**	**6**	**84.7**	**25**	**+22.9**	**+19**
	Ongoing	59.7	4	53.7	10	-6.0	6
	Completed	-	-	30.4	14	+30.4	14
	Pipeline	-	-	0.6	1	+0.6	1
	Govt demand	2.1	2	-	-	-2.1	-2
	Fin. Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	10.3	2	-	-
	Removed	-	-	0.3	1	-	-

[11] In the 2019, the Palestinian National Economic Empowerment Institution (PNEEI) replaced the Deprived families Economic Empowerment Program (DEEP) implemented by UNDP. Its staff and resources were transferred to the new institution.
DEEP had started with USD 30 million and had reached USD 131 million, including more than 16,000 projects and creating 52,000 Direct and indirect job opportunities (Source : Economic Empowerment Approach (EED) Booklet. IsDB, August 2021).

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 2.2	**Total**	**96.8**	**14**	**85.9**	**45**	**-10.9**	**+31**
	Ongoing	13.7	10	72.7	36	+59.1	26
	Completed	-	-	0.7	4	+0.7	4
	Pipeline	0.5	1	12.5	5	+12.0	4
	Govt demand	82.7	3	-	-	-82.7	-3
	Fin. Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	10	6	-	-
	Removed	-	-	2.14	2	-	-
Programme 2.3	**Total**	**0.4**	**2**	**0.7**	**2**	**+0.3**	**-**
	Ongoing	0.4	2	0.5	1	+0.1	-1
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Govt demand	-	-	0.2	1	+0.2	1
	Fin. Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	0.004	1	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-

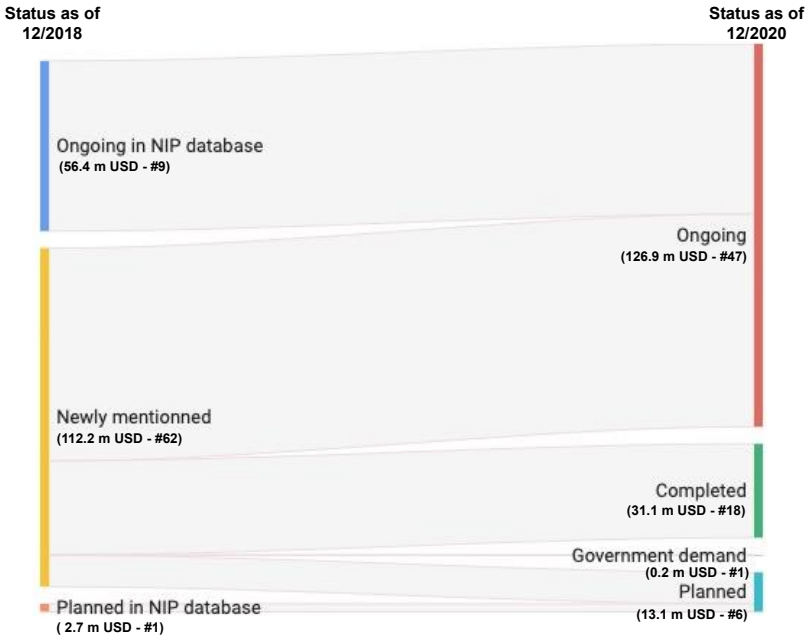
Outlook of project delivery

- During the first year of NIP implementation, 55 projects were implemented, representing 40 percent of total funds of component 2.
- The second year marks the completion of **18 projects** and the start of 16 others (**53 projects total**), for an expected delivery of **USD 58.6 million**.
- Out of the **61 projects** introduced in the updated NIP database, 37 were inserted as ongoing and 18 as completed projects. Five projects were added to the one planned initially.

Table 2.3 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget (USD million)
Ongoing	Ongoing	10	56.4
n/a	Ongoing	37	70.5
Planned	Planned	1	2.7
n/a	Planned	5	10.4
n/a	Completed	18	31.1
n/a	Government demand	1	0.2

Figure 2.5 Dynamics of projects' status (Dec 2018 to De 2020) - USD million and #number of projects



2.4 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Seven out of fourteen indicators specific to NIP Component 2 need updates. One of them is lacking the target (Number of poor and vulnerable job seekers are permanently employed after benefiting from TVET and Cash for Work interventions), and might need to be replaced by an indicator already monitored in the national statistics.

Table 2.4 Component 2 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Component specific indicators	Past value (t-1)	Past Value (t-1)	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)[12] 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) *NB: **DEEP program** was changed to Economic Empowerment, and a creation of the **National Institute for Economic Empowerment***	-	-	Tot (2017): 24% (2,422 out of 10,000 HHs) Women: 30%, Disabled: 45%	313 HH Women 92%[13]	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 an 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

[12] Mostly in Gaza Strip (69%)
[13] The propotion of women increased because 50% of the benificiaries are families headed by women, in addition to women working in Israeli settlements.

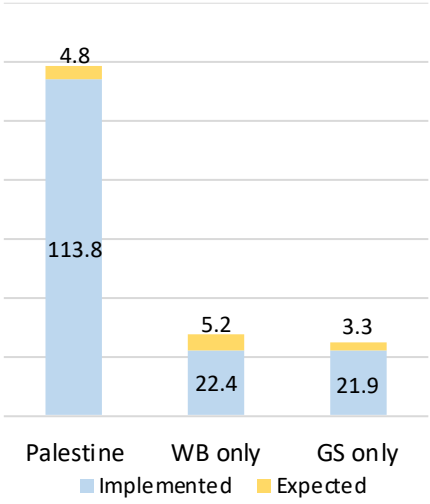
Component specific indicators	Past value (t-1)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Intermediate values	Target 2022
1.3.3 Number of farmers served by PADRRIF per year	-	-	2000 (2018)	Update not available as of Nov 2021	4000
1.3.4 Average time between farmer's application for compensation and compensation given to farmer	-	-	300 (2018)	Update not available as of Nov 2021	70
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 Khanyounes. In addition a special kind of voucher for those women fit and benefit their conditions
Number of micro-enterprises created through National Institute for Economic Empowerment interventions	-	-	16,000 micro-enterprises generated thanks to DEEP grants (2018)	Update not available as of Nov 2021	50,000 micro enterprises have been created or sustained through the NIEE (including via DEEP-generated grants)
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)	Update not available as of Nov 2021	75%
Number of poor and vulnerable job seekers are permanently employed after benefiting from TVET and Cash for Work interventions	-	-	Information not available	Update not available as of Nov 2021	To be defined
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.	(2008) USCC: 8.45 m: 5,073 loans (2010) Banks &MFIs: 49 loans	(2018) USCC: 39.2 m: 15,113 loans by 6,951 members (2018) Banks &MFIs: 3607 loans	(2019) USCC: 48 m: 18,271 loans (2019) Banks &MFIs: 799 loans	Update not available as of Nov 2021	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)
Number of days of delay in service provision of cash-based and in-kind transfer programmes compared to plan	-	-	The delay rely 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 [14]	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)
Number of social protection programmes including nutrition indicators as part of the multidimensional poverty measurement			No social protection programme includes nutrition indicators (2018)	Update not available as of Nov 2021	50% of the new social protection programmes include nutrition indicators
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,[15] utilized and linked to the Labour Market Information system

[14] During 2021, MoSD paid a partial instalment from government funds, there were no funds from donors. For the in-kind transfer there are no delay it is provided to beneficiaries monthly.
[15] No information available in this regard.

Highlights

- 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.
- A slight decrease is noted in the number of marginalized households assisted by the MoSD through the Palestinian National Institution for Economic Empowerment (PNEEI)[16] currently at 313 households, far behind the 2022 target of 2000 households due to budget cuts, and a decrease in the proportion of households that received Emergency aids by the MoSD on households applying for an emergency services.
- 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 COVID-19 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 Islamic Development Bank (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, and lift 1.5 million person out of poverty by investing in individual and collective Economic Empowerment projects. As of August 2021, the fund had raised USD 225 million.[17]

Figure 2.6 NIP available funds per area (2020-2022) (USD millions)



Issues requiring urgent action

- Given that ongoing safety net and socio-economic inclusion interventions are primarily emergency and relief-oriented, strengthened efforts are required to ensure that social inequities and socio-economic vulnerabilities are better addressed with a social protection approach that provides tailored support, considering the livelihood capital available, and despite its expensive cost, might promise to kick start migrating more households out of the poverty cycle.
- As generally observed, these programmes are suffering from limited coordination, with varying targeting criteria, payment standards, and entitlement rights. The NIP calls for higher coordination.

Challenges undermining implementation

[16] PNIEE replaced the DEEP program run by UNDP. Its staff and resources were transferred to the new institution
[17] Economic Empowerment Approach (EED) Booklet. IsDB, August 2021. (link)

- The pandemic added more pressure to the already burdened Palestinian economy, characterized by the emergence of the "new poor[18]" and compounded by the rising food insecurity level, especially within households living in Gaza. According to a World Bank estimates that poverty rate are expected to increase from 14%to 30% in West Bank and from 53% to 63% in Gaza Strip[19].
- The financial crisis facing the country, the MoSD had disburse only 3 cash payments out of four in 2020, despite a slight increase from the previous year (+10%)[20].

Partnerships and institutional setting

- MoSD is the lead institution in managing data collection, formulating quarterly progress reports, exchanging data with stakeholders, and in general implementation related to the Management Information System and cash transfer databases. It also remains the lead for general governance of the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme (PNCTP).
- Many international organizations, NGOs, community-based groups, and religious organizations, and to some extent the private sector, contribute to social assistance programmes in coordination with the MoSD, through the one-stop-shop for Social assistance and social responsibility[21].

Highlights for advocacy

- Better coordination between involved institutions (also highlighted in NIP Programme 2.3) remains a highly important thrust to implement a comprehensive effective and efficient social protection system in the country.
- While cash-based transfers contribute to poverty reduction and social inclusion, their effectiveness is related to the extent beneficiaries receive access to other services such as education and health care, as well as supportive policies that address social inequality and social cohesion.

[18] New poor definition : "*those who were expected to be non-poor in 2020 prior to the COVID-19 outbreak but are now expected to be poor in 2020*" - World Bank brief, August 2020 (link here).
[19] MoSD Annual Statistics Report, 2020 (link) and World Bank Press release (link)
[20] The amount is ILS 408 million in 2020. MoSD annual statistics report, 2020 (link)
[21] https://aid.mosd.gov.ps/login.aspx

2.5 Annex – Component 2 – List of projects

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

Donor(s)	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Project Status		Budget for NIP 2020-22
					as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020	
Human Appeal International	HAI	Bread & Food Parcels	05/01/2020	31/10/2020	n/a	Completed	2 360 210
WFP	MoSD	Food Voucher Programme	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	22 207 300
Japan	WFP	Food assistance	01/10/2019	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	1 500 000
Japan	WFP	Food assistance	01/07/2018	31/03/2020	n/a	Completed	1 333 333
Kuwait & German Red Crescent Society	Palestinian Red Crescent Society	Food Parcels	09/01/2020	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	1 323 370
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	Food Voucher	04/01/2020	30/09/2020	n/a	Completed	437 986
Islamic Relief Services	IRS	Food Parcels	09/01/2020	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	377 342
WFP SRAC (Internal)	WFP	Strengthening the resilience, livelihoods and economic empowerment of vulnerable Palestinians	01/07/2019	31/03/2020	n/a	Completed	375 000
Qatar Charity	QC	Food Parcels	09/01/2020	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	192 677
Anera	Anera	Food Parcels	09/01/2020	31/10/2020	n/a	Completed	163 903
Qatar Red Crescent	Palestinian Red Crescent Society	Food Parcels	09/01/2020	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	72 846
ECHO	Mercy Corps	Food Voucher	04/01/2020	31/07/2020	n/a	Completed	22 770
UNDP	UNDP	Meals	05/01/2020	30/05/2020	n/a	Completed	15 000
Action Against Hunger	ACF	Food Voucher	09/01/2020	31/10/2020	n/a	Completed	14 342
EU	PA	PEGASE: Cash Transfer Payments*	01/01/2020	31/12/2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	39 900 000
AECID	WFP	Contribution to the WFP State of Palestine Country Strategic Plan (2018-22), centred on Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) assistance in the form electronic food voucher in Gaza.	21/10/2020	30/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	4 800 000
Canada (GAC)	WFP	Food Assistance	01/03/2020	31/03/2022	n/a	Ongoing	4 700 000
AECID	FPS	Sustainable and equitable rural development to achieve resilience in Nablus and Khan Yunis, Palestine	01/01/2019	01/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	2 435 400
SWE	Islamic Relief	Cash support for food and other necessities (30 000 people)	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	600 000
Centre de Crise et de Soutien	AAH	Strengthening the food security of vulnerable populations and support for agricultural production in the southern Gaza Strip	01/11/2020	01/04/2021	n/a	Ongoing	360 000
SWE	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash support for food and other necessisties (4700 internally displaced persons)	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	360 000
oPt-HF	AAH	Urgent assistance to vulnerable households and farmers in Rafah governorate in the Gaza Strip	01/12/2020	01/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	308 000
kinder - USA	BLDA	Ensuring Food Security for Vulnerable Households during holy Ramadan in Gaza Strip	01/02/2021	01/07/2021	n/a	Ongoing	175 000
Anera	Anera	Gaza Food Security Program	21/01/2021	21/12/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	102 000
Secours Islamique France "SIF"	SIF	Improving Livelihoods and Food Security-Safe Agriculture Phase V	15/06/2021	14/06/2022	n/a	Planned	592 507

Programme 2.2. Promotion of economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Project Status		Budget for
					as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020	NIP 2020-22
EU	NGOs	Enhancing Gaza Economic Resilience	01/01/2022	01/12/2024	Planned	Planned	2 660 000
EU/PAIC		Enable inclusive socio-economic development with sustainable management of natural resources in Area C	01/10/2021	31/12/2024	n/a	Planned	2 640 000
BMZ	WFP	Scaling up climate resilient agriculture to enhance local food production, livelihoods and resilience of poor and food insecure Palestinians	01/05/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Planned	2 400 000
EU	FAO	Strengthen the resilience and FNS of vulnerable agriculture-based livelihoods through an HDP Nexus approach	01/10/2021	31/12/2024	n/a	Planned	2 400 000
BMZ	GIZ	Strengthening of Sustainable Livelihoods in Rural Areas (LHP II)	01/06/2021	01/05/2024	n/a	Planned	2 378 570
EU	MoA/PADRRIF	Assistance to Agriculture Programme (AAP)	01/03/2021	01/10/2023	n/a	Ongoing	14 976 000
EU/PA	MoA	Support to Palestinian Resilience in Area C through Sustainable Livestock Development	01/03/2021	01/03/2024	n/a	Ongoing	10 080 000
World Bank		Social Protection Enhancement Project	27/07/2017	31/03/2023	Ongoing	Ongoing	6 428 571
EU	MoA/PADRRIF	Private Sector Reconstruction Gaza- Agriculture (PSRG-A)	01/10/2013	01/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	5 982 403
Canada (GAC)	Save the Children Canada	Women and Youth Empowerment, Entrepreneurship and Employment in the West Bank and Gaza - "SHE SUCEEDS"	01/03/2018	31/03/2022	n/a	Ongoing	3 791 112
BMZ	GIZ	Strengthening of Sustainable Livelihoods in Rural Areas (LHP)	01/04/2019	01/05/2021	n/a	Ongoing	3 726 426
EU	PADRRIF	Assistance to Agriculture - West Bank (AAWB) and Private Sector Reconstruction Gaza - Agriculture (PSRG-A)	01/09/2010	01/10/2021	n/a	Ongoing	3 300 000
EU	FAO	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme - Country Investment Palestine	01/10/2018	30/06/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	3 236 145
EU	FAO	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme - Country Investment Palestine	01/10/2018	31/10/2022	ONGOING	Ongoing	2 173 913
Italy	FAO	Strengthening resilience and livelihoods of Gazan fishing communities through promoting the establishment of a marine cage farming social business	01/10/2017	02/02/2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	1 921 467
AECID	AAH Spain	LIFE Palestine - Livelihood Initiative to Foster Employment and Entrepreneurship for Palestinians	01/02/2019	01/01/2023	n/a	Ongoing	1 904 544
EU	MoA/PADRRIF	Assistance to Agriculture - West Bank (AAWB)	01/11/2014	01/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	1 814 885
Denmark	FAO	Green jobs and Sustainable Income Opportunities for Palestinian Youth in the Agri-food Sector	11/12/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	1 526 849
Switzerland	Municipal Development Fund	Gaza Vulnerable Communities Development	01/07/2017	30/06/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	1 260 000
World Bank		West Bank and Gaza: Finance for Jobs	18/12/2015	31/01/2022	n/a	Ongoing	1 250 000
WFP SRAC (Internal)	WFP	Scaling up climate resilient agriculture to enhance local	01/06/2020	30/04/2021	n/a	Ongoing	1 000 000

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Project Status		Budget for NIP 2020-22
					as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020	
		food production, livelihoods and resilience of poor and food insecure Palestinians *(Same activity as the one in table 1)*					
Japan	FAO	Socio-economic stabilization and resilience building for vulnerable Bedouin households in the WBGS	01/04/2021	31/10/2022	n/a	Ongoing	975 164
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	CARE Palestine	My Economic Empowerment, Our Future – Duroob	01/01/2020	01/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	800 000
AECID	CARITAS Spain	Strengthening of the local market through social initiatives that foster the right to food security in Beit Jala	01/03/2020	01/03/2022	n/a	Ongoing	668 941
AECID	FPS	Sustainable and equitable empowerment for Palestinian youth in area C to face COVID 19 impact trough agribusiness	01/04/2021	01/07/2022	n/a	Ongoing	614 244
Italy	NGO	Beyond the barriers - ACTIVITY Development integrated scheme for fodder production at community level	01/05/2018	01/11/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	607 931
AECID	UAWC	Improving economic situation of vulnerable farmers through the use of solar energy and rehabilitation of the agricultural facilities	14/01/2019	31/03/2021	n/a	Ongoing	523 656
oPt-HF	PUI	Protect the livelihoods of acutely vulnerable residents in the Access Restricted Areas and build farmers' resilience to cope with recurrent shocks and continued violations of IHL and IHRL.	01/06/2020	01/04/2021	n/a	Ongoing	518 840
Anera	Anera	Economic Empowerment of Women-Headed families in WB(Women Can 2)	21/08/2021	20/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	500 000
AICS	OXFAM	BEYOND THE BARRIERS - Promotion of a gender sensitive and sustainable rural development to ensure the food security and resilience of vulnerable communities of the West Bank	01/05/2018	30/04/2021	n/a	Ongoing	439 646
EU	OXFAM	MED UP! Promoting social entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean region	01/03/2018	28/02/2022	n/a	Ongoing	425 626
Italy	NGO	SUMUD	01/07/2017	01/01/2021	n/a	Ongoing	363 929
Italy	NGO	TURBO – Tubas Rural Business Opportunities and Social Innovation-ACTIVITY Rehabilitation fodder production unit	01/05/2017	01/02/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	336 960
WFP	OXFAM/MAAN	Agriculture and cattle Projects	01/01/2020	30/04/2021	n/a	Ongoing	293 000
EU/Medsnail	RWDS	Sustainable Networks for Agro Food Innovation Leading in the Mediterranean	01/01/2020	31/08/2022	n/a	Ongoing	280 843
Nous Cims	AAH	Promoting Economic Development for Young Women in Hebron and Bethlehem	01/01/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	280 000
DGD	ESDC	Promote the transformative protection of the vulnerable population in the Gaza Strip	14/05/2020	13/05/2022	n/a	Ongoing	231 398

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Project Status		Budget for
					as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020	NIP 2020-22
AECID	RWDS	Contribute to improve the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in west bank	01/01/2019	31/01/2023	n/a	Ongoing	226 415
AECID	ESDC	Enhancing the income of fishers' households through sustainable ice production and creation of business opportunities in Dair Al-Balah - Gaza	28/11/2019	28/02/2021	n/a	Ongoing	160 000
kinder - USA	BLDA	Ensuring Food Security and Increasing Income Opportunities for Rural Woman in Gaza Strip	01/03/2021	01/11/2021	n/a	Ongoing	64 840
Italy	MoA	Gender promotion and capacity building	01/01/2018	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	43 194
Japan	FAO	Promoting economic growth and social stability in Vulnerable agricultural communities in the Tubas Governorate	01/03/2019	31/03/2020	n/a	Completed	293 304
OXFAM	RWDS	Developing equitable agricultural production and market systems for resilient economic development in the occupied Palestinian Territory	01/01/2019	31/03/2020	n/a	Completed	187 097
GIZ	RWDS	Enhancing the livelihoods and production capacities of rural women and increasing job opportunities	01/01/2019	31/05/2020	n/a	Completed	140 580
AECID	RWDS	Building the capacities of women led businesses /cooperatives and enhancing living conditions	01/01/2019	11/10/2020	n/a	Completed	111 986

3.3 Strengthening capacities to implement programmes promoting socio-economic inclusion

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	End Date	Project Status		Budget for
					as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020	NIP 2020-22
EU	FAO	Food and Nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	12/06/2015	11/12/2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	480 000
MOF	MoA	National agricultural registration system	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	199 505

3. Component 3 – Sustainable and inclusive agri-food value chains development

3.1 Introduction and component outcome

The agri-food sector and the empowerment of the value chain represent the backbone of the growth of other sectors. The development of the agri-food value chains can contribute to raise the level of food and nutrition security, and to strengthen resilience of the Palestinian economy by employing a large number of skilled and unskilled workers, despite the internal and external movement restrictions on agricultural inputs, goods and services, imposed by the Israeli occupation. Palestinian producers stand to benefit fully from opportunities presented for the fresh and processed agricultural products (fruits and vegetable, meat and dairy and fish) to meet the higher demand at the local and international levels[22].

By adopting an approach that supports 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 agri-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 (component 5).

To achieve its relevant outcome "By 2022, competitiveness and inclusiveness levels of selected value chains are substantially increased", component three comprises four programmes:

3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and fish fingerlings;
3.2 Improving public and private value chain actors' capacities;
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products; and
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system.

3.2 Financial dimension

Table 3.1 NIP Component 3 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)	Number	%
3. Sustainable and Inclusive Agri-food Value Chains Development	**Amount (m USD)**	**59.8**	**25.0**	**24.2**	**108.9**	**78.2**	**15.4**	**24.2**	**117.8**	**8.9**	**8%**
	Projects (number)	**15**	**4**		**19**	**31**	**10**		**41**	**22.0**	
3.1 Securing access to high-value and diverse crop	Amount (m USD)	18.8	-	7.5	26.3	7.5	0.1	7.5	15.1	- 11.2	-43%
varieties, highly-productive genetics of small ruminants and	Projects (number)	1	-		1	3	3		6	5.0	
3.2 Improving public and private* value chain actors	Amount (m USD)	25.6	16.4	5.0	47.0	35.7	15.3	5.0	56.0	9.0	19%
capacities to promote and adopt socially, environmentally,	Projects (number)	10	3		13	20	7		27	14.0	
3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock	Amount (m USD)	12.0	-	7.5	19.5	29.7	-	7.5	37.2	17.7	91%
and aquaculture products through the establishment of a	Projects (number)	3	-		3	6	-		6	3.0	
3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable	Amount (m USD)	3.4	8.6	4.2	16.2	5.3	-	4.2	9.5	- 6.7	-41%
financial inclusion system	Projects (number)	1	1		2	2	-		2	-	

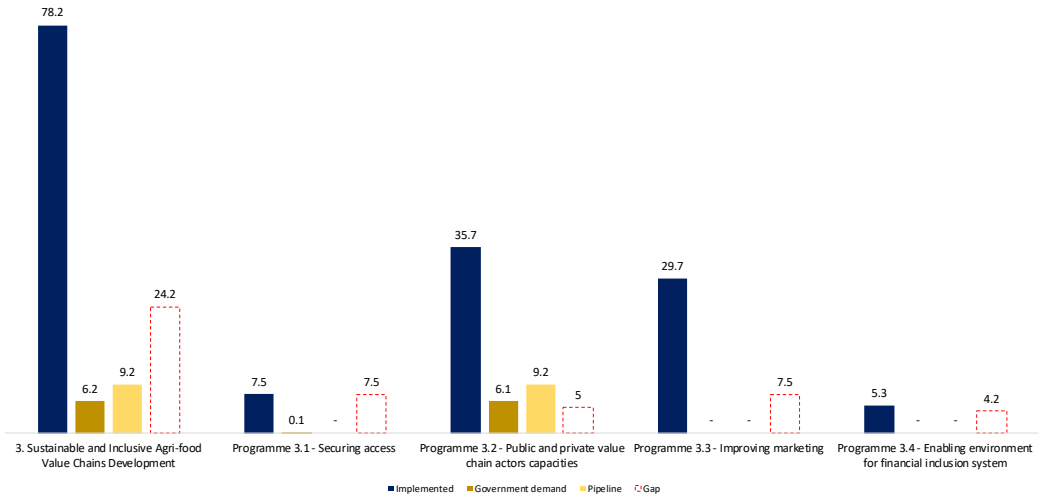
The component includes **41 projects**[23], drawing off a total of **USD 93.6 million** over three years from 2020 to 2022. As per updated database, Component 3 projects are broken down as follows:

- **29 ongoing projects**, for a total amount of **USD 68.5 million;**
- **3 pipeline projects** – as confirmed by donors, for an amount of **USD 9.2 million**.
- **2 closed projects,** for a total amount of **USD 9.7 million**.
- **7 projects** are government demand for a total budget of **USD 6.2 million**. Mainly under programme 3.2.

[22] 30 percent of the value of export is agriculture and agri-food industry
[23] Original NIP database records **19 projects** (Actual and planned) for an amount of **USD 84.7 million.**

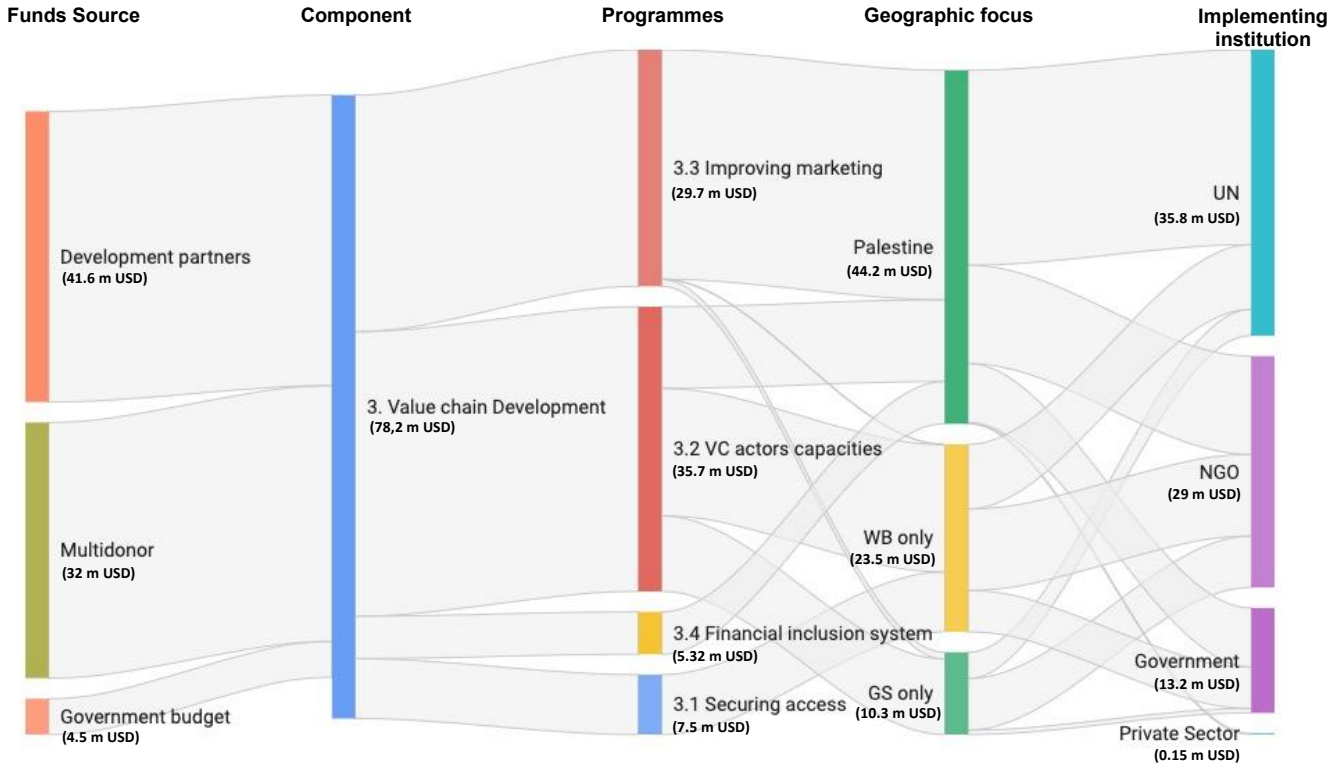
The largest among the ongoing projects is the multi-donor project "Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers' Organizations" (MAP) - jointly funded by the Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, EU and Switzerland, implemented by FAO and started in 2017[24]. The second largest project is financed by Canada "Support economic growth through optimized agricultural value chains in West Bank" (in programme 3.2). The EU is a considerable contributor to the value chain development component, contributing in **7 ongoing projects** with a dedicated amount of **USD 36.7 million** during the period of 2020 to 2022.

Figure 3.1 Component 3 project resources for 2020-22 (million USD)



***Implemented projects**: are ongoing projects that are scheduled to close after January 2020.*
***Completed** projects included projects whose life cycle ended before December 2020.*
***Pipeline** projects: refer to projects whose financing is committed by donors or government, but that have not yet started.*
***Financial gap**: represents the estimated resources required to achieve the NIP targets (as reported in the NIP).*
***Removed**: projects in pipeline that are not reported by the relevant implementing or demanding institution.*
***Not reported**: projects ongoing or in pipeline not having been reported to the current monitoring exercise.*

Figure 3.2 Overall presentation of ongoing and completed projects under NIP component 3 (million USD)



[24] FAO, 2017. (link)

Figure 3.3 Actual delivery between 12/2018 to 12/2020 (m USD)

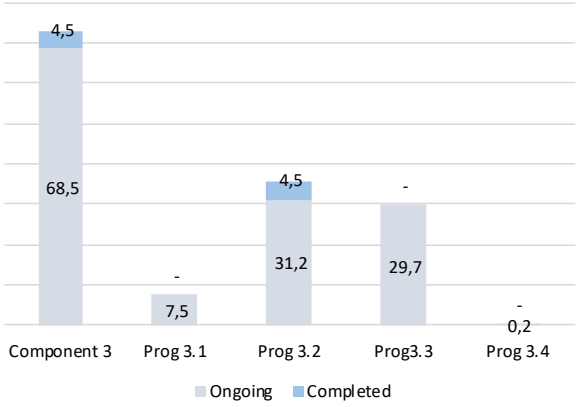
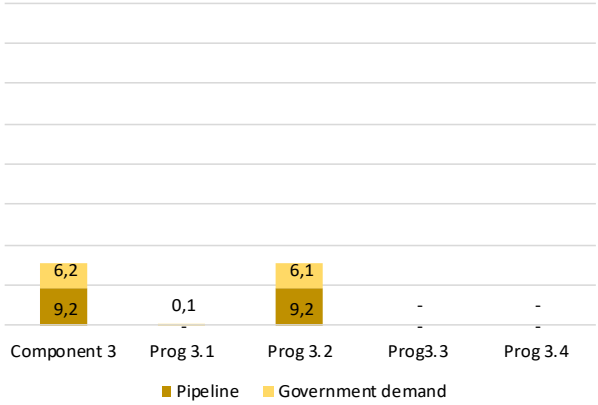


Figure 3.4 Expected delivery for the period 01/2020 to 12/2022 (m USD)



3.3 Progress in Component 3 programmes' implementation

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

In the original database, the available funds for the period 2020-2022 amounted to **USD 18.8 million** from one project (*SUNREF Green facility for the promotion of renewable and energy efficiency investments*). Currently, the NIP counts **6 projects** under this programme for **USD 7.6 million** (mostly from two EU projects).

Programme 3.2: Improving public and private value chain actors' capacities

This programme presents **14 additional projects**, for additional **USD 9 million**. The breakdown per status is as follows:

- The ongoing projects with USD 35.7 million (20 projects), and USD 25.6 million in the previous NIP inventory (10 projects). The most important financiers are: Canada, EU/Spain and the World Bank.
- The seven planned projects (including both pipeline and government demand) represent an amount of USD 15.3 million (compared to the 16.4 million of the 3 projects in the original database).

Programme 3.3. Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products

The above-mentioned "Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers` Organizations" (MAP) falls under programme 3.3 (representing 80% of its allocated resources), and was one of the three projects reported in the original NIP database.

This programme, most of the project will be executed under this cycle of the NIP, in addition to 5 other projects (**USD 5.8 million**).

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

Same as the previous inventory, the new one shows that programme 3.4 remains the least funded (**USD 3.4 million** were ongoing and **USD 8.5 million** were planned, but with the different timing and donors[25]). However, the new figures show a decrease in funding to only **USD 0.15 million**.

[25] European Palestinian Credit Guarantee Fund (link)

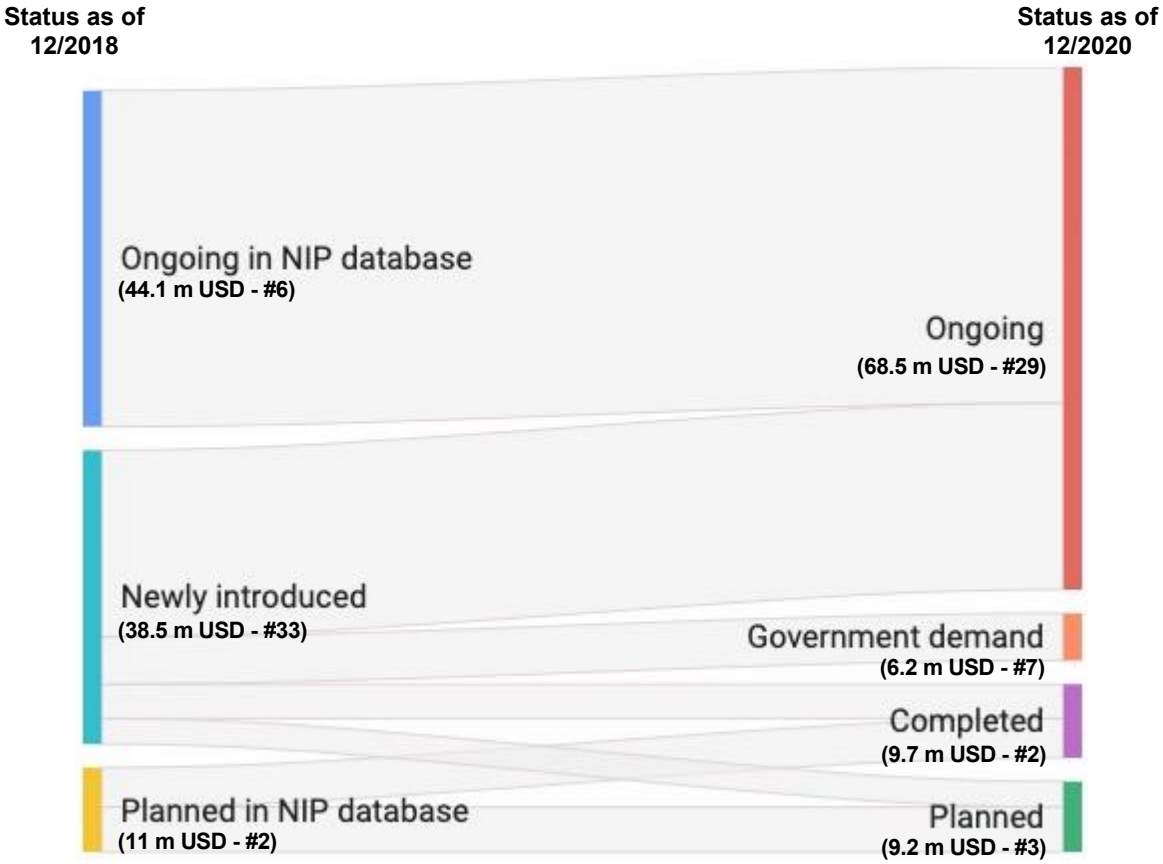
Table 3.2 Dynamics of projects status per programme from 12/2018 to 12/2020

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 3.1	**Total**	**18.8**	**1**	**7.6**	**6**	**-11.2**	**+5**
	Ongoing	18.8	1	7.5	3	-11.3	+2
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Govt demand	-	-	0.1	3	+0.1	+3
	Fin. Gap	-	-	7.5	-	7.5	
	Not reported	-	-	18.8	1	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 3.2	**Total**	**42.0**	**13**	**51.0**	**27**	**+9.0**	**+14**
	Ongoing	25.6	10	31.2	19	+5.6	+9
	Completed	-	-	4.5	1	+4.5	+1
	Pipeline	16.4	3	9.2	3	-7.2	0
	Govt demand	-	-	6.1	4	+6.1	+4
	Fin. Gap	-	-	5.0			
	Not reported	-	-	10.4	7	-	-
	Removed	-	-	7.4	2	-	-
Programme 3.3	**Total**	**12.0**	**3**	**29.7**	**6**	**+17.7**	**+3**
	Ongoing	12.0	3	29.7	6	+17.7	+3
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Govt demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fin. Gap	-	-	7.5			
	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 3.4	**Total**	**12.0**	**2**	**5.3**	**2**	**-6.7**	**0**
	Ongoing	3.4	1	0.2	1	-3.3	0
	Completed			5.2	1	+5.2	+1
	Pipeline	8.6	1	-	-	-8.6	-1
	Govt demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fin. Gap	-	-	4.2	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	3.4	1	-	-
	Removed	-	-	8.6	1	-	-

Table 3.3 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget (USD million)
Ongoing in NIP database	Ongoing	6	44.1
n/a	Ongoing	23	24.5
Planned in NIP database	Planned	1	5.9
Planned in NIP database	Completed	1	5.2
n/a	Planned	2	3.4
n/a	Completed	1	4.5
n/a	Government demand	7	6.2

Figure 3.5 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020 (US$ million – corresponding number of projects)



With the update of NIP database, 33 projects were introduced, 23 of which are currently implemented, 7 projects as government demand (mainly under programme 3.2), 2 are in donors' pipeline, and 1 additional project has closed.

Achievements over reporting period: from 01/2020 to today

- Access to agricultural inputs has been facilitated, with 900 000 seedlings and seeds distributed to farmers (compared to 600 thousand in 2017) (*MoA NIP/NFNSP indicators reporting*)
- In the cucumber value chain, the average food loss percentage at the farm level has been reduced (from 11% in 2017 to 8.5%), less than the target of 10%. Continuous monitoring of the value chain (and others) will inform about the trend on this subject.

Issues requiring urgent action.

- Revision of the bilateral trade agreements affecting the Palestinian agri-food sector, which is closely linked to the focus on programs that boost the local production of agricultural product that can reduce importations.
- Support the hundreds of Palestinian agricultural cooperatives to reach their financial and operational sustainability by empowering the management and operational aspects.
- To advocate for transparent market regulations between Palestine agribusinesses and Israeli authorities. Standards regulating trade are not transparent and harmful to Palestinian agribusinesses. In addition, it is better to avoid programs that focus on trade of perishable agricultural products in Gaza.
- To support emerging VCs in their horizontal and vertical development such as avocado, mango, and stone fruits, etc.
- Reform the wholesale market sector.

- Avoid gaps in future monitoring exercise and to capitalize on the ongoing ones, SDG2 WG would gain by defining the targets for some indicators (see physical progress Table 3.2.)
- Caused by lockdown, most trainings and demonstration benefitting farmers, and provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and its extension services were postponed. There is a need to adapt and include virtual training as systematic outreach and dissemination policy by the MoA.

Challenges undermining implementation

- COVID-19 implications that increased costs of inputs and disrupted the international supply chain.
- Unpredictable closures and opening of the commercial crossing in Gaza Strip.
- The Palestinian context itself, where the risk to invest is really high and the market conditions are not under full control of the Palestinian authorities.

About the Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers' Organizations (MAP)
Denmark, the Netherlands, EU, Switzerland and Spain are jointly providing funds for a USD 30 million program, implemented by FAO over the course of four years. Its aim is to accelerate the development of Palestinian agribusiness, through agribusiness investment support at all stages of the value chain, and foster the capacity of farmers and SMEs to enhance competitiveness of food production in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Improvement. Under the MAP, the Investment Support component contributed to accelerate investments that were planned by the agribusinesses beneficiaries to be implemented in future (about to 5 to 10 years). The main improvements for the agribusinesses are:

i) increased profitability
ii) increased need of skilled and unskilled personnel in the agribusiness' operations
iii) improved harvest and post-harvest capacities
iv) increased market access of agri-food products by improving the quality and safety
v) increased capacity of the service providers to the agribusiness sector
vi) boost modernization and innovation.

About 150 grants delivered to agribusinesses that generated private investment; i.e. for 100 granted by FAO about 100 mobilized by the beneficiary.

Source: FAO

Recommendations for delivery

- In order to address multiple dimensions of the value chains, and in order to avoid fragmentation of interventions on agri-food value chains, a pool fund mechanism could be advisable.
- Targets for a number of indicators are still missing and need to be defined (**Table 3. 2. NIP/NFSPN indicators**) to guide resource allocation and implementation.

3.4 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Table 3.4 NIP/NFSPN indicators

Component specific indicators	Past Value (t-2)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value / 2020	Target 2022
SDG2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	To be defined (TBD)
SDG2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	To be defined
OC2.1 (EJS): % of youth unemployment (disaggregated per gender and area)	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	To be defined
3.1.2 Amount of seedlings/ seeds distributed to farmers by the Government per year	-	-	600 000 (2017)	900 000	1 000 000
4.2.1 Average food loss and waste in the tomato and cucumber supply chains per value chain stage and total	-	-	*(2017)* *Tomato*: Farmers: 11%	*(2020)* *Tomato*:	*(2022)* *Tomato*: Farmers: 10%

Component specific indicators	Past Value (t-2)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value / 2020	Target 2022
			Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10% <u>*Cucumber*</u>: Farmers: 11% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10%	Farmers: TBC[26] % Wholesaler: TBC % Middlemen: TBC % Retailers: TBC % <u>*Cucumber*</u>: Farmers: **8.55%** Wholesaler: **5.15%** Middlemen:**0 %** Retailers: **0.6 %**	Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10% Consumers: TBD % <u>*Cucumber*</u>: Farmers: 10% Wholesaler: 1% Middlemen: 0% Retailers: 10% Consumers: TBD %
3.1.5 Satisfaction of farmers about the services provided by different actors	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	50%
3.3.1 Number of farmers trained on new techniques per year	-	1340 (2017)	1560 (2019)	Trainings postponed because of Covid-19[27]	2 000
3.3.2 Number of demonstrations arranged and implemented for farmers on new agricultural techniques per year	-	115 (2017)	146 (2019)	Trainings postponed because of Covid-19	150
3.2.1 Proportion of small farmers having access to wholesale markets by regions	-	-	90% (2017)	Update not available as of November 2021	100%
6.1.3 Number of agreements signed by actors (e.g. farmers, processors, distributors) within the agri-food value chains	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	To be defined
3.2.2 Proportion of small farmers exporting on international markets (e.g. through cooperative/consortia/ associations)	-	-	-	Update not available as of November 2021	To be defined
Proportion of value of agriculture-based sectors relative to total export (%)	29% (2016) 31% (2015)	29% (2017)	31% (12% related to ag., and 19% related to agro-industries) (2018)	Update not available as of November 2021	+10%
Proportion of Agro-industry commodity export on total Agriculture based sectors export from Gaza strip	0% (2017) 5,98% (2016)	0% (2018)	0,025% (2019)	In Process by PCBS (2020)	10%
Inclusive Rural Financial Inclusion Diagnostic Prepared and Validated	-	-	-	Baseline Diagnostic Study of Agricultural Finance in Palestine" study has been prepared and validated (2021)	Comprehensive Rural Financial Inclusion Diagnostic prepared and validated by relevant institutions and authorities (including at least MoNE, PMA, MoA, PCMA, MFIs, donors)
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) [*NB: this indicator will capture also NFNSP's "3.1.4: Number of farmers served by PACI per year"*]	USCC (2008): 8.45 m: 5,073 loans Banks &MFIs (2010): 49 loans	USCC (2018): 39.2 m: 15,113 loans by 6,951 members Banks &MFIs (2018): 3607 loans	USCC (2019): 48 m: 18,271 loans Banks &MFIs (2019): 799 loans	Update not available as of November 2021	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)
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% (2018)	Update not available as of November 2021	10%
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	Banks (2008): 33.9 m MFIs: _	Banks (2015): 73 m Banks (2016): 125 m MFIs:	Financial Institutions' total credits (2019): US$ 224 m Banks: US$ 150m MFIs: US$ 30m UCS: US$ 44	Update not available as of November 2021	15-20% increase (TBD depending on diagnostic)

[26] TBC: To be collected as the update is not available yet.
[27] Source: MoA during the reporting exercise

3.5 Annex – Component 3 – List of projects

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

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	NIP budget 2020-22
EU	OXFAM	Promotion of inclusive agricultural growth to ensure improved living standards and resilience of vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank	01/03/2018	28/02/2022	n/a	Ongoing	4 814 500
EU	ESDC	Promoting of inclusive agricultural growth to ensure improved living standards and capacity building for vulnerable communities in the C-classified areas of the West Bank	26/02/2019	25/02/2022	n/a	Ongoing	2 382 740
OXFAM	RWDS	Promotion of inclusive agricultural growth to ensure improved living standards and resilience of vulnerable communities in Area C	01/01/2020	25/02/2022	n/a	Ongoing	311 756
ACSAD	MoA	Establishing a station to improve livestock in Palestine	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	66 323
ACSAD	MoA	Development and use of artificial insemination techniques in the genetic improvement of sheep and goats in Palestine	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	22 286
ACSAD	MoA	Improving wheat and barley productivity	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	6 979

Program 3.2 Improving public and private value chain actors' capacities

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
NAMA	FAO	Low carbon olive value chain development	01/07/2021	30/06/2026	Planned	Planned	5 882 000
AICS	ILO	**Be the impact:** The cooperative system and social entrepreneurship as vehicles for inclusive and sustainable development in Palestine	01/06/2021	01/06/2024	n/a	Planned	2 350 000
NL		New programme on value chain development	01/01/2022	31/12/2026	n/a	Planned	1 000 000
Canada	FAO	Support economic growth through optimized agricultural value chains in the West Bank	01/03/2016	31/03/2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	8 110 061
World Bank		Innovative Private Sector Development	01/06/2018	15/11/2024	Ongoing	Ongoing	5 571 429
Switzerland	UNDP	Gaza Youth and Women Employment in Gaza	01/07/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	3 300 000
EU/AECID		Resilience and Economic Growth in Gaza Strip in the Agricultural Sector 2020-2023	01/10/2020	01/09/2023	n/a	Ongoing	2 400 000
DFAT Australia	OXFAM	Improving Palestinian small-scale producers access to and power in olive, high value fruit, small ruminant value chains-Takamol	01/04/2016	01/06/2021	n/a	Ongoing	2 000 000
EU	Enabel	"SAWA" Enhance Resilience for Micro-businesses and Create Sustainable livelihood Opportunities in the Gaza Strip	01/01/2020	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	1 881 000
DFAT	CARE Palestine	Souqona "Our Market"	01/04/2016	01/06/2021	n/a	Ongoing	1 861 542
JICA	MoA	Project for Improved Extension for Value-Added Agriculture (EVAP Phase 2)	01/01/2016	31/12/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	1 666 667
EU/AECID	RWDS	Resilience and Economic Growth in Gaza Strip in the Agricultural Sector" 2020-2023	09/01/2020	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	686 000
EU/AECID	AECID	Resilience and Economic Growth in Gaza Strip in the Agricultural Sector	01/05/2021	01/10/2023	n/a	Ongoing	640 000
Australia	CARE	AMENCA3 - Souqona "Our Market"	01/01/2016	01/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	610 000
Italy	LOCAL AUTHORITY	BEE the change. Reinforcement of the honey and officinal plants value chains for the socio-economic development of Palestine	01/04/2018	01/03/2021	n/a	Ongoing	586 429
AECID	JCP	Resilience and Economic Growth in Gaza towards sustainability and income generation in the agriculture sector (REGAS)	12/01/2020	12/01/2022	n/a	Ongoing	562 800

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
AECID	FAO	Support to the Multidonor Fund (MAP) for market reform and development, value chains and producers' associations in the agricultural sector	20/10/2020	19/10/2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	360 000
OXFAM	RWDS	improving Palestinian small scale producers access	01/01/2019	30/06/2021	n/a	Ongoing	240 731
AECID	FAO	Support to the Multidonor Fund (MAP) for market reform and development, value chains and producers' associations in the agricultural sector	02/12/2019	02/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	240 000
Australia	Oxfam	AMENCA3 - Takamol – Improving Palestinian small-scale producers' access to and power in high value fruit and small ruminant value chains	01/01/2016	01/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	230 000
AECID	PCBS	Support the implementation of the Agriculture Census 2020 Project in Palestine to provide a comprehensive information framework on the structure of the agricultural sector	16/12/2019	30/06/2022	n/a	Ongoing	180 000
JICA	MoA	Project to improve and raise the efficiency of agricultural extension	01/01/2015	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	62 857
MOF	MoA	Developmental needs project for the Jordan Valley	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	4 692 543
UNDP, MOF	MoA	Support the emergency needs of the Ministry of Agriculture	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	833 657
MOF	MoA	Strengthening results management in the agricultural sector	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	571 429
ACSAD	MoA	Palm groves service operations development	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	7 429
MOF	MoA	Agricultural Development Cluster (6 governorates)	01/06/2019	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	4 500 000

Program 3.3 Improving marketing of high value horticulture, livestock and aquaculture products

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
MULTI (NET, SPA, DEN, EU, SWI)	FAO	Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers` Organizations	01/09/2017	31/08/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	23 844 189
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark/ International Development Cooperation (DANIDA)Swiss Development Agency (SDC)	OXFAM	Integrated Market Development Program across the oPt	12/01/2017	30/11/2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	4 500 000
OXFAM	OXFAM	integrated market development program across the occupied Palestinian territory	12/01/2017	30/11/2021	n/a	Ongoing	850 381
Australia	APHEDA	AMENCA3 - Ghalleh – Enhancing profits of small scale farmers through better market connections	01/01/2016	01/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	250 000
UNDP	ESDC	Innovative Agro-Business Solution phase	01/01/2019	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	186 038
IFAD	MoA	Development of the olive oil value chain in Palestine	01/01/2019	31/12/2023	n/a	Ongoing	35 177

Programme 3.4 Enhancing enabling environment for a sustainable financial inclusion system

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
EPCGF		European-Palestinian Credit Guarantee Fund	01/01/2018	31/01/2020	Planned	Completed	5 166 667
IFAD	PACI	Providing loan for small farmer, under capacity Building for PACI	01/08/2020	01/06/2021	n/a	Ongoing	150 000

4. Component 4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management in the context of Climate Change

4.1 Introduction and component outcome

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.[28] In addition, the potential risks related to climate change (temperature increase, increase of extreme events such as droughts, possible reduction in precipitation)[2], 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 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).

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).[29] 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.

The component is structured in three programmes:

4.1: Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation
4.2: Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities
4.3: Improving water resources management

4.2 Financial dimension

In the original database, the budget of component 4 of the NIP 2020-22 was estimated at **USD 70.3 million**, with **18 projects**. The financial gap is **USD 49 million**.
In the updated database the NIP component 4 counts **36 projects**[30] for **89.5 million,** bringing total mobilized resources to **USD 19 million.** Most projects are currently ongoing and belong to water resource management programme (programme 4.3).
The structure of component 4 current portfolio is as follows:

- **USD 63.8 million** corresponding to **28 projects**
- Under the government demand category, Component 4 is expecting **5 projects** for the corresponding amount of **USD 20.2 million**

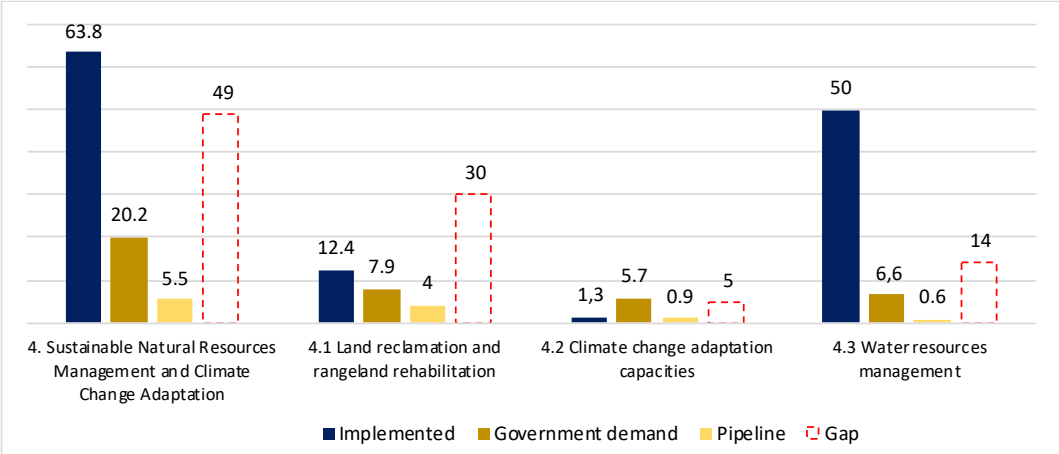
[28] MAS, 2017
[29] Climate change related data are documented and referenced in the NIP's Climate Change Brief Forward Looking Paper. See reference in AnnexH.
[30] The current database of NIP projects, includes only projects with data on how much wastewater treatments is allocated for agriculture. A conservative assumption formulated after discussion with FAO Palestine.

- **3** projects in the **pipeline** (committed by donors) for an amount of **USD 5.5 million** (mainly for programme 4.1).
- The largest project is funded by multiple donors (AFD, GCF and Ireland), the total budget is **USD 44.0 million**, falling under programme 4.3.[31]
- The largest donors are AFD and the EU.

Table 4.1 NIP Component 4 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)	Number	%
4. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Adaptation	**Amount (m USD)**	**27.4**	**42.9**	**49.0**	**119.3**	**63.8**	**25.7**	**49.0**	**138.5**	**19.2**	**16%**
	Projects (number)	**9**	**9**		**18**	**28**	**8**		**36**	**18.0**	
4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation	Amount (m USD)	20.7	-	30.0	50.7	12.4	11.9	30.0	54.4	3.7	7%
	Projects (number)	1	-		1	2	2		4	3.0	
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities	Amount (m USD)	1.5	0.3	5.0	6.8	1.3	6.6	5.0	12.9	6.1	90%
	Projects (number)	1	1		2	3	3		6	4.0	
4.3 Improving water resources management	Amount (m USD)	5.2	42.6	14.0	61.8	50.0	7.2	14.0	71.2	9.4	15%
	Projects (number)	7	8		15	23	3		26	11.0	

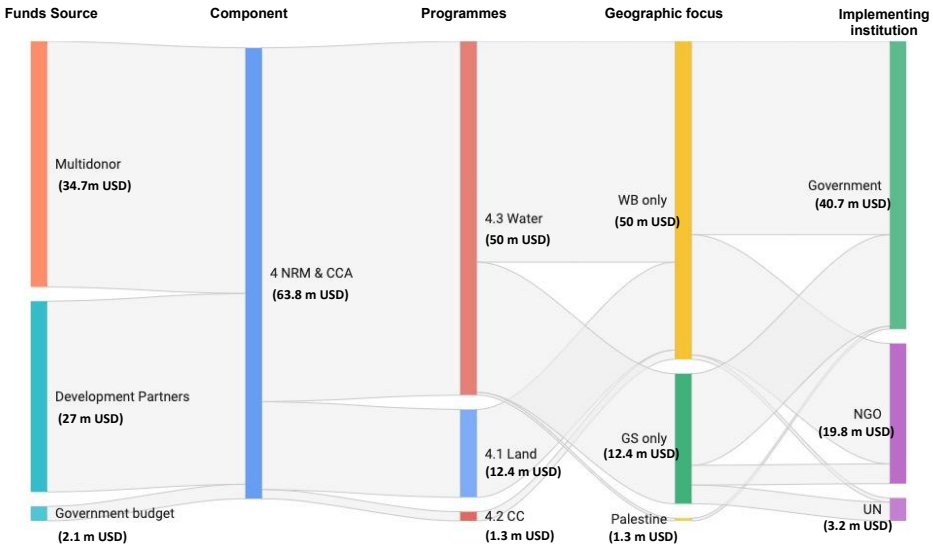
Figure 4.1 Component 4 - Projects resources for 2020-2022



***Implemented projects**: are ongoing projects that are scheduled to close after January 2020.*
***Completed** projects included projects whose life cycle ended before December 2020.*
***Pipeline** projects: refer to projects whose financing is committed by donors or government, but that have not yet started.*
***Financial gap**: represents the estimated resources required to achieve the NIP targets (the amounts are as reported in the NIP).*
***Removed**: projects in pipeline that are not reported by the relevant implementing or demanding institution*
***Not reported**: projects ongoing or in pipeline not having been reported to the current monitoring exercise*

[31] Only USD 23 million was considered to be allocated to water according to FAO Palestine, and constituted the basis for calculating the budget over the NIP 2020-22 period.

Figure 4.2 Overall presentation of ongoing and completed projects under NIP component 4 (USD million)



Within Component 4, Programme 4.3 on water resources management is the largest one (USD 50.0 million, or about 79 percent of the component's budget), followed by Programme 4.1 on Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation (USD 12.4 million). Climate change programme is the smallest, with only 0.9 million USD that is currently committed and virtually no funds implemented and a large part of it represents government demand. This requires attention as Climate change adaptation capacities need concrete and more funds.

Figure 4.3 Actual delivery between 12/2018 to 12/2020 (m USD)

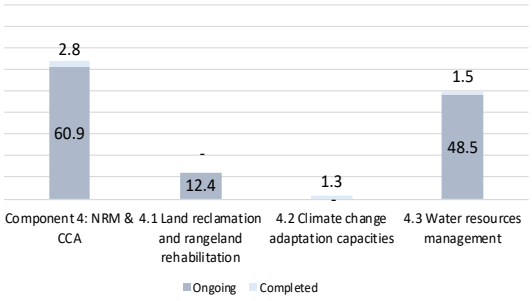
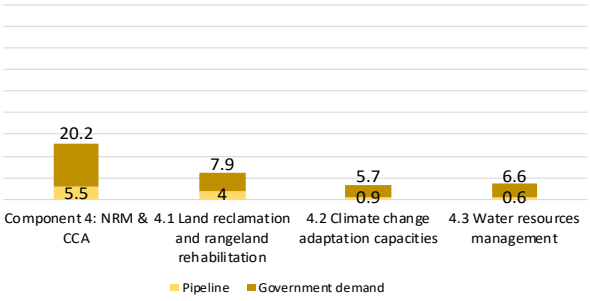


Figure 4.4 Expected delivery for the period 01/2020 to 12/2022 (m USD)



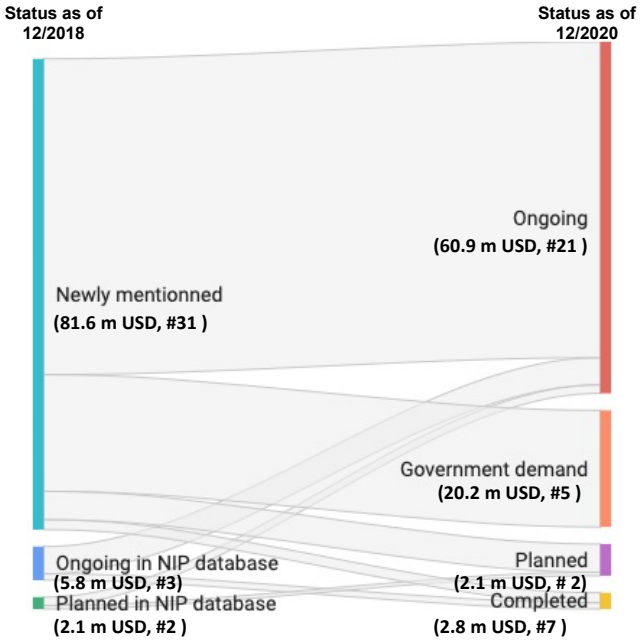
Comparing the original NIP database and the updated 2020 database, the following elements emerge:

- An **additional 31 projects**, for an overall amount of **USD 81.6 million** were newly introduced (not included in the original database). This includes **19 ongoing projects** (USD 54.8 million), **1 project completed** (USD 1.7 million) and **2 pipeline projects** with funds committed (USD 4.9 million).
- **5 projects** (for an amount of USD 20.2 million) are demands from the government.
- **2 projects** originally ongoing are currently closed;
- **Out of the two projects that were in the pipeline in the original database**, one has started, and the other is planned to start in the second quarter of 2022.

Table 4.2 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget (USD million)
Ongoing	Ongoing	1	4.7
Planned	Ongoing	1	1.5
n/a	Ongoing	19	54.8
Planned	Planned	1	0.6
n/a	Planned	2	4.9
Ongoing	Completed	2	1.1
n/a	Completed	5	1.7
n/a	Government demand	5	20.2

Figure 4.5 Dynamics of projects' status (Dec 2018 to De 2020) - USD million and #number of projects



4.3 Progress in Component 4 implementation

Programme 4.1: Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation

- This programme currently comprises **4 projects** for a total budget of **USD 24.4 million**, representing an **increase of USD 3.7 million** with 3 additional projects compared to the original database.
- The largest ongoing project is Resilient Land and Resource Management Project (RELAP), implemented by MoA, and funded by IFAD and OFID.
- The estimated **financial gap** amounts **USD 30.0 million**

Programme 4.2: Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities

- Initially, programme 4.2 included **2 projects**, one planned (USD 0.3 million) and one ongoing (USD 1.5 million).
- Currently, **3 projects** are completed (USD 1.3 million) and **2 projects** are planned for an expected amount of USD 6.6 million.
- The financial gap for programme 4.2 is estimated at **USD 5.7 million.**

Programme 4.3: Improving water resources management

- This programme is the largest one under Component 4.
- Compared to the initial NIP database, **11 projects** were added (USD 26 million), for a total of 26 projects.
- **19 projects are ongoing**, representing the major share of funds (**USD 48.5 million**).
- The largest donors are the EU along and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the major implementing institutions are Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Ministry of Agriculture.

Table 4.3 Dynamics of projects status per programme from 12/2018 to 12/2020

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 4.1	**Total**	**20.7**	**1**	**24.4**	**4**	**+3.7**	**+3**
	Ongoing	20.7	1	12.4	2	-8.2	1
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-	-	4.0	1	+4.0	1
	Govt demand	-	-	7.9	1	+7.9	1
	Fin. Gap	-	-	30.0		30.0	-
	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 4.2	**Total**	**1.8**	**2**	**7.9**	**6**	**+6.1**	**+4**
	Ongoing	1.5	1	-	-	-1.5	-1
	Completed	-	-	1.3	3	+1.3	+3
	Pipeline	0.3	1	0.9	1	+0.6	0
	Govt demand	-	-	5.7	2	+5.7	+2
	Fin. Gap	-	-	5	-		-
	Not reported	-	-	1.5	1	-	-
	Removed	-	-	0.3	1	-	-
Programme 4.3	**Total**	**47.8**	**15**	**57.2**	**26**	**+9.4**	**+11**
	Ongoing	5.2	7	48.5	19	+43.3	+12
	Completed	-	-	1.5	4	+1.5	+4
	Pipeline	42.6	8	0.6	1	-42	-7
	Govt demand	-	-	6.6	2	+6.6	+2
	Fin. Gap	-	-	14	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	4.4	5	-	-
	Removed	-	-	39.8	6	-	-

4.4 NIP / NFNSP indicators

The NIP monitoring system tracks 9 indicators for component 4. For most of them updated values are missing, which hampers an analysis on the physical progress. One indicator, related to the Reclaimed or rehabilitated land areas that became suitable for agricultural use shows that despite a large increase from 2010-13 value to 2020 (from 73,309 to 113,000 ha) a slight decrease was noted in the last triennium (reduction by 7,000 ha from its 2017 level).

To have a comprehensive assessment of the performance review, most indicators need review, either to define ways to measure their current value, to set targets or risk losing progress insights if disregarded.

- SDG indicator relevant to sustainable agriculture is not systematically collected and still missing a target (July 2021).
- Opportunity for a dedicated assessment can be explored for the indicators 4.3.2 and 4.1.2, respectively on use of renewable energy sources and on water use efficiency due to the increasing scarcity of water and the improved importance of the green dimension (including via energy efficiency) of the economy.

Table 4.4 Component 4 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Component specific indicators	Past Value (t-2)	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value 2020	Target 2022
4.1.3 Reclaimed or rehabilitated land areas that became suitable for agricultural use	73,309 (2010-2013)	85,716 (2014-2016)	120,000 (2017)	113,000 (2020)	135,000
4.3.3 Number of early warning reports issued to farmers per year	-	21 (2017)	20 (2019)	Not available as of Nov 2021	25
3.1.1 Number of cisterns and dams built by the Government per year	-	Cisterns (2015-2017): 1,115 Dams: 3	Cisterns (2019): Dams: 1	Not available as of Nov 2021	Cisterns: 1,500 Dams: 4
4.3.1 Percentage of treated wastewater (TSE) over Effluent (SE) used by agriculture	4% (2016)	Gaza (2017): 5.000 West Bank: 8.000	8% (2019)	Not available as of Nov 2021	Gaza: 24.700 West Bank: 52.300
IOC4.2 (EJS): Area of agriculture lands irrigated with treated water (dunum)	950 (2016)	Gaza (2017): 1,700 West Bank: 0	1600 (2019)	Not available as of Nov 2021	Gaza: 4,000 West Bank: 4,000
4.1.1 Total agricultural irrigated area	-	-	228,000 (2017) Gaza: 60% West Bank: 40%	Not available as of Nov 2021	360,000 Gaza: 60% West Bank: 40%
SDG2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	-	-	To be collected	Not available as of Nov 2021	To be defined
4.3.2. Proportion of farms using renewable energy resources	-	-	To be collected	Not available as of Nov 2021	To be defined
4.1.2 Amount of water used to irrigate one unit of agricultural land	-	-	To be collected	Not available as of Nov 2021	To be defined

4.5 Remarks

Key messages

- The Israeli occupation, population growth and Climate Change add pressure to an overburdened economy, especially within a context of shrinking purchasing power of Palestinians, as access to resources becomes difficult and their availability scarcer (water and land). This calls for the need to establish evidence on efficiency and innovation to manage resources and to adapt to fields constraints.
- In Palestine water is not only a natural resource, but also a transboundary political issue
- To tackle climate change, Palestine has the knowledge, plans and strategies but lacks proper means for effective implementation. Funding, capacity building and technology transfer will increase Palestinian capacity to tackle climate change, better manage its water and land resources[32].

Issues requiring urgent action

- Need to reinforce monitoring via a policy of georeferencing investment and remote sensing with the need of ground thruthing confirmation.
- Evaluation of the current and previous interventions to assess the efficiency of the use of natural resources
- The need for an evidence based planning, that puts Palestinian institution as a leader of natural resource management and as a director over the use of funds from donors: calling for a clear strategy on water

[32] Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, 2020.(link)

Key achievements on Climate Change agenda over reporting period (from 01/2020 to 11/2021)

- Palestine maintains a proactive presence in the international scene by participating in international Climate change conventions[33], and international events. This includes also the participation in the recent Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow.
- In October 2021, the Law No (7) of 1999 was amended to include climate change, greenhouse gases definitions and to add responsibility on EQA to cooperation with competent authorities in order to determine the standards related to controlling air pollutants. The amendment also sets punitive measures for non-complying people with these standards.
- Private initiatives are pioneering the use and investing on renewable energy[34]. For example, the use of biomass by Hebron-based company "Al-Jebrini"[35].

Challenges undermining implementation

- Palestine is a non-member State, with a status limited to the one of Observer. As a consequence, its institutions are not eligible to receive funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which poses additional challenges to the implementation of the Protocol targets (for instance, the Nationally Determined Contributions - NDCs). To this end, it is important to seize opportunity for partnerships with the private sector.
- The use of Geospatial information is limited in Palestine, which weakens the availability of data and evidence to ensure improved and climate adaptive management of natural resource.
- Most of the Palestinian agriculture is rainfed, and water shortages are increasing, with observed higher temperature (higher evaporation).
- The risk of water resource depletion is high, worsened by lack of control by Palestinian authorities on illegal well digging, limiting capacities to discuss and establish water pricing policies.
- Treated wastewater is an important source and a required investment considering the current and future challenges on water availability. However, to improve their effectiveness, investments need to be preceded by dialogue with potential users, supported by awareness campaigns.
- Land reclamation might increase the gap inequality, as it increases the land value, shifting the interest from agriculture to real estate development (e.g., Gaza, Qalqilya). This reduces significantly the profitability of agriculture sector, in a context of high production costs.
- Land ownership patterns do not allow the optimal use of land or upscaling investments (the farmers using the land are not the owners).
- There is a need to develop capacities of the Ministry of agriculture, as they lack human resources for water extension
- The investment should be structure to be pro-poor and community development.

Institutional arrangements

- According to the National Water Policy for Palestine 2013-2032[36] by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), the institutional arrangements are governed by the By-Law No.2 (1996), and its amendments Law No.3 (2002) and gives the PWA the role of i) managing the water resources, ii) executing the water policy, iii) establishing supervising and monitoring water projects, and iv) initiating co-ordination and co-operation between the parties affected by

[33] Palestine already signed many international conventions such as ; Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes, and many others.
[34] Considering that Palestine imports 100% of its fossil fuel and 87% of its electricity. (link)
[35] https://al-jebrini.com/newsite/blog-single.php?id=16 produces 380 KwH, and organic fertilizer as sub-product, using daily waste of 25 kg/cow from his farm of 1200 cows. (Source: EQA). The investment costs amount to EURO 1.5 million.
[36] Palestinian ater Policy for Palestine 2013-2032.(link)

water management, while the Ministry of Agriculture would take ownership of Policy and regulation of irrigation as well as the promotion of organization of farmer's association.[37]

- EQA is the National Focal Point of the UNFCCC[38], facilitated and coordinated national efforts to respond to the challenges of climate change, and in regards to Water it has the role to define environmental regulations, including standards for the discharge of treated wastewater into natural water courses, carbon and water footprints regulations.

Recommendations for delivery

- Monitoring the SDG indicators: define targets and measure the progress
- Capacity building on monitoring SDG, and evaluation of previous projects
- There is a need of a policy dialogue so different stakeholders may discuss ways to overcome the challenges related to natural resources and to identify incentives to push towards a more efficient use of these resources.
- Generating evidence to guide policies and interventions towards the most efficient use of natural resources.
- There is a need to establish common understanding and objectives by all stakeholders, despite their competition over scarce resources, and the government need to adopt a bottom-up approach to planning, based on evidence.
- Palestinian institutions need to take the leader stance and channel funds under an overarching vision, rather than sporadic and random actions.
- Investments in agriculture should focus on efficiency and resource generation (water harvesting, wastewater reuse) to reduce the cost of production and decrease imports especially for locally produced crops.

[37] The Policy also outlines leadership on speicifc issues for other national institutions: Palestinian Standards Institute, Ministry of planning,and Ministry of Local government.
[38] Green Fund Climate, 2020 (link)

4.6 Annex – Component 4 – List of projects

4.1 Land reclamation and rangeland rehabilitation

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
MOF	MoA	Supporting marginalized and affected areas of the wall and settlements	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	7 941 676
IFAD & OFID	MoA	Resilient Land and Resource Management Project (RELAP)	10/05/2018	30/06/2024	n/a	Ongoing	7 707 000
IFAD & OFID	MoA	Resilient Land & Resource Management Project	01/05/2018	01/12/2024	Ongoing	Ongoing	4 729 286
NL	MoA	Land and Water Resource Management III	01/06/2021	30/06/2025	n/a	Planned	4 000 000

4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation capacities

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
SWE	EQA	Support for the Environment and Environmental Quality Authority's Strategic Plan	01/01/2017	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	1 250 000
GEF	EQA	Several environmental projects by the Small Grants Program	01/01/2017	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	35 000
European Environment Agency	EQA	The Common Environmental Information System (|SEIS II) – Regional Project	01/01/2016	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	16 000
MOF	MoA	Greening Palestine	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	5 714 286
GIZ	MoA	Maintaining pollinator diversity to enhance resilience to climate change	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	12 626
GCF	FAO	Implementation of Palestine`s National Adaptation Plan through Climate Smart Agriculture	01/09/2020	31/08/2024	n/a	Planned	900 000

4.3: Improving water resources management

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
UNDP	UNDP	Providing technical support to locate and dig a well for the industrial city of Jericho	01/09/2020	01/12/2020	Ongoing	Completed	594 150
EU/Oxfam	Oxfam	Reuse of treated wastewater for agriculture irrigation in Southern part of Gaza Strip	01/04/2017	30/03/2020	Ongoing	Completed	496 214
EU	EQA	Horizon 2020 initiative / and sustainable management of water resources - regional project	01/01/2016	31/12/2020	n/a	Completed	400 000
Indonesia/ Ministry of Finance	PWA	Rehabilitation and expansion of the Al-Fara'a Dam	01/09/2019	01/06/2020	n/a	Completed	35 000
MOF	MoA	Construction and rehabilitation of agricultural roads	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	6 305 642
ACSAD	MoA	Rainwater harvesting for Construction cisterns	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	251 429
AFD (+GCF/Ireland)	PWA + MoA + FAO	Water Availability and Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change Program in North Gaza Governorate	12/07/2019	31/12/2024	n/a	Ongoing	11 500 000
EU and French AFD		Water and Energy Nexus project - for the northern West Bank	01/01/2017	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	10 800 000
EU and French AFD	AFD	Water and Energy Nexus project - for the northern West Bank	01/08/2018	01/04/2024	n/a	Ongoing	7 607 143

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project Status (as of 12/2018)	Project status (as of 12/2020)	Funds covering NIP 2020-22
EU	LDK	Capacity building project for water user associations	01/12/2020	30/01/2023	n/a	Ongoing	7 125 000
MOF	MoA	Building, equipping and furnishing a building for the agricultural directorates in 12 governorates	01/01/2018	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	2 057 143
EU/PARC		Management of agricultural irrigation water utilization in the village of Anin, Jenin Governorate	01/02/2017	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	1 717 680
AFD	FAO	Water banking and adaptation of agriculture to climate change in Northern Gaza	01/01/2019	31/12/2023	Planned	Ongoing	1 455 944
France	FAO	Water Management and Adaptation of Agriculture to climate change in Northern Gaza	22/09/2020	21/09/2025	n/a	Ongoing	1 191 556
EU		WES Project (Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities through efficient water solutions and addressing climate change in the Eastern area of Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip)	16/07/2020	31/07/2023	n/a	Ongoing	1 080 000
EU		WES Gaza H20 Innovation and Water Efficiency	04/08/2020	30/09/2023	n/a	Ongoing	1 080 000
AFD	Experts solidaires	Irrigation and collective water resource management to improve the living conditions of Palestinian farmers in Hebron	28/02/2019	28/02/2022	n/a	Ongoing	585 000
AFD	PWA	Water Availability and Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change Program in North Gaza Governorate	01/01/2019	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	570 000
GCF	PWA	Water Availability and Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change Program in North Gaza Governorate	01/01/2019	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	553 500
AECID	ACP	Sustainable agricultural systems: Introduction of hydroponic cultivation in the West Bank and Gaza	22/01/2019	09/05/2021	n/a	Ongoing	396 096
GCF	PWA	Water Availability and Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change Program in North Gaza Governorate (different)	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Ongoing	340 667
PWA	PWA	Project for the rehabilitation of agricultural wells in Qalqilya Governorate - Phase II	01/12/2018	01/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	251 234
Italy	NGO	Reuse of treated waste water for agricultural use in Al-Mawasi district - Rafah Governorate - Gaza Strip	01/07/2018	01/09/2021	n/a	Ongoing	138 199
EU	MoA	Management of agricultural irrigation water utilization in the village of Anin, Jenin Governorate	01/01/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	52 000
GIZ	MoA	Management of high-value water resources in semi-arid regions-Smart	01/01/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	9 888
EU	PA	Storm water management to support recharge of Gaza Aquifer and to combat flooding	01/04/2022	01/12/2024	Planned	Planned	608 000

5. Component 5. Improved food safety and consumer protection

5.1 Introduction and component outcome

This component will aim to increase the sanitary and phytosanitary system capacities (Plant Health, Food Safety and Animal Health) 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 minimize the occurrence of foodborne illness 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).

This component is structured in three programmes:

5.1: Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities.[39]

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

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 importance of food safety and consumer protection to the NIP. Food safety and consumer protection is a critical aspect of food security, that benefits the development of the whole food value chain, from farm to fork (from national producers to consumers), and all agri-food value chains. It is aligned with the **One Health** approach, playing a role of a platform, converging collaborative efforts from Public and Private sector.

Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures (SPS) are at the core of economic development, protecting consumers and public health while allowing trade and compliance with export markets. The Development of SPS services can enhance the whole food value chain and provide opportunities for enhancing the export.

5.2 Financial dimension

Component 5 comprises **12 projects**, for a total amount of **USD 14.5 million**. This represents an additional **USD 7.9 million** and **10 more projects** compared to the original NIP database.
As per the updated database, the component includes:

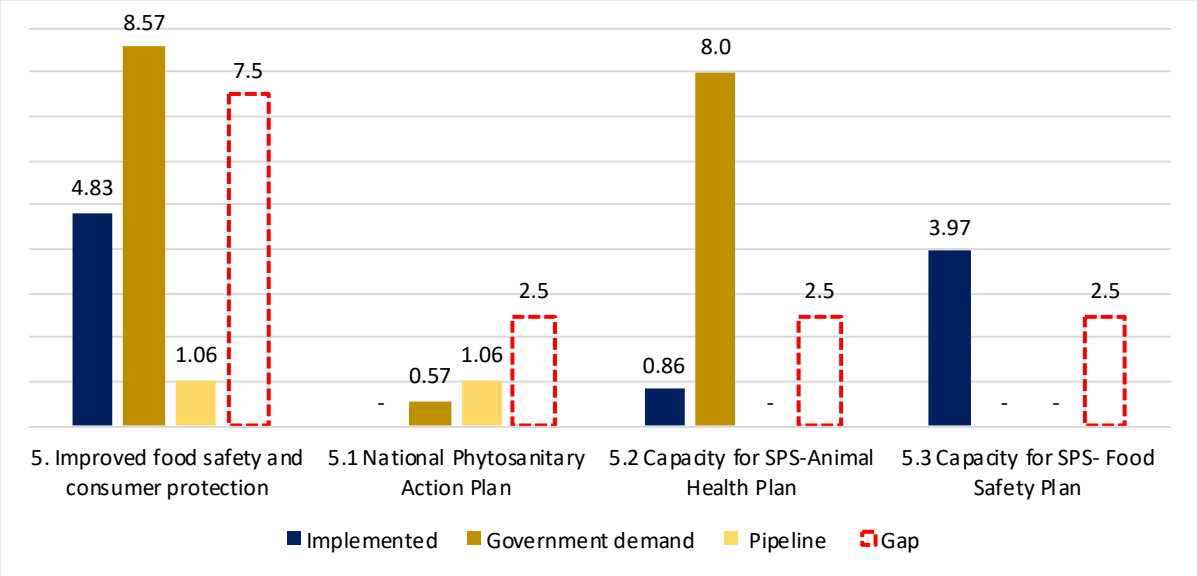
- **7 ongoing** projects with an amount of **USD 4 million**, plus **two projects** ended in 2020 (**0.8 USD million**), showing an increase by **USD 3.8 million** from the initial project database.
- **4 planned projects,** mostly government demand, are expected to mobilize **USD 9.6 million**.
- The financial gap is estimated at **USD 7.5 million**.

[39] Nutrition sensitive programme as through the enhancement of lab capacities flour fortification programme will also be strengthened.

Table 5.1 NIP Component 5 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)	Number	%
5. Improved food safety and consumer protection	**Amount (m USD)**	**0.3**	**-**	**13.8**	**14.0**	**4.8**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**22.0**	**8.0**	**57%**
	Projects (number)	**2**	**-**		**2**	**8**	**4**		**12**	**10.0**	
5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action	Amount (m USD)	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	1.6	2.5	4.1	- 0.1	-2%
Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory	Projects (number)	-	-		-	-	3		3	3.0	
5.2 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a	Amount (m USD)	-	-	5.4	5.4	0.9	8.0	2.5	11.4	6.0	110%
sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan	Projects (number)	-	-		-	5	1		6	6.0	
5.3 Strengthen capacity for developing and implementing a	Amount (m USD)	0.3	-	4.2	4.4	4.0	-	2.5	6.5	2.1	47%
sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan (ref to:	Projects (number)	2	-		2	3	-		3	1.0	

Figure 5.1 Component 5 - Projects resources for 2020-2022



***Implemented projects**: are ongoing projects that are scheduled to close after January 2020.*
***Completed** projects included projects whose life cycle ended before December 2020.*
***Pipeline** projects: refer to projects whose financing is committed by donors or government, but that have not yet started.*
***Financial gap**: represents the estimated resources required to achieve the NIP targets (the amounts are as reported in the NIP).*
***Removed**: projects in pipeline that are not reported by the relevant implementing or demanding institution*
***Not reported**: projects ongoing or in pipeline not having been reported to the current monitoring exercise*

Figure 5.2 Overall presentation of ongoing and completed projects under NIP Component 5 (USD million)

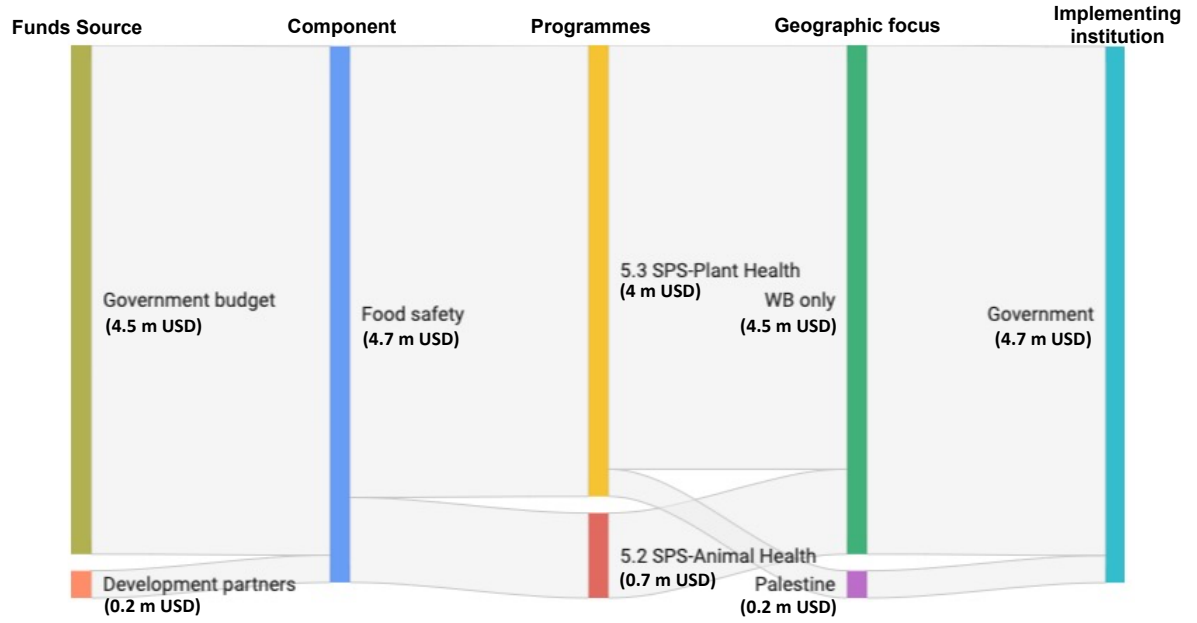


Figure 5.3 Actual delivery between 12/2018 to 12/2020 (m USD)



Figure 5.4 Expected delivery for the period 01/2020 to 12/2022 (m USD)

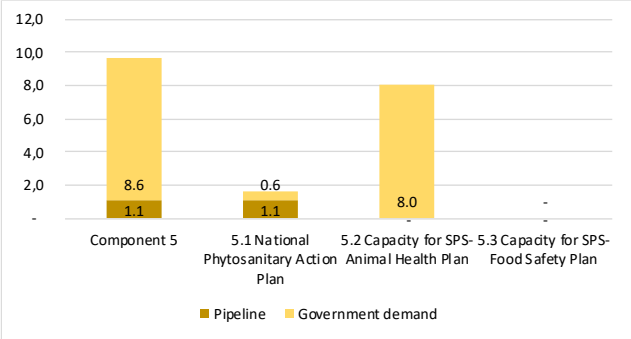
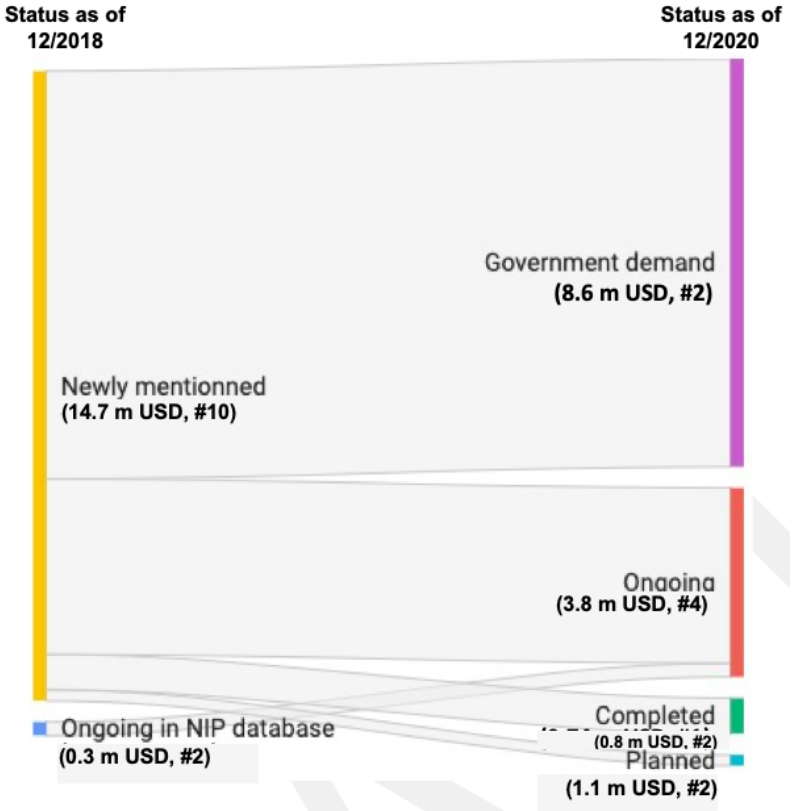


Figure 5.5 Dynamics of projects' status (Dec 2018 to De 2020) - USD million and #number of projects



Compared to the original database that included only two projects for an overall amount of USD 0.3 million, the updated database includes 10 additional projects. The major share of the budget of NIP component 5 is under government demand (USD 8.6 million), mainly with a project on development of the ruminant sector in Palestine.

Table 5.2 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget (USD million)
Ongoing	Ongoing	2	0.3
n/a	Ongoing	4	3.8
n/a	Completed	2	0.8
n/a	Government demand	2	8.6
n/a	Planned	2	1.1

Table 5.3 Dynamics of projects status per programme from 12/2018 to 12/2020

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 5.1	**Total**	**1,7**	**1**	**1,6**	**3**	**0,0**	**+2**
	Ongoing	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Completed	-		-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-		1,1	2	+1,1	+2
	Govt demand	1,7	1	0,6	1	-1,1	-
	Fin. Gap	2,5		2,5		0,0	-
	Not reported		-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 5.2	**Total**	**2,9**	**1**	**8,9**	**6**	**_+5,9**	**+5**
	Ongoing	-	-	0,1	3	+0,1	+3
	Completed	-	-	0,8	2	+0,8	+2
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Govt demand	2,9	1	8,0	1	+5,1	0
	Fin. Gap	2,5	-	2,5	-	0,0	0
	Not reported		-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 5.3	**Total**	**1,9**	**3**	**4,0**	**3**	**+2,1**	**0**
	Ongoing	0,3	2	4,0	3	+3,7	+1
	Completed	-	-	-	-	0,0	0
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	0,0	0
	Govt demand	1,7	1	-	-	-1,7	-1
	Fin. Gap	2,5	-	2,5		0,0	0
	Not reported		-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.3 NIP/NFNSP indicators

Table 5.4 Component 5 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Component Specific indicators	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value / 2020	Target 2022
2.2.1 Proportion of food samples matching standards on total tests per Ministry[40]	(2017) MoNE: 73% MoH: 88% MoA: 25%	421 (2019) or 47%	Update not available as of November 2021	MoNE: 77% MoH: 90% MoA: 30%
Proportion of food/feed inspections carried out jointly by MoNE, MoH, MoA, PSI, and Private Sector as observer	0% (2018)	2742 (2019)	Update not available as of November 2021	0,2
Pesticides residues tests are routinely done on food products and reported	-	not done routinely (2018)	145 tests on pesticides residues for 28 samples (8 vegetables and 20 thymes)[41]	Done routinely on 30% of tests on food from plant origin
IOC1.1 (EJS): Plant Health Law endorsed and revised Pesticide by-law in place	-	Plant health law endorsed (2018)	Update not available as of November 2021	revised Pesticide by-law in place
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) developed based on the five control plans	-	No SOP available (2018)	Postponed due financial shortage	SOP developed
Five control plans tested and applied to through implementation of sound developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	-	None (2018)	The five control plans were developed but not the SoPs. Veterinary services start the implementation	One to two simulation exercises by using the SOPs (either desktop or field) applied every year (everyone in one distinct district).
Food business operators are trained on HACCP	-	None (2018)	Not implemented yet, but planned with FAO 2022/24	At least 80%
Number of conducted awareness raising campaigns and education activity about food safety good practices	None (2018)	433 (2019)	Update not available as of November 20201	To be defined

[40] On food samples: In West Bank Only MoA (veterinary services for food from animal origin) and MoH has the authority to sample and test the food. MoNE delegates this activity to MoH. In Gaza Strip: mainly MoH and MoNE sampling and testing the food samples and sometimes MoA/ Veterinary services for fish and food from animal origin.

[41] According to the MoH, the Covid pandemic limited the number of samples and tests conducted in 2020.

5.4 Remarks

Summary of key messages

- Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS) are a continuous process and vital component in need of a comprehensive vision and commitment from the government and the donors.
- The National Strategy for Food Safety (2017-2022)[42] defines a clear vision towards modernized and sophisticated SPS in Palestine.
- There is a huge opportunity to enhance the SPS in Palestine building on the achievements' milestones.
- SPS is a comprehensive approach towards safer food and developed importation and exportation system.
- Compliance with SPS standards facilitates exports and reduces on the boarder testing and inspection procedures.
- A developed SPS system enhances public health through minimizing Food-born threats.

Improvement

- Collaboration and coordination between all SPS actors has improved (Ministry of Health, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of National Economy, Palestinian Standards Institute, Palestinian Food Industry Union, and other private sector actors)
- Priorities on Food Safety, Animal Health, and Plant Health had been identified and the National Food Safety Control Plan was adopted.
- Developed ministries capacities, improving food safety inspection services and diagnostic services related to food safety, animal health, and plant health

Issues requiring urgent action

- Ensuring implementing of the National Strategy for Food Safety (NSFS).
- Establishing a national specialized entity to ensure the execution of the Food Safety Strategy.
- Finalizing the Food Safety Law and its related legislations and instruction
- Ensuring and supporting the full implementation of the National Food Safety Control Plan (NFSCP)
- Standardizing the SPS related laboratory testing including antibiotic residues and pesticide residues
- National institutions need to own and systematize the SPS working group activities (currently led by FAO), contributing to reinforcing their leadership and authority in the country.
- Ensuring sustainability of the progress done so far, by working on Food Safety Strategy beyond the 2022 (keeping the momentum).
- Animal health strategy is also needed as well as the endorsement of the Animal Health Law.

Achievements over reporting period (from 01/2020 to 11/2021)

Achievements are as follows:

- On animal health:
    - For the first time, the veterinary services developed five major diseases preparedness and response plans
    - Support preparedness and response capacities for animal health for Avian Influenza and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
    - Support the implementation of the PPR control plan
- On food safety:
    - Establishment of the food safety laboratory committee

[42] National Strategy for Food Safety 2017-2022 (link)

    - Farm to Fork awareness campaign to consumers on risk exposure and the good practices in terms of consumption
- On Plant-health:
    - Supporting the pest surveillance and inspection
- On the legal and regulation front,
    - Plant Health law, approved by the cabinet, waiting for the president endorsement while the nurseries by law, endorsed in 2018
    - Seeds and propagation materials by-law is currently under revision in the cabinet
    - The pesticide by-law was revised, but still pending approval by the cabinet, due to overlapping and contradiction with other laws.

Challenges undermining implementation

From discussions with key informants, some challenges were noted:

- Fund shortage and limitation would limit progress towards food safety and consumer protection targets
- Insisting on confirming Government commitment towards the implementation of the National Strategy for Food Safety (NSFS) and the National Food Safety Control Plan (NFSCP)
- Need to engage the private sector further and to raise national awareness on SPS related issues

Partnerships

As noted above, coordination and collaboration have improved thanks to the active involvement of different ministries and national institutions via various technical committees and working groups, whose role is to provide evidence and find solutions to overcome obstacles related to food safety and consumer protection issues:

- SPS working group, sharing information and providing updates on a monthly and ad hoc basis.
- Steering committee of the SPS

Recommendations for delivery

- Increasing the allocated resources would help implementing agencies reach more farmers and herders, preserving animal and plant health.
- Supporting Public and private sectors commitment, and facilitate a more effective participation of the latter.

5.5 Annex – Component 5 – List of projects

Programme 5.1 Support to implement the National Phytosanitary Action Plan to increase the Plant health legal and laboratory capacities

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Budget for NIP 2020-22	Project status	
						as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020
MOF	MoA	Rehabilitation and development of scientific research laboratories capabilities	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	571 429	Government demand	New
Spain	FAO	Safeguarding the health and well-being of Producers and Consumers and increasing market access for Palestinian food products through a sustainable Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) System	01/08/2021	28/02/2023	226 667	Planned	New
	FAO	SPS project	01/02/2022	01/12/2024	833 333	Planned	New

Programme 5.2 Strengthen capacity for sustainable Strategic SPS-related Animal Health Plan

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Budget for NIP 2020-22	Project status	
						as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020
EU/MOF	MoA	Development of the ruminant sector in Palestine	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	8 000 000	Government demand	New
MOF	MoA	Establishing three veterinary quarantines	07/07/2017	07/09/2020	747 810	Completed	New
	FAO	PPR secretariat HQ -Animal Health: PPR vaccine	01/01/2020	01/08/2020	36 883	Completed	New
	FAO	EMC/FAO/HQ- Animal Health	01/01/2020	01/12/2021	15 000	Ongoing	New
	FAO	EMC/FAO/HQ- Animal Health	01/02/2020	01/12/2021	20 000	Ongoing	New
	FAO	PPR secretariat HQ- Animal Health: PPR vaccine	01/01/2021	01/09/2021	36 883	Ongoing	New

Programme 5.3 Strengthen capacity for sustainable Strategic SPS-related Food Safety Plan

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Budget for NIP 2020-22	Project status	
						as of 12/2018	as of 12/2020
MOF	MoA	Enhancing phytosanitary capabilities in Palestine	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	3 685 714	Ongoing	New
UNIDO	MoH	Food Safety	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	240 000	Ongoing	Ongoing in NIP database
MoF	MoH	Special Food Registration	01/01/2021	31/12/2021	45 000	Ongoing	Ongoing in NIP database

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

6.1 Introduction and outcome

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 approach is founded on four pillars: (a) Valuing agricultural development and promoting the use of agricultural land by promoting sustainable practices such as agro-ecology; (b) Promoting community-development; (c) Promoting partnerships between producers and consumers; and (d) Promotion of school gardens. 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.

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 valorisation of the territory, rural-urban linkages, and promotion of sustainable agricultural production and food distribution systems at local level, in different specific contexts. Particularly, it will also include investments aimed at raising a nutritional sensitive awareness on the side of consumers and communities.

The component is structured in two programmes:

6.1: Development of a Territorial and Co-responsibility National Forum (TCANF)
6.2: Implementation of territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level

6.2 The financial dimension

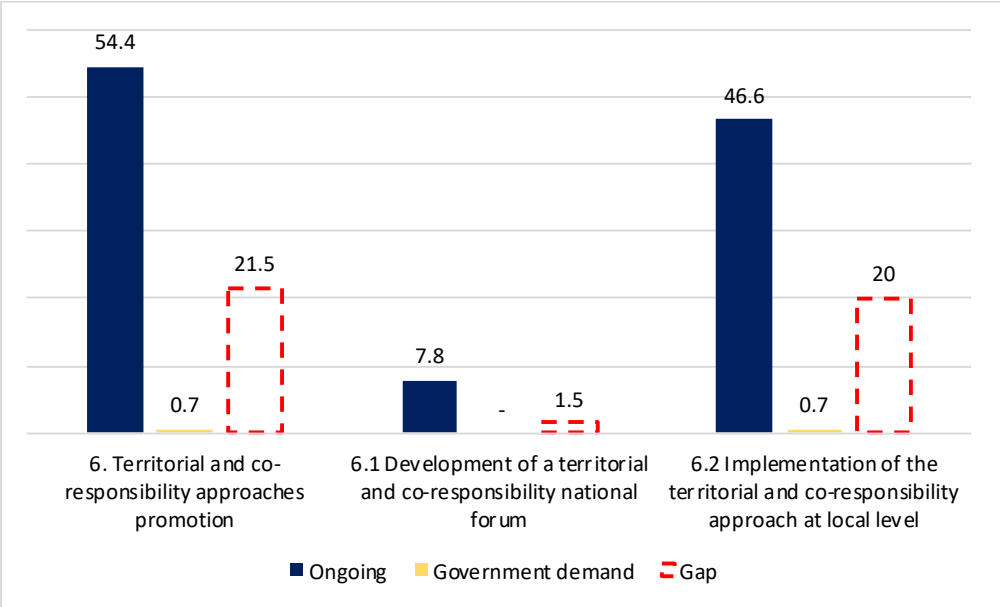
Component 6 originally included **11 projects** for about **59.1 million** (of which 36% financial gap). While the first programme was originally completely missing (it was a full financial gap), **USD 7.8 million** have been mobilized, representing an opportunity to stimulate the establishment of such network between civil society organizations engaged in the implementation of territorial approaches projects. As for the second program on implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level, was and is dominated by the Municipal Development program with a budget of **USD 34.5 million** implemented by the Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLP)[43], it is open for all municipalities in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Table 6.1 NIP Component 6 – First year (2020) overview

		NIP Inventory Baseline (Dec 2018)				Updated NIP Inventory (Dec 2020)				Difference	
		Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2018)	Ongoing	Soft commitment	NIP GAP	NIP TOTAL (2019)	Number	%
6. Territorial and co-responsibility approaches promotion	**Amount (m USD)**	**35.6**	**2.0**	**21.5**	**59.1**	**54.4**	**0.7**	**21.5**	**76.5**	**17.4**	**30%**
	Projects (number)	**10**	**1**		**11**	**6**	**1**		**7**	**- 4.0**	
6.1 Development of a territorial and co-responsibility national forum	Amount (m USD)	-	-	1.5	1.5	7.8	-	1.5	9.3	**7.8**	**520%**
	Projects (number)	0	0		0	3	0		3	**3.0**	
6.2 Implementation of the territorial and co-responsibility approach at local level	Amount (m USD)	35.6	2.0	20.0	57.6	46.6	0.7	20.0	67.2	**9.6**	**17%**
	Projects (number)	10	1		11	3	1		4	**- 7.0**	

[43] "The Municipal Development and lending Fund (MDLF) is a semi-governmental institution created in 2005 by the Palestinian National Authority as the Primary and preferred entity for reform and development assistance to local government" (link).

Figure 6.1 Component 6 - Projects resources for 2020-2022



***Implemented projects**: are ongoing projects that are scheduled to close after January 2020.*
***Completed** projects included projects whose life cycle ended before December 2020.*
***Pipeline** projects: refer to projects whose financing is committed by donors or government, but that have not yet started.*
***Financial gap**: represents the estimated resources required to achieve the NIP targets (the amounts are as reported in the NIP).*
***Removed**: projects in pipeline that are not reported by the relevant implementing or demanding institution*
***Not reported**: projects ongoing or in pipeline not having been reported to the current monitoring exercise*

Figure 6.2 Overall presentation of ongoing and completed projects under NIP component 6 (USD million)

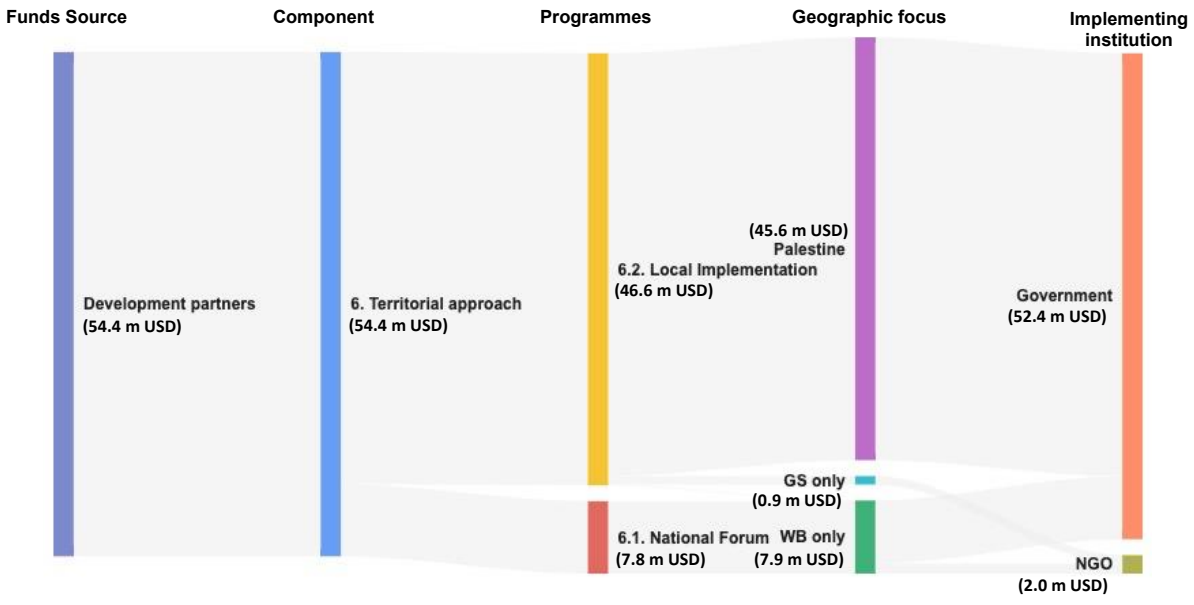


Figure 6.3 Actual delivery between 12/2018 to 12/2020 (m USD)

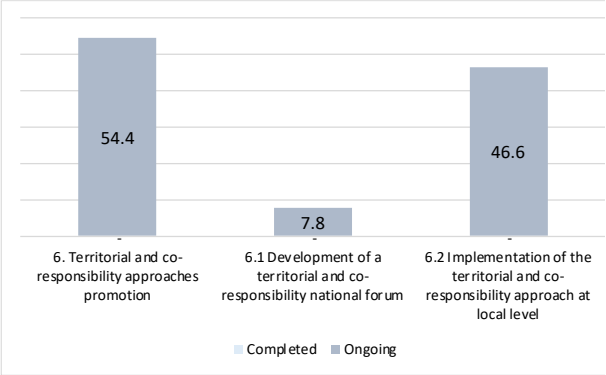
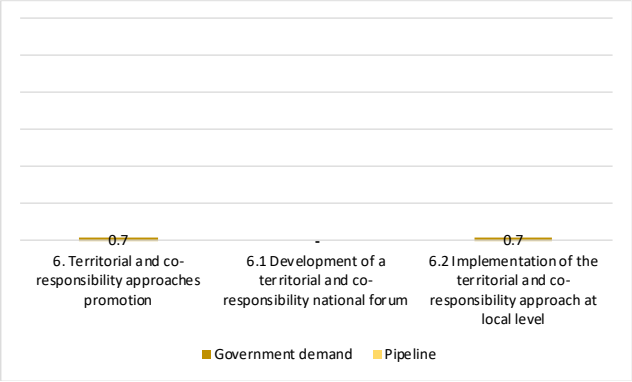


Figure 6.4 Expected delivery for the period 01/2020 to 12/2022 (m USD)



Currently, programme 6.1 holds a portfolio of three ongoing projects with an amount of **USD 7.8 million** a net increase in its budget compared to the initial database.

Programme 6.2 channelled most of component 6 funds (**USD 47.2 million**), thanks to the **Municipal Development Programme**[44], and represents an increase of **USD 7.7 million** from the original NIP database. **9 projects** were not reported during the current monitoring exercise (2020).

Overall, component 6 records an increase in budget of about **USD 17.5 million.**

Table 6.2 Dynamics of projects status per programme from 12/2018 to 12/2020

		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2018		Budget/Investments as of Dec 2020		Difference	
		Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects	Amount (mUSD)	Number of projects
Programme 6.1	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**7.8**	**3**	**+7.8**	**+3**
	Ongoing	-	-	7.8	3	+7.8	+3
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Govt demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fin. Gap	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme 6.2	**Total**	**37.6**	**11**	**47.2**	**4**	**+9.7**	**-7**
	Ongoing	35.6	10	46.6	3	+11	-7
	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pipeline	2.0	1	-	-	-2.0	-1
	Govt demand	-	-	0.7	1	+0.7	+1
	Fin. Gap	20.0	-	20.0	-	-	-
	Not reported	-	-	1.4	9	-	-
	Removed	-	-	2.0	1	-	-

[44] The Municipal Development Programme is a USD 45.6 million project, expected to end in 2023, implemented by the Municipal Development & Lending Fund (MDLF).

Figure 6.5 Dynamic of projects' status from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020

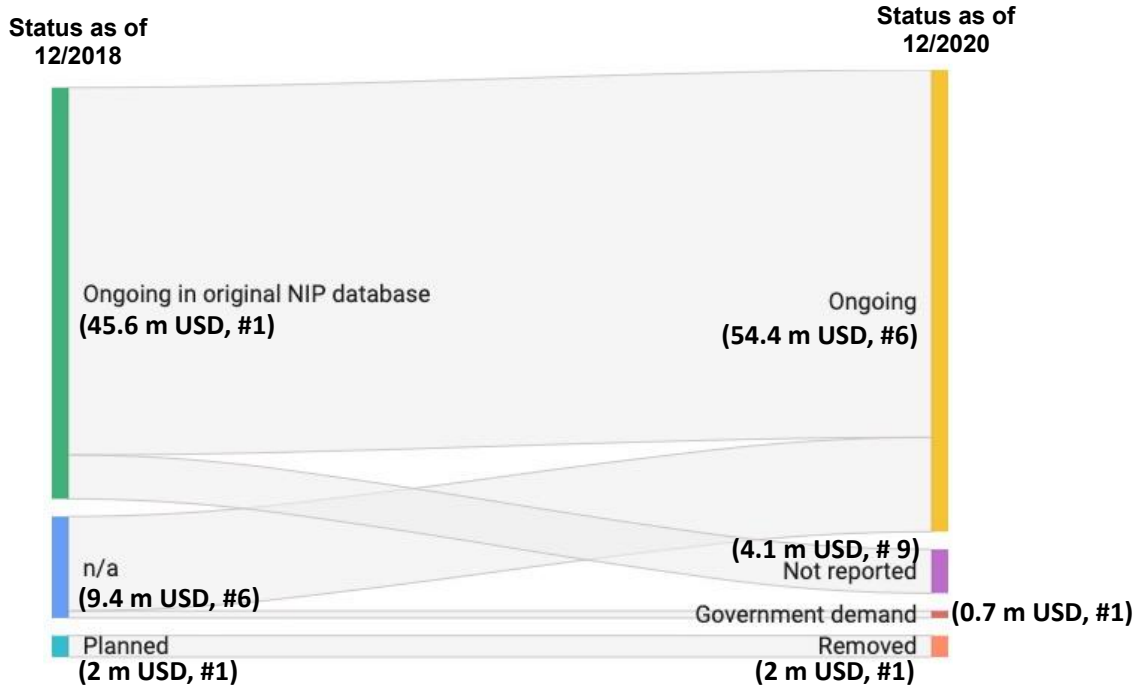


Table 6.3 Dynamics of projects' status from 12/2018 to 12/2020

Previous status (12/2018)	Current status (12/2020)	Number of projects	Budget (USD million)
Ongoing	Ongoing	1	45.6
Ongoing	Not reported	9	4.1
Planned	Removed	1	2.0
n/a	Government demand	1	0.7
n/a	Ongoing	5	8.8

6.3 NIP/FNSPN indicators

Due to the innovative nature of the proposed investment within the component, the indicators selected to measure progress on NIP Component 6 are specific to the approach proposed, and are not collected as part of the country's statistics, or other ministries' monitoring process.

Considering the potential larger role played by the civil society on the approach promoted in this component, a closer link between the SDG 2 WG, responsible for NIP monitoring, and the civil society implementing projects under this component as well as the Municipal Development & Lending Fund (MDLF) is advisable, and could be pursued with a dedicated work during the next monitoring cycle.

Table 6.4 Component 6 NIP / NFNSP indicators

Component specific indicators	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value / 2020	Target 2022
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.	0 (2018)	Not collected	Not collected	between 50 (low hypothesis) and 200 (high hypothesis)

Component specific indicators	Past Value (t-1)	Baseline	Value / 2020	Target 2022
consumer-producers partnerships, and 4. school gardens)				
A territorial and co-responsibility national forum established and meeting regularly with participation from NGOs and Government entities - number of meetings per year	Not available	0 (2018)	Not available as of Nov 2021	6
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-producer's partnerships, and 4. school gardens)	Not available	0 (2018)	Not available as of Nov 2021	Pillar 1: 5000 Pillar 2: 5000 Pillar 3: 2000 Pillar 4: 1000
5.1.2 Number of farmers involved in participatory breeding programs	Not available	(2018) BFGS: 100 UAWC: 370 HLSS: 25	Not available as of Nov 2021	BFGS: 150 UAWC: 1500 HLSS: 30
2.3.1 Number of Environmental Clubs (EC) established at school & community levels	Not available	Not available	Not available as of Nov 2021	BFGS: 150 UAWC: 1500 HLSS: 30

6.4 Annex - Component 6: List of projects

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

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project status as of Dec 2018	Project status as of Dec 2020	Budget NIP 2020-22
Germany	MDLF	Municipal Development Programme	check	31/12/2023	Ongoing	Ongoing	34 200 000
AFD	Ministry of Local Government - Palestinian Authority	Rural Development Project in area C - Phase 2	30/06/2021	30/06/2025	n/a	Ongoing	4 800 000
AFD	Ministry of Local Government - Palestinian Authority	Rural Development Project in area C - Phase 1	01/04/2016	30/06/2021	n/a	Ongoing	2 000 000

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

Donor	Main Executing Entity	Project Title	Start date	Finish Date	Project status as of Dec 2018	Project status as of Dec 2020	Budget NIP 2020-22
NL	LRC	Improving land governance for Palestinian farmers	01/01/2021	01/06/2024	n/a	Ongoing	1 000 000
Switzerland	Culture and Free Thoughts Ass	CFTA-Community Empowerment in Gaza Strip	01/01/2019	31/12/2021	n/a	Ongoing	900 000
WE EFFECT	ESDC	Enhancing member-based organizations role in the social economy	02/01/2018	31/12/2022	n/a	Ongoing	81 927
MOF	MoA	Support the logistical capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture	01/01/2021	31/12/2023	n/a	Government demand	666 667

7. NIP Support: FNS Governance Development

Objective: Develop the new FNS Governance for Palestine as per NFNSP/NIP

Roadmap: a four-step process
1. **Institutional analysis** of the current FNS governance: completed end of February 2021
2. **Needs assessment** for FNS Governance: completed end of July 2021
3. **Recommendations** for FNS Governance: by the end of mid-November 2021
4. **Capacity building** programme: by the end of December 2021 (expected)

Approach: The above objectives has been pursued in a **participatory fashion** involving all relevant stakeholders and working primarily with the SDG2-WG. Due to COVID-19 restrictions this has been done remotely, using **online surveys** to elicit information and **online meetings** to discuss/validate results.

Where do we stand: we are running stage 3 - Recommendations for FNS Governance.

About the survey. *Within the context of the FAO-EU programme Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) Palestine, a questionnaire was sent to stakeholders involved in the food and nutrition security governance in Palestine, the objective is to assess their existing capacities in order to design the Palestinian FNSSA Governance.*
For institutional analysis 40% of the stakeholders responded (67 respondents)
The need assessment exercise had a response rate of 56% of (97 respondents), with NGOs/DPs present (28% - 25 completed questionnaires).
The source of the main results is from the presentations of February 15th, July 1st, July 27th 2021.

1. Institutional analysis

According to FNS stakeholders there is a consensus on the most important issues facing the FNS governance (Figure 7.1), and they agree on the need of a reform in all FNS components (95% of the respondents), and declare having a willingness to take the initiative provided some elements are considered:

- Empowerment and commitment of the SDG2-WG and the Planning and Policies units
- Political endorsement and leadership
- Stakeholders' involvement, research, extension, UNRWA
- Financial support and continuity of investments
- Transparency and accountability
- Communication and awareness raising.

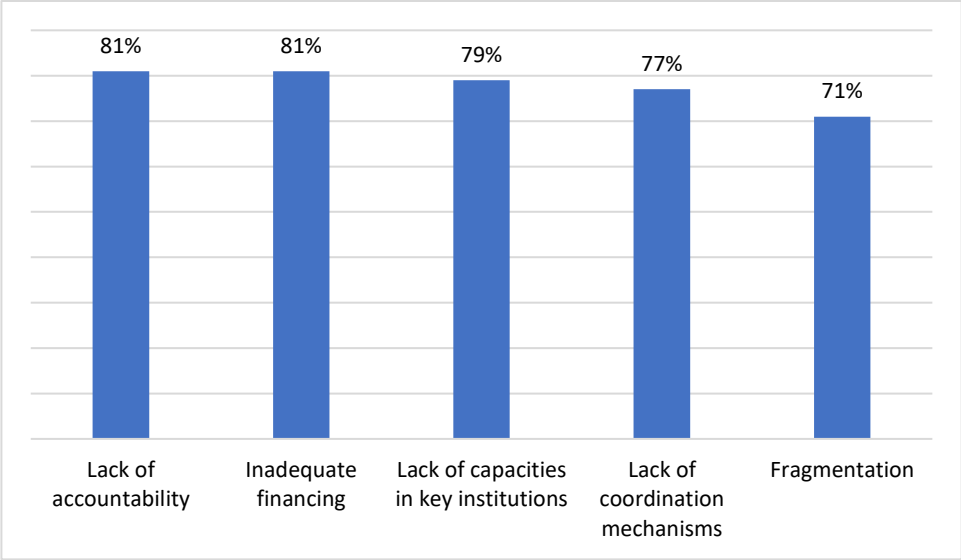


Figure 7.1 Most important issues for FNS governance (percentage of number of agreement)

2. Capacity needs

Most of the respondents carry a large set of activities, the most important ones are report writing, coordination, policy formulation and evaluation, advocacy and monitoring.
For government organizations there is a noted weakness in working with donors in formulating and monitoring their projects, and the lack of physical and human resources and their skills are the major issues carrying the decision makers' activities. On cross-cutting capacities to be developed the survey showed a need for monitoring, coordination and result-based management applied for FNS (see Figure 7.2 below). While analysis of specific government organizations' needs shows a need for analytical skills that support decision making in FNS and organization-specific thematic.

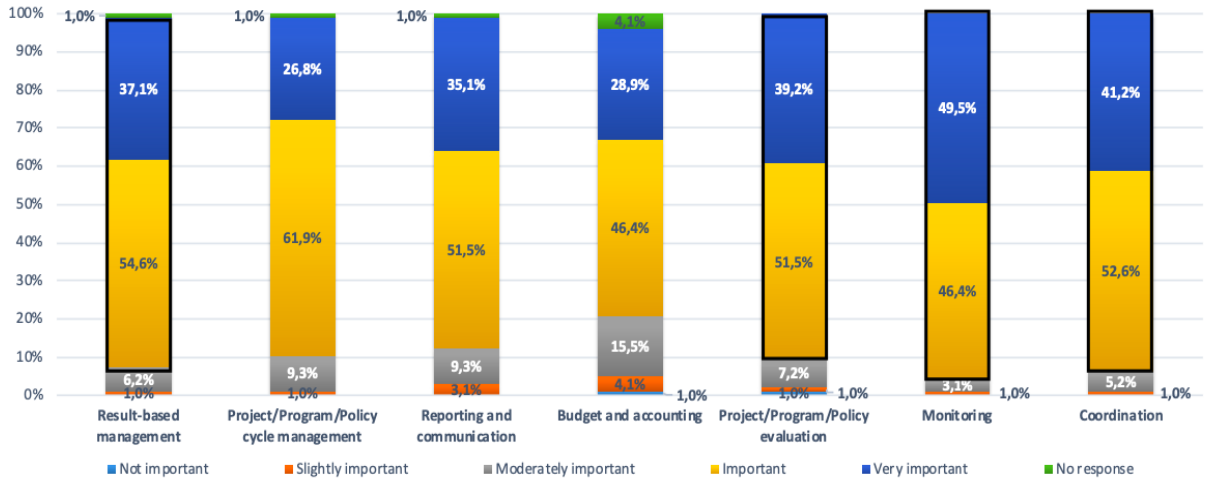


Figure 7.2. Government organization general agreement on needed capacity development interventions to improve performance (slide #15 – 1st July 2021 presentation)

- Some biases/contradictions in the GoP respondents' self-assessment:
  - high satisfaction for the way the work is organized vs. lack of skills and resources, no incentives, poor performance assessment
  - ability to carry out activities vs. interventions needed to improve performance (especially coordination, policy impact evaluation monitoring)
- These biases are confirmed by the NGOs/DPs assessment of the most needed capacities:

- RBM (92%)
- monitoring (92%)
- policy impact evaluation (88%)
- reporting (84%)
- coordination (80%)
- policy cycle management (68%)

Annexes

A. NIP financial dimension: project inventory database

NIP Project Database (Oct 2021).xlsx

[Click on the icon to open the file]

B. NIP physical dimension: results framework

NFNSP+NIP Indicators (draft).xlsx

[Click on the icon to open the file]

C. NIP financial dimension: project inventory database

NIP Components Dynamics.xlsx

[Click on the icon to open the file]