



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Country Programming Framework for Palestine

2018 - 2022

Cover photograph

Wheat harvesting in Tammoun, West Bank ©FAO/Marco Longari

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2018-2022

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
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Foreword

Agriculture is key to the eradication of hunger, malnutrition and poverty in a global context characterized by increasingly frequent and persistent political economic and environmental challenges. In Palestine, agricultural development is severely constrained by the Israeli occupation, with its expanding settlement activity and constraints imposed on Palestinian people's access to natural resources, inputs and markets.

Within this context, I would like to commend the commitment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) towards achieving a hunger free world by fully realizing the potential of agriculture in enhancing the wellbeing of all, especially the poor, in a sustainable manner. FAO has been working hand in hand with our Ministry since 2002, to promote the sustainable development of Palestinian agriculture, the resilience of Palestinian communities and the food security of Palestinian farmers, herders and fishers, while supporting our restless effort to develop Palestinian institutional capacities to deliver quality services. The successful results achieved by FAO's interventions to date call for a renewed collaboration with our Government to realize the full potential offered by FAO's technical expertise in support of our endeavor to promote resilience and the sustainable development of Palestinian agriculture.

Building on this rich history, and capitalizing on lessons learned from the implementation of the FAO Programme Framework 2014-2017, we engaged with FAO to develop its Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Palestine 2018-2022, co-leading an in-depth, nationally-owned consultative process engaging other ministries, private sector, civil society, NGOs and donors. This approach resulted in a CPF that is fully aligned with the national priorities identified in the National Policy Agenda for the State of Palestine 2017-2022, the National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2017-2022 "Resilience and Sustainable Development" and other relevant setoral and sub-sectoral strategies and plans. The CPF establishes the joint, strategic prioritization of the support that FAO will give over the coming five years to our Government's efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG2 – Zero Hunger. For this reason, the Ministry of Agriculture is committed to continuing and expanding its cooperation with FAO by supporting the successful implementation of the CPF in Palestine.

Dr. Sufian Sultan
Minister of Agriculture

Ramallah, Palestine

Date



Abbreviations

CPF	Country Programming Framework for Palestine 2018-2022
DRR/M	Disaster Risk Reduction/Management
EQA	Environment Quality Authority
ESDC	Economic and Social Development Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIRST	Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) FAO and EU Partnership Policy Assistance Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoNE	Ministry of National Economy
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NARC	National Agriculture Research Centre
NASS	National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2017-2022
NFNS	National Food and Nutrition Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Policy Agenda
PACU	Palestinian Agricultural Cooperatives Union
PALTRADE	Palestine Trade Centre
PEA	Palestinian Energy Authority
PENRA	Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PSI	Palestinian Standards Institution
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SOs	Strategic Objectives
UAWC	Union Of Agricultural Work Committees
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four priority areas for FAO partnership with the Palestinian Government for the period 2018-2022 consistently with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The CPF contributes to achieve many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specifically SDG2 – Zero Hunger. It also builds on the development of a successful collaboration over the past decade, bringing together lessons learned from the implementation of the Programming Framework 2014-2017 with innovative international best practices.

The CPF was elaborated, building on the information collected in the Context Analysis, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) through a widely consultative process that engaged other ministries, government agencies, independent authorities, private sector, civil society, international organizations and international resource partners. This process aimed at identifying country needs and priorities in order to ensure that FAO's assistance to the Palestinian people is relevant and coherent, and focused on feasible and achievable results considering FAO's delivery capacity and resource mobilization potential in Palestine.



Beekeeper, Bazariyah, West Bank ©FAO/Marco Longari

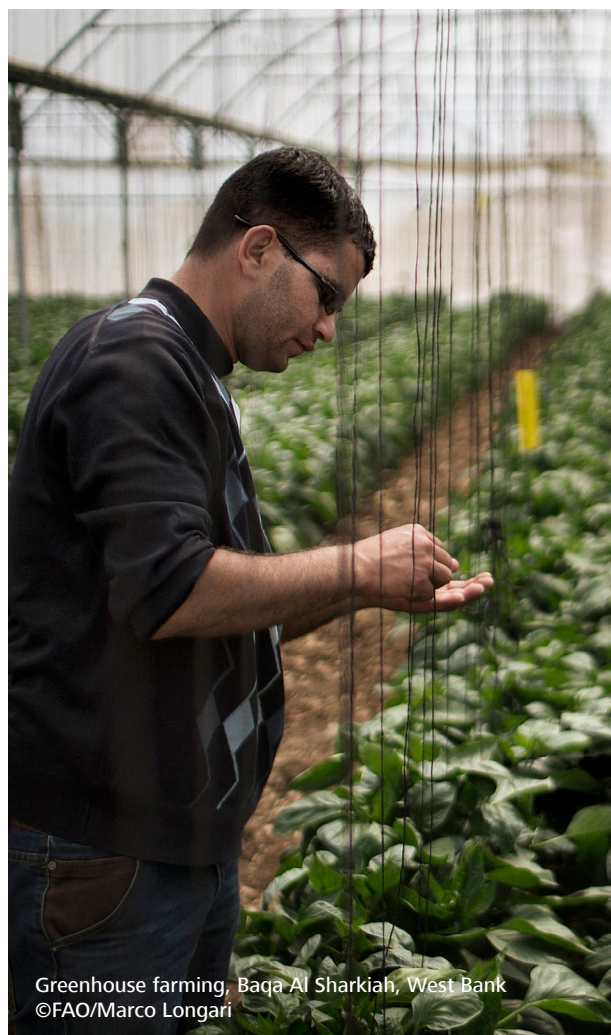


Selling shellfish in Gaza ©FAO/Marco Longari

I. Country context and priorities

Palestinian development is constrained by many vulnerability factors. Over the last decade, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has been highly volatile and sluggish, with growth projected to hover around 3.3 - 3.4 percent over the next five years; not enough to generate employment to a level adequate to realize the potential benefits of the demographic dividend. The high level of unemployment (26.9 percent in 2016) shows marked regional differences (16.9 percent in the West Bank and 41.7 percent in the Gaza Strip), huge gender disparities (22.2 percent for males and as high as 65.2 percent for females) – despite the very low labor market participation of females (19.3 percent compared to 71.6 percent of males) – and significant generational differences (youth unemployment 50 percent above the average). The economy remains highly dependent on its public sector, which in turn is highly dependent on external budgetary support. The possibility of international support volatility compounds the already high political risks. Ongoing constraints and political uncertainty have undermined the productive capacity of the economy and eroded tradable sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing, which has almost halved in two decades from 33 percent of GDP in 1995 to 17 percent in 2015.

The Palestinian agrifood sector has been operating well below its potential. Nevertheless, it plays a key role in activating economic growth, enabling social development and promoting environmental sustainability. With agriculture accounting for 3.6 percent of Palestinian GDP and agrifood processing estimated at 2.8 percent, currently the agrifood sector stands at about 6.4 percent of the GDP. However, it constitutes almost a third of the GDP generated in tradable activities. The agrifood sector plays a significant role in balancing trade through exports (26.6 percent of total exports in 2015) and by minimizing the rapidly growing proportion of food imports. The agrifood sector accounts for roughly 11 percent of the Palestinian employment out of which about 30 percent are women, thus constituting an important livelihood source, especially for some of the most vulnerable groups, such as the poor and women, and is a key pillar of the Palestinian society. However, gender bias in agricultural labor is rampant; in addition to a huge gap in remuneration (both wage and self-employment income), female labor is often unpaid and precarious. Nevertheless, farming represents a crucial coping strategy for Palestinian households at times of crisis, playing a key role in promoting food and nutrition security within a context characterized by pervasive risks, where more than one quarter of the population is food insecure.



The National Policy Agenda (NPA) sets the vision and the national development priorities of the Palestinian Government over the period 2017-2022, pursuing the overall goal of improving the living standards of Palestinians while strengthening the state-building process. It is structured around three pillars that chart the strategic direction of the Government in the coming six years: 1) Path to Independence, 2) Government Reform, and 3) Sustainable Development. Each pillar identifies key national priorities and sector-based policy directions. The CPF contributes to most of the priorities under the second and third pillars, namely those aiming at strengthening the effectiveness of government action and its orientation to citizens as well as those aiming at strengthening economic performance, social protection of the most vulnerable, and resilience of households and communities.

¹Cf. FAO, 2017. Palestine Context Analysis for the CPF 2018-2022. Jerusalem: FAO West Bank and Gaza Strip Office, July 2017.

The National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022 (NASS) is one of the 18 national sector strategies, along with three cross-sector strategies, prepared by the Palestinian Government to mainstream the NPA vision at sector level. The NASS envisions a sustainable agricultural sector able to compete on local and global markets and effectively contribute to national food security. It is organized around five Strategic Objectives (SOs) ranging from enhancing farmers' resilience and steadfastness to sustainable management of natural and agricultural resources; increasing agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness as well as improving entrepreneurship and value addition, and developing institutional and legal frameworks. The CPF is fully aligned with and contributes to all NASS Strategic Objectives. Where relevant to the CPF, the sector strategies for health and social protection as well as the three crosscutting strategies on gender equality, environment and youth have been also considered.



The CPF was prepared within the SDGs framework with special focus on SDG2 – Zero hunger and contributing to many others (Annex 1). It is also fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 (Annex 2) contributing to outcomes under its Strategic Priority 2 on Supporting equal access of all Palestinians to democratic governance, Priority 3 on Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development, and Priority 4 on Social development and protection. It is also consistent to the evolving strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Country Team. The CPF is also fully aligned with FAO's Global Strategic Framework and the FAO Regional Priorities outlined in the three Regional Initiatives for the Near East and North Africa region: (i) Water Scarcity, (ii) Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition, and (iii) Small-Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development. Due consideration has been given to resilience, gender equality, nutrition, governance and climate change at all stages of the CPF development and these will be mainstreamed in all interventions. Indicators include gender-sensitive qualifiers.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The critical review of recent strategies and reports as well as extensive stakeholders' consultations made the identification of problems to be addressed possible and the formulation of a theory of change to be pursued through CPF interventions. A key result of this process was the shared awareness that agricultural challenges can only be addressed within the framework of the issues and bottlenecks characterizing the broader agrifood system, i.e., the complex system made up by all value chains starting with primary production activities and ending with the various components of the final demand for agrifood products. Therefore, the CPF considers both the supply side (i.e. production activities of the agrifood chains) and the demand side (i.e. household food consumption).



Barley distribution, Beit Hanoun, Gaza ©FAO/Edward Soteras

CPF interventions were identified to be consistent with three principles: 1) adopting a resilience approach to bridge humanitarian and development interventions, adjusting their balance in response to the evolving context of protracted crises, 2) synergically complementing the development of private and public actors, recognizing the centrality of market-led development as well as its dependence on the enabling environment put in place by the public sector, 3) reinforcing the ongoing wellbeing-enhancing transformative dynamics – such as the increasing market integration of small scale family farming – while discouraging and managing the impacts of negative dynamics – such as the fragmentation of farming structures and the disarticulation of agriculture-based livelihood leading to food insecurity.

The overall objective of the CPF is to contribute to the wellbeing of Palestinians – making the agrifood system more inclusive, sustainable and resilient by focusing on the following key challenges:

- Environmentally unsustainable practices within the agrifood value chains primarily, though not exclusively, at agricultural production level;
- Low competitiveness of farms and firms within the agrifood value chains;
- Socio-economic exclusion, especially of youth, women, small-scale producers, and highly vulnerable groups such as Bedouins;
- Unsatisfactory quality, safety, nutritional value and sustainability of food consumption.



Cleaning rice, Women's Cooperative, Burqa, West Bank
©FAO/Marco Longari

Priority 1

Sustainably managed natural resources in the agrifood value chains

Given the pressure on natural resources, particularly land and water, and the expected strong impact of climate change, the use of these resources in agrifood production needs to be sustainably enhanced. If properly managed, farming, fishing and aquaculture can contribute to reducing the ecological footprint of primary production on the environment, mitigate its impacts on climate change, and preserve the landscape and biodiversity. The CPF outputs under this priority focus on developing producers' and Government capacities to sustainably manage land and water resources,

fostering the use of non-conventional water resources and energy in agrifood value chains, and enhancing Government and producers' capacities to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Addressing these issues will directly contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2, 6, 7, 13, and 14. This priority contributes to two FAO Regional Initiatives for the Near East and North Africa, namely Water Scarcity and Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition. Furthermore, it is consistent with UNDAF Outcome 3.3: Sustainable use and management of Palestine's infrastructure and natural and cultural resources as well as NPA Priority 3.5: Resilient communities. It also fully aligns with NASS SO 2: Sustainable management of natural and agricultural resources and better adaptation to climate change.



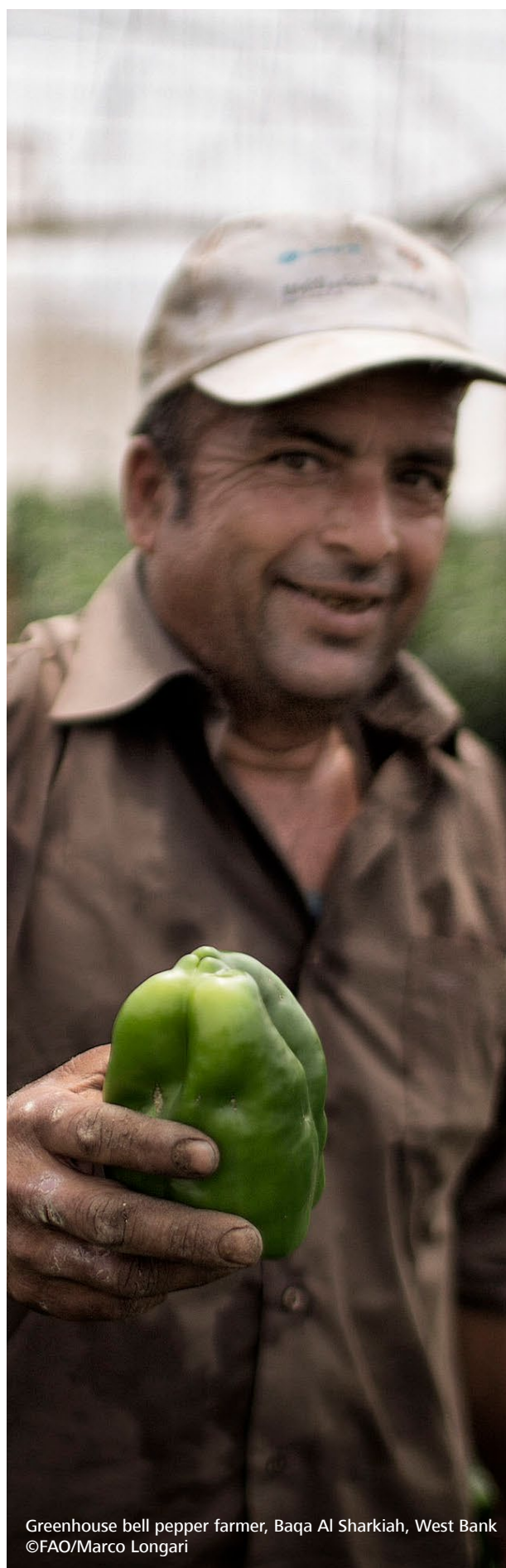
Greenhouse inspection, Tubas, West Bank ©FAO/Marco Longari

Priority 2

Increased competitiveness of the agrifood value chains

Palestinian agricultural output has been growing at a rate well below its potential. Restrictions on the movement of people and goods (land, water, equipment and materials) and limited access to markets (both domestic and international) are key determinants of low productivity and competitiveness. Nevertheless, there are significant opportunities to improve profitability focusing on value chain rationalization, providing proper incentives to economic agents and reforming institutions. The CPF outputs under this priority focus on enhancing producers' capacities to access production factors and techniques as well as producers' and agro-business actors' capacities to add value to their products and access domestic and foreign markets. Outputs also aim to improve institutional capacities to create an enabling environment where private actors can thrive thanks to enhanced policy and regulation design as well as capacity to enforcement, public goods and service delivery, and physical and immaterial infrastructure.

Addressing these issues will directly contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2, 5, 8, and 9. This priority contributes to two FAO Regional Initiatives for the Near East and North Africa, namely Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition and Small-Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development. Furthermore, it is consistent with UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Productive sectors diversification and increased growth as well as Outcome 3.2: Greater access to decent productive jobs. This priority is also consistent with NPA Priority 3.1: Economic independence, and fully supports the achievement of NASS SO 3: Increasing agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness in local and international markets, SO 4: Improving farmers' and entrepreneurs' access to the high quality agricultural services needed for increasing value along agricultural value chains, and SO 5: Development of effective and efficient institutional and legal frameworks.



Greenhouse bell pepper farmer, Baqa Al Sharkiah, West Bank
©FAO/Marco Longari

Priority 3

Enhanced protection and inclusion of highly vulnerable groups in agrifood value chains

The Palestinian context is characterized by many types of economic and social exclusions due to unbalanced power within the value chains, inadequate skills, labor demand-supply mismatch, and non-conducive habits and behaviors; resulting in the exclusion of small producers and other disadvantaged groups such as youth and females. In order to “leave no-one behind”, the CPF outputs under this priority focus on enhancing national capacities to protect the livelihoods of highly vulnerable groups and the transformative capacities of these groups as they are needed to enhance their livelihood and strengthening the entrepreneurship and employability of women and youth.

Addressing these issues will directly contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2, 5, 8, and 14. This priority contributes to two FAO Regional Initiatives for the Near East and North Africa, namely Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition and Small-Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development. Furthermore, it is consistent with UNDAF Outcomes, particularly 2.4: Gender equality and non-discrimination for all, 3.2: Greater access to decent productive jobs, 3.4: Market-led development benefitting highly vulnerable producers, 4.1: Safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services especially for the most vulnerable, 4.2: Access to a unified, integrated and shock-responsive social protection system and 4.3: Ability of communities and institutions to better cope with protracted threats and shocks. All strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Country Team are fully addressed by this priority, which is also consistent with NPA Priorities 3.2: Social justice and rule of law, 3.3: Inclusive quality education for all, and 3.5: Resilient communities. It fully supports the achievement of NASS SO 1: Enhancing female and male farmers’ resilience and steadfastness on their lands.



Priority 4

Improved safety, quality, nutritional value and sustainability of food consumption

Food insecurity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGs) is determined primarily by the lack/loss of an individual's labor entitlement that prevents access to food. From the nutrition viewpoint, the most important issue is the reported double burden of malnutrition – i.e. the coexistence of underweight and overweight, especially among children. A crosscutting issue is the fragmentation of competencies and lack of coordination that result in functional overlap between stakeholders and inefficiencies in addressing food and nutrition insecurity. The CPF outputs under this priority focus on the development of comprehensive food and nutrition security policy, strengthening Government capacities to ensure safe food and promoting responsible, safe and nutritious food consumption.

Addressing these issues will directly contribute to the achievement of SDGs 1, 2, 6, and 12. This priority contributes to the FAO Regional Initiatives for the Near East and North Africa on Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition. Furthermore, it contributes to UNDAF Outcome 2.3: Responsive and enabling state functions at national and sub-national levels. This priority is also consistent with NPA Priorities 2.2: Effective Government, 3.2: Social justice and rule of law, and 3.5: Resilient communities. Given that food and nutrition security is an overarching objective, it also contributes to all NASS SOs.



Labneh production in women's cooperative, Halhoul, West Bank ©FAO/Fadi Aouri

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

An estimated USD 77.7 million will be required to implement the 2018-2022 CPF, of which USD 45.8 million (i.e. 59 percent of total estimated resources required) is currently available and USD 31.3 million (41 percent) needs to be mobilized. Priority 2 on enhancing competitiveness of the agrifood value chains covers more than half of the total amount, Priority 3 on enhancing protection and inclusion of highly vulnerable groups slightly more than one fifth, Priority 1 on sustainable management of natural resources some 16 percent, and Priority 4 on food consumption the remaining part.

The CPF will be implemented in close coordination with the Palestinian Government and it will act as a means of reinforcing strategic partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Innovative approaches will be pursued to foster coordination between FAO and resource partners, strengthening programmatic consistency and promoting pooling of funding. Synergies with

other UN and humanitarian actors will be pursued actively, contributing to the existing coordination system and exploring opportunities for joint initiatives.

Monitoring of CPF implementation will be part of FAO's effort to carry out evidence-based assessments of progress toward the results of all FAO-WBGS Office interventions. This will reinforce commitment and accountability to both the local stakeholders and the FAO's corporate body. A grievance redressal mechanism will be established to enhance accountability to affected populations and provide a system to allow beneficiaries to voice their concerns.

Donor reports will summarize progress in achieving CPF results with a view to harmonizing national, UNDAF, and FAO corporate monitoring and evaluation systems. A mid-term review of CPF implementation will be conducted involving key national stakeholders and partners, also considering evidence from evaluation exercises.

This CPF constitutes a living document and may be revised should major changes in country circumstances occur and/or the findings of monitoring and evaluation need to be addressed.



Rooftop gardening in Gaza City ©FAO/Marco Longari

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2018 to 2022

Priority 1: Sustainably managed natural resources in the agrifood value chains

Country Outcome Indicator 1: SDGs 2.4.1, 6.3.1., 6.4.1, 6.b.1, 7.2.1, 13.1.1, 13.3.2, 14.4.1, 14.b.1

Related UNDAF Outcome: Palestine's infrastructure and natural and cultural resources are more sustainably used and managed (Proportion of wastewater used for irrigation and ecosystems).

Regional Priority: Near East and North Africa Water Scarcity Initiative, Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 1.1: Producers' and Government capacities to sustainably manage land and water resources further developed.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.4.1, 6.4.1, 6.b.1, 7.2.1, 14.4.1, 14.b.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$5.3 million (\$3.1 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Palestinian Energy Authority (PEA), Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA).</p>	<p>1.1.1 By the end of 2018, 3,500 farming households are trained in water conservation and organized in 7 water associations. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p> <p>1.1.2. By the end of 2020, the resilience capacity of 3,000 farmers and herders is enhanced through skills development and financial support to sustainably manage grazing and agricultural lands. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p> <p>1.1.3. By end of 2019, the capacities to access and use solar energy by at least 50 percent of farmers in a water system and in 1 post-harvest facility are enhanced through piloting and demonstrating the use of solar panels Corporate output indicator: 2.1.1</p> <p>1.1.4. By the end of 2022, 3 national actors in water system Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), MoA and Environment Quality Authority (EQA) have the capacities to define the safe operational boundaries of sustainable water use. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.2</p> <p>1.1.5. By end of 2020, 3 national water system actors (PWA, MoA and EQA) have the capacities to adopt a water accounting system based on satellite measurements. Corporate output indicator: 2.4.2</p> <p>1.1.6. By 2019, 3 national actors in water system (PWA, MoA and EQA) have the capacities to use 2 evidence-based tools to modernize their irrigation schemes in order to increase water/land productivity. Corporate output indicator: 2.2.2</p> <p>1.1.7. By the end of 2018, capacities enhanced of relevant personnel in at least 2 Directorates of MoA (General Directorate of Water Resources and General Directorate of Agricultural Land) to lead, coordinate and ensure functionality of a multi-stakeholder interest group for Land and Water subsectors throughout 2022. Corporate output indicator: 2.3.2</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Use of non-conventional water resources in the agrifood value chains fostered.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 6.3.1, 6.4.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$3.4 million (\$0.6 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)</p>	<p>1.2.1. By the end of 2022, a program document on the use of treated wastewater for irrigation is formulated. Corporate output indicator: 2.2.1</p> <p>1.2.2. By the end of 2018, water harvesting capacity increased by 18,000 cubic meter serving at least 1,500 dunums of farming/range land. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p>

²An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

³Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 1.3: National capacities to implement the National Determined Contribution (NDC) for climate change adaptation and mitigation enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 13.1.1, 13.3.2</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$3.4 million (\$0.3 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC), EQA, PWA</p>	<p>1.3.1. By the end of 2021, the capacities of one government agency (NARC) to carry out applied research projects on innovative and conservative agricultural practices and techniques for climate change adaptation and mitigation are enhanced. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>1.3.2. By the end of 2019, the capacities of at least 3 Directorates in MoA's (General Directorate of Water Resources, General Directorate of Agricultural Land, and General Directorate for Policy and Planning) are enhanced through coaching, training and technical support to prepare and submit 2 applications for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation funding. Corporate output indicator: 2.3.2</p> <p>1.3.3. By the end of 2019, a project document addressing the development of the capacities of MoA and other related actors in Disaster Risk Reduction/ Management (DRR/M) is formulated via a consultative process to enhance the implementation of National Plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Corporate output indicator: 5.1.1</p> <p>1.3.4. Throughout 2022, the capacity of the Environment Working Group to mainstream the agriculture in environmental and climate change agenda is enhanced via FAO technical support. Corporate output indicator: 2.2.2</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$12.1 million (\$4 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p>	

Priority 2: Increased competitiveness of the agrifood value chains

Country Outcome Indicator 2: 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 5.a.1, 8.5.2, 9.3.1

Related UNDAF Outcome: Palestine's productive sectors are more diversified and have higher growth rates (Growth rate of GDP per employed person for Agriculture, forestry and fishing).

Regional Priority: Small Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa, Building resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 2.1: Producers capacities to access production factors and techniques enhanced</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 5.a.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$19.3 million (\$15.1 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Union Of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC), Economic and Social Development Centre (ESDC)</p>	<p>2.1.1. By the end of 2020, the capacities of 3,000 farmers to implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) are enhanced via technical and in-kind support Corporate output indicator 5.4.2</p> <p>2.1.2. By the end of 2019, the capacities of 3,500 producers to improve crops quality and safety as well as reduce food losses and production costs is enhanced via 400 training days, 30 knowledge transfer visits, 3 professional courses. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>2.1.3. By the end of 2022, the capacities of 1,500 producers in at least 7 value chains are improved in adopting good production practices and market oriented crop diversification. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.1</p> <p>2.1.4. By the end of 2021, 60 cooperatives/agribusinesses and their members have enhanced capacities via capacity development/ awareness activities related to on-farm services for increased profitability and sustainability. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.2</p> <p>2.1.5. By the end of 2020, 350 farmers in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) have improved to the productivity of 2,000 dunums of land via land rehabilitation. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Producers and agro-business actor capacities to add value to their products enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3.2, 8.5.2, 9.3.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$12.9 million (\$10.7 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, UAWC, ESDC</p>	<p>2.2.1. By the end of 2019, 20 farming communities cultivating 40,000 dunums have enhanced capacity to reduce losses and improve crop quality via training and access to 9 packinghouses and 4 cold transport facilities. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>2.2.2. By the end of 2020, 15 women's cooperatives have enhanced capacity to add value via product mix specialization and improved quality and safety of their food produce. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>2.2.3. By the end of 2021, at least 40 agri-business have enhanced value-addition capacities and skills through tailored interventions including trainings, post-harvest equipment, infrastructure, transport, and agro-industrial technologies. Corporate output indicator: 4.3.1</p>

⁴An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁵Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 2.3: Producers and agro-business actor capacities to have access to domestic and foreign markets enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3.2, 8.5.2, 9.3.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$8.1 million (\$6.4 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), International Labour Organization (ILO), Palestine Trade Centre (PALTRADE)</p>	<p>2.3.1. By the end of 2021, 40 cooperatives (15 women-led) have improved capacities to access local/international markets via promotional campaigns and training, on food-quality/safety standard compliance, identification of business opportunities and development of business plans. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.2</p> <p>2.3.2. By the end of 2021, at least 8,000 agro-business actors are consulted on and their capacity to access wholesale markets are enhanced via regulatory and operational reform and infrastructural improvement. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>2.3.3. By the end of 2022, the capacities of two consortia of women-led agribusinesses are enhanced in specialized service delivery through technical and managerial support in developing and operationalizing business plans. . Corporate output indicator: 4.3.1</p> <p>2.3.4. By the end of 2021, capacity support is provided to at least 12 wholesale market actors in defining their roles and responsibilities via a participatory review of the national regulatory framework for wholesale markets. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>2.3.5. By the end of 2021, 80 agribusinesses (20 women-led) have enhanced capacity to access wholesale markets through technical support provided to selected consortia of producers' organizations that deliver marketing services to producers. Corporate output indicator: 4.4.1</p>
<p>Output 2.4: Institutional capacities to enable value chain development strengthened</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 9.3.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$4 million (\$3 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, PALTRADE, Palestinian Agricultural Cooperatives Union (PACU), ILO, Ministry of Labour (MoL), International Trade Centre (ITC)</p>	<p>2.4.1. By the end of 2021, capacities of the Cooperative Company for Agricultural Production to represent the commercial interest as well as provide services/advice to up to 1,300 cooperative members in credit/market opportunities via technical support and coaching are enhanced. Corporate output indicator: 5.1.2</p> <p>2.4.2. By the end of 2019, the technical capacity of the at least 3 key staff in MoL's Cooperative Section is supported to improve the monitoring and promotion of good practices among farmer's cooperatives. Corporate output indicator: 5.1.2</p> <p>2.4.3. By 2020, PALTRADE's capacity to identify priority commodities and market opportunities in domestic and export markets is enhanced via financial support and networking aimed at producing 2 market studies. Corporate output indicator: 4.4.1</p> <p>2.4.4. By the end of 2021, at least 1 stakeholders' workshop and 1 consultation are conducted with the aim of identifying and prioritizing reform issues such as the legal framework that enables the effective functionality of cooperatives', access to finance/insurance services and fiscal regimes. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p>

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
	<p>2.4.5. By the end of 2022, 4 participatory analyses on market and trade policy issues aiming to identify gaps in policy and practice and recommendations for improvements as well as identify impediments to defining bilateral trade agreements and supporting related negotiations are carried out. Corporate output indicator: 4.1.2</p> <p>2.4.6. By the end of 2021, one need assessment of the capacities of the Extension Service in the plant and crop trees value chains is conducted. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.2</p> <p>2.4.7. By the end of 2022, the capacities of at least 3 Directorate in MoA's (General Directorate of Policy and Planning, General Directorate of Agriculture and Marketing, and General Directorate of Rural Extension and Development to) to lead, coordinate and ensure functionality of a multi-stakeholder interest group for Value Chain and Markets are enhanced Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2 Indicative resource requirements: \$44.3 million (\$35.1 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p>	

Priority 3: Enhanced protection and inclusion of highly vulnerable groups in agrifood value chains

Country Outcome Indicator 3: 2.3.2, 5.a.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.b.1, 14.4.1, 14.b.1

Related UNDAF Outcome: Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development (Proportion of severely food insecure households).

Regional Priority: Small Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa, Building resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 3.1: National capacities to protect highly vulnerable groups livelihoods further enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3.2, 8.b.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$10 million (\$1.1 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, UAWC, ESDC</p>	<p>3.1.1. By the end of 2022, the capacities of up to 13 000 farmer, herder and fisher households to respond to and prepare for natural and manmade shocks is strengthened through timely delivery of humanitarian support in coordination with relevant MoA services. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p> <p>3.1.2. By the end of 2022, capacities of 20 MoA agronomists/ extension staff to building resilience, through provision of in-kind and technical support including improved animal shelters, herd management, and use of drought-tolerant seeds of highly vulnerable herders, is enhanced. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.1</p> <p>3.1.3. Throughout 2022, the Food Security Sector coordination capacities are strengthened through FAO analytical and technical support. Corporate output indicator: 5.1.2</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Transformative capacities of highly vulnerable groups enhanced</p> <p>SDG Targets: 14.4.1, 14.b.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$4 million (\$2 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Fishery Syndicate</p>	<p>3.2.1. By the end of 2019, the capacities to establish and manage a social business off-shore fish cage farm by at least 50 percent of Gaza Fishing Syndicate are enhanced. Corporate output indicator: 5.4.2</p> <p>3.2.2. By the end of 2019, technical capacities of at least 12 key staff in the MoA's Fisheries Department and the Palestinian Land Authority are strengthened for drafting the by-law in support of fishermen to enhance their capacities to transform their livelihood into offshore cage farming. Corporate output indicator: 5.3.1</p> <p>3.2.3. By the end of 2019, capacity development is provided to 4 key staff in MoA and Palestinian Land Authority on fish disease control, licenses and zoning in support to fishermen capacity to transform their livelihood into off-shore cage farming Corporate output indicator: 5.3.1</p>
<p>Output 3.3: Entrepreneurship and employability of women and youth in the agrifood value chains enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 5.a.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$2 million (\$0.3 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education (MoE)</p>	<p>3.3.1. By the end of 2021, at least 10 participatory-defined and prioritized innovation products are piloted and related technical support and skills enhancement provided with focus on women and youth entrepreneurs. Corporate output indicator: 4.3.1</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$16 million (\$3.4 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p>	

⁶An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁷Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Priority 4: Improved safety, quality, nutritional value and sustainability of food consumption

Country Outcome Indicator 4: 1.a.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 6.1.1, 12.1.1, 12.3.1

Related UNDAF Outcome: All Palestinians are assured of responsive and enabling state functions at national and sub-national levels.

Regional Priority: Building resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
<p>Output 4.1: Government and stakeholder capacities to promote comprehensive food and nutrition security strengthened</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$0.7 million (\$0.5 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, MoH, Ministry of National Economy (MoNE), Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), Palestinian Standards Institution (PSI), EQA, PWA</p>	<p>4.1.1. By the end of 2019, technical capacities of at least 5 government staff to formulate, in a participatory manner, the Palestinian National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Policy are built leading to the production of the NFSN policy document. Corporate output indicator: 1.1.1</p> <p>4.1.2. Throughout 2022, the inter-ministerial SDG2 committee (MoA) capacities to lead, coordinate and monitor the progress towards SDG2 achievements at national level is strengthened via coaching and technical support. Corporate output indicator: 2.4.2</p> <p>4.1.3. By the end of 2020, technical support is provided to 7 inter-ministerial stakeholders to prepare the Terms of Reference for the establishment of the Food Security Council to oversee the NFNS policy implementation. Corporate output indicator: 1.2.1</p> <p>4.1.4. By the end of 2018, with the support of Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST), the integration of FNS themes within the national dialogue on Social Protection Floor is fostered. Corporate output indicator: 3.3.2</p>
<p>Output 4.2: Government capacities to ensure safe food strengthened</p> <p>SDG Targets: 1.a.2, 6.1.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$4.3 million (\$2.5 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, MoH, MoNE, PSI</p>	<p>4.2.1. By the end of 2021, the technical capacities of MoA, MoNE, PSI, and MoH are built to develop guidelines on new food quality standards, improved delivery of quality assurance, certification and marketing services aiming at enhancing food safety and operationalize quality standards for at least 25 fresh and dried fruits and fresh and processed vegetables. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.2. By the end of 2020, the technical capacities of at least 100 key staff in MoH, MoA and MoNE for Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) inspection, surveillance and certification services are enhanced to the benefit of consumer confidence in Palestinian product safety. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.3. By the end of 2018, technical capacities of at least 5 veterinary services staff from MoA are built to formulate a National Animal Health Strategy in a participatory manner is supported, contributing to enhanced food safety via improved control of animal, foodborne and zoonotic diseases Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.4. By the end of 2018, develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Contingency Plans for at least 1 of 5 diseases in which Control Strategies was developed under SPS programme. Corporate output indicator: 5.1.1</p>

^aAn indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁹Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Output and indicator	Indicator and year of achievement
	<p>4.2.5. By the end of 2019, 7 food chain laboratories will be ISO certified and/or will have better quality assurance system. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.6. By 2018 the capacities of MoA on Pesticide Quality Control is enhanced through establishing pesticide quality efficacy lab and training of 3 MoA staff to run it. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p> <p>4.2.7. Throughout 2022, the capacities of 2 MoA key staff to formulate and play a leading role in the SPS Interest Group is strengthened via technical support and advice. Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p>
<p>Output 4.3: Responsible, safe and nutritious food consumption promoted</p> <p>SDG Targets: 12.1.1, 12.3.1</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$0.3 million (\$0.3million available as of 01-01-2018)</p> <p>Implementing partners: MoA, MoH, MoNE, PSI</p>	<p>4.3.1. By the end of 2021, at least 3 awareness campaigns are conducted in partnership with MoA, MoNE and PSI to promote consumer knowledge on quality standards, quality marks and labels. Corporate output indicator: 4.3.1</p> <p>4.3.2. By the end of 2019, one national Food Losses and Waste reduction framework is developed in line with FAO Regional Strategic Framework for Food Losses and Waste Reduction Corporate output indicator: 4.2.1</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 4</p> <p>Indicative resource requirements: \$5.3 million (\$3.3 million available as of 01-01-2018)</p>	

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for Palestine consists of 19 resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, which have local offices, and five non-resident agencies. The 24 Agencies, Funds and Programmes together provide a broad range of specialized experience and expertise spanning both humanitarian and development activities.

The United Nations' (UN) cooperation framework with the Government of Palestine is defined by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which outlines the key, shared, national objectives of the UN system. The agreed goal is to "enhance development prospects for the people of Palestine, by advancing Palestinian statehood, transparent and effective institutions, and addressing key drivers of vulnerability". In order to achieve this goal, the UNDAF for 2018-2022 is framed around four fundamental strategic priorities (SPs), underpinned by the 2030 Agenda premise of 'Leave No One Behind':

- SP1. Supporting Palestine's path to Statehood;
- SP2. Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians;
- SP3. Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development; and
- SP4. Leaving No One Behind: social development and protection.

Four UN-only SPs Working Groups were established to oversee the participatory development of the UNs areas of intervention under each of the four SPs, with FAO co-leading SP3 jointly with ILO. At the technical level, FAO, as part of the UNDAF Technical Committee, provided support to the participatory processes as well as in defining and refining the logframe targets and indicators.

Moreover, FAO is an active member of the Task Force that coordinates monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. As part of the UNCT Deputies Group chaired by the Resident Coordinator's office, FAO will coordinate crosscutting programming strategies and identify joint programming opportunities. The UNCT Deputies Group will also absorb the tasks previously undertaken by the stand-alone SDG Task Force to ensure coherence in monitoring of SDG implementation within the UNDAF.

As co-lead of UNDAF SP3 Result Group, FAO will contribute to the specific UNDAF outcomes under SP3 through coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and will co-lead a biannual review of progress under SP3. Additionally, FAO will be individually responsible for its contribution to specific outcomes and for reporting against certain outcome indicators. Specifically, FAO is responsible for specific indicators under Outcome 1.3: The geopolitical fragmentation of Palestine is halted, Outcome 3.1: Palestine's productive sectors are more diversified and have higher growth rates, Outcome 3.3: Palestine's infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources are more sustainably used and managed, Outcome 3.4: Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development, and Outcome 4.1: More Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services.

A financing strategy will be developed by the UNCT to reflect the innovative people-centred approach taken by the UNDAF. In order to most effectively mobilize resources to achieve UNDAF's objectives, the UNCT plans to utilize a mix of funding sources and modalities including agencies' core funding, donor project-specific funding, joint programming and inter-agency pooled funds.

FAO planned to contribute to the common budgetary framework for the UNDAF mobilizing USD 56 million, out of which 79.6 percent has been mobilized so far and the remaining 20.4 percent needs to be mobilized.¹²

¹⁰Resident agencies: FAO, ILO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNODC, UNRWA, UNSCO, UNV, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO. Non-resident agencies: ITC, UNCTAD, UNEP, ESCWA, UNIDO.

¹¹Cf. UNSCO, 2017. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. Jerusalem: UNSCO for the Middle East Peace Process Office, March 2017.

¹²The total estimated resources requirement under the CPF is determined by adding the total development resources required under the UNDAF with additional development resources and emergency funds expected to be mobilized during the CPF implementation period.

Back cover photograph

Zucchini farmer in East Khan Yunis, Gaza Strip ©FAO/Azzam Saleh



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