



UNITED NATIONS  
الاقتصاد  
ESCWA

Economic and Social  
Commission for Western Asia



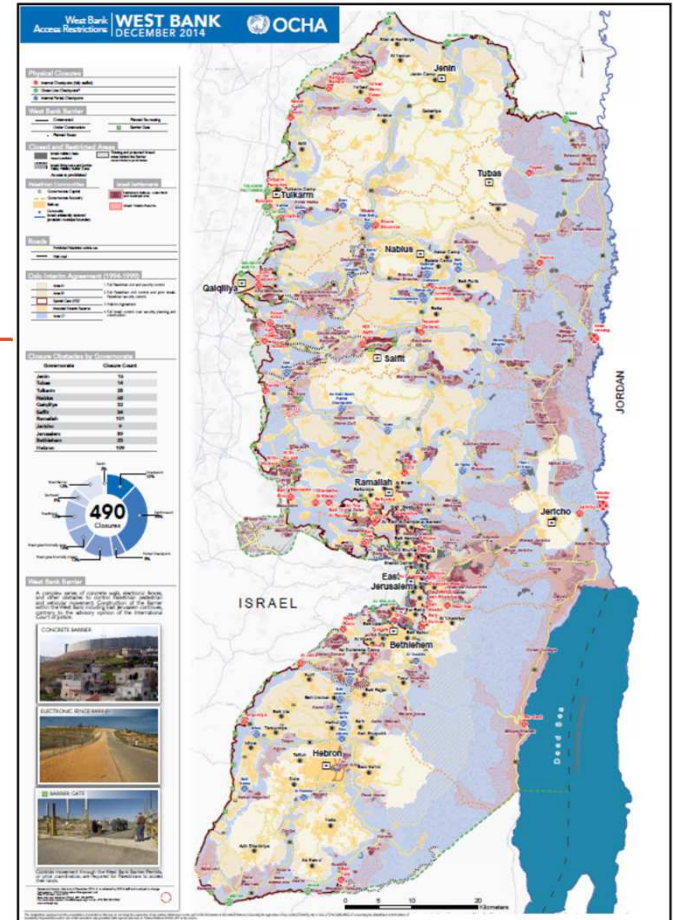
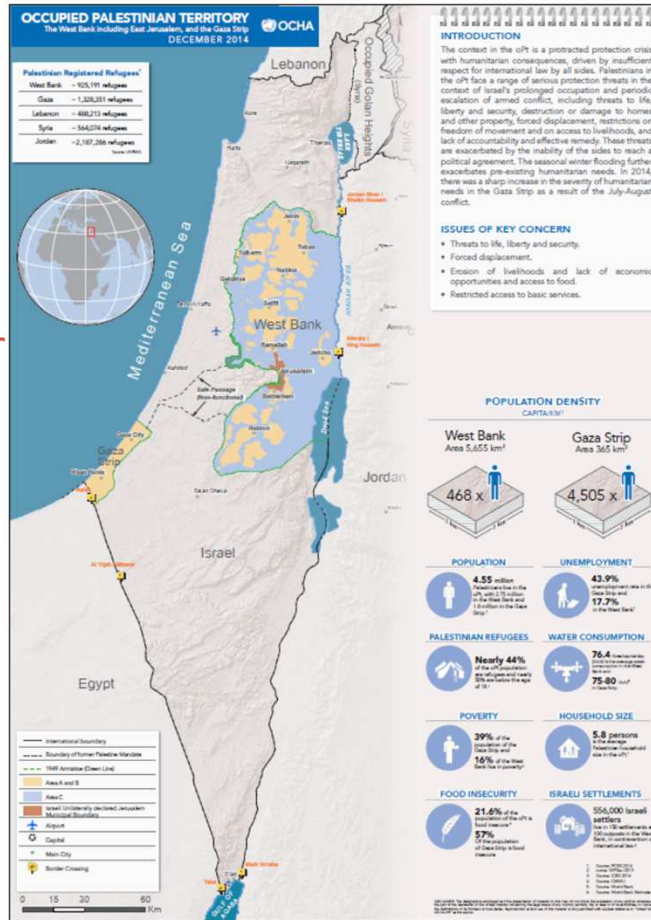
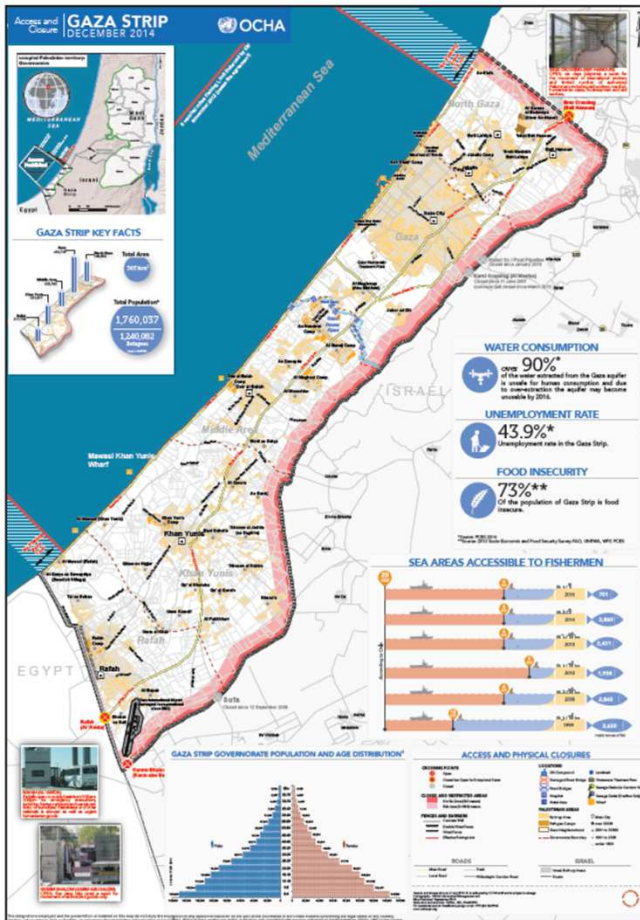
State of Palestine  
Ministry of Agriculture

# Monitoring food security in Palestine

## “Status of Palestine”

Amman, 19 – 21 / 07 / 2022

# Characteristics

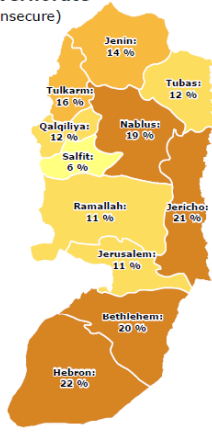
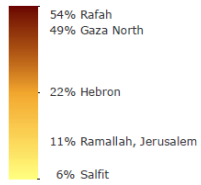


# Key Figures

## Food Insecurity in Palestine

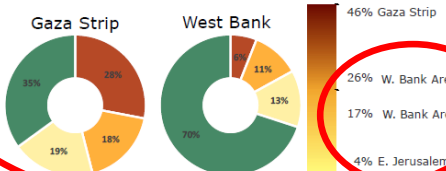


### food insecurity per governorate (severely + moderately food insecure)

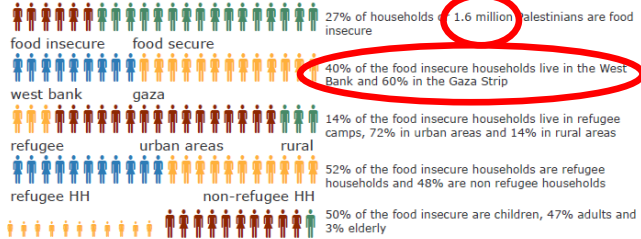


The above map indicates the prevalence of food severity of food insecurity. Percentages do not imply a lower severity of food insecurity.

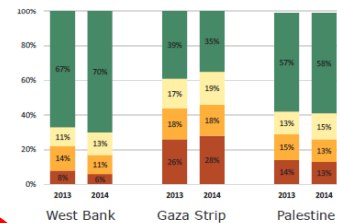
### prevalence of food insecurity by area



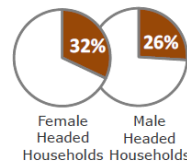
### who are the food insecure Palestinians?



### food insecurity in 2013 and 2014



### prevalence of food insecurity by gender of head of household



- food secure: households that have sufficient food consumption which they will be able to maintain without the use of coping strategies while meeting their essential food and non-food needs
- marginally food secure: households that risk not being able to maintain sufficient food consumption, and households that have adequate financial means but did not adapt their diet to an acceptable level
- moderately food insecure: households that face issues with either the quantity or quality of food consumed, which they cannot address due to their limited financial means or without employing irreversible coping options
- severely food insecure: households with a severe or significant consumption gap that they cannot counter through economic means or coping mechanisms

Source: Socio - Economic & Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2014, PCBS, WFP, FAO, UNRWA

Population	4.8 million	
WB (Area – Pop.)	5,655 km <sup>2</sup>	2.9 mil
GS (Area – Pop.)	365 km <sup>2</sup>	1.9 mil
Pop. <29	69%	
Pop. (<15 – 15< . <29)	39%	30%
Pop. density GS	5,070/km <sup>2</sup>	
Projected pop (2050)	9.5 million	
Rural pop.	16.6%	
GDP per capita	US\$ 1,745.9	
Ag/GPD (1994 – 2014)	13.3%	4.5%
Ag Labor Force/Tot LF	6.7%	
Fiscal deficit	11.7% of GDP	
Food insecurity	27%	
Food insecurity (WB – GS)	16%	47%
Dependency ratio	74.8%	
Child malnutrition (stunting <5)	10.9%	
Overweight or obese adolescents	22.1% B	23.1% G
Poverty Rate (GS)	29% (53%)	
Unemployment (GS)	27.7% (43.9%)	
Youth Unemployment (GS)	39.5% (64.7%)	

West Bank: WB  
Gaza Strip: GS

Source: PCBS 2016

# Protracted Crisis, National Policy Agenda and SDGs

## Access restriction

- natural resources (land, water and sea)
- markets

## Unstable financial resources

## Limitations on the movement of goods and people

## Palestine economic reality

- Deteriorating humanitarian and development conditions
- Rising poverty and food insecurity and malnutrition
- Inequality
- Falling living standards

## National Policy Agenda 2017-2022

### *Putting Citizens First*

- SDG requires holistic approach
- Focus on 75/169 SDG targets

### **Three pillars**

- Path to independence
- Government reform
- Sustainable development

### **Right of citizens for**

- Freedom
- Justice
- Basic services
- Economic opportunities
- Safety
- Prosperity

# Why SDGs in Palestine

## Matter of principle

- Two state solution
  - *Note: Area C should have been transferred to Palestine jurisdiction already in 1997 (interim agreement)*

## Matter of opportunity

- Humanitarian assistance crowded out development opportunities

UNDAF

*“Enhance development prospects for the people of Palestine by advancing Palestinian statehood, transparent and effective institutions, and addressing key drivers of vulnerability.”*

# Constraints and challenges to SDGs and impact on FSN

## The continuation of Israel's occupation

- Limitation to access resources and movement
  - Palestinian people are prevented from \$3.4 billion of their potential revenue
    - Agriculture in Area C would give \$704 million in value added only by having the chance to irrigate ag. land

## Institution building

- Institutions unable to meet the needs of the community without external assistance

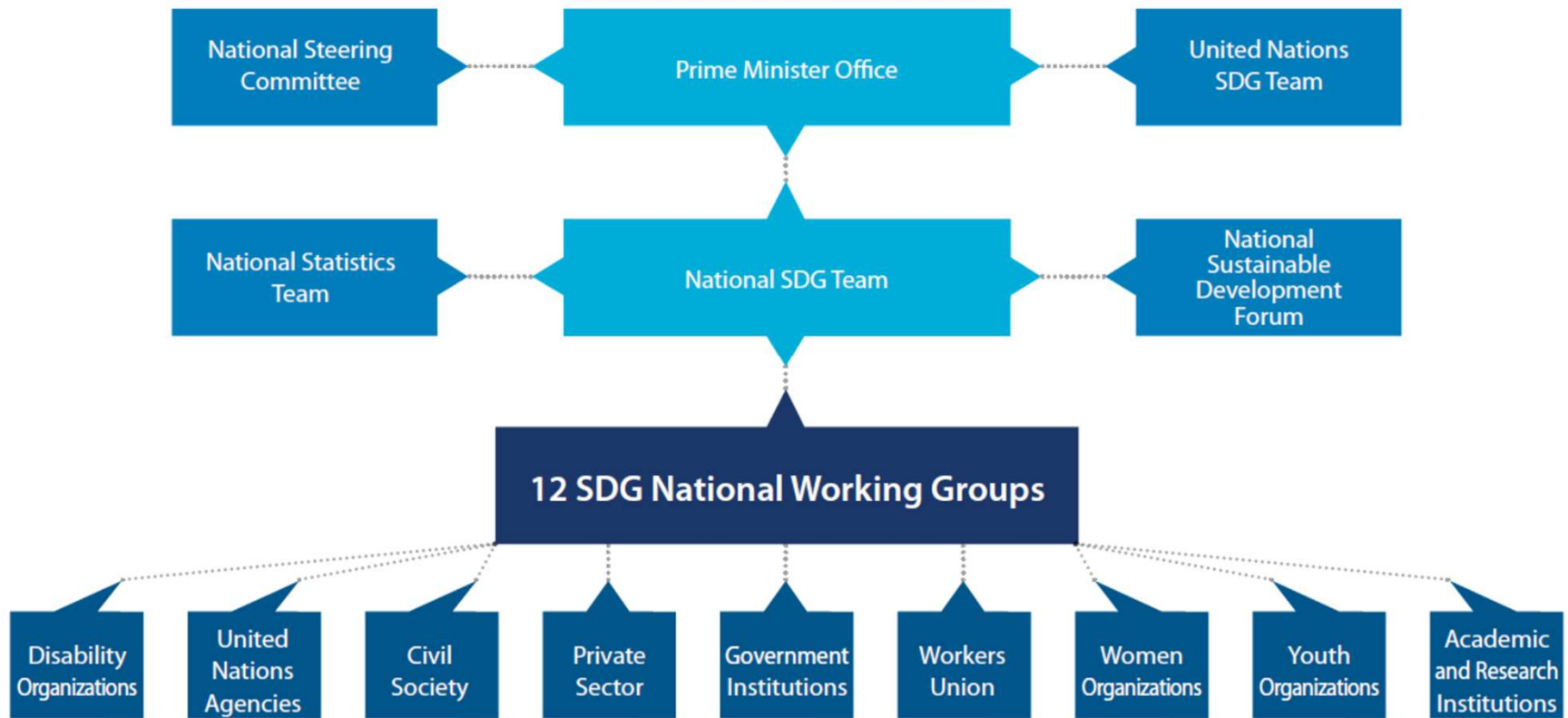
## Population Growth

- By 2030, need one million new jobs (employment is key to address immediate causes of food insecurity)

## Data availability, applicability and currency

- Lack of nationally approved methodology and criteria for measuring and assessing the status of food security

# Institutional Arrangements for SDGs



SDGs	LEAD MINISTRIES	UN COUNTERPART AGENCIES
<b>1 &amp; 10</b>	Ministry of Social Development	<b>UNDP, UNICEF</b>
<b>2</b>	Ministry of Agriculture	<b>FAO</b>
<b>3</b>	Ministry of Health	<b>WHO</b>
<b>4</b>	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	<b>UNESCO</b>
<b>5</b>	Ministry of Women's Affairs	<b>UN Women</b>
<b>6</b>	Palestinian Water Authority	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>7</b>	Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>8</b>	Ministry of Labour, Ministry of the National Economy	<b>ILO</b>
<b>9</b>	Ministry of the National Economy, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<b>UNOPS</b>
<b>11</b>	Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<b>UN Habitat</b>
<b>12-15</b>	Environmental Quality Agency	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>16</b>	Ministry of Justice	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>17</b>	Prime Minister Office	<b>UNSCO</b>



## **Palestinian National Voluntary Review (PNVR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

- Demonstrating the State of Palestine's commitment to achieve sustainable development, the first national review (VNR) was published in 2018 aiming to provide detailed information about the status of Palestine's path towards implementing and achieving the SDGs.
- The PNVR assessed the situation surrounding the implementation of the SDGs in Palestine, focusing on the challenges as they stand, catering to each individual goal and its relevance to the Palestinian context. Owing to the particularly unique reality of the State of Palestine and its people under Israeli military occupation.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20024VNR2018PalestineNEWYORK.pdf>



State of Palestine



PALESTINIAN NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

JUNE 2018

## Monitoring SDG Indicators

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## Monitoring SDG 2 Indicators



### Goal 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 8 Targets, 25 Indicators.
- 13 Indicators are not available.
- PCBS enhanced database for SDG indicators monitoring

<https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/SDGs.aspx?pageId=2>

## Reporting SDG 2 Progress

- In early 2020, An integrated Strategy for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture was endorsed.
- Monitoring module for the NFNSP was adapted.
- Data availability in limiting factor to report progress.
- Limitation on the physical progress on the targeted indicators as well as reporting baselines.



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**Thank you**