

# THE EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINE

2021- 2024

## IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2021

DECEMBER 2022





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## INTRODUCTION

The ‘European Joint Strategy (EJS) in Support to Palestine 2021-2024’ endorsed by European Development Partners (EDPs) provides a framework for the development cooperation partnership between the Europeans and the Palestinian government. The objectives of the EJS are to increase the effectiveness, accountability and transparency of European development cooperation to Palestine. It focuses on supporting Palestine in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Result Oriented Framework (ROF) monitors EDPs development cooperation results at sector level, generating evidence for EDPs programming. The ROF serves the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the EJS, with the objective to increase the effectiveness of European financial support to Palestine by monitoring **progress towards planned joint development results, sectors changes, and reform processes**. It is promoting mutual accountability, transparency and predictability and is also a tool for policy dialogue with the Palestinian Authorities (PA) and evidence-based decision-making including for future programming. The ROF focus is on **impact results** and progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as outcome results (changes supported by EDPs programmes in the sector). It also highlights a series of sector **induced outputs**, which are necessary improvements and reforms in Palestinian public policies, legal and regulatory frameworks necessary to the achievement of the final results.

The 2021 Annual Report is the outcome of the first year of monitoring through the ROF under the EJS 2021-2024. It reviewed the five pillars of the EJS, comprising of thirteen sectors in addition to three selected crosscutting themes. It assesses the progress towards the identified indicators, milestones and targets and identifies priorities for the decision-makers to consider for the next period.

An annual policy dialogue meeting was held on 18 and 19 January 2023 with EDPs and the PA institutions to take stock of the progress, challenges and gaps of the sectors and review EDPs funded programmes and government’s reforms. The meeting was co-chaired by the Cabinet Secretariat, responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the National Development Plan (NDP) and sectors strategies, and the EUREP, entrusted with the overall coordination of the EJS. The meeting was chaired by Amjed Ghanem, Secretary General of the Council of Ministers and the EUREP Head of Cooperation, Ibrahim Laafia. Officials from some twenty-one Palestinian ministries and institutions, including the Prime Minister Office and the Cabinet Secretariat, and thirteen EDPs participated.

The main concluding remarks from the chairs were:

- 1) The good and frank spirit and commitment of both parties along the working sessions are the illustration of an exceptional and strong partnership.
- 2) Some recurrent challenges mentioned by sectors were the Israeli occupation, sector financing, incomplete policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and data unavailability or unreliability.
- 3) In future meetings, the Ministry of Finance, the PMO and the Palestinian Central Statistics Bureau should be present at all sectors’ discussions, as they have a key role for the planning processes.
- 4) The ROF is translating the EDP programming in support to the duty bearer (PA) at sector level. Some of the sector results should be reviewed, including indicators, taking into account availability and relevance of the data and linkage to Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators to assess the EDPs-PA partnership are also missing.
- 5) Both parties agreed that an inclusive and participatory dialogue at country level is important and multi-stakeholders consultation should also be in place for the EJS implementation process, with a key role identified for the private sector.

In **Section I**, the 2020-2021 Annual Report takes stock and analyses progress made towards agreed results in various sectors over the period, while **Section II** presents the detailed sector results chain, indicators, baselines, milestones and targets with traffic lights until 2021.

**EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY 2021-2024 PILLARS, SECTORS AND LEADS  
(AS OF APRIL 2023)**

<b>EJS pillars</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>EDP Lead</b>
1 - Democracy, Rule of Law and Human Rights	Democracy and Electoral Support	EUREP
	Rule of Law and Human Rights	EUREP
2 – Governance Reform, Fiscal Consolidation and Policy	Macroeconomic Support and Public Financial Management	EUREP
	Public Administration Reform - Central Government	EUREP
	Public Administration Reform - Local Government	Denmark
3 – Sustainable Service Delivery	Education	Ireland
	Health	Italy
	Social Protection	EUREP
4 – Climate Change, access to Self-Sufficient Water and Energy	Water	The Netherlands
	Energy	Norway
5 – Sustainable Economic Development	Private Sector Development	EUREP
	Agriculture	Spain
	Labour/TVET	Germany
Cross-cutting/mainstreaming	Environment	Sweden
	Gender	Italy
	Youth	Denmark

## CROSSCUTTING THEMES

The three selected crosscutting issues - gender, environment and youth – are to be addressed within each of the sectors of the EJS. Hence the name “crosscutting.”

Recurring challenges to integrate the crosscutting issues in sectors remain of concern. This is in part due to the absence of quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, and the methodological difficulty to carry out genuine mainstreaming. Cross-cutting issues are therefore not consistently and adequately addressed in most cases.

### GENDER EQUALITY

**Lead: Italy/Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level** EDPs contribute to ‘**Improve gender equality and women and girls empowerment in Palestine**’ using the Gender Development Index (GDI) as indicator. For 2021, the UNDP Human Development report 2021-2022 ([https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf\\_1.pdf](https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf)) reports a value of 0.891 for Palestine maintaining the country in group 5. Countries are divided into five groups by absolute deviation from gender parity in Human Development Index (HDI). Group 5 comprises countries with low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

In terms of mainstreaming in all sectors, the absence of gender disaggregated milestones, under-reporting of consistent disaggregated data, including geographic specifications, and absence of or weak analysis remain a concern.

At **outcome level**, EDPs aim at improving ‘**the Palestinian Authority gender transformative agenda**’ with an indicator on the ‘**Proportion of EDP actions supporting the Palestinian Authority that are gender responsive/targeted (G1+G2)**’. The EU and Member States committed to reach certain targets in the Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025. The target is to have 85% of national and regional actions funded by 2025 gender mainstreamed (G1) and the rest gender targeted (G2). In 2021, according to the data provided to the Technical Gender Working Group, 85% of the on-going programmes scored G1= 85%, 8,5% scored G2 and 6,3% scored G0.

The second outcome on ‘**reduced gender-based violence against women, girls, and boys in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online**’ is measured by ‘Number of GBV survivors accessing services’. For this indicator the data available since 2019 comes MoSD and is mainly related to services provided form social workers. It was not collected in a systematic way and data from Gaza is not available. A new comprehensive system to monitor GBV cases in Palestine will be established in 2022. In 2021, an increase of services provided by social workers was reported (697 compared to 358). The women hosted in the Mehwar center in Bethlehem oscillate from 37 to 43 in the last years as shelter capacity in the center is limited. It is difficult to analyse if the increase of services is due to increase domestic violence or improvement in domestic violence reporting. The second indicator, “status of the GBV National Observatory”, data show that in 2021 the National Observatory was still not functioning, mainly due to institutional coordination and data sharing required between various Ministries. In 2022 the Ministry of Women Affairs took two measures to improve the functionality of the National Observatory: 1) a MoU has been signed with the Health Public Institute who developed the software and further enriched it, and, 2) eleven (11) data entry staff have been recruited in all the Governorates to amplify the data entry and relief burden on certain institutions.

The third outcome on **‘Enhanced equal economic, labour and social rights for women and their equal participation and leadership’** measured by the ‘participation of women > 15 years old in the labour market’, which increased from 16% in 2020 to 17.2% in 2021, less than the foreseen milestone of 18%. The other indicator on the ‘proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament’ does not have an updated figure since 2018 as the legislative election are not held.

On the **‘legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination’**, there is still no political will in 2022 to publish the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), despite such recommendations by Treaty Bodies. Palestine acceded to the CEDAW in April 2014, without submitting reservations to any of its articles. However, CEDAW has not been published in the Official Gazette yet and the provisions of the Convention have not been incorporated into national law yet, which is necessary to have it translated in binding domestic law. Furthermore, Palestine has not ratified the Optional Protocol, which is a critical accountability mechanism. In 2022, efforts to review and harmonize legislation to ensure compliance with the CEDAW stagnated.

The Family Protection Bill (FPB) is still waiting for President adoption. Finally, for the ‘Score in the Women, Business and the Law Index’, Palestine had 38.1 from 2017-2019 and declined to 26.3 in 2020 and 2021 as reported by the World Bank (source: <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data>).

### **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The **Gender Sector Working Group (GSWG)** established in October 2021 under the Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS), chaired by MoWA and with Italy as Deputy Chair, met in October 2021 and May 2022. MoWA asserted the government’s genuine political will towards FPB as a national need and confirmed the Palestinian ownership of the FPB terminology. Nevertheless, some challenges remain: the absence of Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), the low social culture and counter currents on women issues and the opposition of Palestinian Bar Association (PBA) and leaders of clans. On donors’ end, considering the urgency to have a national policy to protect women, girls and boys from violence, the approval of the law, even if not completely aligned with international human rights standards, should be accelerated. Italy and the members of the Gender Technical Working Group stand ready to continue advocating for the Law to be approved, as well as to provide financial and technical support to ensure its prompt implementation. MoWA asserted that partnerships and coordination among all stakeholders will form a strong stand in the face of counter currents to gender issues, and called upon stakeholders to invest in social media tools to mobilise the public opinion and raise awareness of the Palestinian people towards gender equality. It called for funding to implement strategies to combat GBV and support women’s political and economic empowerment. It reiterated that international funds must align with national priorities and inter-sectoral national plan.

During a core members GSWG meeting held in October 2022, MoWA reiterated the need to complete the data entry in the database Aid Information Management System (AIMS) regarding Gender Equality projects in West Bank and Gaza, as a fundamental tool to have an updated snapshot of interventions in gender issues. In October 2022 only Sweden and Italy provided the data requested.

Overall, local and international actors, including the National Committee for Women’s Employment and the Independent Commission for Human Rights, continue to express concerns over legal obstacles to gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value, to promotion of women’s employment, and to protection from gender-based violence.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The Gender ROF matrix for 2021-2024 has been extensively revised and amended, in consultation with the relevant members of the Gender Technical Working Group and MoWA, in order to ensure alignment with the National 2017-2022 Cross-Sectoral Strategy to Promote Gender Equality and Equity and the Empowerment of Women. The main priorities of MoWA at policy level are to reduce the incidence of violence against Palestinian women in all its forms; increase women's participation in decision-making positions in government and non-governmental institutions; institutionalize gender equality and equity and empower women in all official institutions, and foster women's participation in the economic sector. On the side of EU, the newly adopted Gender GAP III, translated into the Country Level Implementation Plan for Palestine, aims at supporting the PA gender transformative agenda focusing on the priorities identified in the National Cross-Sectoral Strategy and using green and digital transition.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Based on SDG 5 of Agenda 2030, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and fully aligned with the cross-cutting priorities indicated in the EJS 2021-2024, the following issues are both NDP and EDPs priority and provide opportunity for enhanced partnerships:

#### **1. Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming, as a strategy to achieve gender equality and combating discrimination, aims at ensuring that gender considerations are taken into account and integrated into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes. It is therefore particularly critical to ensure gender disaggregated data collection and gender sector analysis to design gender-sensitive policies as well as identify relevant indicators to measure progress.

#### **2. Gender-Based Violence**

GBV and particularly violence against women and girls remains one of the main challenges for the achievement of Gender Equality in Palestine. EDPs agree working both on prevention and on service response:

GBV service response: Notwithstanding the PA’s will and few steps taken to strengthen gender equality and women’s rights, women and girls continue to experience violence at home and within the society. Based on data provided by MoSD, during 2021 the numbers of cases of women survivors of GBV increased remarkably since 2020 (358 cases in 2020 vs 697 cases in 2021). Considering the need to keep supporting the National Referral System, in 2022 the emergency shelter of Jericho (WCLAC) and the Nablus shelter (Family Defense Society) have been reinforced with specific initiatives targeting internal staff with capacities building actions aimed to avoid cases of burnout.

Access to justice / Gender and juvenile justice: Strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights of all Palestinians, including the most vulnerable groups like women, male and female children, persons with disabilities, priority is given to improve access to justice and rule of law, including combating gender-based violence. Women, families and juveniles’ access to justice still needs enhancement and emphasis should be placed on enhancing the human rights of those most at risk, such as women and children. In order to promote and consolidate a culture of human rights, especially for women, children and person with disabilities, EDPs agree on the fact that all security and justice institutions should better include women in all aspects, such as at the frontline of service delivery as police officers, prosecutors and judges. Based on this need and as agreed with Ministry of Justice, in 2022 legal clinics have been established in marginalized areas of West Bank and Gaza to guarantee access to justice and legal aid services.

Education as prevention tool: Considering that education in Gender Equality is a fundamental tool to prevent violence and discriminations based on gender, EDPs agree to reinforce education in gender topics

both in education and high education institutions in West Bank and Gaza. In agreement with Ministry of Education and Higher Education and in partnership with CSOs, new postgraduate programs and innovative teaching methods will be realized in Palestinian education institutions. Priority is working on new curricula that respond to Palestinian community needs about gender and human rights topics, increasing qualitative and quantitative offers of gender studies and publications.

## ENVIRONMENT

**Lead: Sweden/Environment Quality Agency (EQA)**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

The revised NDP 2021-2023 sets the foundation for the prioritised areas for Sustainable Development, including 'Ensuring a Sustainable Environment and Adapting to Climate Change'. Priority 10, 'Resilient Communities' includes a national policy 31 'Ensuring a Sustainable Environment' with emphasis on climate change and reduction of all forms of environment pollution as well as natural resource management. It identifies the following policy interventions:

- Reduce and effectively control pollution.
- Adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Promote integrated solid and hazardous waste management and recycling.
- Expand wastewater management, treatment, and reuse.
- Manage, protect, and promote sustainable use and conservation of natural resources (land, water, and energy).
- Conserve biodiversity, establish nature reserves, and expand green spaces.
- Increase reliance on renewable energy

Environment and climate change is further considered as a cross-sectoral theme, obliging the sector strategies and plans of the PA to ensure the mainstreaming of environment and climate change. EQA has been assigned the responsibility for this task. The Cabinet of Ministers reiterated in May 2022 its previous decision on mainstreaming environment and climate change along the national strategies and policies, requesting the ministries and other government institutions to progress faster in this regard. At this stage, and despite the efforts of EQA and from a few sectors, the task of mainstreaming is still incomplete, and not sufficiently monitored as required from the Cabinet.

The national determined contributions (NDCs), corresponding to climate change targets set by Palestine within the Paris Agreement, are a clear example of a key environmental dimension mainstreamed along other sectors. Palestine already made some progress on these commitments, with several mitigation and adaptation sectoral plans developed in the last years.

The endorsed European Green Deal (December 2019) underscores the need for a global response, by integrating climate action in EDP's diplomacy, trade and development cooperation. Thus, to address the growing concerns and advance climate action, EDPs should consider playing a more prominent role in holding the duty bearers (both the PA and Israel) accountable for the operational and financial sustainability of environment and climate related sectors in Palestine and setting clear parameters to both sides.

When it comes to mainstreaming/integrating environment in all EU operations, the EDP sector leads have reported the following results for year 2021/22:

*Local Government:* Since the ROF for 2020 the Local Government matrix include three indicators reflecting environment and climate: solid waste collected, Public Private Partnerships on climate change adaptation through green investments, and status of mitigation and adaptation of climate change policy. Measured progress can be seen on the percentage of solid waste collected by the Joint Service Councils

(JSC) in the West Bank and Gaza from 50% in 2020 to 60.5% in 2021. The transportation distance to landfills is a challenge. Except for Jericho and Bethlehem governorates, the average transportation distance to landfills is 25 km minimum and, in some cases, more than 80 km, which put a heavy burden on JSCs' operational costs. One PPP green investment is reported for 2021. The LG sector lead continues to stress the importance of that programme efforts in this sector must integrate climate change adaptation in close coordination with the EQA and be aligned with the NDC Plan.

*Education:* Two green indicators are included in the sector matrix. The share of schools meeting health environment standards, measured only in the West Bank, was on average 63%, which is a drop from 68% in 2018/2019. The second one relates to meeting green school building standards, for which data is not available. Education is one of the most important vehicles for promoting and bringing awareness on environmental issues and EDPs should thus consider providing more support to school education more effectively to improve the youth awareness on environment and climate change.

*Health:* Environmental safeguards and reduction of occupational health risk factors with community participation is one of the identified priorities. In 2021, 50% of health facilities in the West Bank had integrated the medical waste management system complying with the endorsed health protocols, compared to 40% in 2020. This slight improvement could be due to the COVID19 pandemic support projects. However, despite this slight improvement, there is a need to invest more in this sector and improve the management system.

*Water:* The whole water/wastewater matrix is environment related. Proper handling of water and wastewater has very positive environmental effects. All the indicators are environment related (since there is an emphasis on sustainable management).

*Energy:* The whole energy matrix is environment related. Proper handling of energy and energy production has a huge positive environmental effect. Most of the indicators are environment related (for example energy savings, renewable energy, losses in distribution systems).

*Private Sector:* The EU Green Deal has made Green Economy a policy priority for EDPs' support to private sector in Palestine. A "Sustainable Energy Support Department" in MoNE was launched in July 2022, which is expected to play a key role in supporting the Palestinian industry in the field of sustainable energy. The indicator on 'the number of industrial establishments applying sustainable production and consumption (using renewable energy)' records a jump from 12 in 2020 to 110 companies in 2021. The indicator update on 'CO2 emission per unit of value added (SDG 9.4.1)' is not available from PCBS after 2018. Finally, the indicator on 'sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (SDG 12.1)' records mitigated progress as a SCP policy is in place but more needs to be done in terms of developing a regulatory framework. Indicators related to new regulatory measures should be introduced. On SDG 12.4 related to Responsible management of chemicals and waste, Palestine signed five agreements (Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and Montreal Protocol). In the SDG Altals 2020, it is reported that compliance rates vary between the agreements. The highest are the Montreal protocol and Basel convention, which focus on hazardous waste and material depletion of the ozone layer, respectively. The lowest compliance rates are reported against the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which focus on hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and on organic pollutant, No further update is available so far.

*Labour:* No indicators related to environment. To support the social and ecological transformation towards a greener economy; green jobs, green TVET and digitalisation is mentioned to play a vital role in future measures and EDP support and could thus be complemented with an indicator.

*Agriculture:* This ROF matrix naturally includes several indicators relating to environment and climate change. As a response to last year's environment cross-cutting recommendation to envisage the progress

in “green” adjustment, the ROF for the period 2021-2024 includes ‘Climate-smart and adaptive, biodiversity-protecting and desertification-combating agricultural technologies are promoted and implemented’. The indicator chosen is ‘Increase of new agricultural "green" areas (dunum) annually’, which has shown a first number of 1,690 dn (169 ha) in 2021. To even further measure advances of climate change adaptation and mitigation through the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture Systems (hydroponics, irrigation, seasonal crop adaptation), indicators directly relating to the NDC should be developed. A foundation for that could be built on the fact presented that EDP concepts like climate smart agriculture or circular economy in sustainable agriculture are now integral parts of the actions. The Plant Health Law is not in place and the Pesticide by-law revision was completed but not approved. The indicator on “support to farmers and producers who suffered damages as a result of natural disasters” shows that around 50% of the registered farmers were compensated – the same level as in 2019. The indicator on “land areas cultivated in crops and trees” shows a substantial decrease of 31% since 2010, which bears witness on the poor status of food security/sovereignty and land preservation.

Conclusion: It is mainly the reporting from the local government, water, energy and agriculture sectors that present indicators and data related to environment/climate action. The next EJS ROF need to enhance the integration of environment and climate action in *all EDP supported sectors* in Palestine. The level of environment mainstreaming in the ROF is acceptable as it addresses more than half of the policy interventions of the NDP to a reasonable extent – namely ‘Promote integrated solid and hazardous waste management and recycling’ (with the exception of recycling, which is not very visible); ‘Expand wastewater management, treatment, and reuse’; ‘Manage, protect, and promote sustainable use and conservation of natural resources (land, water, and energy).’; and ‘Increase reliance on renewable energy’.

#### **EQA capacity building:**

A long-term targeted programme for capacity building of EQA - *Strengthening EQA Environmental Action Programme 2018 to 2023* - serve as one of the cornerstones for EDP support. The programme is funded by Sweden and includes peer support from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). It includes support on environmental governance and draft legislation; management of pollution; Natural resource protection; and public awareness raising. Examples of results are development of legislation on hazardous materials and waste, trainings on environmental law enforcement; development of a national bio safety framework and a national strategy and action plan for Invasive Alien Species; and development of thematic guidelines for environmental inspections as well as hiring and training of inspection teams. So far, 14 inspectors at EQA’s regional offices have conducted nearly 3,500 inspections.

The EQA presently benefits from the Water and Environment Support (WES) programme, an EU funded regional project providing capacity building focused in waste and wastewater management and green economy (the updating of the medical waste master plan and support in managing construction demolition wastes are two recent examples). Additional support from the EU is expected during the coming years, mostly along EQA’s closer engagement in the implementation of private sector programmes focused in promoting green investments and circular economy, but also regarding institutional capacities and partnerships.

Italy funded EQA to review and update the National Biodiversity Strategy for the period 2020-2022, including its action plan, to develop the sixth national report on biodiversity, and to improve EQA’s capacities in Geographic Information System.

Belgium supported EQA in the last years with the preparation of several NDC sector implementation plans, a step facilitating the prioritisation and detailed operationalisation of future investments. This support included the recruitment of a national in-country facilitator for the NDC partnership.

Furthermore, Belgium/Enabel has recently launched a programme called “Empowered Youth in a Green Palestine 2022-2026” that will target climate relevant arenas such as Green Economy, Green Cities and Green Jobs. EQA, along with other relevant government bodies is involved on both strategic and technical level. Belgium will also support EQA in the elaboration of the Cross-sectoral National Strategy on Environment and Climate Change. In parallel to this effort, and through UNDP, Belgium started a Five-year programme focusing on Northern Gaza aiming at improving natural resources management, reducing and managing solid waste, creating Green Jobs. Twelve JSCs will benefit from this support including Wadi Gaza.

Furthermore, it is assessed that a much stronger involvement from the Palestinian civil society in the future work on strengthening/improving the environment efforts will be necessary, in particular for promoting the implementation of good environmental practices in the most vulnerable communities and holding the duty bearers accountable.

### **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The crosscutting theme *environment* is under the leadership of the EQA. In the reported period there were three formal meetings held, hosted by the LACS Environment Sector Working Group (ESWG) and one field trip to Hebron and Battir organized on the topic of biodiversity. In the Demarche held prior to the COP27, it was communicated that priorities of the Palestinian climate delegation were climate finance and renewable energy solutions. The delegation was headed by the PM Mohammad Shtayyeh and included representatives from EQA, Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Water Authority, Energy and Natural Resources Authority and NGOs. Palestine participated in side events at the conference; one on the NDC Partnership and one on the implementation of article 6 of Paris Agreement and carbon markets. High level meetings were organized, among them with the Green Climate Fund.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The ROF approach on mainstreaming environment is in most parts applicable for 2021/2022. However, the Intervention Logic will require a review of the direct relations between the ROF and the environmental priorities of the NDP and the NDCs to improve coherence as well as to mainstream the Green Deal requirements.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Policy dialogue on environment and climate change as a cross-cutting theme have obvious entry points through EQA’s mandate as described above. In addition, several programmes and projects under the EJS have goals that explicitly addresses environment and climate change, especially in the energy, water and sanitation sectors. Policy dialogue thus also takes place in the context of those sectors with other relevant actors.

It is assessed that there is still room to mainstream the ambitions introduced through the European Green Deal into the strategic EDP partnership with Palestine.

While most of the NDP priorities mentioned above are addressed by EDPs, the following policy areas seem to still have potential for enhanced partnerships with EDPs:

- Reduce and effectively control pollution.
- Adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Conserve biodiversity, establish nature reserves, and expand green spaces.

To increase the overall level of environmental integration it can be stressed that all collaboration on strategic and technical level should entail an initial environmental assessment, which identifies entry points for integration. For any planned developmental action, assessments of opportunities for positive environment and climate impact should be made, as well as potential negative impacts and risks of harming the environment. To safeguard the sustainability of outcomes, an analysis of risks from

environmental degradation, climate change and loss of biodiversity on planned activities should be conducted.

Relating to the areas of possible enhanced partnership, the following priorities for dialogue are suggested:

- 1) EQA's role and capacity in its mandate to safeguard that **mainstreaming of environment and climate change takes place in national policies, strategies, and other sectors**. A first step could focus on the NDCs and the Environment Cross Sector Strategy, which are readily in place but still need to be anchored in some of the sectors they address. The EU could encourage EQA to arrange a sector-wide presentation and discussion on the commitments and if needed consider financial and technical support. This could be followed by similar dialogues in relation to other aspects of EQA's mainstreaming mandate, possibly in connection to the EU sponsored twinning arrangement.
- 2) **Environmental governance and enforcement**. Support to further develop, follow-up and push for the adoption of legislation and resources for its implementation, including raising awareness and education. EDPs supported interventions could provide useful platforms for such advocacy.
- 3) **Climate change aspects integrated**. At programme design stage, EDPs should ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation is addressed and that NDC results oriented indicators are included wherever feasible. This also includes perspectives and interlinkages with threats on biodiversity.

## YOUTH

**Lead: Denmark/Higher Council for Youth and Sports (HCYS)**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021**

At **impact level**, EDPs support focus on '**Empowering Palestinian youth to become agents of positive change within their communities**'. Palestinian youth (aged 15-29 years) comprise 30% of the population in Palestine and consequently, addressing the challenges facing Palestinian youth is of paramount importance to the Palestinian society as a whole. The selected indicator is on the 'percentage of youth (aged 15-29 years) who consider emigrating from oPt'. Data for 2021 was not available from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) at the time of reporting. However, the Arab Barometer's most recent report on migration in the Middle East and Northern Africa indicates that 39% of Palestinian youth (aged 18-29 years) considered emigrating in 2021-2022, suggesting that the percentage of Palestinian youth who consider emigrating remained high in the reporting period.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support '**the access of youth to civil and political life**'. Data on the indicator 'percentage of youth participation in master planning and local government units' strategic development investment planning' was not available for 2021. An important step towards enhancing the participation and engagement of Palestinian youth in civil life was however, taken with the establishment of a unit within the Prime Minister Office (PMO) focusing on youth voluntarism.

The Youth Advisory Panel in Palestine was also established and officially launched in the summer of 2022. Consisting of 18 young Palestinians from across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, its main purpose is to ensure that Palestinian youth voices are heard and taken into consideration by local, national and international decision-makers in matters affecting youth. The Youth Advisory Panel is a stepping-stone towards stimulating civic and political participation among Palestinian youth, encouraging other young people to engage at different levels of society and hereby enabling the inclusion of youth priorities in decision-making.

The second outcome is '**improving Palestinian youth's access to economic opportunities and decent work**'. In relation to the labour force participation and unemployment for Palestinian youth, a negative

trend was observed in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2021, 28.8% of Palestinian youth aged 15-24 years was in the labour force, including 47.3% males and 9.5% females. This was a decrease of 2.6 percentage points compared to 2020. Moreover, in relation to gender, the data shows that less than one in ten Palestinian girls and women aged 15-24 years is in the labour force, whereas nearly half of all Palestinian boys and men aged 15-24 years is.

Unemployment remained high among youth (aged 15-29 years) in the reporting period with an unemployment rate of 39%, representing an increase compared to 37% in the previous reporting period. By disaggregating the data, it becomes evident that youth in Gaza face more unemployment with a rate of 65% compared to youth in the West Bank where the unemployment rate is 24.1%. In addition, the unemployment rate for young women is 61.6%, whereas the unemployment rate for young men is 33.4%, indicating that young Palestinian women continue to be disproportionately hit by unemployment compared to their male counterparts.

The ‘percentage of youth (aged 15-29 years) employed in the private sector who receive less than the minimum wage’ worsened in total from 29.4% in 2020 to 31% in 2021. The differences in the wage levels for youth in Gaza and the West Bank are notable with 96.4% of youth in Gaza receiving less than the monthly minimum wage of 1,450 NIS while 9.9% in the West Bank.

The third outcome is to ‘**improve access to local health services for youth, in particular in the area of mental health and sexual and reproductive health and rights**’. This is measured by ‘the incident rate of youth with mental health disorders’ that shows an increase from 87.8 per 100,000 in 2020 to 91.1 per 100,000 in 2021. This increase could be explained by the COVID-19 lockdowns and the Gaza bombing in May 2021. For the indicator related to ‘adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women’, no data was available at the time of reporting.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

A policy dialogue took place in the framework of the EU-Palestine Interim Association Agreement Subcommittee on Social Affairs and Health in 2021. Priorities for the policy dialogue included how to support the PA in mitigating short and medium term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The preparatory work for the development of the National Strategy for Youth and Sports (2024-2029) also took place in 2022. The Youth Advisory Panel will be involved in both the development of the strategy as well as the monitoring of the implementation of the strategy.

## **C. Theory of change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

After consultations with the Higher Council for Youth and Sports, UN agencies and EDPs, a comprehensive revision of the theory of change was conducted in 2020 leading to an update of the results chain, indicators and targets. A further revision took place in 2021 reducing the number of outcomes to three. The updated Results Oriented Framework is aligned with priorities in the EJS and the updated sector strategy on youth 2021-2023. Accordingly, there is a three-fold focus of intervention:

- 1) Increased participation of Palestinian youth in civil and political life
- 2) Better access for Palestinian youth to economic opportunities and decent work
- 3) Better access to local health services, specifically in the area of mental health and sexual and reproductive health and rights

These three priorities are expected to contribute to the empowerment of Palestinian youth rendering them more capable of serving as agents of positive change within their communities.

#### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) **Youth mainstreaming:** the completion of the National Strategy for Youth and Sports 2024-2029 and the incorporation into relevant sector strategies and operational plans are critical. The same goes for the incorporation into EDPs' programming within relevant sectors such as labour and TVET and health. The prioritisation of consistent collection of reliable and disaggregated data (e.g. gender, age and geography), including by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, is essential to ensure mainstreaming.
- 2) **Youth participation:** It is critical to ensure participation and involvement of youth in relevant decision-making processes, including law and policy and strategic programme formulation and implementation consistently, effectively and inclusively. The Youth Advisory Panel in Palestine is established, however, the next step is to consistently and effectively engage the Youth Advisory Panel at the local, national and international level.
- 3) **Youth employment:** Efforts to address youth unemployment in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, must be strengthened. It is vital that, under the lead of the PMO, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education, the Higher Council for Youth and Sports, planning and coordination on how to tackle youth unemployment is discussed with the private sector and EDPs, aiming to achieve concrete investments on this matter. Particular focus should be given to young women and unemployed graduates from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education Institutions. In this regard, different labour market measures should be taken into consideration such as internships for youth to get to know the 'world of work', time-bound wage subsidies for the private sector when employing young people, more effective matching activities to connect the youth with the existing job-opportunities etc.
- 4) **Educational and TVET institutions** play a central role in equipping youth with competencies for employability that responds to market demands and requirements. EDPs and PA institutions, including the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education and the TVET commission, should continue discussions and concrete efforts to ensure that education and vocational training opportunities for youth are matching market needs.
- 5) **Health services:** EDPs should consider supporting further national capacity to deliver integrated health services and information, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, family planning, psychosocial support and mental health.

## ***PILLAR 1: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS***

2021 was marked by the holding of local elections in the West Bank, and the postponement of national elections, once again. Maintaining the rule of law remain challenging for the PA and the population confidence in law enforcement and justice institutions is low.

### **SECTOR 1.1: DEMOCRACY AND ELECTIONS**

**Lead: EUREP/Election Commission (CEC)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

More than one million Palestinians or approximately 40% of registered voters have yet to participate in the election of their leaders, while participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities needs to be further encouraged. A regular, free, fair and inclusive electoral process is at the base of any democracy, thus democratic renewal, including the holding of elections in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip, remains a crucial step towards renewing legitimacy of national institutions and reuniting Palestinians under a single, legitimate and democratic state, based on the vital separation of powers.

At **impact level**, EDPs aim at supporting the PA to ‘**foster a functioning pluralistic, participatory and representative democracy**’. Democratic institutions continued to weaken in 2021, with a missed opportunity for democratic legitimacy renewal from the government side, with the postponement of national elections. This is monitored by the Global Democracy Ranking with went from 109 in 2018 to 117 in 2019. No data is available for 2021 and 2022. The second indicator measures the ‘Percentage of citizens/respondents who trust the government’. According to a poll conducted by Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) in September 2022, 86% believed the PA institutions are corrupt. Unfortunately the exact same indicator used for the baseline (2021) is not available, which was reporting that 19% of citizens considered the government performance satisfactory according to AWRAD Center poll from August 2021, in any case government trusts remains low, if not deteriorated. In regards to the third indicator (‘Percentage of registered voters from voting age population’), 2021 reached 92.6 % of the total voting age population (49 % females, 51 % males).

At **outcome level**, EDPs support the improvement of ‘**operational efficiency, integrity and accuracy of electoral processes**’. It is measured by the ‘percentage of citizens who supports holding elections in Palestine’. In 2021, 75% of citizen were in support of elections 2021. Demand for holding elections increased to 78% in the Gaza Strip and dropped to 63% in the West Bank. The second indicator is on the ‘percentage of people who vote in [upcoming] elections’. 58% people voted at the 2021/2022 local elections compared to 53.9% in 2017, registering a considerable increase.

The third indicator is on the ‘status of organisational and operational capacity of the CEC’. The CEC works in a challenging environment and has in the past years faced major challenges, especially related to the political division between the West Bank and Gaza Strip since 2007. The CEC is however assessed as a strong institutional partner with well-developed capacity to administer elections. In 2021, EDPs continued to invest in buttressing CEC institutional capacity, including a new single integrated headquarter inaugurated in November 2021 and the renovation of sixteen CEC district offices, IT networks, software development and applications for registration, nomination, polling, tabulation and observation, as well as capacity building for core staff, electoral cadre personnel. It also included support to CSOs for electoral awareness, fostering participation of women and youth and monitoring of elections.

A fourth indicator measures the ‘number of complaints, including electoral fraud claims investigated by the appropriate authorities throughout the electoral process’: the numbers decreased from 101 in 2017 to 74 objections on nomination in 2021, and 33 appeals in 2017 to 14 appeals in 2021 and 14 on results for both rounds.

Finally, on the indicator related to the ‘status of implementation of recommendations of the Election Observation Mission’, tabulation procedures for local elections were developed in 2021.

The second expected outcome is to ‘**support the improvement of inclusive democratic process**’. This is measured by the ‘proportion of women and youth participating in local and general elections as voters and/or candidates’. In the 2021 local elections, women voters reached 49%, youth voters (aged 18-30) 48%, which is an improvement compared to 2017. 26% women candidates and 20% youth candidates (aged 25-35) won the elections, which is a slight decrease in both categories compared to 2017. The second indicator is on the ‘proportion of seats held by women and youth in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) and in local councils’. The PLC is still not functioning after being dissolved by presidential decree in 2019. In 2021/2022 women percentage in local councils remained more or less stable (21%) and youth aged 25-35 slightly decreased from 21% to 20% in the last round of local elections.

On the 2021/2022 elections developments, it is worth reporting the following: In mid-January, President Abbas issued a decree paving the way for elections for the Legislative Council, Presidency and Palestinian National Council. However, considering the lack of assurance from the Israeli side to hold elections in East Jerusalem and a clear Fatah split in the candidate lists, **the election process was postponed indefinitely** on 29 April by presidential decree. After the postponement, 2021 was also marked by the military hostilities between Israel and Hamas in the Gaza Strip, between May 10th and 21st, against the background of rising tensions in East Jerusalem. Following the PA’s decision to dissolve existing municipal councils in July, due to the expiration of their mandate, in September, the Council of Ministers called for **holding local elections**. Local elections were last held, in the West Bank, in 2017 amidst a boycott by Hamas. Except for the first round of local elections in 2004-05, the next four rounds were only held in the West Bank (2012, 2015, 2017 and 2021-22). The Council of Ministers decided to implement the local electoral process **in two phases, the first in December 2021 and the second in March 2022**. The first phase of the local elections included 376 localities, with more than one electoral list nominated in 154 localities and one list only in 162 localities. The ballot did not take place in 60 localities and these were included in the second phase of local elections. Although the electoral process did not include the occupied city of Jerusalem, localities in Jerusalem governorate were present, and the same mechanism was adopted as in previous rounds, with the first phase involving 26 localities and the second phase involving nine. The second phase included 102 localities, with more than one electoral list running for 50 localities, one list only for 23 localities, and no list running for the remaining 29 localities. Concerning the results, notably **the share of independent lists was higher than partisan lists**, at 69 and 31% of the total number of seats contested, respectively.

**Local elections should serve as a stepping-stone for national elections, with parliamentary elections to be conducted as soon as possible.** The EDPs participated as observer guests in local elections, continuously emphasising importance of promoting strong, inclusive, accountable and functioning democratic institutions based on the respect for rule of law and human rights.

Legislative deficiencies remain a burden when organising elections. In 2007, a Presidential Decree was adopted and replaced the Election Law of 2005. An election court was established to deal with local elections related disputes, as foreseen in the 2007 law. There are still no law on political parties nor on financing of political parties, which is a serious obstacle to holding elections in line with international standards.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

EDPs-PA coordination continues on bilateral and joint channels under the framework of EDPs' respective operational and financial support.

From a policy dialogue perspective, **the Election ad hoc Working Group**, chaired by CEC and co-chaired by EUREP under the LACS structure, continued to provide an opportunity for information sharing on electoral processes, both from a political and an operational perspective. Two meetings took place: one in February 2021 to update on national elections before postponement and one in October 2021 to update on the implementation of local elections. Bilateral dialogue from EDPs was carried out through several high level meetings (at Prime Minister and President level), including an official invitation from the PA to observe elections (both national and local). The EU publicly expressed deep disappointment with the decision on postponement of national elections and called for a new date to be set without delay.

Elections were discussed as part of the EU-Palestine Interim Association Agreement Subcommittee on Human Rights, Good Governance and Rule of Law in November 2021.

The EU Heads of Missions (HoMs) identified the need for a structured and more frequent policy dialogue at the local level with the political leadership of the PA, notably with President Abbas, Prime Minister Shtayyeh and the relevant ministers, on the urgently required rule of law and democratisation reforms. It was proposed to establish a local dialogue platform, in which the EDPs would meet regularly with the Prime Minister and relevant line ministers to take stock of a focused set of priorities for EU support.

## **C. Theory of change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The theory of change is based on the *EJS Pillar 1: Democracy, Rule of Law and Human Rights*. EDPs are supporting, on one hand, the efficiency, integrity and accuracy of electoral processes and on the other hand, the inclusiveness of democratic processes. This is done through various electoral stakeholders, such as the CEC, CSOs and the media. In 2023, EDPs will continue to discuss relevance of indicators and effectiveness of the adopted Theory of Change.

## **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming:

- 1) EDPs to reiterate full support for holding **credible, inclusive and transparent elections for all Palestinians** – at both the local and national level, urging to take concrete steps towards national election and calling on the PA to facilitate, strengthen and support women and youth's political participation in line with Palestine's obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions.
- 2) PA to support the **electoral law reform process**, with particular focus on fostering participation of youth and women, civil society representatives, party financing and party law and voting in East Jerusalem.
- 3) PA to support an **inclusive national dialogue** on the way forward, promoting reconciliation and unity, and EDPs to stand ready to engage in support of a roadmap leading towards wider elections.
- 4) EDPs to continue supporting the CEC and other electoral stakeholders in conducting inclusive electoral processes through enhancing transparency, strengthening institutional capacities and expanding inclusivity.
- 5) EDPs to work together with the electoral authorities to **engage civil society actors, promoting the role of media in elections and the vital role of national electoral observers** in the various stages of electoral processes.

- 6) EDPs to work with the CEC and CSOs on the **political participation of marginalised and vulnerable groups, including women, youth and people with disability**, through continuous trainings and awareness campaigns.

## SECTOR 1.2: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

**Lead: EUREP/Ministry of Justice (MoJ)**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

The PA is **facing an acute crisis in upholding the rule of law**. Challenges remain numerous and improvements need to be made regarding the lengthy duration of trials, backlog in court cases, access to justice and fair trial guarantees, independence of the judiciary from the executive, unaccountability, and upholding international human rights obligations, among others. This all translates into an overall high rate of **poor confidence in law enforcement institutions by the population**, including justice institutions.

In contrast to 2020, COVID-19 related restrictions in this reporting period have been sporadic and did not particularly affect the work of justice institutions. With the gradual lifting of remaining restrictions, activities pertaining to the broad justice sector have fully resumed in 2021/2022. In 2022, the independence of the judiciary was affected by the publication of seven decree-laws in the Official Gazette, modifying some judicial procedures (amendments to the criminal and civil procedure codes, execution law, etc.<sup>2</sup>). The process did not include civil society and relevant stakeholders consultation. The Palestinian Bar Association (PBA) was one of the most vocal entities to raise concern and the lawyers went on strike, leading to the cancellation of some of these decrees by President Abbas. More recently, a new decree<sup>3</sup> published in the Official Gazette in November 2022, created a new Supreme Council of judicial bodies and authorities that places the Executive as its chair. This is an additional breach in the principle of separation of powers and independence of the judiciary and goes against the Basic Law and Palestine's international commitments.

Notwithstanding the challenges that remain significant in the Rule of Law sector, this annual report focuses on the positive developments noted in the various areas the EDPs are supporting under the EJS. The report follows the results framework and the data it contains. The indicators for which no data could be provided are therefore not reflected.

At **impact level**, EDPs put a focus on **'the promotion of the rule of law in Palestine and protection of human rights for all Palestinians'** in line with SDG 16. It is measured by 'people, CSOs and businesses' confidence in the institutions to strengthen the rule of law and satisfaction towards legal and judicial processes and institutions'. There seems to be an increase in 2021 in the number of people trusting the judiciary as a whole (courts, prosecution services, police etc.). However, when specifically asked about the other indicator on 'legal and judicial processes', people surveyed seem to have a less clear appreciation and their overall satisfaction is decreasing compared to 2018. The third indicator on 'percentage of the justice sector budget compared to national budget and GDP' shows that the budget allocated to the justice sector slightly increased from 1.26% to 1.28% of the overall budget between 2020 and 2021 (MoF budget expenditure 2020 and 2021), however equaling to a decrease compared to the GDP, from 0.36% to 0.35%. The 2021 allocated budget of \$63.4 million cannot address all the

<sup>2</sup> Decree Law No. (7) of 2022 that amends the Code of Criminal Procedures No. 3 of 2001, Decree Law No. (8) of 2022 amending the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law No. 2 of 2001 and Decree Law No. (12) of 2022 amending the Execution Law No. 23 of 2005

<sup>3</sup> Decree 17/2022 published on 23 November 2022 in the Official Gazette

required reforms in the justice sector. As regards the indicator on ‘the implementation of human rights obligations’, some progress was made since Palestine submitted reports on the implementation of all seven UN Human Rights Treaties it is part of. However, two reports related to the implementation of the Optional Protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) are still pending. The Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and CRC were published at the Official Gazette, allowing their direct application in the national legal order. However, the CEDAW is still not published despite the recommendation made by the Treaty Bodies. Systematic monitoring of the implementation of recommendations by Treaty Bodies should be enabled by the adoption of a National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD), a tool developed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and used globally. At this stage, the NRTD is not yet put in place.

The main Rule of Law programme supporting the EJS Justice Sector outcomes is implemented in Palestine today is the Sawasya II multi-donor programme (EU, NL, SE, ES), with good results and recognized technical expertise, specifically with improvements of access to a better justice system, strengthened rule of law and more accountable services from law institutions. The programme will continue in 2023 and a Sawasya III programme is scheduled to start in January 2024 to continue on activities carried out both in the West Bank and Gaza. Work with the Palestinian Bar Association and the Palestinian Judicial Institute to support the legal training system, capacity building and institutional development will also continue. Finally, the OECD-led project aiming at improving policy and law-making in Palestine will also continue.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support ‘**the independence, impartiality, transparency and accountability of the justice system**’. with an indicator on ‘percentage of these decisions overturned for not following due process obligations and standards’. The data shows an improvement in the quality of administrative decisions rendered as the percentage of these decisions overturned for not following due process obligations and standards has been decreasing.

The outcome supported by EDPs on ‘**strengthening of anti-corruption measures in the justice sector**’ is measured by the ‘number of cases leading to a formal investigation by the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC)’. In its 2021 annual report, the PACC indicates that it handled 1,246 complaints and reports and referred 45 to the General Attorney. On the second indicator on ‘number of convictions rendered by the Anti-Corruption Court (ACC)’, it is reported that 23 final convictions were rendered by the ACC in 2021 (14 judicial rulings and 9 acquittals). The PACC reports being able to collect precise data on the number of complaints received, number of convictions, acquittals.

The outcome on ‘**enhanced independence, impartiality, transparency and accountability of the justice system**’ saw some interesting progress in 2022. Notably, efforts were made to improve the independence and qualification of judges with the introduction of a qualifying examination at the start of the Palestinian Judicial Institute (PJI)’s diploma programme. Other measures to improve the independence of individual judges and prosecutors were put in place, such as an increase in, creation of a judicial inspection department for Sharia courts and overall strengthening of the judicial inspection. In terms of transparency, we can note an increase in the number of reports, studies, decisions and guidelines that the justice institutions published and made accessible to the public.

As for the outcome on ‘**improved access to justice and fair trial standards**’, despite a strike of the Palestinian Bar Association (PBA) that affected the work of the courts in July and August 2022, progress was reported in terms of caseload development, clearance rate, disposition time, backlogged cases being dealt with, including adjudicated-to-income ratio cases being addressed. There was no measurable improvement in the availability of legal aid, hence the need to continue working on this key aspects for improving access to justice. Monitoring bodies continue to report human rights violations that are

followed through by the judicial authorities, and we can observe a decrease in the number of violations reported between 2020 and 2021.

The expected improvement in the ‘**access to justice and integrated services for women, children and vulnerable groups**’ show a positive trend in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, there was a 26% decrease in the number of children who received a custodial sentence, which was correlated by an 11% increase in the number of children who accessed alternatives to detention<sup>4</sup>. There was also an increase in children benefitting from diversionary measures, such as vocational education or life-skills training, both in the West Bank and Gaza. Access to justice for women - particularly survivors of violence - also continued to improve with 2% increase in the number of cases transferred by the prosecution to the courts and 6% increase in the number of convictions of perpetrators of violence against women.<sup>5</sup>

On the ‘legal and regulatory framework, including alignment to Venice Commission’, more protective legislation remains to be adopted, namely the Family Protection Bill and the Legal Aid Law drafting process needs to be initiated.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

EDPs-PA coordination continued both bilaterally and jointly in the framework of the EJS. Under the LACS Justice working group (JSWG), chaired by MoJ with EUREP as deputy chair, the thematic groups dealing with access to justice, fair trial and human rights have to be reactivated with updated terms of reference.

In the framework of the EU-Palestine Interim Association Agreement, the Human Rights, Governance and Rule of Law Sub-committee met in November 2022 and focused on key rule of law challenges, including the legislative process, judicial independence and overall separation of powers within the PA. Building on these discussions, international partners working in the Justice sector prepared a Donor Priority List identifying five priority areas for reforms. The PA should commit to:

- Institutionalise policy and law-making processes;
- Strengthen judicial independence, effectiveness and accountability;
- Enhance access to justice and human rights protection;
- Promote separation of powers and clearly define justice institutions’ mandates, roles and responsibilities;
- Enhance constitutional and administrative justice.

This list is meant to be the basis of the PA-development partners’ policy dialogue and will be used to measure progress in the implementation of the sector strategy. It was presented at the LACS JSWG in August 2022.

## **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

This annual ROF report is based on the matrix of results and indicators developed by EDPs to monitor their support to Palestinian judicial institutions and justice sector. The collection and analysis of data are cumbersome as there are many indicators, requiring coordination among various justice institutions and validation by heads of institutions.

The theory of change and intervention logic was revised for the period 2021-2024. It remains valid for 2021-22 although many indicators have no baseline, no milestones and no data and should therefore be re-considered. The review of the results chain and the rationalisation of indicators is required and will be done in 2023.

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<sup>4</sup> This is as compared to 2021 mid-year levels. This does not include the Gaza Strip. Data from Sawasya programme

<sup>5</sup> This is as compared to 2021 mid-year levels – data from Sawasya programme

In 2023, the EDPs, coordinated by EUREP, will organise the review the present sector theory of change (results chain and indicators) in order to simplify it and have more concrete and measurable indicators.

#### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming have been the same for some years.

- 1) Strengthen the **independence, of the judiciary and enforce the principle of separation of powers** by having more consultative and transparent policy and decision making mechanisms and by empowering the oversight role of bodies such as the PACC, ICHR, CSOs.
- 2) Enhance **access to justice and legal protection for Palestinian citizens** by supporting a legal aid system, by enhancing the training of judicial staff and by improving the overall capacity of the courts in dealing with backlogs and rulings.
- 3) Adopt the **Family Protection Bill and the National Protection Mechanism** and make sure to enforce the international human right treaties Palestine has acceded to, by producing regular progress reports and follow-up meetings.

## **PILLAR 2: GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY**

A well-functioning administration is central to the achievement of national development results, improvement of service delivery and enhancing good public governance. In 2021, the PA met its revenue (101%) and expenditure (99%) objectives, driven by post-pandemic economic recovery, increase in domestic tax collection (+7%), cuts in transfers (-23%) and development budget (-8%). The government identified public administration reform within its national priorities in the NDP 2021-2023 with a focus on public service provision and taking lessons from the COVID-19 crisis. Local governance has a key role for inclusive service provision, tax collection and serving as an entry point for mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

### **SECTOR 2.1: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MACROECONOMIC SUPPORT**

**Lead: EUREP/Ministry of Finance (MoF)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, the EJS support in macro-economy and PFM focuses on ‘**improved effectiveness, accountability and transparency of institutions at all levels (SDG 16)**’ and ‘**strengthened domestic resource mobilisation (SDG 17.1)**’. The PA has progressed in achieving the milestones for all three impact indicators: (i) the deviation of primary government expenditure as proportion of originally approved budget was insignificant (1%); the total government revenue as a proportion of GDP increased to 25.4% compared to baseline of 22.2%, and the proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes was 29.3% (up by 4.3%) compared to 2020 baseline (25%).

At **outcome level**, the EDPs support the overall public financial management (PFM) reforms initiated by the PA. The PA continues to make progress on improving its PFM system with the implementation of its PFM reform agenda based on the 2021-2023 PFM Strategy, 2022-2026 Tax Reform Plan and a number of priority expenditure reforms (wage bill, net lending and health referrals). Progress was made in relation to improved (i) management of assets and liabilities (public debt management), (ii) predictability and control in budget execution (in-year resource allocation, public procurement management, and financial control framework), and (iii) accounting and reporting (clearance of annual financial statements backlog). However, the PA has somewhat back-slided on transparency of and access to fiscal information as the Citizens Budget continues to be produced late in the budgetary cycle and scarce on content, therefore more could be done to make it timely-presented and user-friendly accessible source of information on management of public funds. The budget implementation report is available within more than a month delay and its online access is frequently disrupted. On a more positive development, MoF had improved the budgetary coverage and made available monthly data on clearance revenue, deductions, and funds withheld by the Government of Israel (GoI), improving this way on fiscal transparency and giving hopes for greater accountability between the PA and GoI on so-called “fiscal (leakages) files”<sup>6</sup>.

Progress also stalled on improving policy-based fiscal strategy and budgeting as developing expenditure budgeting for a medium-term perspective. This is explained by the worsening relation between Palestine and Israel leading to unpredictable and unstable flow of clearance revenue, as well as additional expenditures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>6</sup> Fiscal (leakages) files refer to the fiscal costs of the occupation and represents all Palestinian public revenues lost as a result of the protracted occupation. It represents the additional fiscal revenue that the Palestinian Authority could have raised if the occupation had not existed and the Palestinian people had had full control over their economic affairs.

The progress in other areas of PFM continued to be process-oriented, with tangible results expected to materialize over the next couple of years. The end of 2021 and first half of 2022 has seen a shift from processes and procedures towards tackling of a number of fiscal policy matters such oversized public wage bill, excessive net lending and costly health referrals financing.

### **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The policy dialogue in 2021/2022 focused on post-pandemic and a number of pressing issues that requires urgent PA's attention, namely tackling the economic recovery, dire fiscal situation against the growing expenditure needs, demand for structural reforms and fiscal policy response.

Implementation of the incentive-based direct financial support to the budget continued under the PEGASE Direct Financial Support programme, with a revived dialogue on PFM and fiscal reform agenda. The Steering Committee set up under PEGASE facilitated the dialogue on PFM reforms and related matters. The MoF presented the PA's fiscal situation in a number of dissemination events while also responding positively on possible resumption of the macro-fiscal/PFM working group in the framework of the LACS. The Multi-donor Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank, funded by the EU and Denmark, continued contributing to technical dialogue between the PA and its key DPs active in PFM area.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022**

The matrix for 2022 stays unchanged. Given the importance of having a robust system in place supporting the achievement of fiscal policy objectives, the ROF for the sector keeps focusing on PFM processes and procedure supporting the soundness of the PFM system. The ROF stays aligned to the PFM Strategy 2021-2023, the related SDGs (16 and 17) and PEFA framework.

The progress will be measured as in 2021, on incremental basis, against the PFM Reform agenda (PFM Strategy 2021-2023 and Tax Reform Plan 2022-2026) while linking the technical progress to the overall efforts to address the much-needed expenditure reforms of the public wage bill, net lending and health financing.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

The key areas of intervention identified during the 2021 reporting exercise stay valid for near term, in line with PFM Strategy 2021-2023, the Tax Reform Plan 2022-2026 and key expenditure reforms outlined by the PA in May 2022. These includes:

- 1) Continuing implementation of the **PFM Reform Strategy 2021-2023**, building on progress achieved in areas of (i) **expenditure management and controls**, (ii) **public procurement**, and (iii) **internal and external audit**.
- 2) Improving **domestic revenue mobilisation** by means of implementation of the Tax Reform Plan 2022-2026, with focus on broadening the tax base, improving collection mechanisms, and addressing tax avoidance and compliance.
- 3) Improving further on **transparency, oversight of the budget and accountability** – by aligning public sector accounting and reporting to international standards, timely issue of financial statements, and furthering inclusive and qualitative disclosure of fiscal information to the public.
- 4) Having a properly informed and sequenced approach to key fiscal policy reform measures initiated in areas of **public wage bill, health referrals and net lending during 2022**.

**Lead: EUREP/Prime Minister Office (PMO)/Cabinet Secretariat (CS)/General Personnel Council (GPC)**

**A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

The government included public administration reform (PAR) within its national priorities identified in the NDP 2021-2023 (pillar 2: improving public service provision). Supporting PAR has also become at the centre of recent efforts, by establishing a Presidential Committee on PAR in October 2021, and by including public administration reform and civil service as well as public wage bill in the updated Reform Agenda presented at the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) in May 2022.

At **impact level**, the EJS support aims at **‘improving the Palestinian public administration and government effectiveness that respond to citizens’ needs’ (SDG 16)**. It is measured by the World Governance Indicator (WGI)<sup>7</sup> ‘level of public administration effectiveness’ which declined with a low percentile rank of 22.12% in 2021, comparing to 28.85% in 2020. On the other hand, the indicator on ‘level of transparency and accountability of public institutions’ measured by the WGI voice and accountability increased from 17.39% in 2020 to 19.32% in 2021, but below the target set at 24%.

Learning from the COVID-19 crisis, there is a need for strong public sector institutions that enable innovation and economic prosperity, and ensure access and quality of public services for citizens and businesses. Administrative simplification and digitalisation are essential for promoting a more efficient public service delivery. In this regard, the Cabinet Secretariat has initiated plans for automating selected public services as part of its e-government vision, which also aims to increase service-fee revenues. Recent plans are also made for automating the monitoring and evaluation function of the Cabinet, which would serve as an ‘internal government tool’ for reporting on government performance vis-à-vis the NDPs and sector strategies.

However, the absence of a clear division of roles among stakeholders continue to pose challenges and shape policy outcomes. One of the main challenges is the unclear responsibility over PAR within the PA institutions, as it is split between the Cabinet Secretariat (CS), the Prime Minister Office (PMO), the General Personnel Council (GPC) and the Office of the President (OoP). This creates coordination difficulties and limits the capacity to design and implement reforms in a consolidated and strategic way. Moreover, the expanding domination of the executive branch of the PA over the legislative and judiciary branches continues to shape the governance structure of the PA, in violation of the Palestinian Basic Law.

Despite the crucial role that civil society actors must play in formulating administrative reform agendas, non-governmental organisations, academia, and the business sector are rarely involved in dialogue throughout the drafting of new policies, as well as their implementation and monitoring. This reluctance to engage civil society actors stands against having responsive, accountable and transparent public governance.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support **‘modernised public administration systems’**. The NDP 2021 annual performance report has not been published yet. According to the Cabinet Secretariat, the report is in the process of finalisation. The Centre of Government continues to have limited

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<sup>7</sup> Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Percentile rank indicates the country's rank among all countries covered by the aggregate indicator, with 0 corresponding to lowest rank, and 100 to highest rank. Percentile ranks have been adjusted to correct for changes over time in the composition of the countries covered by the WGI

engagement with citizens for the NDP development, implementation and monitoring. A good practices Manual for policy and regulatory planning was in the drafting. It offers selected practical ways for enhancing the procedural and organisational arrangements for institutionalising policy development and regulatory policy practices of the executive institutions in the PA.

The outcome on ‘**modernised human resources management (HRM)**’ is seeing some progress: the GPC and the MoF developing the payroll system are coordinating and an analysis of the piloting and testing of the data was completed, however the migration of 50% of the HRM data to the new payroll management information system is not achieved. The GPC is ready to provide the data through secure channel to the MoF, once the latter has finalised the development of the new system. An improvement is reported in the ‘percentage of women in the government sector with positions in rank director C and higher’. In 2021, this percentage reached 26.7% comparing to 25% in 2020. It is worth noting that the initially used baseline in 2020 of 12% was covering the High Category staff only.

The outcome on ‘**the unification of the administrative systems in the West Bank and Gaza**’ continued to be hampered by the lack of political will for intra-Palestinian reconciliation. Therefore, no indicators were met under this outcome in terms of having a government-owned roadmap for unification or for the reintegration of Gaza employees in the payroll. Consequently, no progress was made on the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) territorial coverage unification.

As for **induced outputs** on policy developments, no progress is reported on drafting a PAR strategy. The Civil Service Law is still pending final endorsement at the Council of Ministers. Work on bylaws and administrative systems were focused on:

- Preparation and endorsement of the Disciplinary Investigation Committees bylaw.
- Preparation and endorsement of a modified bylaw on Penal Cases.
- Preparation and endorsement of Recruiting Experts and Occupying Jobs to handle temporally exceptional functions and seasonal Jobs.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

An EU-led informal donor group meetings on PAR, as well as irregular bilateral meetings between different EDPs and the PA are the only means to exchange information and ensure that the investments are coordinated in PAR and the affiliated areas of Public Finance Management (PFM) and good governance. A LACS sector working group on PAR, which could serve as a platform for EDPs and PA policy dialogue within the LACS structure is still absent. Therefore, EDPs’ dialogue with the PA continued to be conducted in a less organised or inclusive manner. Main points of discussion and outcomes of this dialogue remained focused on:

- Highlighting the importance of having accountable public administration as key to democratic governance and economic development in line with the SDGs 16, which refers to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.
- Reiterating the need for enhancing dialogue between the government, academia, the private sector and civil society actors in order to promote a more responsive, accountable and transparent public governance.
- Developing a sound and whole-of-government strategic framework for PAR, with a clear organisation and coordination set-up, is essential to achieve effective PAR. Such framework should be based on strong medium-term fiscal plans and monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Stressing the need to modernise and streamline civil service through the adoption of the draft Civil Service Law and priority by-laws.

- Establishing an adequate, horizontal, vertical and material scope for the public service and supporting the application of competency-based methods to make the recruitment, training, career development and appraisal of public officials fit for purpose.
- Supporting the simplification and digitalisation in service delivery with the objective of reducing the administrative burden, increasing efficiency and improving the administration-citizen relations.

In addition, the EU continued its dialogue with the PMO, the CS and the GPC on supporting the Palestinian PAR through Twinning and the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX), and the Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (SIGMA). The EU – PA discussions focused on upgrading the administrative capacities of the Palestinian public administration. It also aimed at supporting the approximation of national laws, regulations and quality standards to those of EU Member States in the framework of Interim Association agreements signed with the EU.

### **C. Theory of change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

Good governance and modern public administration are key for improving the quality of life of the Palestinian citizens. The PAR Theory of Change and ROF will continue to focus on promoting accountable public administration as key to democratic governance and economic development, in line with SDG 16. The present challenges such as the need for digital transformation and environmental sustainability will be also taken into account. A review and update of the results chain and indicators for the EJS support to PAR would be required.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Due to increase fiscal challenges facing the PA, on 10 May 2022, the government has adopted a ‘Reform Agenda: Economic and Financial Recovery, Strengthening Resilience, and Restoring Trust’. The reform programme focuses on administrative and fiscal reforms with priority actions for improving citizen lives and livelihood, in accordance with international standards of integrity, efficiency, transparency and justice. Commitment to good governance remained to be presented as cornerstone of nation building, by the Palestinian government that has ambitious plans for benefiting from digital transformation in improving service delivery and enhancing the monitoring and evaluation of national plans and sector strategies by automating these processes at centre of government level.

In a context of centralisation of decision-making process by the executive branch of the PA, the EU- PA dialogue continued to focus the following priorities to strengthen democratic governance in Palestine:

- 1) The PA to foster an inclusive participation to enhance democratic governance. This is an essential condition for a more efficient, responsive and transparent public service delivery and it help hold public institutions to account.
- 2) The PA, with EDPs support, to develop a strategic framework for implementing a wider PAR i beyond civil service reform, which are in line with the PA national priorities for building effective, capable, accountable, and responsive institutions that are fiscally sustainable.
- 3) EDPs to continue supporting the administrative capacity development at the Centre of Government to strengthen policy-making and strategic planning functions, for ensuring well-planned, coordinated and budgeted public policies, which will require a long-term training of civil servants at the local and the central levels.
- 4) EDPs to support the re-organisation and restructuring of public institutions in line with the civil service reform to ensure it is modern, efficient, result-oriented and merit-based including working with the GPC to enhance its main functions related to PA human resources planning and management, and the regulatory framework (Civil Service law) and by-laws.

- 5) PA and EDPs to support enhanced, non-bureaucratic e-governance and transparency through the simplification of administrative procedures and digitalization of services including online services and information sharing/communication.
- 6) Build on the signature of reconciliation agreement among Palestinian factions in Algeria in October 2022, for resuming the discussions on the reintegration of civil servants in Gaza and the unification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip administrations.

### Sector 2.3: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM - LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**Lead: Denmark/Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

The report was updated with available information received from local partners in 2022. However, some relevant data will only be available the first quarter of 2023 and is not captured in the report.

At **impact level**, EDPs support aim at ensuring a ‘more responsive and effective local government for Palestinian citizens’. It is measured by the ‘percentage of citizens that are satisfied with public services delivered disaggregated by sex’ monitored by the Municipal Development Programme (MDP) for which data is not yet available for 2021.

One of the key achievements in the local governance sector is marked by the successful completion of the local elections - municipalities and local authorities - in two phases. The first round took place on 11 December 2021, in 376, mostly rural, local authorities in the West Bank. The second round place occurred on 26 March 2022 and included the remaining 66 local authorities in Gaza and larger municipalities in the West Bank. An additional 61 local authorities where no elections took place in the first round were also included. The majority of electoral lists competing in the two rounds were independent or with no official connection to a political party that reflects a pre-existing shift away from factional politics seen in the last local elections in 2017. The percentage of women candidates during the first phase of local elections was 24%, while women who won in electoral lists that competed for local and village council seats was 20.5%. It is important to highlight that 23% of women won their seats by acclamation, which indicates that women only maintained the minimum ceiling of the quota. In spite of this positive progress, women continue to be the exception rather than the rule in imposing their presence as community leaders. Meanwhile, only 3% of women held the second seat on councils.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support the ‘**improvement of the framework planning to address urban and rural growth sustainability and resilience**’. In 2021, 26 masterplans and 154 Strategic Development Investments Plans (SDIP) were developed whilst 0 annual capital investment plans (ACIP) were developed due to interruption in funding. Data on percentage of youth/women participation in master planning and strategic development investment planning is not yet available. Finalised data will be provided by MoLG in coordination with the Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLF) upon finalisation of the local government assessments under MDP III by end of 2022 with the final results made available by Q1 2023.

The second outcome on ‘**strengthened institutional & financial capacity of local government units**’ is monitored by two indicators, for which updated data will only be available in 2023: the ‘number of local government units (municipalities) with revenue surplus in operational budgets and/or no increase in arrears’ and the ‘number of local government units (municipalities) that move up one rank in the municipal performance assessment system’. The third indicator on ‘percentage of local government units with disclosed readable budgets for citizens’ shows a positive trend with 64% disclosing their budget in 2021 compared to 4% in 2018. Despite some achievements, key challenges were experienced for municipal fiscal and financial sustainability. Net lending continues to be one of the primary financial

problems that needs to be resolved through reform of inter-governmental fiscal transfers. The LGU's water bill debts reach NIS 1.5 billion and increases the net-lending bill. The persistence of net lending has negatively affected budgeting practices and financial planning and undermined fiscal discipline among local government units (LGUs). The net lending crises aggravated when a majority of LGUs serving as utilities' distributors, mainly for water and electricity, and collecting fees from users have largely used these financial revenues for other municipal expenditures instead of paying the suppliers accumulating substantial arrears. As a result, MoF is compelled to cover these arrears, with negative impact on the GDP. To recover these expenses, MoF withholds local authorities' property and transportation taxes. The PA established a 'Specialized Unit for Net Lending and Debt Collection' consisting of a 'joint working team for the local authority revenues' by a Council of Ministers decision (No.143) in January 2022. The Unit consists of 12 members including the MoF, PWA, PENRA, MoNE and is led by the MoLG. To date, there is limited progress to report.

The third outcome on '**strengthened quality and coverage of services delivered to citizens in the West Bank and Gaza**' is measured by 'the number of implemented projects providing access to basic services for marginalised communities in Area C'. Progress was made in strengthening quality and coverage of service delivery to vulnerable and marginalized Palestinian citizens living in Area C with a significant increase in the number of projects from 42 in 2020 (baseline year) to 124 in 2021 mainly in the provision of basic social infrastructure. This is implemented by the MDLF with oversight from the MoLG and in coordination with EDPs. A second indicator is related to 'number of local government units (municipalities) with improved digitalisation of services': ten municipalities reported having digitalisation in place in 2021. Finally, the 'percentage of solid waste collected by Joint Service Councils (JSC) in the West Bank & Gaza' reached 60.5% in 2021 which is an improvement compared to 2019.

The last outcome on '**enhanced institutional capacity for effective and sustainable local economic development investments**' is measured by the 'number of eligible local government units with functional local economic development units' which reached 17 in 2021. The second indicator on 'number of public-private partnerships (PPP) in the West Bank & Gaza' shows positive development with five PPPs successfully implemented in the West Bank with oversight from the MoLG for local economic development and LGU institutional capacity building. The PPP by-law announced by the Minister of MoLG during the LGSWG held in October 2022 will support these positive trends. The MDP IV will act as a main platform to support this modality in prospect of pursuing investments that generate revenue for municipality. The third indicator on the 'number of PPP in climate change adaptation through green investments in the West Bank and Gaza' reported one in 2021. The MoLG integrated climate adaptation goals into its action plans as well as in the revised Strategic Development Investment Plans pertaining to municipal infrastructure planning. The integration is underpinned by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Palestinian NDC plan.

Finally, on the 'local government legislation, policies and frameworks', it can be reported that the urban planning policy with emphasis on climate change adaptation will be ratified and available by end of 2022. The local economic development policy under revision is about to be finalised. The urban planning policy should align with the Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change policy launched by EQA.

## **B. Results of policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

In October 2022, the Local Government Sector Working Group (LGSWG) convened to review ongoing priorities and to update members on municipal reform progress. Ratifications were formally announced on the PPP by-law, the Joint Strategic Spatial and Investment Plan, as well as Solid Waste Management. A National Authority for Waste Management was established by the Council of Ministers with a

presidential decree anticipated in the first quarter of 2023. This Authority will work closely with a range of stakeholders including the private sector.

### **C. Theory of change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The EJS results' framework for the local government sector underwent a comprehensive review in 2020. Consultations were held with PA institutions, civil society organisations and EDPs, leading to some notable revisions for the period 2021-2024. The objective continues to be to ensure that Palestinians benefit from a more responsive and more effective local government. However, it was agreed to focus on a reduced number of areas deemed critical:

- Improving LGUs' framework planning, with an increased focus on the involvement of women and youth,
- Strengthening the institutional and financial capacity of the LGUs,
- Strengthening quality and coverage of services delivery to the citizens,
- Strengthening the LGUs' capacity to support local economic development investments.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) **Strengthen LGUs' fiscal sustainability and institutional capacity building.** Delegating property tax collection from the MoF to the LGUs is required while strengthening LGU capacities to administer property data and to integrate it with its administrative and financial systems is a prerequisite.
- 2) **Initiate an inter-governmental reform of the net lending** - PENRA, PWA, MoLG and MoF, under the supervision of the PMO. In the meantime, LGUs are encouraged to ring-fence their water accounts, pay their water bill in full and resettle their debts.
- 3) **Amend the local elections law** to enable open candidate lists so that citizens can vote for individual candidates rather than for closed council lists.
- 4) Increase **participation of women and youth in decision-making at the local level** and identify measures and take action to increase women and youth involvement in the preparation of Master Plans, Strategic Development Investment Plans and Annual Capital Investment Plans.
- 5) **Mainstream climate change adaptation in LGUs operations**, within their mandate and sectoral strategies. Climate change adaptation and mitigation should be reflected in the implementation of the Local Government Sector Strategy in close coordination with the EQA and aligned with the NDC Plan.

## ***PILLAR 3: SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY***

Social sectors were severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic with restricted access to schools, hospitals and health centers and social protections services during the restrictions. Like elsewhere in the world, inequalities between regions, age group and sex were exacerbated requiring an adaptation of the social policies in terms of inclusiveness and shock responsiveness. Social sectors SDG targets for 2030 will have to be reviewed downward.

### **SECTOR 3.1: EDUCATION**

**Lead: Finland/Ministry of Education (MoE)/Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, the EJS, in line with the Education Sector Strategic Plan and the NDP, contributes to ensuring that **‘children and youth in Palestine enjoy inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities’**. The major vulnerabilities in education, caused by attacks on schools and movement restrictions, inadequate infrastructure and poverty were further exacerbated by the COVID pandemic. School closures and periods of hybrid and online learning resulted in a learning loss, which cannot yet be measured at the level of ROF indicators due to lack of data for 2021. Although schools have resumed the regular classroom learning, teacher strikes reoccur, and attacks on schools, teachers and students by the Israeli forces and settlers continue unabated. In addition, several school demolitions or stop-work orders further disturb the teaching and learning process in different parts of the West Bank. Similarly, threats to close several schools in East Jerusalem due to their adherence to the Palestinian curriculum threaten access to inclusive and equitable quality education. In Gaza, the Israel air strikes in May 2021 damaged approximately 150 schools and resulted in resources being redirected to reconstruction and humanitarian needs. All these factors undermine education quality and equality, and might cause school dropout.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs are supporting the **‘access to pre-schools’** monitored by ‘gross enrolment rate in KG2 by sex and area’. The positive trend in Gaza was reversed, with anecdotal evidence pointing to the economic situation and unaffordability of private kindergartens, as well as caretakers’ increased availability for homecare during the pandemic as the main reasons. In contrast with Gaza, the gross enrolment rate (GER) in pre-school education in the West Bank remained largely the same (with three new stand-alone kindergartens opened in 2021). These divergent trends resulted in a decrease of 3.9 percentage points of the GER in preschools in Palestine as a whole (72.6 % including 70.9% for boys and 74.3% for girls). Despite the government policy to open pre-school classes in marginalised areas, there are growing geographic inequalities with little efforts made in opening public pre-school classes in Gaza. Efforts are needed to bridge the parity gap by investing in pre-school education especially in Gaza. Apart from expansion of public provision, support to private pre-schools is needed to enhance their quality and affordability. There remain challenges in registration and data collection of kindergarten students in some private KGs, which might affect the data quality and interpretation of results in this outcome.

The second outcome on **‘safe, inclusive and equitable access to basic and secondary education’**. Palestine sustains near universal enrolment rates in basic education (grades 1-9) and gender parity is achieved. A positive development in net enrolment rate in secondary education (10-12) was recorded, with a 4.4% increase overall to 81.8%, and in Gaza even to 86.0%. Gender disparity in favour of girls remained strikingly high (girls 90.8%, boys 73.2%).

The ROF monitors three indicators. Two are related to violence at school and from Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and settlers. Violence experienced at school (including physical, verbal, and sexual violence), which shows similar and equally high levels of violence in basic and secondary schools - verbal violence with the highest frequency, and physical violence as the second most common form. According to statistics sexually-based violence decreased, if reported cases reflect the reality (around 14% of students exposed in both basic and secondary education). In 2021 and 2022, teachers were on strike for long periods of time and schools were closed, which in turn reduced the cases of violence between students. However, return to classroom education halted the positive trend recorded during the pandemic. It is worth mentioning that violence of all types is usually reported more often by male students than females. In the first half of 2022, the Education Cluster recorded 115 education-related incidents, mainly physical attacks by IDF and settlers, affecting 46 schools, 7,906 students and 418 teachers and schools' staff (MoE data for 2021-2022 is unavailable). This represents a significant increase in the incidents targeting schools and students compared to same period in 2021 and 2020. Safe and unhindered access to education and the protection of educational facilities from attacks continue to be a major concern. 56 schools (48 in Area C and 8 in East Jerusalem) are under partial or full demolition orders or have received stop-work orders. These schools serve around 6,508 students in the most vulnerable areas of the West Bank. In East Jerusalem, the education directorate remained closed by military order. There is a shortage of 3,000 classrooms for the Palestinian residents and many schools need to operate in substandard premises, lacking playgrounds, libraries and science and technology labs. The Israeli authorities censor PA textbooks and pressure to replace the PA curriculum with the Israeli one. Six schools are threatened with closure due to their curriculum choice.

The indicator on 'students with disability benefit from resources rooms': The number of students with special needs benefitting from resource rooms increased in the West Bank by more than 800, and increased in Gaza as well (year-on-year increase not recorded). However, an estimated one third of children with disabilities do not access education and the overall implementation of the inclusive education policy shows slow progress.

The third outcome in line with the education sector strategy is to '**enhance student-centred teaching and learning pedagogy and environments**'. In 2021, the MoE continued to improve the quality of school curricula, and continued the process of revising all textbooks based on the recommendations of the 2020 evaluation of the curriculum reform. Further, MoE and partners continued to invest in school construction, renovation and equipping classrooms with appropriate educational technology and resources, and in teacher training. Major efforts were undertaken by MoE in digitalisation of the educational system services to allow the teaching/learning process to continue uninterrupted even during exceptional times. This digital transformation is embodied in: E-school platform, Educational Satellite channel, technical infrastructure, more efficient and decentralised administrative systems, digital curricula, digital capacity building and open educational resources. However, school health environment indicators showed a decline, the reasons of which were not evident. On the 'percentage of schools meeting green school building standards', the introduction of social and environmental safeguards related to school construction started in 2022, and data for related indicator is expected to be available for the 2022 report.

The fourth outcome on '**access to the labour market with relevant technical and vocational skills**' showed little or no improvement in the share of enrolment in secondary vocational streams from what was already a very low base. The discrepancies remained significant in favour of boys against girls, and West Bank against Gaza. Some increase in female enrolment in the vocational streams was recorded in the West Bank, and Palestine overall. However, in Gaza only a fraction of girls (0.6% and 1% in grades 10-12 and grade 11, respectively) attend vocational streams. Vocational students' access to work-based training reflected contradictory trends: increase for boys, but decrease for girls. On the indicator related

to ‘gross enrolment rate in HE institutions’, a minor increase is reported with 214,765 students in 2020-2021 school year (61.7% female, 38.2% male) and 225,975 (61.6% female, 38.4% male) in 2021-2022, showing disadvantage for boys representing 1/3 of the students.

As regard ‘enhancing accountability, results-based leadership and governance’, the degree of local community involvement in schools per school gender lacks new data. Based on the latest available data co-ed schools perform best, followed by male schools, while community involvement in female schools lags somewhat behind.

### **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

In 2021-2022, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR) continued implementing the higher education sector strategy, while the MoE extended the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) for another year. EDPs stressed the need to strengthen the evidence-base of the updated strategies, carry out a prioritisation process, and establish policy-based targets, because many of the ESSP priorities were not clearly translated into the annual work plans and budgets of the Ministry. EUREP’s more active engagement in the sector dialogue is to be noted.

Policy dialogue in both the education sector and in higher education were reactivated after the COVID pandemic. The LACS education sector working group (ESWG) and various thematic working groups (TWG) moved back to more regular, and face-to-face meetings during the reporting period. Ireland continued in its position of deputy chair of ESWG. TWGs were reformulated and as of 2021 seven groups are operational. The annual education sector review took place in 2022.

MoHESR launched a separate Higher Education Sector Working Group (HESWG), which met once with active participation by international and national stakeholders. Priorities expressed by the MoHESR for Higher Education were: quality assurance, labour market integration and demand orientation in teaching and research; enhancing quality and resilience of Higher Education; internationalisation, digitalisation, innovation transfer. In the HESWG meeting, funding shortfalls of the subsector were highlighted, but concrete measures to improve the situation are lacking. University fees limit equal access to higher education, and many students rely on instruments like the student loan fund. The increasing restrictions imposed by COGAT threaten to limit the visits of international lecturers at universities. This could lead increasingly to isolation of teaching and research activities in the West Bank.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

EDPs support the education sector through a sector-wide approach and align their support with the education sector strategic plan. In this way, EDPs can contribute meaningfully and sustainably to system-wide impact. The joint financing arrangement (JFA) as well as direct financial support via PEGASE are the main mechanisms of support from the EDPs (with some Member States opting for bilateral support, or complementing joint financing with bilateral projects), with the exception of TVET and higher education where bilateral funding dominates. Sector-wide support strengthens sector-wide planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as enables a close partnership and policy dialogue with MoE moving sector-wide reforms forward. Only one example of improvements in the reporting period was gradual introduction of social and environmental safeguards related to school construction that started in 2022. The EDPs’ engagement with the MoHESR is less intensive due to the absence of similar sector-wide mechanisms for support. The new HESWG will, however, improve coordination and alignment of external support in higher education.

Plans for a major revision of the EJS education theory of change and related ROF to strengthen its significance as a tool for policy dialogue were further postponed due to COVID pandemic related challenges. Instead, changes to the ROF were incremental, including modification of some indicators.

EDPs expect the MoE to strengthen results-based management ensuring that the strategic objectives, indicators and targets set for 2023 (and more importantly in the new sector strategy beyond 2024, which should be prepared in 2023) better reflect expressed policy priorities. As before, some discrepancies in the ambition level in the targets are still evident, for example the targets do not aim at increasing parity in terms of gender nor in terms of geographic inequalities. Indicators on access for students with special needs should also be considered.

#### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) The MoE and MoHESR should continue efforts to strengthen accountable and results-based management of the education and higher education system (respectively). EDPs should continue dialogue on prioritisation and target setting with both Ministries ensuring that the strategies are well prioritised and feasible, budgets are allocated to core policies and activities and that targets aim to actively reduce inequalities.
- 2) EDPs should support MoE, taking into account the fiscal challenges faced by the PA, to protect education and minimise any disruptions in education delivery in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza. The disruption range from teacher strikes to IDF and settler attacks, and therefore require a wide range of measures, including from the EDPs. This also involves continued support to UNRWA to enable the agency to deliver basic services including education. All reforms and investments should be reaching out to Gaza.
- 3) EDPs should continue to support MoE in mitigating the COVID-19-related learning loss. Even if school year 2021-2022 was mainly completed in classroom education mode, it is still possible that return to online learning (part- or full-time) may be necessary at some point due to the pandemic. MoE with the support of partners should ensure no one is left behind, and redress past inequalities, especially those experienced by poor children, and children and youth with disabilities who may not have had the technological means to benefit equally from the provision on the eSchool platform and educational TV.
- 4) The MoE should invest in early childhood education and reverse the trend of declining government investment into the pre-school programme. On a positive note, future investments can build on, and be linked to kindergarten teacher training started within a World Bank-supported project.
- 5) The MoE should ensure safe, inclusive and equitable access for boys and girls as well as students with special needs. Accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the inclusive education policy and a review of the effectiveness of resource rooms are needed. Furthermore, MoE should accelerate efforts to enhance the effectiveness of education for boys, and reducing the substantial disparity in enrolments of boys and girls at secondary level.
- 6) The MoE should continue efforts to ensure schools are safe and violence free. MoE should accelerate implementation of the non-violence policy with zero tolerance to violence and clear accountability measures. EDPs should enhance their support to the PA for the protection of children's right to quality education and seek to hold all duty bearers accountable for violations of this right. Reporting on its violation should continue through the Children in Armed Conflict Working Group and the UNCRC reports as well as through the education cluster and relevant civil society organisations.
- 7) The MoE and MoHESR should continue efforts to strengthen the provision of quality education, improve learning outcomes and making education more student-centred, supported by a quality measurement instrument. Data on learning outcomes should be better analysed and utilised, including through international learning assessments (PISA, TIMSS) to identify trends and needs for more targeted interventions. The MoE is encouraged to continue its efforts to improve the quality of the curriculum, and other quality-related reforms, together with the independent Curriculum Center which is yet to become fully operational.

- 8) EDPs should provide more support and attention to higher education, including in terms of quality and relevance with a focus on employment-orientation and universities interaction with the private sector. There are some good examples where it has been achieved (Al Quds University in East-Jerusalem and the Palestine Polytechnic University in Hebron). At the same time, the capacity of local companies to participate in cooperation with the private sector and to hire graduates is limited. Provided that the local labour demand can be fully satisfied, also regional/international labour markets should be considered an option to increase employment, and universities should prepare their students accordingly.
- 9) In the education governance, the MoE is encouraged to continue its institutional reform, including the decentralisation and delegation of powers to municipalities and schools, and to improve accountability at all levels of the system.
- 10) The MoE, MoHESR and EDPs should pay increasing attention to teacher policy, pre-service teacher training, and in-service teacher training in order to increase the numbers of qualified teachers, particularly in the secondary education, and taking into account gender equality.
- 11) EDPs should engage with the MoE to support and prioritise the development of the two independent institutes on curriculum development and evaluation/assessment of the learning process, allowing for reporting on the ROF indicator on sustainable service delivery.
- 12) EDPs should provide more support and engage in dialogue to use school education more effectively to improve the youth awareness on environment and climate change.

*On TVET, see section 5.2 of the report.*

## SECTOR 3.2: HEALTH

**Lead: Italy/Ministry of Health (MoH)**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact** level, the EDPs aim at contributing to ‘ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age in Palestine’, in line with the National Health Strategy, the NDP the SDG 3. This is measured by ‘maternal mortality rate (MMR) per 100,000 live births’, for which MoH data shows an increase : 28.5 in 2020 and 47.7 in 2021. According to the MoH, the increase is related to COVID 19, both in West Bank and Gaza. The second indicator on ‘infant mortality rate’ also increased in 2021 to 9.6 per 1,000 live births compared to 6.9 in 2020. However, it is still lower than in previous years. According to MoH, this is due to improvement in health services and awareness among pregnant women. About half of infant deaths were due to conditions originating in the perinatal period - short gestation and low birth weight were the most common causes. The indicator on ‘under five child mortality rate’ also reports an increase - 11.8 per 1,000 live births with 1,630 deaths cases reported - but still remains lower than the rates in previous years. Finally, the indicator on ‘non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) related mortality’ also shows a slight increase in 2021 compared to 2020: cardiovascular diseases from 24.7% to 26%, chronic respiratory disease from 2% to 3.3%. However, the data shows a positive trend for diabetes (14.6% in 2020 and 7.1% in 2021) and for cancer (14.1% in 2020 and 11.8% in 2021). Access to cancer treatment is still limited due to restrictions imposed by Israel to import chemotherapeutic agents into Gaza and the West Bank. The MoH took many actions to tackle the main NCDs through targeting risk factors, such as unhealthy diet, tobacco smoking, physical inactivity and harmful alcohol consumption. However, there are still many challenges including healthcare providers’ service overlap and weak coordination, instability of essential pharmaceuticals supplies, inadequate information system in Primary Health Care (PHC) and limited NCDs surveillance system. COVID-19 was the first cause of death among Palestinians in 2021, with 3,920 deaths cases reported and representing 22.7% of total deaths. The mortality rate reached 75 per 100,000 populations (83 in West bank and 63.2 in Gaza strip).

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to ‘improve efficiency of the health care system’ supporting the reform of the medical referrals. According to Ministry of Finance (MoF), the health sector represented 14.4% of public expenditure in 2021 (source 2021 budget) equaling to 4% of the GDP and provided only 1.5% of public revenue. The MoH debts reached almost NIS 1.7 billion in September 2021 (MoH data), of which 58% for purchasing of services and 33% for medicines and consumables. The total number of referrals increased from 80,013 for a total cost of NIS 826 million in 2020 to 99,310 referrals and NIS 976 million in 2021, representing 40% of total government health expenditures. Increasing referrals are mainly due to limited tertiary/specialised services and human resources, shortages in drugs, for example, chemotherapy medicines, shortages in equipment and supplies needed for providing health care services at the needed time, all leading to more referrals and purchasing of services outside MoH facilities, which is more expensive. The referrals outside of Palestine (to Egypt, Jordan Turkey and Israel) increased from 7% to 10% out of the total and the referrals to private or NGO-managed hospitals decreased from 93% to 90%. Medical referrals are burdening not only on the health system but also the PA fiscal situation. The accumulation of debt is hindering the provision and quality of healthcare services and delaying the implementation of MoH plan of medical service localisation through improving infrastructure and human resources. In order to maintain sustainability and a full range of healthcare services, the EU, Italy and Finland provide annual funding in support to MoH for the cost of medical referrals to East Jerusalem hospitals through PEGASE Direct Financial Support to the PA budget. Due to the delay in the 2021 PEGASE funding, EUR 13 million for the payment of arrears to the six East Jerusalem Hospitals could only be made available in 2022 in addition to a contribution of EUR 2 million by Finland in December 2021.

The second expected outcome is to ‘**improve coverage and effectiveness of primary and secondary health services**’. MoH achieved positive results with donors’ the ‘percentage of primary health care units implementing Family Practice Approach’. The results show that 600 health workers have been trained on this topic in 2021, 100 more than the previous year, and 50% of PHC units apply this approach. The approach was fully implemented in other two governorates, Bethlehem and Jericho. In 2022 Ramallah and Tulkarem were added. MoH aims at achieving 100% of PHC units adopting the family practice approach in the next five years. On the ‘new cases of severe mental disorder’, the health cluster<sup>8</sup> identified an increase in number of people needing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): 255,960 as a result of the conflict. There were 3,607 new patients registered at different mental health centers in Palestine with incidence rate of 73 per 100,000 population. The mental health system is under resourced and insufficient to respond to existing needs. According to *World Mental Health 2022* report, COVID -19 has sparked or amplified mental health problems. Worrying signs of suicidal thoughts and behaviors, including among health workers were reported (in Gaza, since the start of the pandemic 44 attempted suicides involving children were reported compared to 8 in 2019). Sweden, Norway and Switzerland are supporting the Gaza Community Mental Health Programme promoting mental health rights and services in the Gaza Strip. Regarding the indicator on breast cancer, which is the most common cancer among women in Palestine with 876 cases reported in 2021 (513 in West Bank and 363 in Gaza representing 15.2% and 18.6% respectively of all new registered cancer cases). Data for 2021 shows a slight increase in screening tests performed in West Bank with 5,745 women compared to 5,613 in 2020 but still below the achieved target in 2019 and the planned target for 2021. The detection rate of screened cases stands at 3.15%. Diagnostic and treatment units face different challenges related to diagnosis (instruments, tests), shortage of skilled professionals and delays before treatment. There is not an independent MoH oncology treatment and chemotherapeutic agents are often out of stock. The last indicator is related to GBV. According to the MoH, there are currently 33 MoH

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<sup>8</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overviews report 2021

centers providing services for women and children survivors of gender based violence, which did not increase from last year and still below the planned target of 39 centers in 2021. According to the *Annual Health Report Palestine*, the number of reported cases of GBV to MoH in 2021 was 686, compared to 1,136 cases in 2020. This might be due to underreporting of some cases, which is partially attributed to changing reporting and surveillance system. 85.2% of reported GBV cases were in the age groups between 19 to 49 years old and 82.7% affecting married women. The GBV report and follow up is fragmented among various Ministry (Ministry of Social Development is also in charge of women shelters) and social actors making it difficult to monitor and have a global view.

The third expected outcome is on **‘environmental safeguards and reduction of occupational health risk factors with community participation’**: in 2021, 50% of health facilities in the West Bank had integrated the medical waste management system complying with the endorsed health protocols compared to 40% in 2020. This could be due to the COVID-19 pandemic support projects. However, there is a need to invest more the medical waste management.

Regarding **legislative reforms**, there is no progress to report as the bylaw for tobacco is still waiting for cabinet approval, the bylaw for nutrition (sugar and trans-fat) is still under definition and the mental health bylaw is still a draft.

With regard to gender mainstreaming, MoH continues to collect and share almost all relevant health data disaggregated by gender. However, as previously highlighted, in some health reports, not all data are presented with gender-disaggregated figures and the analysis is not adequate to guide policy and planning. Finally, there is a need to establish a centralized database system within the MoH for more developed and accurate data collection and analysis. The database can be linked to different MoH facilities all over the West Bank and Gaza for data generating and consolidation. Providing the MoH with the needed equipment, trainings and human resources to establish such a system is crucial. Throughout the process, other health actors could be linked to this database through a clear MoU signed with the MoH.

### **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

In 2021/2022, similarly to the previous years, MoH with the support of EDPs, focused on reforms concerning universal health coverage, health spending and referrals, payment system of private hospital providers. During 2021, the level of coordination and cooperation between all stakeholders increased, especially to coordinate the response to the COVID 19 pandemic and the emergency situation in Gaza. Under the LACS, the Health Sector Working Group met four times in 2021 with MoH as chair, Italy as deputy chair and WHO as Technical Advisor.

Finally, EDPs policy dialogue with MoH continued to address potential support reforms in health financing policies, including the health referrals system and health insurance, to enhance the sustainability of the health sector and achieve progress towards universal health coverage.

The transparency and accountability structures within the health sector shall be prioritised as dialogue issue with the MoH. Inefficient accountability systems within the MoH and with relevant stakeholders is a major development barrier.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

Considering the protracted crisis and recurrent shocks, EDPs and other partners, together with MoH looked into the operationalisation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in the health sector. Future EDP programming should increasingly focus on the preparedness and response capacity of the duty bearer at central and local levels, but also of the local communities to cope with future disasters, calamities or epidemics. The current ROF 2021-2024 attempted to reflect better the nexus approach,

necessary for effectiveness and sustainability objectives. However, a joint review of the EDP response Theory of Change would be necessary in 2023.

#### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) Considering the protracted crisis in Gaza and recurrent shocks in Palestine and taking lessons from the COVID-19 global crisis, future EDPs' programming in the health sector should be based on a triple nexus analysis and focus on preparedness and response capacity of the duty bearer at central and local levels including local community participation.
- 2) EDPs to consider supporting MoH to strengthen health financing strategies and health referral system focusing on improving efficiency of the health system; rationalisation of health expenditures, in particular health referral cost; updating health insurance system and supporting Family Practice Approach, which are all considered key for achieving progress towards Universal Health Coverage.
- 3) EDPs support to strengthen MoH capacity in data collection, data analysis and reporting: the health information system is inadequate; data quality, analysis and reporting are undermined by limited availability of disaggregated and stratified data by users' socioeconomic status. Such data and analysis are needed to assess and monitor health inequalities and guide evidence-based policymaking and programming focusing on disadvantaged groups.
- 4) The MoH to address chronic non-communicable diseases as it is biggest cause of morbidity and mortality in Palestine. In addition to oncology services in the West Bank and Gaza. There is ongoing work led by MoH to develop cancer strategy and action plan, yet it should be translated into actions implemented on the ground.
- 5) The MoH with EDPs support to reform the mental health system, which requires integration of MHPSS into community-based health facilities, development of MHPSS rehabilitation services, building the capacity of mental health professionals and awareness on mental health practices and raising the community awareness on these diseases.
- 6) The MoH with EDPs support to monitor and evaluate the status of the implementation of the National Referral System Services for women and children survivors of GBV. It entails awareness-raising and educational actions and increases the number of public and private health facilities with a special triage for women survivors of GBV as well as introduction of a similar system for children.
- 7) EDPs to consider supporting MoH towards strengthening tertiary care with adequate geographic distribution of full complement of speciality services in addition to qualified medical and technical team. Moreover, smaller satellite, critical access hospitals and clinics in the outlying areas are a priority to establish and maintain. The realisation of these projects will ensure local, high-quality care to provide the Palestinian people with the medical care they need for referrals outside territories. There is also a need to support educational initiatives that increase the number and quality of specialized health workers in different areas.

### **SECTOR 3.3: SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**Lead: EUREP/Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, EDPs' support 'contribute to reduction of poverty (SDG1) and elimination of marginalisation and violence and social exclusion (SDG 10)' as main objectives for the sector under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD). This is measured by the 'proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age' (SDG 1.2.1 and indicator of the Strategic Result Framework of the Social Development Sector Strategy 2021-2023). For 2021, there are still no updated statistical poverty data, as PCBS will carry out the next Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS) in 2023. According to the World Bank, at the peak of the COVID-19

economic restrictions, more than 110,000 Palestinians were pushed into poverty, bringing the poverty rates to 19.1% in the West Bank and 61.1% in Gaza (35.6% nationally). The poverty rate is projected to decline to 27.3% in 2021, 26.7% in 2022 and 26.1% by 2024.<sup>9</sup> In its September 2022 report<sup>10</sup>, the World Bank mentions that ‘In the West Bank, poverty rates are lower but sensitive to shocks in household expenditures, while in Gaza any change in social assistance flows can significantly affect the population’s wellbeing. [...] The PECS findings are expected to provide accurate information and analysis in 2024. The second indicator on ‘proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, by age’ (SDG 1.3.1 and indicator of Strategic Result Framework of the Social Development Sector Strategy 2021-2023) does not have reliable systematic data. The Ministry will be in a better position to monitor such indicator once the social registry and the Ministry’s Monitoring and Evaluation system are functioning (in 2023). The PCBS should also work with MoSD in order to be able to have reliable statistics on this SDG indicator.

At **outcome level**, EDPs focus on the implementation of the ‘**national social protection systems and measures**’. It is measured by monitoring the implementation of the main MoSD programme on the payment of social allowances co-funded by the European PEGASE Direct Financial Support. The first indicator is on the ‘proportion of families in deep poverty receiving social allowances under the Cash Transfer Programme (in West Bank and Gaza), including female headed, elderly headed, people with disability headed and number of quarterly payment made (out of the four annual payments)’. It shows a worsening situation in 2021 with the PEGASE financing decision being delayed due to technical and political reasons at the European Commission headquarters. The MoF managed to make only one partial payment (flat amount of NIS 750 per families) to 115,311 families in May 2021 reaching 98,978 extreme poor. This included 79,629 families in Gaza and 35,682 in the West Bank. Out of the total families, 18,168 were headed by a Person with Disability (PwD), 36,965 by an elderly and 48,787 by a woman. The MoF carried out a partial payment in July 2022 on PA budget only to 100,794 families (NIS 35,287,000). The 2021 PEGASE CTP funding (EUR 50 million, and EUR 1 million from Spain) was allocated mid-2022. In October, a second payment was made by MoF/MoSD to some 111,199 families (77,838 in Gaza and 33,361 in the West Bank) for a total amount of NIS 132,917,151 with a financial contribution from PEGASE of NIS 94,830,012 (EUR 27 million from EU and EUR 1 million from Spain) representing 71% of the total payment. 48,505 families were female-headed, 17,125 families were headed by a PwD and 43,169 by an old person. The second indicator on the ‘status of specific social allowances for elderly and PwD’ (new CTP windows) shows slow progress. The MoSD is taking steps to establish separate allowances for these categories but reforms are slow and funding sources are scarce. The 2022 Ministry budget submitted to MoF included two separate budget lines for regular CTP (105,000 families) and allowances for PwD/elderly (\$100/month for 20,000 persons taken out of the CTP regular list) but the actual execution of this separation did not happen. The third indicator on ‘percentage of annual budget allocated to CTP by MoF actually executed (predictability of regular transfers paid to eligible populations) and percentage of PEGASE contribution (annual total PEGASE contribution)’ is not fulfilled as in 2021, the MoF disbursed NIS 168,204,151 out of the budgeted NIS 500 million (execution: 33.6%) and received 0% PEGASE contributions due to delayed signature of the PEGASE financing (see above).

It is worth mentioning that the 2021 MoF report records that the social protection budget expenditure represented 5.25% of GDP (while ILO calculation varies and reports 3.3% of GDP) and 19.04% of the total budget.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/westbankandgaza/publication/economic-update-april-2022>

<sup>10</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099346409152238344/pdf/IDU0d06191180b10b040a709bde04af014ab10fd.pdf>

The second outcome on '**Rights-based and shock responsiveness of social protection system enhanced**' is measured by three indicators. The 'status of a system for social protection shock-responsive planning, implementation and management' recorded some positive progress in 2021 and 2022. The Social Protection and Cash and Voucher Assistance Thematic Working Group was established in 2022 under the LACS social protection working group and the first meeting convened in September. Its objective is to facilitate alignment of planning and implementation as well as coordination in response to shocks between humanitarian actors and DPs including MoSD. In terms of shock responsive social protection (SRSP), UNICEF assisted the Ministry in 'assessing System Readiness for Shock Responsive Social Protection'. An action plan is to be agreed on and necessary measures to put in place. This should allow the use of social protection systems to mitigate the impact of large-scale or covariate shocks (those affecting whole communities, regions or even with national reach) and support households affected by such shocks. In terms of 'number of Gender Based Violence related services provided by social workers of MoSD managed centers (social, legal, psychological, health and referrals services)', MoSD reported that 836 services provided by MoSD social workers, which is less than in 2020 but 7,821 services were provided by the Mehwar center which is more than in 2020. Robust analysis on this data is not yet available. The last indicator monitors 'proportion of GBV survivors benefitting from MoSD support reintegrated in society (corresponding Strategic Result Framework indicator 41 and 42)'. It is reported that 31% of GBV survivors (124 out of 396 total) were reintegrated in 2019 compared to 23% in 2021 (82 GBV survivors out of 357). However, the same comments as for the other indicator holds in terms of absence of analysis of this information.

In terms of policy-making, the Law for People with Disabilities is in its final stage but uncertainty remains on the legal status of the future Higher Council for Disability. A costing of the law was carried out. The Law on Protection of Elderly was drafted and a first draft was submitted to Cabinet for a first reading. The DPs consultations will be held on the first approved draft.

For the Social Security Law, the national dialogue in the framework of the exploratory tripartite committee (MoL, employers and workers groups) agreed on a draft law in October with the support of ILO. One addition compared to the previous law is the unemployment scheme. Consultation will start with a wider audience (political factions, civil society, women organisation, private sector, business association, bank associations, trade unions). Council of Ministers gave the mandate to MoL to start the consultation from November 2022. Next steps depend on how the public react, and whether the law can be submitted to Cabinet for approval.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The LACS social protection working group meetings are regular. Due to COVID-19 restrictions in 2021, only two meetings were held. One on the newly created Palestinian National Economic Empowerment Institution (PNEEI), which presented its mission and main areas of competence. The PNEEI is an independent institution aiming at empowering economically vulnerable and marginalised families with a focus on women, youth, people with disabilities and small farmers. The World Bank presented its ongoing Social Protection & Enhancement Project (SPEP) in support to MoSD reforms, which aims to establish a single targeting and referral system to provide cash benefits and social services to the poor and vulnerable households in Palestine using comprehensive and integrated Social Registry and Case Management systems. In May 2021, the discussions focused on the Gaza situation after 10 days of bombing. The humanitarian stakeholders were invited for the first time in line with the triple nexus commitments. It was agreed that any assessments done in Gaza in relation to social protection should be shared with the MoSD in an effort to reduce fragmentation and increase complementarity. It was also agreed that the cash transfer response - short, medium and long term - should use the existing national system.

In 2022, three meetings were held. In February, on the operationalisation of the triple nexus in social protection and in particular for cash transfers considering the recurrent financing shortfalls of the National CTP. Humanitarian stakeholders ECHO, OCHA, Gaza Cash Working Group were invited for the first time to join the working group. The meeting was held in a context of suspended social allowances payments by the PA due to fiscal crisis. In June, a “Live Demonstration of the new National Social Registry and Case Management” was made and an update on the SPEP was provided. The signature of PEGASE 2021 and the releasing funding for the CTP was also announced while MoSD stood ready for a payment as soon as possible. In December, discussions were on the process for developing the Social Development Sector Strategy (SDSS) 2024-2029, the Social Protection – Shock Responsiveness Readiness Assessment, and an OCHA report on the first Social Protection Cash and Voucher Assistance Thematic Working Group (SPCVA-TWG).

Regular meetings are organised all year long between EUREP and MoSD at the level of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister and the Director of Planning.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The ROF for social protection for the period 2021-2014 focused on two outcomes supported by EDPs and in line with the main objectives of the Social Development Sector Strategy.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) PM/MoF to commit to the execution of the annual CTP budget (currently amounting NIS 500 million in total).
- 2) MoSD to run the revised PMTF on the 139,000 re-certified CTP families registered in the social registry.
- 3) MoSD to formalise steps for approval by the Council of Minister on the elderly allowance/social pension moving the responsibility from Palestinian Pension Agency to MoSD [*payment of a basic retirement pension of one hundred (100) dollars a month for each person who has reached sixty (60) years of age and does not have any other income or source of financial support*] (Article 121 of the Law of Public Retirement No. 7 (2005)]. EUREP to explore how it could be included in PEGASE as a separate component.
- 4) MoSD to validate the shock responsive social protection action plan. EDPs and humanitarian actors to stand ready to support the new SRSP system.
- 5) The Cabinet to approve the Family Protection Law and MoF to allocate budget for its implementation.
- 6) The Cabinet to approve the Law for the protection of People with Disability and MoF to allocate budget for its implementation;
- 7) MoSD to review its gender mainstreaming strategy including the Gender Based Violence together with MoWA and EDPs to stand ready to support.

## ***PILLAR 4: CLIMATE CHANGE, ACCESS TO SELF-SUFFICIENT WATER AND ENERGY SERVICES***

The bombing of Gaza in May 2021 heavily impacted the lives of thousands of Palestinians and once again showed the vulnerability of the operational and financial sustainability of key sectors, emphasising the interlinkages between the energy and water sectors. The impact of the hostilities was reflected in last year's report and thus is – while being acknowledged – given less attention in this annual report.

### **SECTOR 4.1: WATER**

**Lead: The Netherlands/Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

Water is essential for all aspects of socio-economic development. The management of sovereign, self-sufficient, efficient and sustainable water resources and services is therefore of key-importance. At **impact level**, EDP's support will contribute to **'improved water security'** and **'improved sustainable management of (waste)water services'** in alignment with the SDG 6 aiming at 'ensuring access to water and sanitation for all'. It is measured by the 'estimated deficit in water supply for domestic purposes'. Although it was foreseen to grow, it shrank significantly in the West Bank in 2021, reaching 34.5 million cubic meters (CM) compared to 39 million CM in 2020. In Gaza, the deficit increased of 2 million CM, as expected<sup>11</sup>, due to population growth. A joint Palestinian-Israeli concept note to increase water supply from groundwater and import was endorsed at the AHLC meeting late 2021. Targets regarding the percentage of generated wastewater reused for irrigation were close to being met in the West Bank (1.7% instead of 1.8%), due to the increased water supply, but dropped by 50% in Gaza (from 0,4% to 0,2%). Efforts to increase the percentage of service providers with a > 1 working ratio report positive results in the West Bank (47.7% instead of 34%) and seem to recover well from the drop witnessed during the Covid-19 pandemic. Gaza witnessed regress (from 72% to 68%); it is probable that the bombing in 2021 impacted the working ratio in Gaza.

At **outcome level**, EDPs aim to **'improve the quality, reliability and fair distribution of water supply services'**, which is measured through four different indicators. The first one on the 'percentage of non-revenue water at bulk and retail level' (SDG 6.4.1) report a stagnation in the West Bank (9.5% at bulk level and 30.6% at retail level) and an increase in Gaza (info at bulk level is not available and at retail level 42%), although the reduction of non-revenue water percentages is a conditional NDC action<sup>12</sup>. The second indicator on the 'percentage of water samples passing national quality standards for nitrate and fecal and total coliform' is of concern in Gaza with 23% water samples passing national quality standards of the time (compared to the target 25%). These samples serve solely as an early warning system and inform PWA on the environmental status of the aquifer. Another indicator monitors the 'absolute gap between the least litre/capita/day (l/c/d) and average l/c/d'. The gap decreased in 2021, both in the West Bank (54 l/c/d) and Gaza (24 l/c/d). When calculating this figure, PWA mentioned that they encountered some missing/inaccurate data, which was excluded from the calculations. The last indicator measures the 'percentage of population that has access to less than 50 l/c/d'. In Gaza, 0% of the population has access to less than 50 l/c/d while 16% in the West Bank improving from 20% in 2020, the majority of which rely on purchased water from Mekorot.

<sup>11</sup> The AHLC report (September 2022) stated that the water supply deficit for Gaza reached 102 million CM p/y, nearly double of what is being reported under the ROF framework. PWA states that the difference can be explained due to the difference in methodologies to calculate figures. ROF reports on gross supply; AHLC reports on consumed.

<sup>12</sup> National Determined Contribution, p. 15: "Non-revenue water is reduced by 15% by 2032."

The second outcome of EDPs' interventions focus on **'the improvement of the financial sustainability of water and wastewater utilities and service providers'**. 'Collections rates at bulk level' shows a positive trend and reported figures are better than the targets for 2021 (57% instead of 45%), but also indicate that the net-lending bill continues to grow despite several governmental plans to help overcome this phenomenon. Since the endorsement of the unified tariff bylaw, several tariffs were reviewed by the Water Sector Regulatory Council (WSRC) and two tariffs (Attil & Deit Al Ghuson) were submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement. At retail level, there was a foreseen but significant increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic both in the West Bank (75%, while the target was 67%) and Gaza (52% while the target was 40%).<sup>13</sup> Regarding the 'percentage of service providers that comply to the tariff set by the Council of Ministers', there was no target set for the year 2021 and it will be measured for the first time in 2022. Tariffs that cover the operation and maintenance costs, coupled with high collection rates, contribute to the financial sustainability of water and wastewater infrastructure.

The third outcome on **'improving wastewater services and infrastructure'** is measured by the 'percentage of households connected to a sewage network' for which targets were met (West Bank: 34.4%; Gaza 84.4%) coupled with re-use for agricultural purposes can help to reduce the deficit in water supply for domestic purposes.<sup>14</sup> The second indicator measures the 'percentage of collected wastewater treated in Palestinian wastewater treatment plants and Israeli wastewater treatment plants' (SDG 6.3.1). In Gaza, results exceeded the initial targets set at 44% reaching 60% due to the establishment of Al-Bureij Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) supported by the KfW and the Khan Younis WWTP. Targets for the West Bank were met with 22% of collected wastewater being treated. While Israel submitted estimates regarding the amount and costs of treated wastewater for the period July 2020 to June 2021, it does not do so regularly. This is a concern, as Israel deducts treatment costs from the clearance revenues (ILS 109 million in 2021). The repeated call from PWA for increased transparency in the billing, supported at times by EDPs, has not yet led to the desired result. The last indicator on 'the percentage of treated wastewater used for irrigation and/or recharge' report that 5% of treated wastewater is being reused in the West Bank and 1% in Gaza. Substantial work needs to be done to successfully progress towards the NDC commitment on wastewater.<sup>15</sup> However, lack of funds, unfinished institutional framework, limited access to Area C make it difficult to effectively plan and construct wastewater infrastructure in the West Bank, highlighting the need to complement financial and technical support, with political leverage. The operationalisation of the TEI on Water Resources – Wastewater and Reuse aims to address these issues.

In terms of the governance system of the water sector, the National Water Company got registered in 2021 and the Board of Directors appointed, however the CEO still needs to be appointed. In 2021, the Unified Tariff By law was endorsed as well as the Establishment and Licensing of Regional Water Utilities Bylaw. These bylaws are building blocks to arrive at the institutional and legal setup in alignment with the water law 2014, especially when coupled with the political will to implement reforms across sectors.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The international cooperation and coordination Unit of PWA organised a site visit to Nablus West WWTP and proposed a location for Tulkarem WWTP passing through Wadi Zomer in the first quarter

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<sup>13</sup> In contrast, a recent infographic, released by the WASH cluster, reports a collection rate of 20% in Gaza.

<sup>14</sup> "The Palestinians will pursue their interests in connection with obtaining Palestinian water rights, including the fair right-of-access, right-of-control and right-of-use to all water resources shared with neighboring countries, in line with the principles of international law. At the same time, they will proceed in developing additional quantities of water from non-conventional water resources without infringing upon Palestinian Water Rights.", [National Water Policy and Strategy](#), p. 72.

<sup>15</sup> National Determined Contribution, p. 15: "70% of the treated wastewater in large-scale wastewater treatment plants in the West Bank and Gaza are re-used by 2030."

of 2022. The activity was planned following the 2020 Water Sector Working Group (WSWG), where it was requested to diversify the tools of coordination, and to set actions towards mobilising the needed resources for the (transboundary) wastewater projects as a main priority of the sector. The visit helped visualise the ongoing challenges that the Palestinian water sector faces. The June 2022 focused on the joint concept note submitted at the May 2022 AHLC meeting, and informed members on the situation in Gaza and sector reform situation. The reform plan was discussed with EDPs, but the English version of the water sector reform plan endorsed in October 2020, is still pending. In August 2022, the initial draft for the National Service Providers Improvement programme was discussed.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

A new water sector ROF for the period 2021-2024 was developed by the PWA, the WSRC and the Netherlands (as European Lead for the sector) in January 2021. An explanatory note to ensure a collective understanding of the indicators and methodology to collect and report them was included. This is the first year that results are reported against the new results' indicators. The explanatory note is documenting the PWA and EDPs on mutual responsibilities to contribute to the agreed results reflected in the ROF 2021-2024. Joint programming progressed, with the development of a range of documents to help advance and operationalise the first Team Europe Initiative in the water sector (Water Resources – Wastewater and Reuse), under the leadership of AFD and EU. In 2022, the Joint programming technical assistance contracted by EUREP supported the water sector with a series of workshops to analyse and identify challenges and opportunities in pursuing joint programming. The conclusion drawn is that the water sector coordination is relatively well organised, especially at a technical level.

Another positive development was the joint Palestinian-Israeli concept note to help address challenges in water supply and wastewater management in the West Bank and Gaza, submitted at the AHLC meeting in November 2021 and updated since at the 2022 AHLC meetings.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) PA's cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation should be prioritised to ensure that the endorsed by-laws and the governmental plan(s) on reforming the water sector are implemented and respected by all actors and sectors. This requires strong leadership from the PWA, coupled with support from the PMO and Cabinet Secretariat to ensure that other ministries act in accordance with the plans and implement the by-laws developed to help restore the financial equilibrium of the sector (partly covered by the Austrian funded institutional strengthening support project to the PWA). The reform agenda, launched by the PA in May 2022, lists specific reforms and institutional strengthening for the municipal and water sector that relate to this<sup>16</sup>. Whilst some of these reforms require external financial and/or technical support, others require political commitment and institutional strengthening of key water institutions.
- 2) Some of the generated wastewater – at times mixed with wastewater from settlements and/or storm water – crosses the Green Line into Israel, where it receives treatment and is being reused. Palestinians are charged for this treatment, via a lump sum that is unilaterally being deducted from the clearance revenues collected by Israel on behalf of the PA (impacting the national budget). EDPs should support PA's request to Israel to (1) allow the Palestinians to build wastewater treatment facilities in Area C and/or (2) be transparent about the fees charged for treatment of transboundary wastewater. EDPs are encouraged to bring this up more regularly with the Israeli Authorities, through their peers in Tel Aviv.

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<sup>16</sup> The reform agenda list several specific reforms that will positively impact the water sector, especially chapter 7, strengthen government systems to reduce net lending; chapter 8, improve the effectiveness of local government; chapter 9, reform the water and electricity sectors.

- 3) The operationalisation of the TEI will help contribute to developing sustainable infrastructure for wastewater treatment and re-use and is designed using a twin track approach focusing on both sector reform and infrastructure investments. In consultation with the PWA, a list of priority projects, in line with the NDC was established by EDPs (under the lead of AFD and EU). This includes undertakings to be completed by the PWA on the operationalisation of the National Water Company, the Bulk Water Unity in Gaza and the Regional Water Utilities – especially in the Tubas, Hebron and Gaza. The development of a conducive policy and legal framework to set the conditions on water use and reuse is required with the involvement of PWA, MoA, EQA, the Palestinian Standards Institution and MoLG.
- 4) In October 2022, the Cabinet endorsed a national plan to reduce transboundary wastewater and promote reuse of treated wastewater in agriculture. The PWA should be asked to present the plan and its implications on future donor-financed projects to relevant development partners, through the LACS wastewater thematic working group.

## SECTOR 4.2: ENERGY

**Lead: Norway/Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, EDPs aims at contributing to “**ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all in Palestine (SDG 7)**” measured by ‘the percentage of electricity supply versus the demand’. In 2021, there was a slight increase from 72% to 73%, however not reaching the target of 75%. In the West Bank, electricity demand has grown to more than 1,200 megawatt (MW). 95% of the current supply is provided by Israeli imports, although plans to increase the supply from Jordan is progressing and generation of renewable energy is growing. In May 2021, the Jerusalem Electricity Company (JDECO) and the Jordan National Electricity Company signed an agreement to build a transfer station allowing Jordan to increase electricity imports from 40 MW to 80 MW. In December 2021, PENRA and Jordan signed an agreement to further increase imports from Jordan to meet 25% of West Bank electricity demand by 2027. Continued investment in the grid will be required to enable increased imports. The World Bank, in partnership with EDPs, is supporting the connection lines between Jericho and Ramallah expected to be concluded in 2022. In Gaza, the average demand exceeds 400 MW while peak demand routinely reaches 550 MW. Supply is approximately 190 MW. This resulted in an average availability of electricity of 12 hours per day in 2021. Gaza depends on electricity imports from Israel and on the operation of the Gaza Power Plant (GPP). Gaza imports approximately 120 MW of electricity from Israel while the GPP generates approximately 70 MW using Qatari-funded diesel. Until 2019, about 27 MW were imported from Egypt, but the transmission line needed to be rehabilitated and energy imports stopped. Due to the unpredictability of the power supply, some Gazans and government institutions use private diesel generators to produce power when regular power is not available. These generators produce high levels of carbon dioxide emissions and other gases that have a negative impact on the local environment and people living in Gaza. The Gas for Gaza project involves converting the GPP to natural gas and expanding the supply capacity to 140 MW in a first phase and 400 MW in a second phase (initiative lead by the EU/European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Netherlands). This initiative emphasized the need for funding and implementation of the transmission infrastructure following the recent Electricity Master plan for Gaza. This also requires developing the transmission and distribution network, as the existing electricity grid in Gaza is partially deteriorated by bombings and poorly maintained. Several EDPs in partnership with the World Bank are supporting the upgrading of the Gaza’s electricity network. This also requires significant improvement in Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation (GEDCo) ability and willingness to: pay for energy purchases, reform its

governance system, strengthen its managerial and technical capacity, and improve its creditworthiness as included in the follow up action plan to the GEDCo audit. Some progress is reported in relation to the GEDCo reform, with the approval by Board of Directors of the recommendations made by the external audit initiated by the EU and the implementation of some of the recommended actions. Enhancing GEDCo governance and financial creditworthiness is key for developing the energy sector in the Gaza Strip. However, the provision of natural gas to the GPP through a gas pipeline (G4G project) and improved bulk transmission infrastructure, specifically grid upgrades, are essential for the broader structural solution for the Gazan energy sector.

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support the ‘**increase of renewable energy capacity in compliance with the Palestinian Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement**’ (aligning to PENRA Specific Objective 1). This is measured by the ‘capacity of installed renewable energy in MW’. The current installed capacity of renewable energy has increased to 146 MW, which corresponds to a total of 3% of ‘renewable energy share in the final energy consumption’ (SDG 7.2). This progress is attributed to local companies with funding from the EU/AFD SUNREF programme – promoting green investments in the private sector<sup>17</sup>. The indicator on ‘solar plants developed based on licensing’ recorded an increase to 30 MW by end 2021. Germany/KfW, Norway, Ireland and Sweden are providing support for an additional total capacity of 150 MW. Currently, all utility-scale solar panel projects are direct contracts. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), in cooperation with the GIZ, is supporting PENRA in its first competitive bidding process. Enabling private sector participation in the energy sector has a central role in achieving diversification. In this regard, Italy is providing support to PENRA through the ‘Enhancing the Business Environment for the Micro, small and medium Palestinian enterprises’ programme to build and strengthen services for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to facilitate their access to renewable energy, with a specific focus on solar energy. In The West Bank, expanding into utility scale solar panels projects requires access to Area C given the land availability and affordable prices. However, it also requires Israeli permits and authorisations through a complicated and long process, as well as evacuation through the Israeli Electricity Company grid as the Palestinian transmission network is not developed yet.

The second outcome on ‘**improved reliability of the electricity grid with functioning interconnection points**’ is measured by the ‘percentage of technical and non-technical losses in the distribution system (distribution companies - DISCOs)’. In 2021, the Palestinian Energy Regulator (PERC) reports a decrease to 18% compared to 20% in 2020. This reduction is a result of the investment in prepaid meters and smart metering. Yet the illegal connections in the Refugee camps and area C continue to be a serious challenge on the non-technical losses side.

The third outcome on ‘**improved effectiveness and efficiency of institutions and operators active in the energy sector**’ is measured by four indicators. The first one monitors the ‘percentage of electricity managed by PETL in West Bank’: the Israel Electricity Corporation (IEC) supplies the Palestinian Electricity Transmission Company (PETL), the Distribution Companies (DISCOs) and the Local Government Units (LGUs) with electricity through almost 240 LV and MV interconnection points. Four 250 MW of high-voltage electricity substations were constructed across the West Bank by the end 2021, but further infrastructure investment is needed. Italy is providing support for the implementation of the medium voltage distribution system in the northern and southern areas of the West Bank. In September 2020, a power purchase agreement was signed with Israel, where 3 substations were given to PETL to import bulk energy. Consequently the energy powered by PETL continually increased ever since reaching 25% in 2021. However, PETL is still having challenges to get Israeli permits

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.afd.fr/en/carte-des-projets/sunref-palestine-developing-market-green-investments>

for upgrading the grid in Area C and for IEC to hand over the connection . The second indicator on the ‘percentage of electricity imported from neighbouring countries’ is reducing but still show a high dependence on imports from Israel, which accounts for more than 90% of electricity supply in the West Bank and over half in Gaza. PETL’s role as the sole buyer of electricity was challenged by the Amendment to the Electricity Law in April 2022. Although the Amendment continues to recognise PETL as the Transmission Service Operator in Palestine, it allows for direct commercial transactions between independent producers and the DISCOs. The third indicator on ‘net lending in the electricity sector’ decreased to NIS 414 million by end 2021. PETL and the West Bank DISCOs are reporting an increase in revenue collection from general customers (to about 80-90%) but clearance revenue deductions (through net lending) in the electricity sector continues to be a financial concern. DISCOs and LGUs are unable to enforce payment from certain types of consumers - such as public institutions, social cases and refugee camps - nor to penalise theft cases in Area C. This problem is compounded by non-uniform tariffs and ambiguous intergovernmental transfers. In December 2021, the contribution of the electricity sector to net lending was estimated to more than NIS 200 million per year. The last indicator on the ‘financial public commitment in the electricity sector (million NIS)’ shows a decrease in 2021 with NIS 42 million compared to NIS 43 million in 2020.

Finally, as regards ‘**the restructuring of the Palestinian energy operators (supply, distribution, markets, regulation, consumption)**’, there has been limited progress as the preparation for the new energy strategy (2023-2027) was postponed in line with the PMO instructions. The draft Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy is yet to be finalised. The hydrocarbon Law was revised and is awaiting for final endorsement. Its adoption is one of the EU pre-conditions for funding the Gas for Gaza (G4G) project.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

In 2021, the LACS Energy sector working group only met once, in September. In 2022, there has been two core group meetings (in January and June) and one working group meeting (in July) to follow up from the May AHLC meeting in Brussels. Furthermore, PENRA gave three presentations: on Gas for Gaza, Associated Works and Renewable Energy. The Trilateral Energy Working Group facilitated by the Netherlands met to discuss electricity infrastructure, development of renewables/solar and G4G.

In the margins of the May 2022 AHLC meeting in Brussels, the EU organised an energy sector side-event, focusing on renewable energy in Area C and Gas for Gaza. Main stakeholders were represented (PA represented by the PENRA chairman, Israel represented by the Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories office – COGAT - and main donors including EU, Norway, US, Germany, the Netherlands, Qatar, development banks and the Office of the Quartet) to discuss the needs and challenges of the sector. In conclusion of the event, the stakeholders agreed on a series of follow up steps. In relation to the G4G, the PA committed to sign the commercial agreements by autumn 2022 and to finalise the framework for the Hydrocarbon Law by the end of 2022. EU and Qatar confirmed their readiness to mobilise the necessary finances for the construction of the Israeli side of the gas pipeline, and participants agreed to have a pledging conference to mobilise resources for associated transmission and distribution works during the COP 27 in Sharm el-Sheik in November 2022 and beyond. Regarding renewable energy (RE) in Area C, the AHLC recalled the strategic objective to generate 500 MW from RE sources by 2030 not only to mitigate the energy crisis but also to facilitate the green transition and reducing net lending. The AHLC reemphasised concerns over political, administrative and security constraints imposed by Israel in Area C and its effects on permits, authorisation. Finally, Israel and the PA agreed to meet regularly to discuss energy issues.

Before the ministerial AHLC meeting in New York in September 2022, a technical meeting was held to discuss the sector but Israel did not accept to include energy on the agenda, only under AOB under which both EU and PENRA had interventions triggering a brief response from Israel.

In April 2021, the Amendment to the Electricity Law of 2009 was published in the Gazette upon the endorsement through a Presidential Decree. The Amendment to the Law opened up for direct commercial agreements between independent power producers (IPPs) and the DISCOs, with PETL as the single buyer of imported electricity from IEC and neighbouring countries. In a meeting with PENRA and the MoF in February 2022, the donors expressed concerns regarding the role of PETL, which is weakened by the Amendment, and the effect of the Amendment on the net lending. In March 2022, development partner's common position was formalised in a letter to the Prime Minister. It was co-signed by the EU, the Netherlands, Norway, the World Bank and the UK but was left without response.

The formation of a Palestinian National Gas Company (PNGC) was enacted in September 2021 by a cabinet decree. The PNGC, chaired by PENRA, will start working in 2023 and will be responsible for managing gas facilities in Palestine and entering into contracts to purchase gas from various sources. This represents a key institutional reform in the Palestinian Gas sector and in the preparing the set up for the G4G project.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

There is a consensus among the EDPs that there is a need to make an explicit Theory of Change for the EJS energy sector, as well as to revise the ROF matrix. This will be done in 2023 with the support of the Joint Programming Technical Assistance contracted by the EU. Norway conducted a mapping exercise to get an overview of the various on-going and planned programmes in the energy sector. The mapping will need to be updated regularly.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) The PMO and PENRA to keep EDPs involved in the ongoing energy reform roadmap process and, as a first step, organise a meeting as soon as possible with the recently established committee tasked with the reform roadmap development, before the proposal is finalised.
- 2) PENRA to finalise a costed and realistic plan for infrastructure investment in Gaza and the West Bank.
- 3) PENRA to present a concrete plan on how to resolve the issue of non-payment in the refugee camps.

## **PILLAR 5: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

In 2021, the Palestinian economy witnessed the beginning of a recovery from the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the decline in external financial support and clearance revenues deduction by Israel are hampering the expected recovery.

### **SECTOR 5.1: PRIVATE SECTOR**

**Lead: EUREP/Ministry of National Economy (MoNE)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at the impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, EDPs aim at contributing to ‘**promote sustainable and private sector led development (SDG 8.1)**’. The main monitoring indicator is the ‘GDP per capita’. The post- COVID rebound allowed for an increase of 4.2% in 2021 (USD 3,045.3 in Palestine; USD 4,410.5 in West Bank; USD 1,213.4 in Gaza) compared to USD 2,922.5 in 2020 (USD 4,197.1 in West Bank and USD 1,207.6 in Gaza). Differences between West Bank and Gaza remain marked, with a ration of almost 3.5 to 1, and pre- COVID values have not been recovered yet.

At **outcome level**, EDPs support aims at ‘**improved business environment**’ monitored through the ‘doing business’ ranking’. This global ranking methodology was discontinued by the World Bank in 2020 so the ROF should be revised.

Under the second outcome, EDPs’ support is focusing on ‘**improving trade**’. This is monitored through the indicator ‘Annual increase of exports share to countries other than Israel per year’. In 2021, it increased in nominal value from USD 139.1 million to USD 161.2 million. However in terms of share of the total exports, it decreased, reaching 11.1% compared to 14.64% in 2020. The overall Palestinian exports (national exports and re-exports) in 2021 were USD 1,458.4 million compared to USD 954.7 million 2020, while the overall Palestinian imports in 2021 were USD 6,420.4 million (USD 3,475.2 million from Israel and USD 2,945.2 million from other countries). The trade balance in general witnessed a deficit of around USD 5 billion.

Under the third outcome, EDPs’ support is focusing on ‘**improving micro, small & medium enterprises’ competitiveness and green sustainable practices**’, which is monitored through eight different indicators. The first one on the ‘annual increase in private sector investments (excluding real estate investments and public investments)’ shows an increase by 11% compared to 2020, likely prompted by the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. Total investments in 2021 amounted to USD 1,416.8 million against USD 1,276.6 million in 2020. The second indicator on the ‘share of local industrial production in terms of % of GDP’ decreased to 12.2% in 2021 compared to 12.9% in 2020. This is interesting to note the different performances in the West Bank, decreasing its contribution to 13.2%, and Gaza, increasing to 7.2%.<sup>18</sup> The third indicator on the ‘percentage contribution of agricultural activity value added of GDP’ declined in 2021 to 6.5% compared to 7.1% in 2020 according to PCBS report. The fourth indicator measures the ‘share of imported electricity in the local market and annual growth of local production of electricity in %’ reports a positive trend. In 2021, the share of imported electricity in the local market reduced to 88% compared to 92% in 2020. The local production of electricity in 2021 was 12% compared to 8 % in 2020. The indicator on ‘the number of industrial establishments applying sustainable production and consumption (using renewable energy)’ records a jump from 12 in 2020 to 110 companies in 2021.<sup>19</sup> The indicator update on ‘CO2 emission per unit of value added (SDG 9.4.1)’ is not available from PCBS after 2018. Finally, the indicator on ‘sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (SDG

<sup>18</sup> PCBS Report : Performance of the Palestinian Economy, 2021

<sup>19</sup> It is recommended to ensure alignment between figures collected by MoNE and those collected by PENRA.

12.1)' records mitigated progress as a SCP policy is in place but more needs to be done in terms of developing a regulatory framework. Indicators related to new regulatory measures should be introduced. On SDG 12.4 related to Responsible management of chemicals and waste, Palestine signed five agreements (Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and Montreal Protocol). In the SDG Atlas 2020, it is reported that compliance rates vary between the agreements. The highest are the Montreal protocol and Basel convention, which focus on hazardous waste and material depletion of the ozone layer, respectively. The lowest compliance rates are reported against the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which focus on hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and on organic pollutant, No further update is available so far.

EDPs support under the EJS is also expecting to **'improve entrepreneurship'**, measured through three indicators. The 'number of registered new companies, including micro-enterprises (of which female owned)' shows an increase with 2,156 registrations in 2021 compared to 1,921 in 2020. Sex disaggregated data is not available. No data is available for the 'number of companies that have been incubated and able to access regional or international markets'. Finally, the 'proportion of women in managerial position (SDG 5.5.2)' aiming to increase annually by 2% recorded a decrease in 2021 with 21.4% women reported to be in such positions.

EDPS also support the **'digitalisation of digital economy'** measured through two indicators. One is in line with SDG 9 'Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure' on the 'proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (SDG 9.b.1)'. In 2019, 6.2% was reported by PCBS and no update is available. The indication on the 'proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills (SDG 4.4.1)' is monitoring 9 skills types disaggregated by region and sex. The last data available is from 2019.

Finally, EDPs also support the **'access to finance'**, which is measured through four indicators. The 'credits granted to MSMEs in % of the total credits granted by banks and microfinance institutions' recorded an increase with 12,7% in 2021 compared to 7% in 2020. The '% of credits volume of private sector out of the total granted credits by banks and microfinance institutions' recorded a slight increase with 0.9 % in 2021 compared to 0.3% in 2020. The 'financial Depth Index for financial institutions (measured by the ratio of credit granted to the private sector by banks to nominal GDP)' recorded achieving 68.78% in 2021 compared to 64.8% in 2020. Finally, the 'number of women and youth accessing microfinances' recorded an increase of 6.8% with 4,988 borrowers compared to 4,669 in 2020.

As regards **'supporting policies, strategies, legal and regulatory framework'**, the new Company Law, finally adopted and published in December 2021. It is expected to improve the Palestinian business environment by offering SMEs, entrepreneurs, as well as local and foreign investors a legal framework in keeping with international standards and corresponding to a digitalised and fast-paced business world. It will provide a more predictable and transparent business environment.

During 2021, MoNE also proceeded with several reforms (Laws, By-Laws, Policies and Strategies) at different stages of technical drafting, revisions, submission to the Cabinet and going through necessary readings, follow-up at the President Office, then official publishing and implementation. Examples of that included but not limited to: Consumer Protection Law, Competition Law, Commercial Agent Law, Quality Infrastructure Law/ related Bylaws, Intellectual Property Right Laws, Green Economy Policy Framework for encouraging Palestinian Green Exports, etc.

## **B. Policy Dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

Support to Palestinian private sector remains a priority for EDPs. Focus on green transition, digital transformation, entrepreneurship, employment, trade, investment climate and an increasing use of blended finance to improve access to finance remain a marking trait of their cooperation in Palestine.

Team Europe support to the Private Sector is guided by the EJS for Palestine; a document aligned to the policy and sectoral priorities of the PA, based on a joint exercise of analysis, providing a joint response aiming to improve impact, visibility, and reduce fragmentation. In September 2021 EDPs agreed to organise their work within the broad Team Europe Initiative (TEI) “Sustainable growth, jobs and resilience”, which is organised in five main components, under the leadership of a different EDPs: trade (EU), digital economy (Belgium), green economy (Germany), entrepreneurship (Belgium) and resilience (Austria). Fully-fledged development of individual components should be completed by the end of 2022. Ten development cooperation agencies and five International Financial Institutions (IFIs), providing financial assistance in the form of traditional grants/technical assistance and financial instruments (loans/guarantees/equity), across more than 50 projects, for a total value of EUR 280 million and EUR 1,6 billion of leveraged finance. Policy dialogue on business environment reform and investment climate, remain central tenets.

Coordination and dialogue with PA counterparts takes place mainly at bilateral level rather than within the framework of the EJS. The division of labour amongst EDPs under the will enhance coordination both within and vis-à-vis relevant PA institutions. Building on 2022 as transitional period, Team Europe should be able to speak with one voice in the five thematic areas. Moreover, coordination on trade, industry, business environment, digital economy-innovation-entrepreneurship was improved under the LACS framework and through the European Palestinian Platform for the rollout of the External Investment Plan. However, the political and institutional split between West Bank and Gaza is reflected in the dialogue as different problematics, counterparts and audiences require different response and approaches.

**LACS working group:** In 2021, MoNE reactivated the LACS Private Sector Development and Trade Sector Working Group (PSDT SWG). Four thematic working groups were also reactivated to discuss: “Business Enabling Environment”, “Digital Economy and Innovation”, “Trade” and “Industrial Development”. Terms of Reference for the four thematic working group and membership were reviewed, updated and approved. The PSDT SWG managed to meet twice, while “Trade” thematic group met once. Positive developments should capitalise on momentum, regularly convening thematic groups, providing continuity to dialogue giving the possibility to focus on strategies and reforms. It is important to note that the way Team Europe is internally organising its work will greatly benefit the Palestinian Authority if thematic groups were systematically organised, providing a constructive environment for dialogue and coordination.

**Business environment:** in 2021, MoNE moved forward in managing and monitoring the drafting and implementation of long-standing reforms, under different stages of development, that have direct impact on enabling business environment in Palestine. The Ministerial Doing Business Committee was reactivated, confirming the commitment of MoNE to engage at inter-institutional level to improve legal and regulatory framework. The upcoming publication by the IFC of “Business Regulatory Environment in West Bank and Gaza - Potential areas for Reform” should provide the basis for further discussion and finalisation of a prioritised reform agenda, with a monitoring framework and time-bound milestones. The instrument should serve as a platform and communication tool with donors, in order to coordinate policy dialogue and plan for external support.

**Trade:** policy dialogue with the MoNE continued along the lines defined by the trilateral engagement on trade, initiated in 2010 by the Union for Mediterranean (UfM), which aims to facilitate Palestinian

trade with Euro-Med partners. The process remains challenging, yet opportunities of engagement have been explored establishing trilateral discussions with both parties on issues related to Palestinian trade on the border crossing with Jordan. Windows of opportunity are explored, proposing/discussing measures that require technical level agreement from both the Israeli and Palestinian side, notably in areas such as: enhancing transport via the Allenby/King Hussein Bridge through containerisation and installation of a conveyor belt over the Jordan river; development of a logistics centre/potential bonded warehouse adjacent to the border with Jordan; discussion on expansion of A1, A2 commodity import lists outside of the Paris Protocol. It was agreed to: 1) facilitate joint meetings between Palestinian and Israeli authorities as well as Palestinian business community representatives, to help expand Palestinian trade through the border crossing with Jordan; 2) launching a new initiative to introduce containers' shipping at the border crossing with Jordan, providing financial support to cover the forklift services to handle containers.

**MSMEs and Entrepreneurship:** in 2021, the main highlight is the official approval by the MoNE of a unified national definition for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which will facilitate decisions/discussions on incentives, benefits, supporting interventions, tax exemptions, registration fees, anti-bankruptcy programmes and policies, and access to finance. The design of a MSMEs strategy should become a priority for the upcoming period. The Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Empowerment (MoEE) has been actively engaged in developing collaborative and consultative relationships throughout the innovation driven entrepreneurship ecosystem. Examples include the initiative of “Entrepreneurship Cluster” (inclusive of start-up enablers and entrepreneurs) working as a platform to align stakeholders behind the sector’s vision; and the “Youth Coding Academy” pilot phase. The MoEE is still trying to strengthen its status and role in the sector while remaining largely underfunded. Better coordination amongst the MoNE, MoEE, Ministry of Telecommunication Information and Technology (MoTIT) and the Higher Council for Innovation and Excellence would facilitate the effective working of the LACS thematic group “digital economy, innovation and entrepreneurship”.

**Industry:** While MoNE reports having regular meetings with industrial representatives, no formal dialogue took place on Industry related issues with the international community in 2021, if not within the framework of programmatic bilateral relationships. The LACS industrial thematic group was formally activated only in April 2022, with promising sharing of the ongoing work to develop a National Industrial Policy Framework addressing supply and demand constraints and enabling factors, such as infrastructure, access to capital, labour, technology, market access, cross-sectoral issues (regulatory environment, industrial cluster activation, cross-sectoral challenges to industrial development caused by Israeli occupation).

**Digitalisation:** No formal dialogue has taken place within the LACS thematic group. However, the World Bank published the ‘Palestine Digital Economy Assessment’ providing a detailed overview of Palestine digital economy (digital infrastructures, digital platforms, digital financial services, digital entrepreneurship and digital skills). Three key areas requiring immediate attention of Palestinian policy makers are: (1) improving the digital infrastructure, (2) updating the legal and regulatory framework, and (3) ensuring institutional coordination and resource mobilisation. This requires inter-governmental coordination to prioritise actions and investments in a context of limited public development budget, substantial investment risks for the private sector and pervasive negative externalities resulting from the occupation. The allocation of 4G/5G frequencies remains an open unaddressed problem, requiring strong political agency from the international community. Team Europe has been engaged in an extensive process of consultation with public and private sector, business organisations, and main donors. The “Team Europe Digital Economy Strategy” proposes a framework for joint implementation for EDPs and European Financial Institutions (EFIs), focusing on skills, ecosystem, internationalisation, legal and regulatory framework, access to finance and e-governance.

**Green economy:** The ambitions of the EU Green Deal has made Green economy a policy priority for EDPs' support to private sector in Palestine. Palestine answered the call updating its NDC in October 2021, comprehensive of 14 investment-ready NDC implementation action plans for six of the twelve most vulnerable sectors in Palestine, as identified in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP): agriculture, energy, health, transport, waste, and water. Recognising the strategic relevance and urgency for action, the MoNE, with the support of the EU-funded programme MOUSTADAMA has developed Terms of Reference for a "Sustainable Energy Support Department" in July 2022, which is expected to play a key role in supporting the Palestinian industry in the field of sustainable energy.

**Investments and Access to Finance:** policy dialogue with the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA), the MoNE and the Investment and Promotion of Industrial Estates Agency (IPIEA) focuses on supporting the identification, prioritisation, coordination and promotion of investment opportunities. Dialogue is expected to lead to more effective mobilisation of foreign investment (provided notably by EFIs) within the framework of the EU-Palestine Investment Platform, while using PA own tools of investment planning. Since the launching of the Platform in December 2020, three high-level meetings were convened under the patronage of the Prime Minister and the European Union Representative. Two working groups were established on matters of SMEs Finance and Energy Finance and met three times under the auspices of the Governor of the PMA and the Chairman of the PENRA. Moreover, in February 2022, the EU issued the first edition of the EU-Palestine Investment Review detailing and analysing all investment projects promoted by the EU, its Member States and EFIs as 'Team Europe' in Palestine. It reveals that over the last years EDPs stepped-up their investments into the Palestinian economy. Of the total amount of EUR 1.63 billion, around 60% were committed only in the last two years showing a remarkable growth in mobilisation of finance for Palestine.

**Financial Sector Development:** Dialogue took place with the PMA on tools, investments, sectoral needs, measures that the PMA can take to improve on COVID-19 response and economic downturn, within the framework of the flagship initiative called Estidama. Following the May 2021 bombing of Gaza, dialogue focused also on the measures that the PMA can take to assist with recovery and reconstruction of the Gaza Strip. The PMA Governor and the EIB Vice President signed a final agreement in May 2021 on a \$192 million loan. The EU and the EIB contributed actively in the design of the Estidama Programme and other financing programmes, targeting the private sector in the Gaza Strip, providing loan guarantees and incentives to committed borrowers, as part of a common vision to alleviate poverty and facilitate access to finance for SMEs operating in Gaza. This is complementary to the efforts of EU, the EIB, the PMA and the PA to promote investment in clean energy projects, accelerate digital transformation and encourage the use of green technologies. This includes investing in the health and agriculture services and women economic empowerment. More than 2,000 projects with a capital of \$635 million benefited from Estidama, and providing work to about 19,700 employees. Women-led businesses constituted about 19% of the micro-enterprises funding programme at zero interest rates.

**Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus and Economic Resilience:** While no formal dialogue has yet taken place with the PA line ministries on the HDP Nexus in economic resilience, the topic will be pushed forward through the leading role of Austria in the context of the TEI, facilitating dialogue with the MoNE and MoSD. EDPs are currently developing a common understanding of the HDP Nexus approach in the area of economic resilience. In light of the significant structural barriers to Palestine's economic development and a stalled development model, the PA endorsed a cluster development model as a means to even out development imbalances between different regions in Palestine. Austria and Finland have been supporting the PMO since 2021 with the aim to identify optimal ways to operationalise cluster-based approach while embedding resilience programming within the plans.

### **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

During 2020 and 2021 Team Europe has been engaged in re-organising the result-chain of the sector ROF, ultimately identifying 7 areas of intervention: trade, MSMEs competitiveness & green sustainable practices, entrepreneurship, digital economy and economic resilience, business environment, and access to finance. The exercise provides the ground for a better-defined theory of change, however EDPs feel the need for more technical support, in order to develop a methodologically sound intervention logic and theory of change, properly filling in the “missing middle” between development cooperation outcomes and impact (SDGs).

The ROF 2021-2024 still miss mutual accountability indicators. The revision exercise also confirmed the challenge to identify indicators from relevant PA sectoral strategies relevant to EDPS and allowing monitoring green transition, digital transformation, entrepreneurship and socio-economic resilience. Data collection and analysis prove to be problematic. Both EUREP and MoNE recognise the need to revise thoroughly the result framework with technical external support. This includes disaggregating data, to the extent possible, between West Bank and Gaza and by gender.

### **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

- 1) **Public-private dialogue:** Enhance dialogue with donors and private sector and develop mutual accountability: MoNE to regularly convene the LACS Private Sector and Trade Sector Working Group, its thematic groups and the EU-Palestine Investment Platform, ensuring active participation of Team Europe through its leads. MoNE to develop further public-private dialogue (notably involving the Private Sector Coordination Council and Gaza private sector), share outcomes and enhance mutual accountability via monitoring of proceedings.
- 2) Ensure regular monitoring of implementation and impact of the Estidama Fund for SMEs operated by the PMA to address liquidity challenges.
- 3) **Business environment:** MoNE to set and communicate a clear reform action plan with dates, priorities and defined key performance indicators (KPIs); MoNE to regularly convene the Ministerial Doing Business Committee and set the priorities for implementation based on the recommendation of IFC-World Bank report on “Business Regulatory Environment in West Bank and Gaza (Potential areas for Reform)”.
- 4) **Trade:** Develop internal (with Gaza) and external trade through an improved legal and strategic framework and enhanced quality infrastructures. This entails Team Europe and MoNE to engage in a structured trilateral dialogue with Israel with defined priorities, notably regarding trade facilitation initiatives as well as the revision of the Palestinian trade regime governed by the Paris Protocol. MoNE to restructure and upgrade the National Export Strategy and solidify action plans to implement it including new priority sectors with a connected national economic development strategy.  
MoNE to update the laws and regulations related to Quality Infrastructure and execute the Quality Infrastructure implementation plan to achieve international accreditation and internationally recognised standards certification.
- 5) **MSMEs and Entrepreneurship:** MoNE to develop a strategy for MSMEs and a Home-Based-Business framework. MoNE to foster dialogue with the MoE. Team Europe to support institutional and organisational development of the MoE.
- 6) **Industry:** MoNE to: develop a robust national industrial policy framework along with the implementation plan for the national industry clusters, encouraging industrial transformation, including green economy practices, digitalisation, and bracing the new fourth industrial revolution. MoNE to develop a supporting legal and regulatory framework (Industrial bylaws, IPIEA law).

- 7) **Digitalisation:** Cabinet Secretariat, MoNE, MoTIT, MoEE, PMA, MoHE to contribute to set, through inter-ministerial coordination, the needed foundations for legal and regulatory framework, infrastructure, platforms (public and private), financial services, entrepreneurship and adequate practice oriented skills. Team Europe and EFIs to encourage private sector investments for transformation and adoption of business digitisation.
- 8) **Green economy:** MoNE, MoF and EQA to take measures including relevant policies and regulations to address negative externalities (polluter-pays principle), encourage green public procurements, investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean technology, while promoting a growth model decoupled from environmental degradation. MoNE to promote exports of green value-added production from Palestine into regional and global value chains through providing related incentive packages.
- 9) **Investments:** MoNE to develop the IPIEA Law through updated and new incentive packages with focus on priority areas; import-substitution, energy efficiency and renewable energy investment, agribusiness and agriculture, innovative technologies and public private partnerships (PPP). MoNE to revamp the One Stop Shop to serve potential investors.
- 10) **Access to finance:** PMA to develop policies to bridge the mismatch between availability/affordability of financial products and the demand from the private sector. MoNE and PMA to promote and encourage utilisation of available financial instruments, including the Movable Assets Registry (at MoNE) and the Credit Scoring System (at PMA). EFIs to develop new, creative, and innovative access to finance and risk mitigating mechanisms, and tools that addressing the needs of MSMEs, start-ups, entrepreneurs, youth and women, notably in Gaza (in IT, clean tech and fin-tech services). EFIs to develop and scale up mechanisms such as subsidising interest rates for specific industries and relevant industrial development initiatives, and credit guarantee schemes.
- 11) **Financial Sector Development:** PA, PMA to further develop Istiqlal Bank serving most vulnerable Palestinian communities, and development priorities. PMA to work on policies to develop the non-banking sectors, including micro-finance, leasing, insurance and private equity investments. MoF to review different line of taxation for banking and non-banking sectors. PMA to assess the development of a two-tier regulatory system for the micro-finance sector differentiating between small and large institutions involving key stakeholders.
- 12) **The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus and Economic Resilience:** EDPs to integrate an HDP Nexus approach in the design and implementation of joint programming on economic resilience. PA and Team Europe to enhance the multi-sectorial approach in line with the Prime Minister's cluster approach, to improve national coordination, policy, and planning. The development of an operational plan, meant to support the PA with the operationalisation and monitoring of the cluster plans/ regional development plans.
- 13) **Gender mainstreaming:** MoNE to mainstream gender into policies, strategies, budget, action plans, projects as well as services provided. MoNE, MoEE, PMA to promote economic and social rights and the empowerment of girls and women, through increased access to financial services, productive resources and entrepreneurship opportunities.

**Lead: Germany/Ministry of Labour (MoL)/National TVET Commission**

### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, EDPs' support focus on '**promoting decent and sustainable employment for Palestinians of working age (SDG 8)**' with 'Unemployment rate in Palestine (SDG 8.5.2)' as main indicator. The Labour Force Survey conducted by the PCBS showed an overall decrease of the unemployment rate in 2021 from 28.6% to 26%. However, this positive development results only from improvement in the West Bank, where unemployment went from 20,2% in 2020 to 16% in 2021, while in Gaza the unemployment rate rose from 43,7% to 47% in 2021. Informal workers, who account for about 57% of the workforce in the Palestine (PCBS, 2020) – out of which 61% are males and 39% are females – were generally more likely to lose their jobs as a result of the lockdown measures and had no form of protection against such losses. However, it is difficult to analyse data on informal employment as PCBS does not differentiate between formally and informally employed people. A study on the informal sector is being prepared by the PCBS and will provide insights on this part of the labour force.

The second impact indicator is measuring 'the youth unemployment rate (age 15-29 years) disaggregated by sex and area'. In 2020, 37% of youth (31.2% male and 60.4% female) were unemployed, accounting for 21.8% in the West Bank and 61.3% in Gaza. In 2021, this number increased to 39% (33.4% male & 39% female) including 24% in the West Bank and 65% in Gaza. Youth unemployment is thus characterized not only by stark regional divergence between the West Bank and Gaza, but also a striking gender gap. While the rise in youth unemployment in 2021 surprises in light of an overall improved job situation in 2021, it could indicate that much more young people were reporting their job situation than before. In the same timeframe the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) in the labour force decreased to 28% in 2021 (47.3% males, 9,5% females) from 30.3% in 2020 (49.5% male, 10.3% female).

The fourth impact indicator, '% of women in the labour force' shows an improvement with 17,2% of women jobseeker successfully entering the labour force in 2021 (West Bank 17.2%, Gaza 17,3%) compared to 16,1% in 2020.

The fifth impact indicator on 'The percentage of youth employed in the private sector receiving minimum wage', the PCBS data implies that 31% receive less than the minimum wage (9.9% in the West Bank and 96.4% in Gaza).

At **outcome level**, the EDPs contribute to support '**local and national self-employment programmes**'. It is measured firstly by the 'number of self-employment programmes funded and implemented by the public employment offices and employment corners', for which the milestone 2021 of 700 was reached. Secondly, it is measured by 'The number of beneficiaries who registered their own businesses', which shows an increase in 2021 with 1,510 persons registering a business compared to 1,280 in 2019.

The second outcome on '**support to temporary and permanent wage employment programmes**' is measured by 'The number of jobs provided annually by private and public employers through these programmes'. A total of 2,830 jobs were offered in 2021 compared to 1,500 in 2019. The second indicator measures 'Number of formal workers employed by public and private employers' which increased from 700 in 2019 to 800 in 2021.

The third outcome corresponds to SDG 8.8 on '**labour rights and safe and secure working environments for all workers**'. It is monitored by 'the number of inspection visits carried out by the MoL'. In 2021, the MoL conducted a total of 18,183 inspections, missing the milestone of 21,512, but

increasing by almost 2,000 compared to 2019. The second indicator on ‘the number of corrective actions undertaken’ recorded 4,464 corrective actions were implemented.

The fourth outcome on the ‘**relevance and effectiveness of TVET to the needs of the labour market**’ is monitored by the percentage of TVET-graduates working in their fields 6 months after graduation. At the time of this report, the data collection was still ongoing and the final percentage was not available; the milestone was to be 73% compared to 71%. Furthermore, the percentage of training programmes at the VTCs that include a minimum period of internship of 30% is being measured each year, thereby ensuring the private-sector’s influence on the trainings. Based on a report by the General Directors Office of the MoL the objective of 25% was reached in 2021. This milestone was decreased in 2021 from 30% due to the COVID-pandemic.

In the higher education sector, dual study programmes are increasingly being implemented by different universities, in which students spend 50% for the programmes in their partner companies. Demand for such programmes has been increasing over the last years.

The successful work-based-learning approach will continue: all stakeholders (policy makers, private sector organizations, and other social partners) have been capacitated for supervising and implementing the different work-based-learning schemes. In addition, more TVET units in academic schools have started to offer TVET programmes in 2021. The TVET exposure in 7th-9th grade schools has also been further strengthened in 2021 including capacity building to the teachers.

The curriculum development standard process is applied to the development of new and revised curricula and the Ministries are working on assessment tasks as the only pending part.

The labour sector strategy and the National Employment Strategy (NES) were presented.

On the institutional capacity in the sector and the legal required framework, the first induced output considers the ability of the labour market stakeholders to provide efficient and comprehensive services. This is measured by the percentage of stakeholders (MoL, PEF (Palestinian Employment Fund), FPCCIA (Federation of Palestinian chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture), NGOs) whose capacities have been developed. Following a needs assessment by different partners for stakeholders (e.g. for PEF, MoL) a systematic capacity development plan has been designed.

The institutionalization of all central and sub-trilateral committees is being captured by the number of committees with updated endorsed and applied structures. In 2021, the milestone for this indicator was exceeded considerably, with 11 committees instead of 3.

The labour law and the labour union law are required to for national compliance on labour rights. In 2021, there was no first draft of the revised labour law, and the labour union law merely had a first workshop to amend the second draft.

The establishment of the TVET Commission was also identified as a priority It was established in 2021 by presidential decree.

Finally, the efficiency and effectiveness of the tripartite partnership can also be measured by the number of new collective bargaining agreements signed per year, and trade union membership rate. The tripartite social dialogue is still not well established and the role of the MoL not well defined. Despite this situation however MoL continued to increase the number of bargaining agreements, reaching 9 agreements in 2020 and 8 agreements in 2021.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The labour sector depends on different governmental partners, namely the MoL, the TVET Commission Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Empowerment.

The LACS Labour Sector Working Group (LSWG) chaired by the Ministry of Labour, with Germany as deputy chair and ILO as technical advisor has been increasingly used by the MoL to share policy papers. In 2021, the Labour Sector Strategy and the National Employment Strategy were discussed in this context to enable the alignment of these strategies and support donor-harmonization. This has contributed to enhanced coordination with international donors and joint discussions for setting priorities in the labour sector. However, as the labour sector is cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial, exchanges and coordination between the MoL and other line ministries could still be enhanced further. Moreover, Representatives from Gaza shall be more strongly included in the LSWG setting.

Following the establishment of the National TVET Commission (NTC) by presidential decree in February 2021, the NTC is working towards a unified TVET system in Palestine. In June 2021 the board of directors of the NTC under the leadership of the Prime Minister convened and decided to give a stronger representation to the private sector in the board by adding the Federation of Palestinian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and Trade Unions. The establishment of the NTC gradually progressed in 2021 by receiving seconded staff, identifying an office space among other things. An important step for the harmonization of the TVET sector and donor coordination was the establishment of the sector working group on TVET under the leadership of the NTC, co-chaired by Germany and the ILO.

Within the framework of the European joint programming, a more effective exchange among donor organisations working within the sector and across sectors was promoted, identifying and utilizing synergies.

## **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The ToC is in general applicable for 2022 but under revision, taking into account that the intervention logic of the NES poses the joint response of the Europeans Development Partners.

**The Employment Strategy, a national strategy beyond the labour sector, provides the strategic framework for EDPs and their partners joint commitment.**

## **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

There is no change in recommendations towards EDPs engagement:

- 1) EDPs shall further increase their efforts to address **unemployment and decent work in the West Bank, Gaza and East-Jerusalem with a focus on women and youth**. This shall also address the effects of labour migration of Palestinian skilled labourers into the Israeli labour market, by supporting initiatives to improve attractiveness and responsibility of the private sector in Palestine (minimum wage, occupational health and safety standards, etc.). A strong focus shall be set on the wage employment: securing jobs, supporting the job matching in the labour market (demand and supply side) and at the same time creating the conditions for sustainable employment in working directly with the private sector. Particular focus shall be given to unemployed graduates from TVET and Higher Education institutions and on women. Crisis response measures, such as wage subsidies for the private sector and cash for work as reaction to the COVID-19 related impact are going to expire and be replaced by long-term measures.

- 2) The PA shall give a priority to facilitate a close work relationship between **Government institutions, the private sector and trade unions**, in order to develop gender-sensitive strategies. The social dialogue format and the Tripartite Committee for Labour Affairs shall be further strengthened and streamlined to ensure relevance and coherence of socio-economic policies and foster comprehensive and sustainable development. Focus should be given to vulnerable youth (NEETS- Not in education, Employment or Training) through the local innovation eco system and its players as well as the systematising of contributions and efforts in the area of entrepreneurship and self-employment. To support the social and ecological transformation green economy, green jobs and digitalisation will play a vital role in future measures.

With regards to TVET the following priorities were identified:

- 3) EDPs shall coordinate their efforts in supporting a **unified TVET system** to complement each other in a concerted way, guided by the coordination of the National TVET Commission. Topics such as private sector involvement, demand-orientation, standardisation, green TVET, 21st century skills, digitalization, and gender-sensitivity should be addressed and prioritized in all lines of support.
- 4) The PA shall further support the establishment of the **National TVET Commission** and its effective operationalisation in steering and managing the Palestinian TVET sector and its donor support. The systemic involvement of the private sector in TVET including the active engagement in TVET offers such as internship programmes and partnerships is to be strengthened in order to increase the relevance and quality and to equip youth with skills needed in the future. Competency-based and action-oriented learning should be offered on all levels of the TVET system.

### SECTOR 5.3: AGRICULTURE

**Lead: Spain/Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)**

#### **A. Main progress and challenges at impact and outcome level in 2021/2022**

At **impact level**, the sector aims at ‘**enhancing farmers’ resilience and steadfastness on their land**’. It is monitored by the ‘percentage of food insecure households’. The latest PCBS data for 2020 had shown a worsening situation with 37.9% overall (including 16.57% West Bank and 65.9% Gaza Strip) compared to 26.3% in 2019. PCBS data for 2021 is not available yet but the 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment recorded 33.6% overall (including 13.7% West Bank and 62.9% Gaza Strip). The 2022 World Bank analysis reports ‘a broad vulnerability to food insecurity, which was a feature of the pandemic, even in relatively better-off households in the West Bank’ and anticipates a worsening situation due to the inflation and increase in food prices resulting from the Ukraine-Russia war. The seriousness of the situation puts food security (with access to safe food as the main concern) on the priority list of national policies. However, the government is hampered by a continued fiscal crisis, and international humanitarian and development donor support is crucial to mitigate the crisis. The second impact indicator monitors the ‘agriculture share of government expenditure in %’ (SDG 2.a.1.2): NIS 142,575,000 expenditure was reported by MoF for the agriculture sector in 2021 representing 0.24% of GDP and 0.88% of the total budget, compared to a similar situation in 2020 (NIS 139,014,000 representing 0.25% of the GDP and 0.87 of the total budget).

At **outcome level**, EDPs aim at ‘supporting farmers and producers who sustained damages from natural disasters, market crisis or Israeli-led measures’. In 2021, the Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund (PADDRIF) continued providing compensation for around 46% of the registered farmers for damages caused by natural disasters (in decline compared to 50% in 2020), but paid no compensation for damages caused directly by the occupation practices (compared to 6% in 2019). No meaningful advance was made for the establishment of an insurance system backed by a

partnership with the private insurance and financial sector. On the second indicator recording ‘the number of court cases for violations of farmers' rights by the Israeli army and settlers’, it was reported that 450 such cases were filed.

For the second outcome on ‘**expansion of area of land cultivated or protected from degradation**’, a negative trend is reported with 1,450 km<sup>2</sup> cultivated in crops and trees in 2020, reduced by around 24% in 2021 (a reduction of 31% compared to 2010) probably because of the pressure on agricultural land turned into residential uses and the expansion of settlement in area C. An analysis is required on causes and consequences for food security and land preservation.

For the third expected outcome on ‘**investments in fixed productive assets by enterprises and cooperatives**’, measured by ‘the number of agricultural machines and equipment’, an increase of 21% is reported, which must be the consequence of the introduction of innovative technologies and production facilities.

The fourth outcome on ‘improved business environment of agricultural production, processing and marketing’ is monitored by the ‘evolution of the agricultural production value at constant prices and value-added’. It shows a substantial decrease in 2021. The value added went down from USD 1.7 billion in 2018 to USD 0.98 billion in 2021, precisely at a time when efforts were made to concentrate on specific value chains with greater added value potential. This requires a review of causes and remedies implemented. The second indicator on ‘percentage of women-led enterprises and cooperatives’ remains at 1% in 2021. It seems that the total number of cooperatives did not increase as a whole. While EDPs have records of newly women-led enterprises created and consolidated, these are not reflected in the statistics.

Under the fifth outcome, EDPs support the ‘competitiveness of agricultural production (plant and livestock)’, measured by the percentage of ‘agricultural inputs imported from the Israeli market’, which shows a decrease in 2021. The ‘tax refund rate provided by MoF to farmers’ has increased to 46% in 2021. The indicator on the ‘ration of agricultural exports’ records 7% in 2020 slightly less than the previous record of 8% according to PCBS trade survey.

For the sixth outcome related to ‘the control of plant and animal diseases’, the ‘number of phytosanitary certifications granted’ show a decrease in 2021. This could be explained by the paralysis of trade during the pandemic, hampering the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) certification process. Effective SPS services for SMEs for primary production in agriculture and food processing could contribute to consolidate the standards and reduce fluctuations. The indicator on ‘number of animal health certificates awarded annually’ slightly increased from 255 in 2020 to 290 in 2021, remaining lower than the expected milestone.

Regarding relevant **sector reforms**, the situation has not improved from previous years. The Plant Health Law is not in place and the Pesticide by-law revision was completed but not approved. The review of the quality standards for treated wastewater to be reused in agriculture is also pending. The blockage in adoption of relevant legal frameworks is having a direct impact on sub-sectors that would benefit from innovation efforts. Climate change adaptation could be measured by the progressive adoption and implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture systems, but indicators for the Nationally Determined Contribution report must be built. For the period 2021-2024, it was proposed to include ‘Climate-smart and adaptive, biodiversity-protecting and desertification-combating agricultural technologies are promoted and implemented’. The indicator chosen is ‘Increase of new agricultural "green" areas (dunum) annually’, which has shown a first number of 1,690 dunum (169 ha) in 2021.

## **B. Policy dialogue and reform process in 2021/2022**

The EJS remains a good tool to assess progress and take stock of past exercises, however the annual report does not allow to trace the impact of donor-funded actions.

In 2021, the LACS Agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG) was convened in September. The main points of discussion were the Gaza Reconstruction efforts and Recovery assessments, the Government's policy and cluster approach to agricultural sector including the National Investment Plan, and a presentation of the Food System Assessment report by FAO. Two ASWG were convened in 2022, and one field visit to Tulkarem region was organised. Discussions were focused on financial resources for agribusiness and agriculture, and innovation at local level.

Donors insist on the need to address rural development in a comprehensive manner. EDPs focus on supporting innovation in production techniques, but also to new commercial channels and value-addition and adaptation, including climate smart agriculture or circular economy. The role of private sector is key for the future, as well as inclusive access to finance.

## **C. Theory of Change in 2022 – proposed adaptation**

The framework of the sector policy documents (National Food and Nutrition Security Policy in Palestine 2030 (NFNSP), the National Strategy for Sustainable Agriculture and the National Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture 2020-2022 (NIP)) provide better tools, which have not been effectively used. Direct support to producers and farmers' resilience and modernisation of technologies has only partial results for food security, employment generation, economic development, climate change and environmental protection. Institutional capacity building remains key to improve planning and programming. The triple nexus approach is key for agricultural development as well as the consideration of different subsectors such as land protection, climate change adaptation, transformation and processing, water saving, computerised irrigation management.

The EDP portfolio fragmentation must be reduced and EDPs must improve joint programming in the sector. Ninety standalone EDPs interventions were recorded in a period of 3 years, amounting close to EUR 400 million. Most of them are relevant to national objectives with a concentration on National Investment Plan pillar 2 (socioeconomic inclusion); but few are the results of efforts of working together.

## **D. Priorities for policy dialogue and future programming**

Joint process of planning and programming among stakeholders, and in particular among DPs, is a precondition for good results and impact in the long term.

- 1) For the period 2021-2024, EDPs will ensure full alignment and prioritisation of investment programmes in the agriculture sector to both the National Sector Strategy, sector policy documents, and the EJS - ROF. Collaboration and coordination are required between the European Investment Platform (the joint effort of Team Europe partners, the PA and private sector institutions to foster European investment in Palestine), the Rural Financial Inclusion Project (to be launched with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the EDPs), the Multi-donor Agribusiness Programme, led by FAO, which will focus on Promoting Market-oriented Investments and Innovations for Sustainable Agri-food System Development from 2023, and all other NGOs and specialised organisations' projects.
- 2) PA and EDPs to focus on private sector access to (micro) finance and sustainable financing mechanisms.
- 3) Cabinet to fast-track the adoption of the Plant Health Law and adoption of the Pesticide By-law.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACIP	ANNUAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN
AGO	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
AHLC	AD HOC LIAISON COMMITTEE
APLA	ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINIAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES
CEDAW	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
CERD	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
CM	CUBIC METERS
COGAT	COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE TERRITORIES
CRC	CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
CS	CABINET SECRETARIAT
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
CTP	CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME
CVET	CONTINUOUS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
CWA	COOPERATION WORKS AGENCY
DISCOS	DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES
DPs	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
EDPs	EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
EFI	EUROPEAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
EGD	EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL
EIB	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
EJS	EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINE 2021-2024 – <i>TOWARDS A DEMOCRATIC AND ACCOUNTABLE PALESTINIAN STATE</i>
EQA	ENVIRONMENT QUALITY AGENCY
ESSP	EDUCATION SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN
ESWG	EDUCATION SECTOR WORKING GROUP
G4G	GAZ FOR GAZA
GAP	GENDER ACTION PLAN
GBV	GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
GEDCo	GAZA ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION
GER	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE
GoI	GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
GPC	GENERAL PERSONNEL COUNCIL
GPP	GAZA POWER PLANT
HCYS	HIGHER COUNCIL FOR YOUTH AND SPORT
HDP	HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE
HESWG	HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR WORKING GROUP
HJC	HIGH JUDICIAL COUNCIL
HRW	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH
ICCPR	INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
ICESCR	INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
ICHR	INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
IDF	ISRAELI DEFENSE FORCE
IEC	ISRAEL ELECTRICITY CORPORATION
IFC	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
IFI	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
IPIEA	INVESTMENT AND PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AGENCY
JDECO	JERUSALEM ELECTRICITY COMPANY
JFA	JOINT FINANCING ARRANGEMENT
JSC	JOINT SERVICE COUNCIL
LACS	LOCAL AID COORDINATION SECRETARIAT
LED	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LGSIG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME
LGUS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS
MDP	MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
MDLF	MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT AND LENDING FUND
MENA	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
MFA	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MHPSS	MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT
MoA	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
MoE	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
MoEE	MINISTRY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT
MoFP	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING
MOHESR	MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
MoH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MoI	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
MoJ	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
MoL	MINISTRY OF LABOUR
MoLG	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MoNE	MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
MoSD	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
MoTIT	MINISTRY OF TELECOMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
MoTA	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES
MoWA	MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS
MSME	MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE
MW	MEGAWATT
NCD	NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
NDC	NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION
NDP	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NEETS	NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING
NPA	NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA 2017-2022 – <i>PUTTING CITIZENS FIRST</i>
NPM	NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM
NRSS	NATIONAL REFERRAL SERVICES SYSTEM
NRTD	NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKING DATABASE
NWC	NATIONAL WATER COMPANY
OHCHR	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
OoP	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OSH	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
PA	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY
PACC	PALESTINIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION
PADRRIF	PALESTINIAN AGRICULTURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND INSURANCE FUND
PBA	PALESTINIAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PCBS	PALESTINIAN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
PCMA	PALESTINE CAPITAL MARKET AUTHORITY
PCP	PALESTINIAN CIVIL POLICE
PEGASE	MÉCANISME, "PALESTINO - EUROPÉEN DE GESTION ET D'AIDE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE" (PALESTINIAN-EUROPEAN, SOCIO-ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE MECHANISM)
PENRA	PALESTINIAN ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY
PETL	PALESTINIAN ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
PFM	PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT
PHC	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
PJI	PALESTINIAN JUDICIAL INSTITUTE
PLC	PALESTINIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PMA	PALESTINIAN MONETARY AUTHORITY
PMDP	PALESTINIAN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PMO	OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
PMA	PALESTINIAN MONETARY AUTHORITY
PNEEI	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INSTITUTION
PNGC	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL GAS COMPANY
PNSA	PALESTINIAN NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PPA	POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT
PSDT SWG	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE SECTOR WORKING GROUP
PSI	PALESTINIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
PWA	PALESTINIAN WATER AUTHORITY
RE	RENEWABLE ENERGY
ROF	RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK
SCP	SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL
SDIP	STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS PLANS
SIGMA	SUPPORT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT
SME	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE
SRF	STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK
SRSP	SHOCK RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION
SWG	SECTOR WORKING GROUP
TAIEX	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE
TEI	TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE
TVET	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
TWG	THEMATIC WORKING GROUP
UNCRC	UNITED NATION CHILD RIGHTS CONVENTION
UNFCCC	UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WCLAC	WOMEN CENTER FOR LEGAL AID AND COUNSELLING
WSRC	WATER SECTOR REGULATORY COUNCIL
WSWG	WATER SECTOR WORKING GROUP
WWTP	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT



## 0.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		1 - ENDING THE OCCUPATION, 2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION, 3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		2 - ENDING THE DIVIDE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL UNITY, 4 - CITIZEN CENTERED, 5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW						
NATIONAL POLICY		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 11 - STRENGTHENING EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 20 - GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		0 - CROSS-CUTTING/MAINSTREAMING						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:		ITALY/MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	2021 Result	2022 milestones/ results	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
IMPACT	I1: Improve gender equality and women and girls empowerment in Palestine	II1.1 Gender Development Index	(2019) Group 5*: value 0.87 *Countries with low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent)	0.891 (group 5)	Group 4* *countries with medium to low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 7.5–10 percent)	Group 4* *countries with medium to low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 7.5–10 percent)	Group 3* *countries with medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 5–7.5 percent)	
			Sources and means of verification					
			UNDP Human Development Index ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII">http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII</a> ). <a href="https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf">https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf</a>					
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved the Palestinian Authority gender transformative agenda	IOC1.1: Proportion of EDP actions supporting the Palestinian Authority that are gender responsive/targeted (G1+G2 )		(2021) G1= 85%; G2= 8,5%; G0= 6,3%	G2>15%	G2>20%	G2>25%	
			Sources and means of verification					
	OC2: Reduced gender-based violence against women, girls, and boys in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online	IOC2.1: Number of GBV survivors accessing services	2019: 396 (MoSD social workers) 43 (Mehwar center) 2020: 358 (MoSD social workers) 37 (Mehwar center)	697 (MoSD social workers), 40 (Mehwar center)	TBC	TBC	TBC	
			Sources and means of verification					
		MoSD - To be noted: data related to 2020 and 2021 have not been collected in a systematic way. A new comprehensive system to monitor GBV cases in Palestine will be made available in 2022						
		IOC 2.2: Status of the GBV National Observatory	(2021) The GBV National Observatory is not active	The GBV National Observatory is not active	The GBV National Observatory carries out its functions	The GBV National Observatory carries out its functions	The GBV National Observatory carries out its functions	
	Sources and means of verification: Monthly reports produced by the GBV National Observatory							
	OC3: Enhanced equal economic, labour and social rights for women and their equal participation and leadership	IOC 3.1: Participation of women > 15 years old in the labor market	(2020) 16%	17,2%	20%	22%	25%	
			Sources and means of verification					
		PCBS Labor Force Survey (Baseline: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021. Database of the Labor Force Survey, 2020)						
IOC 3.2: Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament		(2018) 11.3% (PCBS)	No Parliament in place	No Parliament in place	TBC	TBC		
		Sources and means of verification						
PCBS, <a href="https://pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=5">https://pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=5</a>								
IOC 3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	(2020) 20%	not available	26%	28%	30%			
	Sources and means of verification							
PCBS, Ministry of Local Government: <a href="https://pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=5">https://pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=5</a>								

## 0.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		1 - ENDING THE OCCUPATION, 2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION, 3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		2 - ENDING THE DIVIDE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL UNITY, 4 - CITIZEN CENTERED, 5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW						
NATIONAL POLICY		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 11 - STRENGTHENING EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 20 - GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		0 - CROSS-CUTTING/MAINSTREAMING						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:		ITALY/MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	2021 Result	2022 milestones/ results	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
INDUCED OUTPUTS	IO: Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination.	IO.1: Status of CEDAW	(Dec 2021): Not published in the Official Gazette	Not published	Not published	The Action Plan is developed and implemented	CEDAW is fully implemented	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoSD, Official Gazette					
		IO.2: Status of the Family Protection Bill	Pending at President Office for adoption	Not adopted	Not adopted	FPB is implement	FPC fully implemented	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoSD, Official Gazette					
		IO.3: Score in the Women, Business and the Law Index	26.3 (2020), 38.1 (2017-2019)	26.3	35	42	51.5	
			Sources and means of verification					
			Women, Business and the Law index (World Bank Group). <a href="https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data">https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data</a>					

## 0.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES						
NATIONAL POLICY		31 - ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		31 - ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		SWEDEN/ENVIRONMENT QUALITY AUTHORITY						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
IMPACT	I1: Supporting the development of a Green economy, supplying of a clean, affordable and secure energy, and developing a growth model for a more sustainable, inclusive, resilient economy (EJS 2021-2023). => Ensuring Sustainable Environment (NDP 2021-2023, National policy 31)	II.1 National Determined Contribution implemented	TBC					
			Sources and means of verification					
			TBC					
		II.2: Greenhouse gas emissions from Energy sector avoided with EDP support (Thousand ton of CO2 eq.) = Green Deal	2018: 3,072.75	Not available				
			Sources and means of verification					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)					
OUTCOMES	Local government: OC4: Enhanced capacity for local economic development investments	IOC4.3: Number of public-private partnerships on climate change adaptation through green investments in the West Bank & Gaza	TBC	Not available	2	3	6	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoLG, MDLF Reporting					
	Local government: OC3: Strengthened quality and coverage of services delivered to citizens in the West Bank and Gaza	IOC3.3: Percentage of solid waste collected by Joint Service Councils in the West Bank & Gaza	50% (2019)	60.50%	TBC	TBC	TBC	
			Sources and means of verification					
			Joint Service Council(JSC) Dept. (MoLG) on Solid Waste Management of JSC					
	Local government: IO1: Local Government legislation, policies and frameworks enhanced	IOI123: Status of responsive urban planning policy with emphasis on climate change adaptation	Sources and means of verification					
			MoLG					
	Education: OC 3: Student centered teaching and learning pedagogy and environments are developed	IOC3.2: Average score (out of 100) for schools on health environment standards disaggregated into 5 areas: 1. Hygiene, 2. Drinking water and waste water management, 3. Solid waste management, 4.School Canteen, 5.General safety	Total : 68,1 (2018-2019); Fragile areas not reported; male schools 66,9; female schools 69,6; co-ed schools 67,7	Total: 62.7 (2021-2022) Male schools 59.9, Female schools 65.9, Co-ed schools 62.4				
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoE M&E report, building department, this indicator observes the percentage to which school health environment standards that enhance learning are realized within five dimensions, measured from a sample of public schools in WB and EJ					
Health: OC3: Environment safeguarded and occupational health risk factors reduced with community participation	IOC3.1: Percentage of hospitals and health facilities adopting medical waste management according to the endorsed health protocols	2019: 32%. 2020: 40%	0.5					
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoH						
Water: OC1: Quality, reliability and fair distribution of water supply services improved	IOC1.1: Percentage of non-revenue water at bulk and retail level (SDG 6.4.1)	WB: 9.5% 32% Gaza: 38% NA	WB: 9.5% 31% Gaza: 42% NA	WB: 9% 29% Gaza: 35% NA	WB: 8% 28% Gaza: 33% NA	WB: 8% 27% Gaza: 31% NA		
		Sources and means of verification						
		WSRC						
Water: OC3: Wastewater services and infrastructure (management, collection, treatment and reuse) improved	IOC3.2: Percentage of collected wastewater treated in Palestinian wastewater treatment plants; Israeli wastewater treatment plants (SDG 6.3.1)	WB: 21% NA Gaza: 44%	WB: 22% NA Gaza: 60%	WB: 24% NA Gaza: 48%	WB: 25% NA Gaza: 50%	WB: 28% NA Gaza: 55%		
		Sources and means of verification						
	PWA							
	IOC3.3: Percentage of treated wastewater used for irrigation/ re-charge and absolute amount of dunums irrigated	WB:4% 2000 Gaza:1%	WB: 5% 2000 Gaza:1%	WB: 10% 1800 Gaza: 1%	WB: 12% 2500 Gaza: 2%	WB: 20% TBD Gaza: 4%		
Sources and means of verification								
PWA								

## 0.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES					
NATIONAL POLICY		31 - ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		31 - ENSURING SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		SWEDEN/ENVIRONMENT QUALITY AUTHORITY					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets
OUTCOMES	Energy: OC1: I Increased renewable energy capacity in compliance with the Palestinian National Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (PENRA SO1)	IOC1.1: Capacity of installed renewable energy (MW)	116.5	145	175	235	265
		Sources and means of verification					
		Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)					
		IOC1.2: Solar Plants developed based on licensing (MW)	24	32	50	90	110
		Sources and means of verification					
		Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / Palestinian Electricity Regulatory Council (PERC)					
		IOC1.3: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7.2)	2020: 2.7%	3%	4%	6%	7%
		Sources and means of verification					
		PCBS					
	Private sector: Annual report submitted by Palestine on five international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and Montreal Protocol) (SDG 12.4.1)	Partial reporting (2015-2019)	No report submitted	Report submitted	Report submitted	Report submitted	Report submitted
	Sources and means of verification						
	PCBS, <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120401.xlsx">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120401.xlsx</a> , Atlas for Sustainable Development 2020						
Private sector: OC5: Green and digital economy is promoted	IOC3.4 Number of industrial establishments applying sustainable production and consumption (using renewable energy).	(2020): establishments: 12	110	15	18	22	
		Sources and means of verification					
		Ministry of National Economy, PENRA					
Agriculture: OC2: The area of land cultivated or protected from degradation is expanded	IOC2.1: Annual increase in total cultivated land areas in crops and trees	+0.25 % (1,599 km <sup>2</sup> in 2010)	-24.4 % (1096 km <sup>2</sup> )			2040: 50% of farms	
		Sources and means of verification					
2010: Agricultural Census 2010; 2021: Agricultural Census 2021							
Agriculture: IO2: Climate-smart and adaptive, biodiversity-protecting and desertification-combating agricultural technologies are promoted and implemented	II02.1: Increase of new agricultural "green" areas (dunum) annually	NA	1690	2000	2000		
		Sources and means of verification					
		MoA; NDC reports (EQA)					
Induced outputs	IO1: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (SDG 13.2)	IO.1: Consolidated report by EQA, international score board					Energy Law adopted and budgeted
			Sources and means of verification				
	EQA						
	IO1.2: Status of the Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency Strategy		2021-2030 RE & EE plan issued		Finalised	Costed	
Sources and means of verification							

### 0.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH

0.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH									
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW							
NATIONAL POLICY		21 - YOUTH EMPOWERMENT							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		MAINSTREAMING/CROSS-CUTTING							
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		DENMARK/HIGHER COUNCIL FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS (HCYS)							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets		
IMPACT	I1: Young Palestinians feel increasingly empowered to become agents of positive change within their communities	II1.1. % of youth (aged 15-29 years) who consider emigrating from oPt (disaggregated by sex)	39.4% of the youth consider emigrating from oPt (2017)	Not available	38.8% of the youth consider emigrating from oPt	38.7% of the youth consider emigrating from oPt	38.5% of the youth consider emigrating from oPt		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
			PCBS						
OUTCOMES	OC1: Increased participation of Palestinian youth in civil and political life	IOC 1.1: % of youth participation in master planning and local government units' strategic development investment planning	MP (TBC), SDIP (14.8%), ACIP (21.9%) (2018)	Not available	MP (25%), SDIP (30%), ACIP (25%)	N/A	MP (25%), ACIP (25%), SDIP (30%)		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
			MoLG						
	OC2: Palestinian youth have better access to economic opportunities and decent work	IOC2.1: % of youth (aged 15-24 years) in the labour force (disaggregated per sex)	IOC2.1: % of youth (aged 15-24 years) in the labour force (disaggregated per sex)	30.3% of the youth in the labour force (49.5% male, 10.3 female%)(2020)	28.8% of the youth in the labour force (47.3% male, 9.5% female)	30.5% of the youth in the labour force	30.6% of the youth in the labour force	30.8% of the youth in the labour force	
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
				PCBS					
		OC2.2: % of youth unemployment (aged 15-29 years)(disaggregated per sex and area)	IOC2.2: % of youth unemployment (aged 15-29 years)(disaggregated per sex and area)	IOC2.2: % of youth unemployment (aged 15-29 years)(disaggregated per sex and area)	37% (31.2% male, 60.4% female and 21.8% West Bank, 61.3% Gaza)(2020)	39% (33.4% male, 61.6% female and 24.1% West Bank, 65% Gaza)	36.60%	36.40%	36.20%
					<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
					PCBS				
	OC2.3: % of youth (aged 15-29 years) employed in the private sector in the oPt who receive less than minimum wage (disaggregated by area and sex)	IOC2.3: % of youth (aged 15-29 years) employed in the private sector in the oPt who receive less than minimum wage (disaggregated by area and sex)	IOC2.3: % of youth (aged 15-29 years) employed in the private sector in the oPt who receive less than minimum wage (disaggregated by area and sex)	29.4% (9.1% West Bank, 97.5% in Gaza, and 29.5% male and 28.9% female) (2020)	31% (9.9% West Bank, 96.4% Gaza, and 30% male, 36.9% female)	9.90%	9.85%	9.80%	
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
				PCBS					
	OC3: Youth have better access to local health services, in particular in the area of mental health and sexual and reproductive health and rights.	IOC3.1: Incident rate of youth (aged 15-24 years) with mental disorders (per 100.000 of the population) (disaggregated by area and sex)	IOC3.1: Incident rate of youth (aged 15-24 years) with mental disorders (per 100.000 of the population) (disaggregated by area and sex)	87.8 per 100,000	91.1 per 100,000	87 per 100,000	86.7 per 100,000	86.4 per 100,000	
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
				MoH					
IOC3.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		IOC3.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	IOC3.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	42.8 (2020)	Not available	42	41	40	
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
MoH									

### 0.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR YOUTH

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW							
NATIONAL POLICY		21 - YOUTH EMPOWERMENT							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		MAINSTREAMING/CROSS-CUTTING							
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		DENMARK/HIGHER COUNCIL FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS (HCYS)							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets		
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Policies to support youth participation in political, civic and economic life are in place	IO1: Policy on youth engagement in political life is in place	0 (2020)		Consultations with youth	Policy drafted and adopted			
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
				HCYS					
				0 (2020)		Consultations with youth	Policy drafted and adopted		
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
				HCYS					
				IO3: Policy on youth economic empowerment in place	0 (2020)		Consultations with youth	Policy drafted and adopted	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
				HCYS					

## 1.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL SUPPORT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS				
NATIONAL PRIORITY		2 - ENDING THE DIVIDE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL UNITY				
NATIONAL POLICY		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES				
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY				
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION				
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021/2022	2023 milestones	2024 targets
IMPACT	I1: To foster a functioning pluralistic, participatory and representative democracy	II1.1: Global Democracy Ranking	2018: rank 109 (score 4.39). 2019: rank 117 (score 3.89)	Rank 109 (score 3.94)- new data NA	Lower the ranking to 108	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) <a href="http://statisticstimes.com/ranking/democracy-index.php">http://statisticstimes.com/ranking/democracy-index.php</a> .			
		II1.2: Percentage of citizens/ respondents who trust the government	19% of citizens considered the government performance satisfactory (AWRAD Center poll 25 August 2021)	86% believed the PA institutions are corrupt (PSR Poll-September 2022)-exact same indicator not available in poll 2022	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			National polls/CEC data/AWRAD Center 2021/ Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research 2022			
		II1.3: Percentage of registered voters from voting age population	TBD -Voter registration to be added by CEC for 2017 (% participation in the 2017 elections reached 53.9%)	92.6 % (7 October 2021) 49 % females, 51 % males	94%	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			CEC database, voters registry for local elections (2017 and 2021)			

## 1.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL SUPPORT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS				
NATIONAL PRIORITY		2 - ENDING THE DIVIDE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL UNITY				
NATIONAL POLICY		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES				
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY				
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION				
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021/2022	2023 milestones	2024 targets
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved electoral operational efficiency, integrity and accuracy of electoral processes	IOC 1.1: Percentage of citizens who supports holding elections in Palestine	75% of citizen in support of elections (AWRAD Center 25 August 2021)	69% of citizens want to hold general Palestinian legislative and presidential elections soon (demand for holding elections increases to 78% in the Gaza Strip and dropped to 63% in the West Bank)	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			National polls/Democracy index/Arab barometer/AWRAD August 2021/Poll by PSR- September 2022.			
		IOC1.2 : Percentage of people who vote in [upcoming] elections	53.9% ( 2017 local elections)	58% ( 2021 local elections-round1+2)	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			National polls / CEC data / Registered voters			
		IOC 1.3: Status of organisational and operational capacity of Central Elections Commission (CEC)	TBD	Fully-operational and functional new CEC HQ and 16 district offices. 90 capacity building courses for core staff conducted since 2015. Electoral procedures (registration, nomination, polling, tabulation and observation) were developed by 40% in the past 10 years and in place (TBD with CEC) IT programmes concerning Systems and Employees' Services, networks, software development and applications) were developed by 90% in the past ten years.	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			CEC data and reports / Observers reports / voter satisfaction surveys			
		IOC 1.4: Number of complaints, including electoral fraud claims investigated by the appropriate authorities throughout the electoral process	2017 local elections: 101 objections/complaints of which 33 appeals before the court.	2021 local elections: 74 objections on nomination, 14 appeals before the court on nomination and 14 on results for both rounds	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			CEC data and reports/ records of Electoral Tribunal on cases			
		IOC 1.5: Status of implementation of recommendations of the Election Observation Mission (EOM)	2017 local elections (EOM) recommendations: development of the tabulation of results procedures. Tabulation procedures were developed in 2021.	Tabulation procedures for local elections developed	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			Baseline and endline assessments / CEC reports shadowed by reports form domestic elections observer organizations / Special mission to review implementations and recommendations			

## 1.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL SUPPORT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS				
NATIONAL PRIORITY		2 - ENDING THE DIVIDE AND ACHIEVING NATIONAL UNITY				
NATIONAL POLICY		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES				
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY				
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION				
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021/2022	2023 milestones	2024 targets
OUTCOMES	OC2: Improved inclusiveness of democratic process	IOC 2.1: Proportion of women and youth participating in local and general elections as voters and/or candidates	2017 local elections : Women voters (42.8% out of total), Youth voters aged 23-30 (21.4 % out of total), Women winning candidates (26.3 %), Youth winning candidates aged 25 -35 (21 %).	2021 local elections: Women voters (49%), Youth voters aged 18-30 (48%) Women winning candidates (26%), Youth winning candidates aged 25-35 (20%).	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			Progress reports, based on baseline and endline assessment of Parliamentary and administrative records			
		IOC 2.2: Proportion of seats held by women and youth in Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) and local councils (%)	2019 Women in PLC (13%) Youth percentage in PLC (no data), Women percentage in local councils (21.2%) Youth aged 25-35 percentage in local councils (21%).	PLC was dissolved in 2019 Women percentage in local councils (21%) Youth in local councils (20%)	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			CEC elections results			
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Compliance of the legal framework for elections with international standards	IIO1.2: Status of electoral law reform	General elections law No. 1 of 2007: partially amended. Local elections law No. 10 of 2005: draft amended law is developed.	Local elections law No. 10 of 2005: draft amended law is currently being on hold by the Cabinet.	TBD	TBD
			Sources and means of verification			
			New/amended legal framework/CEC reports			

1.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS									
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION, 3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZEN CENTERED GOVERNMENT, 5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW							
NATIONAL POLICIES		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 10 - STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, 11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 19 - IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS							
EDP LEAD/PA institution		EUREP/MINISTRY OF JUSTICE							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	Milestones 2023	Target 2024		
IMPACT	I1: The rule of law in Palestine is promoted and Human Rights are increasingly enjoyed by Palestinian rights-holders, including those living in Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza (SDG 16.3 & National Policy 3, 4 and 19)	II1.1 Percentage of Palestinians individuals, CSOs and businesses who have confidence in public institutions to promote and strengthen the rule of law and abide by the rules of society	<b>2018</b> The Civil Police - West Bank (WB): 58%; Gaza Strip (GS): 49.4% Public Prosecution - WB: 48.5%; GS: 44.6% The courts - WB: 52.8%; GS: 46% Judiciary as a whole - WB: 50.4%; GS: 43.2% Non-justice institutions - WB: 37.8%; GS: 49.5%	65% trust the judiciary as a whole  63.4% trust the Public Prosecution 70.3% trust the Civil Police 66% trust the courts					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
			PCBS/CSO Surveys (including Musawa Legal Monitor and the Arab Barometer), World Governance Indicators (www.govindicators.org) & qualitative reports of UN bodies and the Quartet.						
		II1.2 Percentage of Palestinians who express satisfaction with legal and judicial processes and institutions	<b>2018</b> Towards the judicial system: WB 50%, GS 43%; Trust in courts- WB: 53%, GS 46% Trust in public prosec.- WB 48%, GS: 46%	41.40%					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
			PCBS, CSO Surveys (including Musawa Legal Monitor and the Arab Barometer)						
		II1.3 Percentage of the justice sector budget in relation to the national budget and to their GDP	2020: 1.26% of total budget and 0.36% of GDP (\$55.6 million for MoJ + institutions)	1.28% of total budget and 0.35% of GDP (\$63.4 million for MoJ + institutions)					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
			PMO; MoF; MoJ; Sharia/Family Courts'						
		II1.4 Progress in the implementation of the human rights obligations measured as recommendations under the follow-up procedure where they exist.	ICCPR and ICESR initial State Party submitted	Reports submitted on the implementation of all seven UN Human Rights Treaties. Two reports pending on the implementation of the Optional Protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child . Publication of CERD and CRC in the Official Gazette.					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
The OHCHR Universal Human Rights Index; The Treaty Bodies' Concluding Observations; Palestine's State party reports; CSOs and ICHR shadow reports; OHCHR oPt monitoring reports.									
OUTCOMES	OC1: Enhanced legal compliance of national legislation and institutions with rule of law international obligations and standards	IOC1.1: Number of primary and secondary legislation that is issued following steps of a regulated, transparent and participatory legislation process at government level	0%	No data available					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
	Official Gazette; Diwan al Fatwa's Electronic reference; PA Reports; ICHR Reports; Reports to and from UN treaty bodies.								
	OC2: Enhanced transparency and accountability of the public institutions	IOC2.1: Number of High Constitutional Court decisions that aim to protect rights and freedoms of Palestinians in line with international obligations and standards	TBC	No data available					
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		HCC Decisions and reports, CSOs Monitoring Report; Expert Surveys							
		IOC2.2: Percentage of administrative decisions that were overturned in appeal for not following due process obligations and standards	TBC	20.5% (48 decisions were repealed out of a total of 234 adjudicated cases)	10% (27 decisions were repealed out of a total of 271 adjudicated cases)				
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
High Court/Administrative Court's Decisions CSOs Monitoring Report; Expert Surveys.									

## 1.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS													
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION, 3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT											
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZEN CENTERED GOVERNMENT, 5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW											
NATIONAL POLICIES		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 10 - STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, 11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 19 - IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE											
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS											
EDP LEAD/PA institution		EUREP/MINISTRY OF JUSTICE											
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	Milestones 2023	Target 2024						
OUTCOMES	OC3: Strengthened anti-corruption processes in the justice sector	IOC3.1: Number of cases that led to a formal investigation by the Palestinian Anti Corruption Commission (PACC) and number of final convictions rendered by the Anti-Corruption Court.	<p><b>2019:</b> • Complaints received by PACC: 904</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58 investigation files</li> <li>• 23 cases referred to the Corruption Crimes Court</li> </ul> <p><b>2020:</b> • 55 cases adjudicated by the Corruption Crimes Prosecution out of the total number of incoming and pending cases</p>	8 Convictions for corruption cases (out of 886 Corruption complaints and reports) 23 final convictions rendered by the Corruption Court: (14) Conviction rulings, including two repeated rulings (9) Acquittals 136 corruption crime cases received by the Public Prosecution	13 Convictions for corruption cases (609 Corruption complaints and reports) 1 final conviction rendered by the Corruption Court, 1 acquittal  82 corruption crime cases received by the Public Prosecution								
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>										
			High Judicial Council, Public Prosecution (Corruption Crimes Prosecution), PACC reports, Mizan										
	OC4: Enhanced independence, impartiality, transparency and accountability of the justice system	IOC4.1: Number of judges and prosecutors appointed through a transparent and merit based process and adequately trained upon recruitment in line with best practices.	IOC4.1: Number of judges and prosecutors appointed through a transparent and merit based process and adequately trained upon recruitment in line with best practices.	<p><b>2019:</b> 25 judges were recruited and trained.</p> <p><b>2020:</b> No new prosecution members were recruited in 2020.</p>	16 judges recruited and trained, no data available for prosecutors	5 Shari'a judges appointed  13 judges recruited and trained  No data available for prosecutors		100%					
				<b>Sources and means of verification</b>									
				PJI, HJC, AGO and Sharia/Family Courts' records									
		IOC4.2: Number of measures taken to improve safeguards for independence of individual judges and prosecutors	TBC	IOC4.2: Number of measures taken to improve safeguards for independence of individual judges and prosecutors	<p>5 major measures taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuing Decree-Law No. 8 of 2021 regarding the Shari'a Judiciary that includes the creation of the Judicial Inspection Department</li> <li>- Forming the High Coordination Council for the Justice Sector</li> <li>- Ensuring qualitative representation in the High Judicial Council</li> <li>- Strengthening the judicial inspection</li> <li>- Improving the salaries of judges and prosecutors</li> </ul>	<p>4 major measures taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amending Decree-Law No. 8 of 2021, Article No. (67) Paragraph 1 concerning the bylaws and regulations to be developed by the Shari'a Judicial Council</li> <li>- Approving the Decree-Law regarding litigation procedures before the Shari'a Supreme Court</li> <li>- A training study trip for the Shari'a judges in Egypt with judicial inspection and complaints unit</li> <li>- Ensuring qualitative representation in the High Judicial Council</li> </ul>							
							<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
							HJC, AGO; Sharia/Family Courts' and Constitutional Court's records, CSOs' Monitoring Reports						
	IOC4.3: Number of reports, studies, manuals, decisions and guidelines that the justice institutions published and made accessible to the public		IOC4.3: Number of reports, studies, manuals, decisions and guidelines that the justice institutions published and made accessible to the public	<p><b>2020:</b> The Public Prosecution issued the annual report for 2020 (500 Arabic versions and 300 English versions distributed). Brochure on child protection (1,000 copies of this brochure were distributed in universities and schools.)</p>	<p>198 (excluding audiovisual material):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 statistical annual report on the website of the Supreme Judge's Office,</li> <li>5 Awareness Materials</li> <li>2 Annual reports printed and published on the Council's website</li> <li>2 Quarterly performance reports during the emergency period</li> <li>1 Transitional Period Report</li> <li>187 materials published on the council's page, including news, explanatory press releases, and announcements from the council</li> </ul>								
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>													
All justice institutions, including their websites; CSOs Monitoring Report; Expert Surveys.													

## 1.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION, 3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZEN CENTERED GOVERNMENT, 5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW							
NATIONAL POLICIES		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 10 - STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, 11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 19 - IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS							
EDP LEAD/PA institution		EUREP/MINISTRY OF JUSTICE							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	Milestones 2023	Target 2024		
OUTCOMES	OC5: Justice is better accessed and increasingly administered in line with fair trial standards	IOC5.2: Percentage of caseload development, clearance rate, and disposition time, backlogged cases and number of pending cases classified by stage of proceedings and type of case	<p><b>2019:</b> Magistrate Civil Court: 58% of cases / 144 days / disposed-to-incoming ratio: 98%</p> <p>Magistrate Criminal Court: 72% of the cases/ 40 days / disposed-to-incoming ratio: 101%</p> <p>First Instance Civil Court: 59% of cases/ 139 days /</p> <p>First Instance Criminal Court: 58% of cases /155 days</p> <p>Civil Court of Appeals: 60% of cases /134 days</p> <p>Criminal Court of Appeal: 67% of cases/ 76 days</p> <p>Court of Cassation-Civil: disposed-to-incoming ratio: 66%</p> <p>High Justice Court: disposed-to-incoming ratio: 124 %</p> <p><b>2020:</b> Public Prosecution: The number of cases received by the Public Prosecution reached 35488, and the number of pending cases from previous years was 8018 cases, 28652 cases were referred to court, and 3723 cases were dismissed.</p>	<p>90% of Shari'a Court cases were adjudicated</p> <p>Incoming - 73,499</p> <p>Adjudicated - 55,797</p> <p>Adjudicated-to-incoming ratio 75.9%</p> <p>Average adjudication duration by days (Magistrate 20,547, adjudicated within 33 days) (First Instance 2,768 cases adjudicated within 109 days) (First Instance with its appellate capacity 1845 cases adjudicated within 107 days)</p> <p>Ratio of adjudicated investigation cases out of the total pending and incoming cases 74%</p>	<p>60% of Shari'a Court cases were adjudicated until the end of June.</p> <p>Incoming - 93,374</p> <p>Adjudicated - 82,390</p> <p>Adjudicated-to-incoming ratio 88.2%</p> <p>Average adjudication duration by days (Magistrate 30203, adjudicated within 147 days) (First Instance 9,424 cases adjudicated within 60 days) (First Instance with its appellate capacity 7,540 cases adjudicated within 49 days)</p> <p>Ratio of adjudicated investigation cases out of the total pending and incoming cases 86%</p>			80%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
		MIZAN-HJC and AGO; Sharia/Family Courts; Constitutional Court.							
				IOC5.3: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	54.5%	No data available			10%
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
		Palestinian Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department (CRCD)							
				IOC5.4: Measures adopted to increase availability of legal aid (type of cases, geography and gender)	TBC	No data available			
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
		Official Gazette; Institutional reports; donors' reports							
				IOC5.5: Number of human rights violations reported by monitoring bodies and followed through by the judicial authorities	<p><b>2019:</b> 214 cases of detention under governor's custody in the West Bank; 54 cases of failure or delay in enforcing judgments in the West Bank; 34 cases of seizure of citizens' fund without court ruling in the West Bank.</p> <p><b>2020:</b> The Public Prosecution has created a special register for complaints received by the Human Rights Unit related to crimes of torture and complaints referred by the Attorney General, where 14 complaints were officially registered and all necessary legal measures were taken.</p>	11 violations reported by oversight bodies	14 violations reported by oversight bodies		
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>									
AGO's reports, ICHR Reports, Reports to and from UN treaty bodies.									

## 1.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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NATIONAL POLICIES		4 - UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, 8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 10 - STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, 11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 19 - IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		1 - DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS						
EDP LEAD/PA institution		EUREP/MINISTRY OF JUSTICE						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	Milestones 2023	Target 2024	
OUTCOMES	OC6 Women, children and vulnerable groups, have access to justice and benefit from integrated services	IOC6.1: Conviction rate of referred cases of gender-based and sexual violence against women and children	<p><b>2019:</b> 1,140 Violence Against Women cases convicted.</p> <p><b>2020:</b> The Juvenile Prosecution received 1,527 cases, 1,466 cases of which referred to the competent court. The Family Protection from Violence Prosecution received 1,268 cases of which 1,185 referred to the competent courts.</p>	Conviction in 188 out of 600 cases registered, with a ratio of 31%	Conviction in 288 out of 928 cases registered, with a ratio of 32%			
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MIZAN-HJC and AGO; Sharia/Family Courts; UNWomen; MoWA, PCBS					
		IOC6.2: Percentage of children who benefit from mediation and alternatives to detention	<p><b>2020:</b> 971 mediation procedures carried out, which constitutes 57% of the total juvenile cases received by the competent prosecution. The number of registered entries of children under 12 years who are not criminally prosecuted according to the law is 129 entries.</p>	60% of children who benefit from mediation in Shari'a Courts Ratio of mediation procedures: 71%	60% of children who benefit from mediation in Shari'a Courts Ratio of mediation procedures: 51%			
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MIZAN-HJC and AGO; Sharia/Family Courts; MoSD; UNICEF					
		IOC6.3: Number of cases in which women are the complainant	TBC	More than 90% in Shari'a Courts Magistrate and First Instance Courts: Civil cases: 2,197 Criminal cases: 3,427	More than 90% in Shari'a Courts Magistrate and First Instance Courts: Civil cases: 2,920 Criminal cases: 4,844			
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MIZAN-HJC and AGO; Sharia/Family Courts;					
INDUCED OUTPUT	I01: Status of legal and regulatory framework, including alignment with Venice Commission	I01.1: Status Family Protection Bill	2019: 0 - Decree-Law No. 21/2019 set the age of marriage to 18 years but Family Protection Bill not adopted	No data available				
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		Official Gazette; PA Reports; ICHR Reports; CSOs Reports to treaty bodies;						
		I01.2: Status of legal aid Law	Foreseen by the Basic Law	No progress		Adopted by the Cabinet		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
Official gazette, Expert survey								

## 2.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNEMENT							
NATIONAL POLICY		11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 12- EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM							
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/MINISTRY OF FINANCE							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones/ results	2023 milestones	2024 targets		
IMPACT	I1: Improved effectiveness, accountability and transparency of institutions at all levels (SDG 16)	II.1.1: Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved	101% (2020)	99% ↔	95-100%	95-100%	95-100%		
			Sources and means of verification						
			MoF ( <a href="http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php">http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php</a> ), PSBS - Palestine data for SDGs ( <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=16">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=16</a> )						
	I2: Strengthened domestic resource mobilization (SDG 17.1)	II.2.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	22.2% (2020)	25.4% ↑	≥ 25%	≥ 25%	≥ 25%		
			Sources and means of verification						
			MoF( <a href="http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php">http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php</a> ), PSBS - Palestine data for SDGs ( <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=17">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=17</a> )						
	II 2.2: Proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes	25% (2020)	29.3% ↑	≥ 25%	≥ 25%	≥ 25%			
		Sources and means of verification							
		MoF( <a href="http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php">http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/en/index.php</a> ), PSBS - Palestine data for SDGs ( <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=17">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=17</a> )							
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved transparency of public finances	IOCI.1: Improved quality of budget documentation	B (PEFA 2019)	Budget documentation for 2022 includes summary information of fiscal risks	Explanation of budget implications of new policy initiatives and major new public investments, with estimates of the budgetary impact of all major revenue policy changes and/ or major changes to expenditure programmes	Budget documentation includes medium-term fiscal forecasts	PEFA Score A - Budget documentation includes quantification of tax expenditures (tax loss due to offers deductions)		
			Sources and means of verification						
			PEFA, MoF						
		IOCI.2: Improved public access to fiscal information	C (PEFA 2019)	Summary of budget proposal satisfying minimum requirements for Citizens Budget (expenditure and revenue totals, main budget policy initiatives and key macroeconomic forecasts)	Improved summary of budget proposal compared to previous year by putting abstract numbers into perspective with user-friendly graphics and charts	Pre-budget statement published	PEFA Score B - Palestine included in Open Budget Index		
				Sources and means of verification					
				PEFA, MoF					
	OC2: Improved management of assets & liabilities	IOCI.2.1: Improved public debt management	C+ (PEFA 2019)	Acquisition of Debt Management Financial Analysis System	Review the legal framework governing public debt, borrowing and granting guarantees' regulations and policies	Policies and procedures to guide the borrowing process approved	PEFA Score B - Public debt management is based on an improved medium-term public debt plan covering the period 2024-2026		
				Sources and means of verification					
				PEFA, MoF					

## 2.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION									
NATIONAL PRIORITY		5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNEMENT									
NATIONAL POLICY		11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 12- EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES									
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM									
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/MINISTRY OF FINANCE									
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones/ results	2023 milestones	2024 targets				
OUTCOMES	OC3: Improved policy-based fiscal strategy and budgeting	IOC3.1: Improved Medium-term perspective in expenditure budgeting	D (PEFA 2019)	Information for the budget year 2021 and the next two fiscal years is published on MoF website	The published annual budget law includes information for the budget year 2022 and the next two fiscal years	the first budget circular includes information on ceilings and is approved by the Council of Ministers	PEFA Score C - MTEF 2025-2027, aligned to Ndp and consistent with previous year's estimates, published				
			Sources and means of verification								
			PEFA, MoF								
			C+ (PEFA 2019)	Define the statistical data needed for effective RA analysis	Build up the RA capacity for revenue statistics gathering and analysis	Update the revenue management strategy to include a minimum set of data for M&E of the RA	PEFA score B - Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment				
	OC4: Improved predictability and control in budget execution	IOC4.1: Enhanced Revenue administration (RA)	IOC4.2: Improved in-year resource allocation	C+ (PEFA 2019)	Revised and adopted policy for commitment control system (CCS) based on appropriateness of the expenditure and availability of budget appropriation and funds	Revised legal framework to adapt the CCS functionality and its roll-out	Customization of the FMIS (BISAN) to accommodate the CCS checks against budget appropriation and funds	PEFA Score B - CCS in place limit commitments to projected cash availability and approved budget allocations for most types of expenditure.			
				Sources and means of verification							
				PEFA, MoF							
				D+ (PEFA 2019)	Dispute Review Unit is set up and operational in line with the PP legal framework	Development and approval of e-Procurement Strategy	Implementation of e-Procurement strategy	PEFA Score B - All central and local public institutions publish their annual procurement plans and contract award information			
		IOC4.3: Improved public procurement management	IOC4.4: Improved Financial Control Framework	IOC4.4: Improved Financial Control Framework	NA	A unified procedure manual for public financial control developed and endorsed by MoF	The unified procedure manual for public financial control is rolled out across the public sector entities	Development of risk-based control environment	Implementation of risk-based control environment		
					Sources and means of verification						
					PEFA, MoF						
					PEFA, MoF						

## 2.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		5 - EFFECTIVE GOVERNEMENT						
NATIONAL POLICY		11 - STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 12- EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION/MINISTRY OF FINANCE						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones/ results	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
OUTCOMES	OC5: Improved accounting and reporting	IOC5.1: Improved quality and completeness of annual financial reports	D+ (PEFA 2019)	Reduce backlog of annual financial statements	Backlog of the annual financial statements eliminated	Roadmap on transition from Government Finance Statistics (GFS) 2001 to GFS 2014	PEFA Score C - MTEF 2025-2027, aligned to NDP and consistent with previous year's estimates, publishedImproved quality and timing of accounting systems and reports according to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and GFS 2014 classifications	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			PEFA, MoF, State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau (SAACB)					
Induced outputs	IO1: Enhanced capacity for PFM reform coordination and implementation	IO1.1: Consolidated PFM performance reporting by MoF	Not available	Pilot annual reporting (8 line Ministries)	TBC	TBC	TBC	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		MoF						
		IO1.2: Number of Local Aid Coordination (LAC) PFM Sector Working Group meetings	0	2	4	5	5	
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
Minutes of the meetings								

## 2.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

2.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT							
PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		2 - GOVERNMENT REFORM					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTRED GOVERNMENT, 5- EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT					
NATIONAL POLICY		8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 11 - STRENGTHENING EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:		EUROPEAN UNION/PRIME MINISTER OFFICE/CABINET SECRETARIAT/GENERAL PERSONEL COUNCIL					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	2020 Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets
IMPACT	I1: Improved democratic governance and government effectiveness that respond to citizens' needs (SDG 16)	II1.1: Level of public institutions' effectiveness	23.08% (2019); 28.85% (2020)	22.12%			
		Sources and means of verification					
		World Governance Indicator (WGI) at World Bank - Government Effectiveness					
		II1.1: Level of transparency and accountability of public institutions	21.18% (2019), 17.39% (2020)	19.32%			
Sources and means of verification							
World Governance Indicator (WGI) at World Bank - Voice and Accountability							
OUTCOME	OC1: Modernised public administration systems	IO1.1: Status of the annual report on the National Development Plan	2020 annual report issued	2021 annual report issued	2022 annual report issued	2023 annual report issued	2024 annual report issued
		Sources and means of verification					
		PMO					
		IO1.2: Status of a guidance to line ministries during the policy planning process	Not available	Drafting process	Draft manual available	Approved manual	
		Sources and means of verification					
		PMO					
	IO1.3: Number of open public consultations on NDP development, implementation and monitoring	None	None	1	3	1	
	Sources and means of verification						
	PMO						
	OC2: Modernised human resources management (HRM) system	IO2.1: Status of the new payroll system that connects the payroll MIS at the MoF with the HRM at the GPC	None	50% of the data migrated to the new system	100% of the data migrated to the new system		
		Sources and means of verification					
		GPC, MoF					
		IO2.2: Percentage of women in the government sector with positions in rank director C and higher	25% (2020)	26.7%>	x%>	x%>	x%>
	Sources and means of verification						
	GPC						
	OC3: Unification of the administrative systems in the West Bank and Gaza	IO3.1: Status of the government-owned 'roadmap' for unification	Not available	Not available	Drafting process	Drafting process	Endorsed
Sources and means of verification							
PMO							
OC3 and its indicators will be revisited, to mutually assess if the general political conditions for them to be fulfilled are met	IO3.2: Extent of reintegration of Gaza employees in the payroll	Not done		Training needs identified	Pre-2007 staff reintegrated	Post-2007 staff reintegrated	
	Sources and means of verification						
	PMO, MoF, GPC						
	IO3.3: Status of a unified HRMIS for Gaza and the West Bank	Not in place	Not in place	Development process	Development process	In place	
Sources and means of verification							
PMO/GPC							

## 2.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		2 - GOVERNMENT REFORM					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTRED GOVERNMENT, 5- EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT					
NATIONAL POLICY		8 - IMPROVING SERVICES TO CITIZENS, 11 - STRENGTHENING EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:		EUROPEAN UNION/PRIME MINISTER OFFICE/CABINET SECRETARIAT/GENERAL PERSONEL COUNCIL					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	2020 Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Developed Public Administration Reform strategy	IO1.1: Status of PAR strategy	N/A	Drafting process	Draft strategy developed	Strategy approved	Strategy implementation
			<b>Sources and means of verifications</b>				
	IO2: Modernised legal framework	IO2.1: Status of the new civil service law (CSL) and by-laws	CSL not endorsed but 15 by-laws approved	No information available	Approved CSL	Secondary legislation approved	CSL and secondary legislation into force
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
PMO							

## 2.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTRED GOVERNMENT, 5- EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT					
NATIONAL POLICY		7 - RESPONSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		DENMARK/MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MoLG)					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline 2020	Results 2021	2022 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target
IMPACT	I1: Palestinian citizens benefit from more responsive and effective local government	II1.1: Percentage of citizens that are satisfied with public services delivered disaggregated by sex	Water (M 62%/F 63%), Roads (M 50%/F 58%), Parks&services (M 42%/F 45%) (2019)	Available in Q1-2023	TBC	N.A.	TBC
			Sources and means of verification				
			MDP (Municipal Development Programme III (MDP) mid-term (2019), final surveys (2021))				
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved framework planning to address urban and rural growth sustainability and resilience	IOC1.1: Number of inclusive masterplans, strategic development investments plans (SDIP) and annual capital investment plan (ACIP) developed	40 masterplans, 154 SDIP, 204 Annual Capital Investment Plan (ACIP) (2019)	26 masterplans, 154 SDIP, 0 ACIP (funding stopped-LGSIP)**	30, 154, 300	40, 154, 300	90,154,300
			Sources and means of verification				
			baladiyat.ps, High Procurement Council (HPC), Regional Committees				
		IOC1.2: Percentage of youth/women participation in master planning & strategic development investment planning	Master Plan (TBC), SDIP (14.8% Y, 25.3 % F), ACIP (21.9% y, 22.3 % F) (2018)	N/A	MP (25 %Y/25% F), SDIP (30% Y/30% F), ACIP (25%/25% F)	N.A.	MP, ACIP 25%, SDIP 30%
			Sources and means of verification				
			baladiyat.ps				
	OC2:Strengthened institutional & financial capacity of local government units.	IOC2.1: Number of local government units (municipalities) with revenue surplus in operational budgets and/or no increase in arrears	61 Mun, TBC Village Council (VC) (2019)	Available in Q1-2023*	65	N.A.	TBC
			Sources and means of verification				
			MDP III ranking assessment, budget portal				
		IOC2.2: Number of local government units (municipalities) that move up one rank in the municipal performance assessment system	61 Mun (2019)	Available in Q1-2023*	TBC	TBC	TBC
			Sources and means of verification				
			MDP III ranking assessment				
IOC2.3 Percentage of local government units with disclosed readable budgets for citizens	4% Mun (2018)	64%	TBC	TBC	TBC		
	Sources and means of verification						
	MDP III						
OC3:Strengthened quality and coverage of services delivered to citizens in the West Bank and Gaza	IOC3.1: Number of implemented projects providing access to basic services for marginalised communities in Area C	42	124	TBC	TBC	TBC	
		Sources and means of verification					
		MDLF, MoLG reporting					
	IOC3.2: Number of local government units (municipalities) with improved digitalization of services	N/A	10	10	10	30	
		Sources and means of verification					
		GIZ and MoLG annual reporting					
IOC3.3: Percentage of solid waste collected by Joint Service Councils in the West Bank & Gaza	50% (2019)	60.50%	TBC	TBC	TBC		
	Sources and means of verification						
	Joint Service Council(JSC) Dept. (MoLG) on Solid Waste Management of JSC						

## 2.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		2 - IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTRED GOVERNMENT, 5- EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT						
NATIONAL POLICY		7 - RESPONSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		2 - GOVERNANCE REFORM, FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND POLICY REFORM						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		DENMARK/MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MoLG)						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline 2020	Results 2021	2022 Milestone	2023 Milestone	2024 Target	
OUTCOMES	OC4: Enhanced institutional capacity for effective and sustainable local economic development investments	IOC4.1: Number of eligible local government units with functional local economic development units	5	17	10	10	30	
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoLG Reporting						
		IOC4.2: Number of public-private partnerships in the West Bank & Gaza	TBC	5 (West Bank)	5	5	15	
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoLG, MDLF Reporting						
		IOC4.3: Number of public-private partnerships on climate change adaptation through green investments in the West Bank & Gaza	TBC	1	2	3	6	
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoLG, MDLF Reporting						
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Local Government legislation, policies and frameworks enhanced	IO1.1: Status of the local economic development policy		available				
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoLG						
		IO1.2: Status of responsive urban planning policy with emphasis on climate change adaptation			available			
		Sources and means of verification						
MoLG								

\*Final and accurate data to be provided by MoLG in coordination with MDLF upon finalization of the local government assessments under MDP III by end of year. Data to be made available by Q1 2023

\*\*The LGSIP will not continue after this period due to lack of funding therefore, figures going forward will not be obtained. This Indicator will omit the ACIP data required in the updated version of the excel sheet.

### 3.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR EDUCATION

3.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR EDUCATION								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - 3						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		INCLUSIVE, QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL - 8						
NATIONAL POLICY		IMPROVING EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION, 23 - IMPROVING STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND RETENTION, 25 - IMPROVING - 22 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 26 - ENHANCING TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY - 3						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		FINLAND/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION/MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	milestones 2023	2024 targets	
IMPACT	11: Children and youth in Palestine enjoy inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4)	11.1: Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate for the basic education cycle and for the secondary education cycle (10-12) disaggregated by sex and area (Gaza and West Bank)	<b>For Basic Education (1-9): Palestine (2019-2020):</b> 98.1%(m), 99.7%(f),98.9%(t) <b>West Bank:</b> 98.5%(m), 100.2%(f),99.3%(t) <b>Gaza:</b> 97.7%(m), 98.9% (f), 98.3%(t) <b>For Secondary Education (10-12): Palestine (2019-2020):</b> 68.4%(m), 86.7%(f),77.4%(t) <b>West Bank:</b> 64.5%(m), 85.7%(f),74.9%(t). <b>Gaza:</b> 74.2%(m), 88.3% (f), (81.1%(t)	<b>For Basic Education (1-9), Palestine (2021-2022):</b> 97.7% (M), 99.5%(F), Total 98.6%; <b>West Bank</b> 97.9% (M) 100.7% (F), Total 99.3%; <b>Gaza</b> 97.4% (M) 98.0% (F), Total 97.7%; <b>For Secondary Education, Palestine (2021-2022):</b> 73.2% (M) 90.8% (F) Total 81.8%; <b>West Bank</b> 68.2% (M) 90.1% (F) Total 79.0%, <b>Gaza</b> 80.4% (M) 91.9% (F), Total 86.0%			<b>For Basic Education (1-9):</b> Palestine (2019-2020): 98.43%(m), 99.9%(f),99.16%(t) <b>West Bank:</b> 98.5%(m),100.2%(f),99.3%(t) <b>Gaza:</b> 98.44%(m),99.42% (f), 98.93%(t) <b>For Secondary Education Palestine (2022-2023):</b> 70.6%(m), 89.5%(f), 79.8%(t) <b>West Bank:</b> 67.9%(m), 89.3%(f), 78.3%(t) <b>Gaza:</b> 75%(m), 89.9% (f), (82.3%(t)	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report, The total number of students who are at the formal age of enrolling in the Secondary Cycle, regardless of the grade they are enrolled in, expressed as percentage of the total members of the corresponding .population group						
IMPACT	11: Children and youth in Palestine enjoy inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4)	11.2: Percentage of minimum achievements in reading and mathematics competency level for basic grade 5 students and grade 9 students disaggregated by gender and by area (EJ, WB and Gaza)	<b>Palestine (2017-2018):</b> grade 5 reading: 43,7%(m),53,3%(f), 48,1%(t) grade 9 reading: 43,3%(m),60,2%(f),51,8% (t) grade 5 math: 38,6%(m),45,8% (f), 42,2%(t) grade 9 math 24,1% (m),34,2%(f), 30,1%(t) <b>West Bank</b> : grade 5 reading 46,1%,grade 9 reading 48,6% grade 5 math 37,6% , grade 9 math 25,4% <b>Gaza:</b> grade 5 reading 51% , grade 9 reading 57,4% grade 5 math 48,5% , grade 9 math 36,4% <b>Jerusalem:</b> N/A	N/A			<b>Palestine (2022-2023):</b> grade 5 reading: 53.7%(m),63.3%(f), 58.1%(t). grade 9 reading: 53.3%(m),70.2%(f),61.8% (t). grade 5 math: 53.6%(m),60.8% (f), 57.2%(t). grade 9 math: 39.1% ((m),49.2%(f), 45.1%(t)	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report, Assessment & Evaluation Department (D.G of A.E&E) MoE M&E report, measured every 2 years .with a standardized tool from a sample for UNRWA, public and private schools						
IMPACT	11: Children and youth in Palestine enjoy inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4)	11.3: Degree of students acquiring ICT skills in the 10th Grade according to type .of skills	m),47,7% (f), total:) 44,4% (46,2% (2017-2018	59.60%			m),57,7% (f), total:)54,4% 56.2%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report,Assessment & Evaluation Department (D.G of A.E&E), measured every 2 years from a sample of West Bank, EJ and Gaza for public and private schools						
OUTCOMES	OC1: Access to pre school education is expanded	IOE1.1: Gross enrolment rate in KG2 by sex and area (Gaza and West Bank)	<b>Palestine (2019-2020):</b> 76.2% (m),76.8% (f), total: 76.5% . <b>West Bank (including EJ):</b> 80.7% (m),82.6% (f), total: 81.6% <b>Gaza:</b> 70.4% (m),69.4% (f), total: 69.9%	<b>Palestine (2021-2022)</b> 70.9% (M), 74.3% (F), Total: 72.6%. <b>West Bank</b> 80.4% (M), 82.4% (F), Total: 81.4%, <b>Gaza</b> 58.2% (M) 63.5% (F), Total .60.8%			<b>Palestine:</b> 92.4% (m),93.1% (f), total: 92.7%. <b>West Bank:</b> 92.8% (m), 93.6% (f), total: 93.2% . <b>Gaza:</b> 91.8% (m),92.4% (f), total: 91.8%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
MoE M&E report (Planning department), total number of children enrolled in Pre-School Programs certified by the MoE regardless of their age of enrollment, expressed in a percentage of the age group of enrolling in pre-school KG2 (5 years old) in the same year								

### 3.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR EDUCATION

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - 3							
NATIONAL PRIORITY		INCLUSIVE, QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL - 8							
NATIONAL POLICY		IMPROVING EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION, 23 - IMPROVING STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND RETENTION, 25 - IMPROVING - 22 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 26 - ENHANCING TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT							
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY - 3							
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		FINLAND/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION/MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION							
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	milestones 2023	2024 targets		
OUTCOMES	OC2: Safe, inclusive and equitable access to basic and secondary education is ensured	IO2C.1: Percentage of students exposed to violence inside the school in the basic education cycle and in grades 10 to 12 according to gender (Secondary Education)	<b>For Basic Cycle (2018-2019): Physical violence:</b> 56% (m), 38.3% (f), 46% (t) <b>Verbal violence:</b> 57.5% (m), 49.4% (f), 53% (t) <b>Negligence-based violence:</b> 39.6% (m), 33% (f), 35.9% (t) <b>Sexual violence:</b> 19.1% (m), 9.8% (f), 13.8% (t) <b>For Secondary Cycle: Physical violence:</b> 54.4% (m), 31.7% (f), 41.6% (t) <b>Verbal violence:</b> 63.6% (m), 57.9% (f), 60.4% (t) <b>Negligence-based violence:</b> 46.2% (m), 36.7% (f), 40.9% (t) <b>Sexual violence:</b> 26.3% (m), 9.9% (f), 17% (t)	<b>For Basic education: Physical violence</b> 55.8% (M) 35.9% (F), 44.6% (T), <b>Verbal violence</b> 56.5% (M) 51.7% (F), 53.8% (T), <b>Negligence-based violence</b> 38.6% (M) 32.5% (F) 35.2% (T), <b>Sexual violence</b> 20.8% (M) 9.5% (F), 14.4% (T) <b>For Secondary Education: Physical violence</b> 53.8% (M) 34.5% (F) 43.1% (T), <b>Verbal Violence</b> 57.3% (M) 54.6% (F) 55.8% (T), <b>Negligence-based violence</b> 40.9% (M) 31.7% (F) 35.8% (T), <b>Sexual Violence</b> 21.3% (M) 8.1% (F) 14.0% (T)			<b>For Basic Cycle (2022-2023): Physical violence:</b> 53.1% (m), 32.8% (f), 42.4% (t) <b>Verbal violence:</b> 45.7% (m), 36.8% (f), 41% (t) <b>Negligence-based violence:</b> 29.9% (m), 22.3% (f), 25.9% (t) <b>Sexual violence:</b> 12.4% (m), 2.3% (f), 7.1% (t) <b>For Secondary Cycle: Physical violence:</b> 55.1% (m), 31.7% (f), 42.8% (t) <b>Verbal violence:</b> 55.7% (m), 50.1% (f), 52.8% (t) <b>Negligence-based violence:</b> 34.8% (m), 29.6% (f), 32.1% (t) <b>Sexual violence:</b> 20.4% (m), 3.1% (f), 11.2% (t)		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report, IE; counselling and guidance department, measured from a sample of public schools in the West Bank and EJ							
				IO2C.2: Number of students with disability benefiting from resource rooms	<b>WB (2019-2020):</b> 2911 (m), 2237 (f), 5148 (t) <b>Gaza:</b> Data not available	<b>Palestine 2021-2022:</b> 4389 (M), 4159 (F), Total 8548, <b>West Bank</b> 3071 (M) 2908 (F), Total 5979, <b>Gaza</b> 1318 (M), 1251 (F), (Total 2536)		<b>Palestine:</b> 29.8%, <b>West Bank:</b> 41%, <b>Gaza:</b> 13.8%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
		MoE M&E report, IE; counselling and guidance department, figure reflects public schools in Gaza, WB and EJ							
		IO2C.3: Number of students and teachers exposed to physical attacks by Israel Defense Forces and settlers	<b>(2019-2020)</b> <b>Students:</b> 2 deaths, 175 injured, 161 arrested, 101 detained = <b>439 total</b> <b>Teachers:</b> 0 deaths, 120 injured, 17 arrested, 40 detained = <b>177 total</b>	N/A					
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>									
MoE M&E report, field follow up department, the indicator measures all attacks against students and teachers (within or after school hours) as reported by public schools in the West Bank									

### 3.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR EDUCATION

3.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR EDUCATION								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - 3						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		INCLUSIVE, QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL - 8						
NATIONAL POLICY		IMPROVING EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION, 23 - IMPROVING STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND RETENTION, 25 - IMPROVING - 22 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 26 - ENHANCING TRANSITION FROM EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY - 3						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		FINLAND/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION/MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	milestones 2023	2024 targets	
OUTCOMES	OC3: Student centered teaching and learning pedagogy and environments are developed	IO3.1: Percentage of classes using education technologies and resources in basic cycle (digital tools, non-digital teaching tools, (specialized teaching tools)	All 54%. Digital tools: 23%. Non-digital tools: 37% . Specialized tools: 18% ((2018-2019	N/A		All : 63.7%. Digital tools: 28.1% . Non-digital tools : 37.1%. Specialized tools: 26.9%		
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report, measured from a sample of public schools in West Bank and EJ						
		IO3.2: Average score (out of 100) for schools on health environment standards disaggregated into 5 areas: 1. Hygiene, 2. Drinking water and waste water management, 3. Solid waste management, 4.School Canteen, 5.General safety	Total : 68,1 (2018-2019); Fragile areas not reported; male schools 66,9; female schools 69,6; co-ed schools 67,7	Total: 62.7 (2021-2022) Male schools 59.9, Female schools 65.9, Co-ed schools 62.4	71%			
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoE M&E report, building department, this indicator observes the percentage to which school health environment standards that enhance learning are realized within five dimensions, measured from a sample of public schools in WB and EJ						
	IO3.3: Percentage of schools meeting green school building standards	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	TBC							
	OUTCOMES	OC4: Expanded access to labour market with relevant Technical and Vocational Education Training, especially for girls in non-traditional sectors	IO4.1: Percentage of enrolment in Secondary Vocational Streams (female/ male)	grade 10 to 12: 6% (m),1% (f), total: 4% grade 11: 7.4% (m), 2.2% (f), total:4.5% (2019-2020	<b>Grades 10-12: Palestine (2021-2022)</b> 5.8% (M) 2.2% (F), Total 3.5%, <b>West Bank</b> 9.7% (M) 3.3%(F), Total 6.1%, <b>Gaza</b> 1.2% (M) 0.6% (F), Total 0.8%, <b>Grade 11 Palestine (2021-2022)</b> 7.7% (M) 2.3% (F), Total 4.8%, <b>West Bank</b> 13.3% (M) 3.5% (F), Total 7.8%, <b>Gaza</b> 2.0% (M) 1.0% (F) Total 1.4%		grade 10 to 12: 7% (m),3.2% (f), total: 4.9% grade 11: 11.5% (m), 5.02% (f), total:7.8%	
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
MoE M&E report, TVET department, Number of vocational students enrolling into the 10th/ 11th grade as a percentage of the total number of students enrolling) includes Gaza, West Bank and EJ								
IO4.2: Percentage of vocational students trained with work based learning ((by sex			m,) 8.3% :2019-2020 3.1% (f), total: 7.2%	<b>West Bank (2021-2022)</b> 9.5% (M), 1.6% (F), Total 7.95%		m, 6% (f), total: 12%) 15%		
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
MoE (TVET department), measured from West Bank and EJ								
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Enhancing accountability, results - based leadership and governance	IO4.3: Gross Enrollment rate in Higher Education Institutions (by sex - preparatory year, educational qualifications, vocational diploma, bachelor, high diploma, (master, Ph.D	218,126 :2018-2019 (female, 38.8 male 61.2%)	61.7%) 214,765 female, 38.2% (male	225,975 61.6%) female, 38.4% (male	TBC		
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		(MoHE (statistics for Palestinian HE sector						
		IO1.1: Average score (out of 100) for the degree of local community involvement in schools per school gender (female schools, male (schools and co-ed schools	49% :2018-2019 m),45,5% (f), 53,5% (co-) ed), total: 49,4%	N/A		m),56% (f), 52% (co-)51.9% ed), total:53.9%		
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
MoE (Planning Department), measured from a sample of schools in West Bank and EJ								

### 3.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTH

PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		9 - INCLUSIVE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR ALL						
NATIONAL POLICY		27 - PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR ALL, 28 - IMPROVING CITIZENS' HEALTH AND WELL-BEING						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		ITALY/MINISTRY OF HEALTH						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
IMPACT	I1: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age in Palestine	II1.1: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (SDG target 3.1)	19.5 (2019), 28.5 (2020)	47.7	23	21	19	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoH					
		II2.1: Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.8 (2019), 6.9 (2020)	9.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoH					
		II3.1: Under 5 mortality ratio per 1,000 live births (SDG target 3.2.1)	12.1 (2019), 8.2 (2020)	11.8	7.4	7.0	6.6	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoH					
		II4.1: Mortality attributed to cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2019: 29.9% (Cardiovascular); 15.5% (Cancer); 12.1% (Diabetes); 2.3% (Chr. Resp. Dis). 2020: 24.7% (Cardiovascular); 14.1% (Cancer); 14.6% (Diabetes); 2% (Chr. Resp.Dis)	Palestine: CVD 26%,cancer 11.8%, Chr. Resp.Dis 3.3%, diabetes 7.1%. West Bank: CVD 23.7%, cancer 12.2%, Chr. Resp. Dis. 2.7%, diabetes 10.6%. Gaza Strip: CVD 29.3%, cancer 11.3%, Chr. Resp. Dis 4.3%, diabetes 2.2%	22.3% (Cardiovascular); 12.7% (Cancer); 13.1% (Diabetes); 1.8% (Chr. Resp. Dis)	21.2% (Cardiovascular); 12.1% (Cancer); 12.5% (Diabetes); 1.7% (Chr. Resp. Dis)	20.1% (Cardiovascular); 11.5% (Cancer); 11.9% (Diabetes); 1.6% (Chr. Resp. Dis)	
			Sources and means of verification					
			MoH					
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved efficiency of the health care system	IOCI.1: Percentage of medical referrals out of Palestine (Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Turkey) and actual cost	2019: 10.7% out of a total of 104,881 referrals, cost NIS 647,342,648. 2020: 7% out of a total of 80,013 referrals, cost NIS 130,611,000.	10% out of a total of 99,310 referrals, cost NIS 162,500,000	8%	7%	Not set	
			Sources and means of verification					
		MoH						
		IOCI.2: Percentage of medical referrals to private and NGO-owned hospitals in Palestine (West Bank, including East Jerusalem Hospitals, and Gaza) and actual cost	2019: 89.3% out of a total of 104,881, cost NIS 276,742,232. 2020: 93% out of a total of 80,013, cost NIS 633,845,000.	90% out of a total of 99,310, cost NIS 814,000,000	92%	93%	Not set	
Sources and means of verification								
MoH								

### 3.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTH

PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		9 - INCLUSIVE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR ALL						
NATIONAL POLICY		27 - PROVIDING QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR ALL, 28 - IMPROVING CITIZENS' HEALTH AND WELL-BEING						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		ITALY/MINISTRY OF HEALTH						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
OUTCOMES	OC2: Improved coverage and effectiveness of primary and secondary health services	IOC2.1: Percentage of primary health care units implementing Family Practice Approach	2020: 50 % (500 Health Workers trained)	60% (600 Health Workers trained)	55%	70%	80%	
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoH						
		IOC2.2: Number of new cases identified with a severe mental disorder (psychosis; bipolar affective disorder; moderate-severe depression) and number of check ups (WB and Gaza)	2019: 2,928 new cases, 93,001 check ups 2020: 2,093 new cases, 84,852 check ups	3,607 new cases, (data for check ups missing)	3,479 new cases 111,785 chek up	3,583 new cases 118,492 chek up	3,691 new cases 125,602 chek up	
	Sources and means of verification							
	MoH							
	IOC2.3: Number of governmental mammographic screening exams in the West Bank AND Percentage of breast cancer detection out of total women screened in the West Bank	2019: 11,420 exams with a 2.3 % detection 2020: 5,613 exams with a 3.15% detection	5,745 exams with a 3.15% detection	10,000	11,000	12,000		
	Sources and means of verification							
	MoH							
	IOC2.4: Number of governmental Primary Health Care and hospitals providing services for women and children survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) AND Number of GBV survivors who received services in MoH facilities according to the national referrals system	2019: 29 centers (11 new); 2020: 33 centers (4 new); 1,136 cases	33 centers (cases: data missing)	43 centers (4 new), 2,100 women	Centers active, 2,200 women	Not set		
Sources and means of verification								
MoH								
OUTCOMES	OC3: Environment safeguarded and occupational health risk factors reduced with community participation	IOC3.1: Percentage of hospitals and health facilities adopting medical waste management according to the endorsed health protocols	2019: 32%. 2020: 40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	
		Sources and means of verification						
MoH								
INDUCED OUTPUTS	IO1: Protective legislations, policies and framework enhanced	IO1.1: Status of the legislation on tobacco	By-Law on Tobacco pending under cabinet approval (2020)	No progress				
		Source and means of verification						
		MoH						
	IO1.2: Status of the legislation on nutrition (sugar and trans fats)	By-law about Nutrition (sugar and trans fats) is under definition (2020)	No progress					
	Source and means of verification							
	MoH							
IO1.3: Status of the legislation on Mental health	Mental Health Act under revision	Draft available	Approved	Budgeted and Implemenmted				
Source and means of verification								
MoH								

### 3.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

3.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTERED GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE & RULE OF LAW						
NATIONAL POLICY		17 - ESCAPING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY, 18 - STRENGTHENING SOCIAL PROTECTION						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTATION/MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
IMPACT	I1: Contribute to reduction of poverty (SDG1) and elimination of marginalisation and violence and social exclusion (SDG 10)	II1.1: SDG 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	2020: National: 29.7% (World Bank estimation), 2017 Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS), National 29.2% (13.9% Westbank, 53% Gaza). Extreme poverty 16.8% (5.8% Westbank, 33.7% Gaza). By sex: 28.8% males, 29.7% females. By age: 0-9:31%, 10-17: 29.7%, 18-19: 27.5%, 20-29: 30.2%, 30-39: 29.9%, 40-49: 25.7%, 50-59: 25.2, 60+:26.5%. 2011 PECS: National 25.8% (17.6% Westbank, 38.9% Gaza) Extreme poverty 12.9%(7.6% Westbank, 21.1% Gaza). By sex: 25.5% males, 26.2% females	N/A (waiting for PECS findings)	N/A (waiting for PECS findings)	TBC	TBC	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), PECS, MoSD, World Bank projection, ILO Social Protection Floors assessment						
		II1.1: SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, by age	II2.1 2009: 12.96% (SDG report). 2019: 12% (Social Development Sector Strategy Results Framework 2021-2023)	No data available	Not available	12% (CTP only)		
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
UNSD Global Data Base: World Development Indicators database, World Bank/ MoSD Strategic Results Framework 2021-2023								
OUTCOMES	OC1: National social protection systems and measures implemented for all	IOC1.1: Proportion of families in deep poverty receiving social allowances under the Cash Transfer Programme (in West Bank and Gaza), including female headed, elderly headed, elderly headed, people with disability headed and number of quarterly payment made (out of the four annual payments)	2020: 77% of total deep poor families targeted. 114,399 families registered in 2020: 98,239 with deep poverty scores while total number of deep poor families are 127,048 (PCBS 2017). 79,269 in Gaza, 35,130 in West Bank. *47,647 female-headed, 18,282 PwD, 37,476 elderly-headed <b>Three quarterly payments made</b>	<b>One partial payment (NIS 750) to 115,311 families in May:</b> 79,629 in Gaza and 35,682 in the West Bank, 98,978 with deep poverty scores *48,787 female-headed, 18,168 PwD-headed, 36,965 elderly-headed	<b>One partial payment to 100,794 families in July:</b> 65,995 in Gaza, 34,799 in the West Bank. 85,076 with deep poverty scores * 45,464 female-headed, 16,197 PwD-headed, 34,068 elderly-headed <b>One full payment made to 111,199 families in October:</b> 77,838 in Gaza and 33,361 in the West Bank. *48,505 female-headed, 17,125 PwD-headed, 43,169 elderly-headed <b>Two quarterly payments made</b>	90%	100%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		MoSD CTP database						
		IOC1.2 Status of specific social allowances for elderly and PwD (new CTP windows)	Not in place	Postponed	System being established but not functional yet. Budget 2022 submitted to MoF with 2 separate budget lines: regular CTP (105,000 families) and allowances for PwD/elderly (\$100/month for 20,000 persons)	In place for 20,000 people and budgeted	In place for 20,000 people and budgeted	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
MoSD/MoF								
IOC1.3 Percentage of annual budget allocated to CTP by Ministry of Finance actually executed (Predictability of regular transfers paid to eligible populations) and % of PEGASE contribution (annual total PEGASE)	2020: Budget execution of CTP : 84% (budgeted by MoSD NIS 500 million, allocated by MoF NIS 420 million). PEGASE contribution: EU: EUR 40 million + EUR 5 million (COVID response), IE: EUR 1 million (COVID response) SP: EUR 1 million	Budget execution of CTP : 33% (MoSD budget NIS 504 million compared to NIS 86 million disbursed). PEGASE contribution: EUR 0	Budget execution of CTP: 33.6% (MoSD budget NIS 500 million compared to NIS 168 million disbursed). PEGASE contribution: EUR 59 million (EUR 28 million used)	100%	100%			
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
MoSD/MoF								

### 3.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

3.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		4 - CITIZENS-CENTERED GOVERNMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE & RULE OF LAW						
NATIONAL POLICY		17 - ESCAPING MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY, 18 - STRENGTHENING SOCIAL PROTECTION						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		3 - SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTATION/MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
OUTCOMES	OC2: Rights-based and shock responsiveness of social protection system enhanced	IOC2.1 Status of a system for social protection shock-responsive planning, implementation and management	Not in place	Not in place	Social Protection and Cash and Voucher Assistance Thematic Working Group was established under the LACS social protection working group is being established (first meeting expected in August) to facilitate aligned planning/ implementation + coordination in response to shocks. Shock responsive social protection readiness assessment finalised.	In place and used	In place and used	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MoSD/ILO report					
		IOC2.2: Number of Gender Based Violence related services provided by social workers of MoSD managed centers (social, legal, psychological, health and referrals services)	2020: 917 services provided by MoSD social workers, 5,789 services provided by the Mehwar center 2019: 1,048 services provided by MoSD social workers, 6,178 services provided by the Mehwar center	836 services provided by MoSD social workers, 7,821 services provided by the Mehwar center				
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MoSD annual statistical report on women victim of Gender Based Violence					
		IOC2.3: Proportion of GBV survivors benefitting from MoSD support reintegrated in society (Strategic Result Framework indicator 41 and 42)	31%: 124 GBV survivors out of 396 total (2019)	23%: 82 GBV survivors out of 357	22%: 180/800	22% 180/800		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			MoSD annual statistical report on women victim of Gender Based Violence					
		INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Protective legislations, policies and framework enhanced	II01 Status of the new Law for People with Disabilities	Draft finalised	Costing finalised	Pending approval	Law implemented and NIS XXX annual budget allocated to MoSD
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
MoSD								
II02 Status of the Law on protection of elderly				Law drafted after consultations in the West Bank and Gaza. Submitted to Cabinet for first reading	Consultation with development partners not done yet		Law endorsed by Legislative Council	Law implemented and NIS XXX annual budget allocated to MoSD
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
MoSD								
II03 Status of the Family Protection Bill	Revised Law pending submission to Cabinet			No progress/last revised Law not shared	No progress/last revised Law not shared			
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
MoSD, MoL, ILO, UNICEF								
II04 Status of the Social Security Law	Law suspended			National dialogue supported by ILO (exploratory tripartite committee =MoL, workers and employers)	Draft agreed in October by the exploratory tripartite committee	25,000 members enrolled in Palestinian Social Security Corporation (PPSSC)	50,000 members enrolled in PSSC	
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
MoSD, MoL, ILO, UNICEF								

## 4.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES					
NATIONAL POLICY		30 - MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITIES, 31 - EXPAND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT AND REUSE					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		4 - CLIMATE CHANGE, SELF-SUFFICIENT WATER AND ENERGY					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		THE NETHERLANDS/PALESTINIAN WATER AUTHORITY					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline 2020	Result 2021	Milestone 2022	Milestone 2023	Target 2024
IMPACT	I1: Water security improved (SDG 6)	II1.1: Estimated deficit in water supply for domestic purposes in cubic meter	WB: 39 Gaza: 48	WB: 34.5 Gaza: 49.8	WB: 37 Gaza: 51	WB: 35 Gaza: 51	WB: 32 Gaza: 51
			Sources and means of verification				
		PWA					
	I2: Sustainable management of water and wastewater services improved (SDG 6)	II2.1: Percentage of service providers that have a > 1 working ratio	WB: 33% Gaza: 72%	WB: 48% Gaza: 68%	WB: 75% Gaza: 74%	WB: 80% Gaza: 74%	WB: 90% Gaza: 80%
			Sources and means of verification				
		Water Sector Regulatory Council (WSRC)					
OUTCOMES	OC1: Quality, reliability and fair distribution of water supply services improved	IOC1.1: Percentage of non-revenue water at <b>bulk</b> and retail level (SDG: 6.4.1)	WB: 9.5% 32% Gaza: NA 38%	WB: 9.5% 30.6% Gaza: NA 42%	WB: 9% 29% Gaza: NA 35%	WB: 8% 28% Gaza: NA 33%	WB: 8% 27% Gaza: NA 31%
			Sources and means of verification				
		WSRC					
		IOC1.2: Percentage of water samples passing national quality standards for nitrate and fecal and total coliform	WB: 97% Gaza: 25%	WB: 96% Gaza: 23%	WB: 97% Gaza: 25%	WB: 97% Gaza: 25%	WB: 97% Gaza: 25%
	Sources and means of verification						
	PWA						
IOC1.3: Absolute gap between the least litre/capita/day (l/c/d) and average l/c/d	WB: 60.3 Gaza: 34.3	WB: 54 Gaza: 24	WB: 55 Gaza: 24	WB: 50 Gaza: 24	WB: 40 Gaza: 20		
	Sources and means of verification						
WSRC							
IOC1.4: Percentage of population that has access to less than 50 l/c/d	WB: 20% Gaza: 0%	WB: 16% Gaza: 0%	WB: 16% Gaza: 0%	WB: 15% Gaza: 0%	WB: 10% Gaza: 0%		
	Sources and means of verification						
WSRC							
OC2: Financial sustainability of water and wastewater utilities and service providers improved	IOC2.1: Percentage of collection rate at <b>bulk</b> and retail level	WB: 35% 64% Gaza: NA 40%	WB: 57% 75% Gaza: NA 52%	WB: 62% 71% Gaza: NA 55%	WB: 67% 75% Gaza: NA 58%	WB: 75% 80% Gaza: NA 61%	
		Sources and means of verification					
	WSRC						
	IOC2.2: Percentage of utilities/ service providers that comply to the tariff set by the Council of Ministers	WB: 0% Gaza: 0%	WB: 0% Gaza: 0%	WB: 10% Gaza: 0%	WB: 25% Gaza: 0%	WB: 35% Gaza: 0%	
Sources and means of verification							
WSRC							

OUTCOMES	OC3: Improved wastewater services and infrastructure (management, collection, treatment and reuse)	IOC3.1: Percentage of households connected to a sewage network	WB: 32% Gaza: 82%	WB: 34.4% Gaza: 84.4%	WB: 35% Gaza: 84%	WB: 35% Gaza: 85%	WB: 37% Gaza: 86%		
		Sources and means of verification							
		WSRC							
		IOC3.2: Percentage of collected wastewater treated in Palestinian wastewater treatment plants; Israeli wastewater treatment plants (SDG 6.3.1)	WB: 21% NA Gaza: 44%	WB: 22% NA Gaza: 60%	WB: 24% NA Gaza: 65%	WB: 25% NA Gaza: 70%	WB: 28% NA Gaza: 75%		
		Sources and means of verification							
		WSRC, GoI							
		IOC3.3: Percentage of treated wastewater used for irrigation/ re-charge and absolute amount of dunums irrigated (not-disaggregated)	WB:4% 2,000 Gaza:1%	WB: 5% 2,000 Gaza:1%	WB: 10% 1,800 Gaza: 1%	WB: 12% 2,500 Gaza: 2%	WB:15% TBD Gaza: 4%		
		Sources and means of verification							
		PWA, MoA							
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Developed water and wastewater institutions to reinforce good governance bases within an integrated legal and institutional framework	IO1.1: Number of water and wastewater institutions operational and number of unambiguous regulations passed in support	Legal framework incomplete (2020)	National Water Company registered; Board of Directors formulated and endorsed	West Bank Water Department transitional provisions regulation approved by the cabinet	Endorsement of financial regulation of the National Water Company by the Cabinet	TBD		
			Sources and means of verification						
			PWA						

## 4.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY

4.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES						
NATIONAL POLICY		30 - MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITIES, 31 - ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		4 - CLIMATE CHANGE, SELF-SUFFICIENT WATER AND ENERGY						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:		NORWAY/PALESTINIAN ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY (PENRA)						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Milestone 2022	Milestone 2023	Target 2024	
IMPACT	I1: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all in Palestine (SDG 7)	II1.1: Percentage of electricity supply vs. demand	72%	73%	75%	76%	82%	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)					
OUTCOME	OC1: Increased renewable energy capacity in compliance with the Palestinian National Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (PENRA Specific Objective 1)	IOC1.1: Capacity of installed renewable energy in megawatt (MW)	116.5	146 MW	175 MW	235 MW	265 MW	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)					
		IOC1.2: Solar plants developed based on licensing (MW)	24 MW	30 MW	50 MW	90 MW	110 MW	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / Palestinian Electricity Regulatory Council (PERC)					
		IOC1.3: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7.2)	2020: 2.7%	3%	4%	6%	7%	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)					
	OC2: Improved reliability of electricity grid with functioning interconnection points (distribution) (PENRA Specific Objective 2)	IOC2.1: Percentage of technical and non-technical losses in distribution system (DISCOs)	2019: 20%	18%	19%	17%	16%	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / PERC					
		IOC3.1: Percentage of electricity managed by PETL in West Bank	2020: 21%	25%	25%	30%	40%	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / Palestine Electricity Transmission Company PETL					
OC3: Improved effectiveness and efficiency of institutions and operators active in the energy sector (markets and operators) (PENRA Specific Objective 3)	IOC3.2: Percentage of electricity imported from neighbouring countries	92%	89%	92%	91%	87%		
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) / PETL						
	IOC3.3: Net lending in the electricity sector (million NIS)	2020: NIS 465 million	NIS 414 million	400 M NIS	375 M NIS	350 M NIS		
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
Ministry of Finance (MoF) / Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)								
IOC3.4: Financial public commitment in the electricity sector (million NIS)	NIS 43 million	NIS 42 million	47 M NIS	50 M NIS	58 M NIS			
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
Ministry of Finance (MoF) / Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)								

## 4.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY

<b>PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN</b>		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY</b>		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES						
<b>NATIONAL POLICY</b>		30 - MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITIES, 31 - ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT						
<b>PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY</b>		4 - CLIMATE CHANGE, SELF-SUFFICIENT WATER AND ENERGY						
<b>EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION:</b>		NORWAY/PALESTINIAN ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY (PENRA)						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	Milestone 2022	Milestone 2023	Target 2024	
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: The Palestinian energy operators (supply, distribution, markets, regulation, consumption) are restructured	IO1.1: Status of the Energy Strategy	Energy Strategy revised and extended to 2022	Strategy in place	Strategy in place	New Energy Strategy 2023-2027 developed and adopted	Action Plan for the new Energy Strategy prepared	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, annual reporting from PENRA on implementation of Strategy Action Plans					
		IO1.2: Status of the Renewable Energy (RE), Energy Efficiency (EE) Strategy	2021-2030 RE & EE strategy drafted	Finalised	Costed	Energy Law adopted and budgeted		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			PENRA, Cabinet Secretariat, PMO					
		IO1.2: Status of the hydrocarbon Law	Drafted and shared with the Cabinet, to be revised based on General Personal Council law.	Submitted to Cabinet	Costed	Energy Law adopted and budgeted		
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			PENRA, Cabinet Secretariat, PMO					

## 5.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		6 - ECONOMIC DISENGAGEMENT FROM OCCUPATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL POLICY		13 - BUILD PALESTINE FUTURE ECONOMY ON CLUSTER BASED DEVELOPMENT, 15 - IMPROVING PALESTINE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, 16 - PROMOTING PALESTINIAN INDUSTRY					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTATION/MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets
IMPACT	I1: Promote sustainable and private sector led development	I1.1: GDP per capita (constant price 2015 base year in \$) (SDG 8.1)	\$2,922 - \$4,197.1 West Bank and \$1,207.6 Gaza (2020)	\$3,045 (\$4,410 West Bank, \$1,213 Gaza)	\$3,510	\$3,650	\$3,832
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
			PCBS, <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal08/English/Data/080101.xlsx">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal08/English/Data/080101.xlsx</a>				
OUTCOMES	OC1: Improved business environment	IOC1.1: Annual Palestine 'ease of doing business' rank	117/190 (2019)	not available	113/190	111/190	109/190
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
	World Bank index						
	OC2: Improved Trade	IOC2.1: Annual increase of exports share to countries other than Israel per year (excluding re-export).	Annual growth -25.9%, value:\$139.1 million, share: 14.64% (2020)	15.88%; \$162.1 million; 11.1%	144.7 m\$	147.6 m\$	150.6 m\$
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
			PCBS; Ministry of National Economy				
	OC3: Improved Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise competitiveness and green sustainable practices	IOC3.1: Annual increase in private sector investments (excluding real estate investments and public investments) in USD million and %	\$ 1,276.6 million; -8.3 % (2020)	\$ 1,416.8 million; 11%	1,490.2 m\$; 5%	1,594.5 m\$; 7%	1,738 m\$; 9%
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
		PCBS; Ministry of National Economy					
		IOC3.2: Increase in the share of local industrial production in terms of % of GDP	12.9% (2020)	12.2%	14.00%	14.50%	15.00%
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
		PCBS, Ministry of National Economy					
		IOC3.3: Percentage contribution of agricultural activity value added of GDP	7.1% (2020)	6.50%	7.80%	8.30%	9.00%
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>				
	PCBS; PENRA; Ministry of National Economy						
IOC3.4: Share of imported electricity in the local market and annual growth of local production of electricity in %	92%; 8% (2020)	88%; 12%	88%; 2.22%	86%; 2.27%	84%; 2.32%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
PCBS; PENRA; Ministry of National Economy							
IOC3.5: Number of industrial establishments applying sustainable production and consumption (using renewable energy).	12 (2020)	110	15	18	22		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
Ministry of National Economy, PENRA							
IOC3.6: CO2 emission per unit of value added (SDG 9.4.1)	0.29/US\$ (2018)	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
PCBS, EQA; <a href="https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&amp;table_id=102">https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&amp;table_id=102</a>							

## 5.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

5.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		6 - ECONOMIC DISENGAGEMENT FROM OCCUPATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL POLICY		13 - BUILD PALESTINE FUTURE ECONOMY ON CLUSTER BASED DEVELOPMENT, 15 - IMPROVING PALESTINE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, 16 - PROMOTING PALESTINIAN INDUSTRY						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTATION/MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
OUTCOMES	OC3: Improved Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise competitiveness and green sustainable practices	IOC3.7 Sustainable Consumption and Production is mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (SDG 12.1)	No mainstreaming nor policy targeting (2020)	Policy in place but no regulatory framework	partially	partially	completely	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120101.xlsx">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120101.xlsx</a>						
		IOC 3.8 Annual report submitted by Palestine on five international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (Basel, Minamata, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, and Montreal Protocol) (SDG 12.4.1)	Partial reporting (2015-2019)	No report submitted	Report submitted	Report submitted	Report submitted	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS, <a href="http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120401.xlsx">http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal12/English/Data/120401.xlsx</a> , Atlas for Sustainable Development 2020						
	OC4: Improved Entrepreneurship	IOC 4.1: Number of registered new companies, including micro-enterprises enterprises (of which female owned)	1,921 (2020)	2,156	1,869	1,962	2,060	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Empowerment						
		IOC 4.2: Number of companies that have been incubated and able to access regional or international markets	44 (2020)	not available	64	64	70	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Empowerment						
OC5: Increased digital economy	IOC 4.3: Proportion of women in managerial position (SDG 5.5.2)	22.2% (2020)	21.4%	+2%	+2%	+2%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PCBS <a href="https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal05/English/Data/050502.xlsx">https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs/Goal05/English/Data/050502.xlsx</a>							
	IOC 5.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (SDG 9.b.1)	6.2% (2019)	not available	9%	11%	13%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PCBS							
OC6: Improved access to finance	IOC 5.2: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills (SDG 4.4.1)	70.9% (2019)	not available	47%	49%	52%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PCBS <a href="https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=4">https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=4</a>							
	IOC6.1 Credits granted to MSMEs in % of the total credits granted by banks and microfinance institutions	7% (2020)	12.7%	9%	10%	11%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA)							
OC6: Improved access to finance	IOC6.2 % of credit volume of private sector out of the total granted credits by banks and Microfinance Institutions	0.3 % (2020)	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PMA and Associations of Banks of Palestine							
	IOC6.3 Financial depth index for financial institutions (measured by the ratio of credit granted to the private sector by banks to nominal GDP)	64.8% (2020)	68.78%	66%	67%	68%		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PMA, calculated according to the methodology of the World Bank							
OC6: Improved access to finance	IOC 6.4: Number of women and youth accessing microfinances	4,669 (2020)	4,888	5,273	5,500	5,774		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
PMA								

## 5.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

5.1 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		6 - ECONOMIC DISENGAGEMENT FROM OCCUPATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL POLICY		13 - BUILD PALESTINE FUTURE ECONOMY ON CLUSTER BASED DEVELOPMENT, 15 - IMPROVING PALESTINE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, 16 - PROMOTING PALESTINIAN INDUSTRY						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		EUROPEAN UNION REPRESENTATION/MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
INDUCED OUTPUTS	IO: Supporting policies, strategies, legal and regulatory framework	IIO 1.1 Status of the Company Law	Draft submitted to Cabinet	Passed by Cabinet, approved by President then published formally (Dec 2021)	Automation & Implementation	Automation & Implementation	Automation & Implementation	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Ministry of National Economy					
		IIO 1.2 Competition Law		Draft submitted to Cabinet	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Ministry of National Economy					
		IIO 1.3 Commercial Agents Law		Draft submitted to Cabinet	Pass third reading by the Cabinet, approve by President then published formally	Implementation	Implementation	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Ministry of National Economy					
		IIO 1.4 Laws and regulations referring to Standardisation, Technical Regulations, Conformity Assessment, Metrology and Accreditation		Draft submitted to Cabinet	Pass third reading by the Cabinet, approve by President then published formally	Implementation	implementation	
			<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
			Ministry of National Economy					

## 5.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR LABOUR AND TVETa

PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		6 - ECONOMIC DISENGAGEMENT FROM OCCUPATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW						
NATIONAL POLICY		14 - CREATING DECENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL, 20 - GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, 21 - YOUTH EMPOWERMENT						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		GERMANY/MINISTRY OF LABOUR						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline (2019/2020)	Results 2021	Milestone 2022	Milestone 2023	Targets 2024	
IMPACT	I1: Promote decent and sustainable employment for Palestinians of working age (SDG 8)	II1.1: SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate in Palestine (disaggregated by region) (if possible also differentiate between formal and informal employed, underemployed)	All: 28.9% West Bank: 20.2% Gaza: 43.7%	All: 26% West Bank: 16% Gaza: 47%				
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS						
		II1.2: Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-29 years) disaggregated per sex and area	37% (31.2% male & 60.4% female) incl. 21.8% West Bank and 61.3% Gaza (2020)	39% (33.4% male, 39% female) incl. 24.1% West Bank and 65% Gaza	36.60%	36.40%	36.20%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS						
		II1.3: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) in the labour force (disaggregated per sex)	30.3% (49.5% male, 10.3% female) (2020)	28.8% (47.3% males, 9.5% females)	30.5% of the youth in the labour force	30.6% of the youth in the labour force	30.8% of the youth in the labour force	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS						
		II1.4: % of women in the labour force	2020: 16.1 % (West Bank 16.8 % Gaza 15 %)	17.2% (West Bank 17.2%, Gaza 17,3%)				
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS						
		II1.5: % of youth (aged 15-29 years) employed in the private sector who receive less than minimum wage (by area and sex disaggregated)	9.1% of the youth employed in the private sector receive less than the minimum monthly wage in the West Bank and 97.5% in Gaza (2020)	31% overall - 9.9% of the youth employed in the private sector receive less than the minimum monthly wage in the West Bank and 96.4% in Gaza.	9.90%	9.85%	9.80%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
		PCBS						
OUTCOMES	OC1: Local and national self employment programmes are supported	IOC 1.1: Number of self employment programmes funded and implemented by public employment offices and employment corners	600 (2019)	700	800	900	1,000	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
	PCBS, ILO and MoL reports, Public employment offices and employment corners reports							
	IOC 1.2: Number of beneficiaries who registered their own business	1,280 (2019)	1,510	2,440	2,460	2,500		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
	PCBS, ILO and MoL reports, Public employment offices and employment corners reports							
OC2: Temporary and permanent wage employment programmes are supported	IOC 2.1: Number of jobs provided annually by private and public employers through the employment programmes	1,500 (2019)	2,830	3,500	4,000	4,500		
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
PCBS, ILO and MoL								
IOC 2.2: Number of formal workers employed by public and private employers	700 (2019)	800	900	1,000	1,200			
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>								
PCBS, ILO and MoL								

## 5.2 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR LABOUR AND TVETa

PILLAR OF NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		6 - ECONOMIC DISENGAGEMENT FROM OCCUPATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT, 7 - SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW					
NATIONAL POLICY		14 - CREATING DECENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL, 20 - GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, 21 - YOUTH EMPOWERMENT					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		GERMANY/MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
OUTCOMES	OC3: Labour rights and safe and secure working environments for all workers are promoted (SDG 8.8)	IOC 3.1: Number of inspection visits carried out by MoL	16,322 (2019)	18,183	21,512	21,512	21,512
		Sources and means of verification					
		MoL reports, Cooperative Work Agency (CWA)					
		IOC 3.2: Number of corrective actions following inspection visits for the benefit of workers	x decisions/59,961 workers (2019)	4,464	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Sources and means of verification						
	MoL reports, ILO						
	OC4: Relevance and effectiveness of TVET to the needs of the labour market increased	OC4.1: The percentage of graduates working in their fields 6 months after graduation	71% (2019)	Not available yet (milestone 73%)	73%	74%	74%
		Sources and means of verification					
		MoL reports, TVET Commission					
		OC4.2: Percentage of training programmes at the VTCs that include a minimum period of internship of 30%.	30% (2019)	25%	25%	30%	30%
Sources and means of verification							
MoL reports, TVET Commission							
INDUCED OUTPUT	I01: Labour market stakeholders are able to provide efficient and comprehensive services to the public	I01.1: Capacity Development of main stakeholders for employment programmes (MoL, PFESP, FPCCIA, NGOs) completed	Needs assessments by different partners for stakeholders (e.g. for PFESP, MoL)	systematic capacity development plan	30% of the capacity development plan	50% of the capacity development plan	100% of the capacity development plan
			Sources and means of verification				
	MoL, PFESP, FPCCIA						
	I02: MoL institutionalize all central and sub-trilateral committees	I02.1: Number of committees with updated endorsed and applied structures	2 (2019)	11	4	5	5
			Sources and means of verification				
	MoL, ILO reports						
	I03: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining)	I03.1: Status of the revised labour law	2019: partner notes on the current law	Zero draft not ready	second draft	amended and ratified	executed
			Sources and means of verification				
		MoL, ILO, Gazette					
		I03.2: Status of the labour union law	2019: first draft of the law	Workshop launched to discuss draft	amended and ratified labour law	law is in force	executed
Sources and means of verification							
MoL, ILO, Gazette							
I04: The TVET governance system is effective and efficient in Palestine	I04.1 Status of the TVET Commission	Not in place	TVET commission established with a Presidential Decree	TVET commission is staffed according to the organigram	Annual plan and reports submitted by the TVET institutions (VTC, VCC, TC) to the TVET commission	TVET National Fund under the TVET commission is established	
		Sources and means of verification					
TVET Commission, MoL, ILO, Gazette							

### 5.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR AGRICULTURE

5.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR AGRICULTURE								
PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES						
NATIONAL POLICY		32 - REVITALISING AGRICULTURE AND STRENGTHENING OUR RURAL COMMUNITIES						
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		SPAIN/MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MoA)						
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets	
IMPACT	I1: Enhanced farmers resilience and steadfastness on their lands	I1.1: Percentage of food insecure households disaggregated by geographical area, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2019 PCBS: 26.3%. 2020 PCBS: 37.9% including 16.57% West Bank and 65.9% Gaza Strip (38.1% male, 37.7% female)	33.6% overall including 13.7% West Bank and 62.9% Gaza Strip (2022 MSNA)	-1%	-1%		
		Sources and means of verification						
		Survey PCBS (2020) <a href="https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=2">https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pagelid=2</a> , 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment						
		I1.2 Increase in the agriculture share of government actual expenditure (%) - SDG 2.a.1.2	0.97% (2019), 0.87% (2020)	1%				
		Sources and means of verification						
		MoF 2019, 2020 and 2021 report						
OUTCOMES	OC1: Farmers and producers who have sustained damages from natural disasters, market crises or Israeli-led measures are supported	IOC1.1: Percentage of supported farmers out of those who have registered damages as a result of (i) natural disasters or (ii) Israeli-inflicted damages	50% for natural disasters/ 6% for Israeli damages	46% for natural disasters/ 0% for Israeli damages	70% / 7%	80% / 7%		
		Sources and means of verification						
		Palestinian Agricultural Risk Reduction and Insurance Fund (PADDRIF) Annual Report General Administration of Farmers Services, Ministry of Agriculture						
		IOC1.2: The number of court cases for violations of farmers' rights by the Israeli army and settlers	172	450	250	300		
	Sources and means of verification							
	MoA, Jerusalem Center for Legal Assistance and Human Rights							
	OC2: The area of land cultivated or protected from degradation is expanded	IOC2.1: Annual increase in total cultivated land areas in crops and trees	1,450 km2 (2020), 1,599 km2 (2010)	-24.4 % (1096 km2)				
		Sources and means of verification						
	2010: Agricultural Census 2010; 2021: Agricultural Census 2021							
	OC3: Investments in fixed productive assets by enterprises and cooperatives increased	IOC3.1: Total number of agricultural machines and equipment by type, in variation trends	-4.03 % (22,931 in 2019)	21.3% (27,809 in 2021)				
		Sources and means of verification						
	MoA, Agricultural Census 2021 (PCBS & MoA)							
OC4: Business environment of agricultural production, processing and marketing improved	IOC4.1 Evolution of the agricultural production value at constant prices and value-added	Production -9.7 % (2.5 billion \$ in 2018) Value added -15.8 % (1.7 billion \$ in 2018)	Production -5.3% (2.2 billion \$ in 2021) Value added (0.98 billion \$ in 2021)	5% increase				
		Sources and means of verification						
	PCBS Major national accounts variables in Palestine							
	IOC4.2: % of women-led enterprises and cooperatives	1%	1%					
Sources and means of verification								
MoL, MoNE, MoWA, MoI								

### 5.3 - RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR AGRICULTURE

PILLAR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		3 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
NATIONAL PRIORITY		10 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES					
NATIONAL POLICY		32 - REVITALISING AGRICULTURE AND STRENGTHENING OUR RURAL COMMUNITIES					
PILLAR OF EUROPEAN JOINT STRATEGY		5 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
EDP LEAD/PA INSTITUTION		SPAIN/MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MoA)					
EFFECT	RESULTS-CHAIN	INDICATOR	Baseline	Results 2021	2022 milestones	2023 milestones	2024 targets
OUTCOMES	OC5: Agricultural production (plant and livestock) is more competitive.	IOC5.1 Percentage of agricultural inputs imported from the Israeli market	67%	59.6 %	55%	50%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		PCBS External trade statistics					
		IOC5.2: The tax refund rate provided by the Ministry of Finance to farmers	26%	46%	50%	70%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		MoA records					
		IOC5.3: Ratio of agricultural exports	8%	7% in 2020 (no data for 2021)	18%	20%	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		PCBS Foreign trade survey					
	OC6: Plant and animal diseases are controlled	IOC6.1: Number of phytosanitary certificates granted annually	2,700	1,555	3,500	3,500	
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		MoA Annual Report; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) National Programme achievement progress reports					
IOC6.2: Number of animal health certificates awarded annually		255	290	400	500		
<b>Sources and means of verification</b>							
MoA, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) National Programme achievement progress reports							
INDUCED OUTPUT	IO1: Legal and regulatory framework in the agricultural sector enhanced	II01.1: Status of the Plant Health Law	Not endorsed	Not endorsed			
		<b>Sources and means of verification</b>					
		MoA					
		II01.2: Status of the Pesticide By-law	Not approved	Not approved			
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
	MoA						
IO2: Climate-smart and adaptative, biodiversity-protecting and desertification-combating agricultural technologies are promoted and implemented	II02.1: Increase of new agricultural "green" areas (dunum) annually	NA	1,690	2,000	2,000	2,040: 50% of farms	
	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>						
MoA; NDC reports (EQA)							



