

United Nations Development Assistance Framework State of Palestine 2018-2022



This United Nations Development Assistance Framework presents the strategic programming framework of the United Nations System in the occupied Palestinian territory and presents its collective response to national development priorities for the period January 2018 to December 2022.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework places Palestinian people at the center of its development programming and advocacy. In implementing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the United Nations system in Palestine reaffirms its commitment to support the government in realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda ensuring that the most vulnerable groups in the occupied Palestinian territory are not left behind.

Over a five-year period, the United Nations system in Palestine will focus its development assistance on four strategic areas in support of the pillars of the government's National Policy Agenda. These four strategic areas are:

- Supporting Palestine's path to independence
- Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians
- Leaving No One Behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development
- Leaving No One Behind: Social development and protection

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is the result of consultations carried out by the United Nations Country Team in Palestine with the government, civil society and other development actors to ensure it reflects national priorities. It is also aligned with overall United Nations policy on the Israel-Palestine conflict and the Middle East Peace Process.

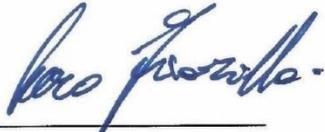
By signing the below, the Government of Palestine and the United Nations system in Palestine approve this United Nations Development Assistance Framework as the basis of cooperation between the two entities for the 2018-2022 period and express their engagement to the realization of its objectives.



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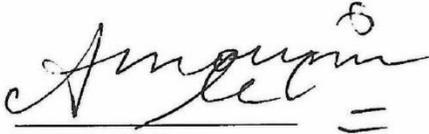
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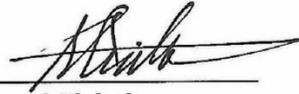
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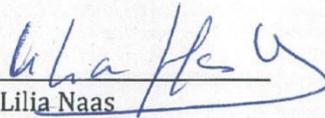
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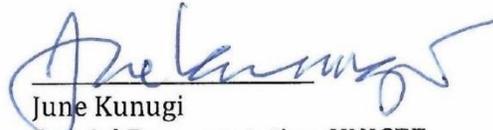
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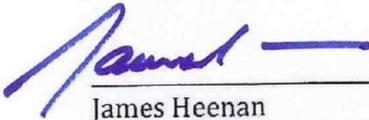
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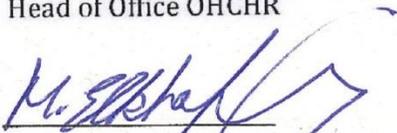
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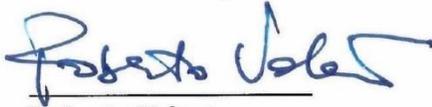
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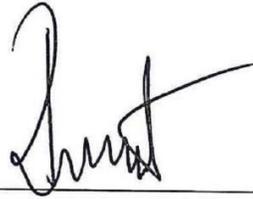
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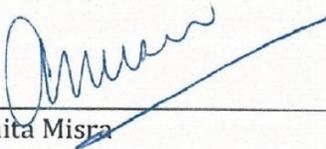
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Abbreviations

AHLC	Ad Hoc Liaison Committee
CCA	Common Country Analysis
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FJPU	Family and Juvenile Protection Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre
LACS	Local Aid Coordination Secretariat
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	National Policy Agenda
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Assistance Development Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCO	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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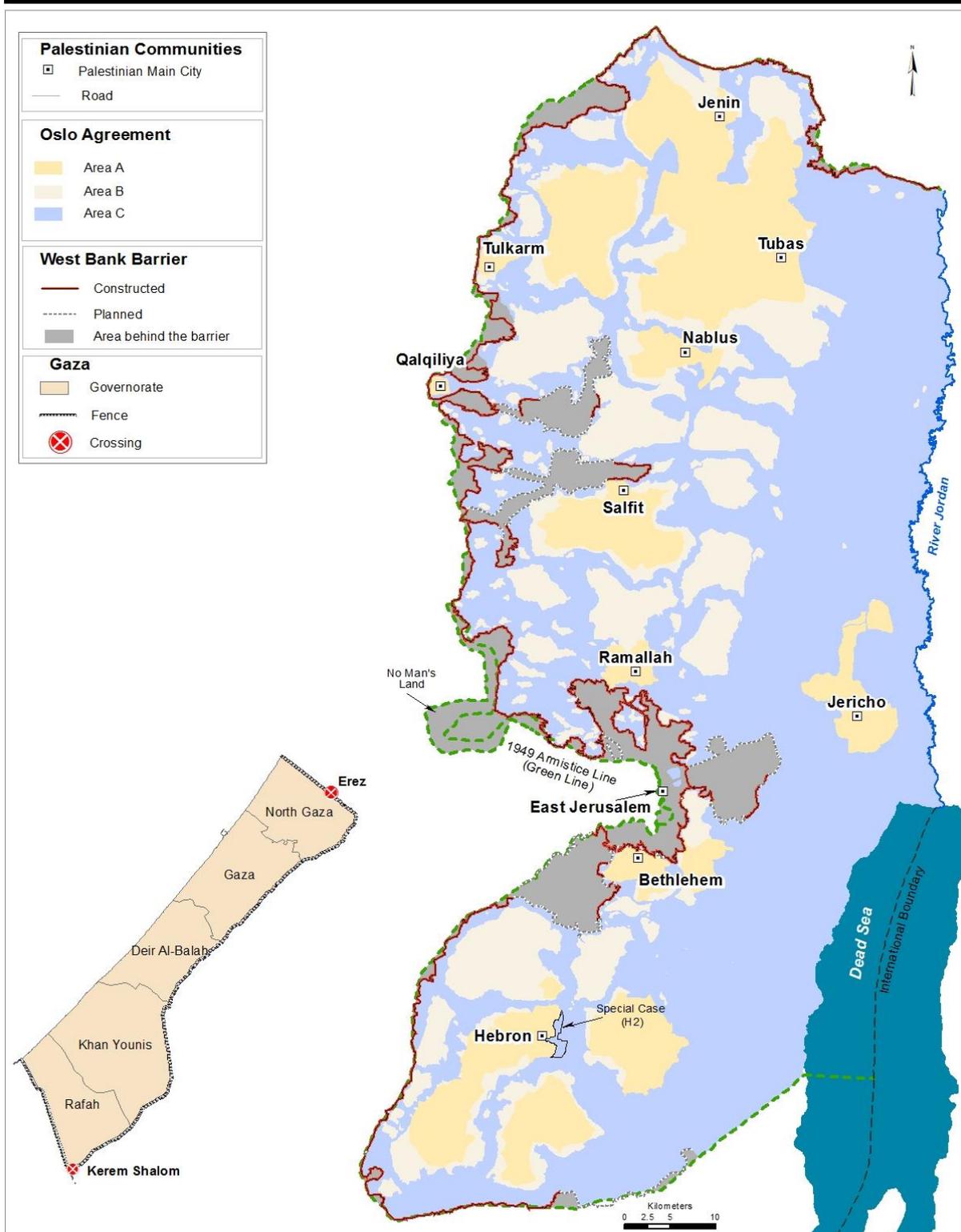


UNITED NATIONS

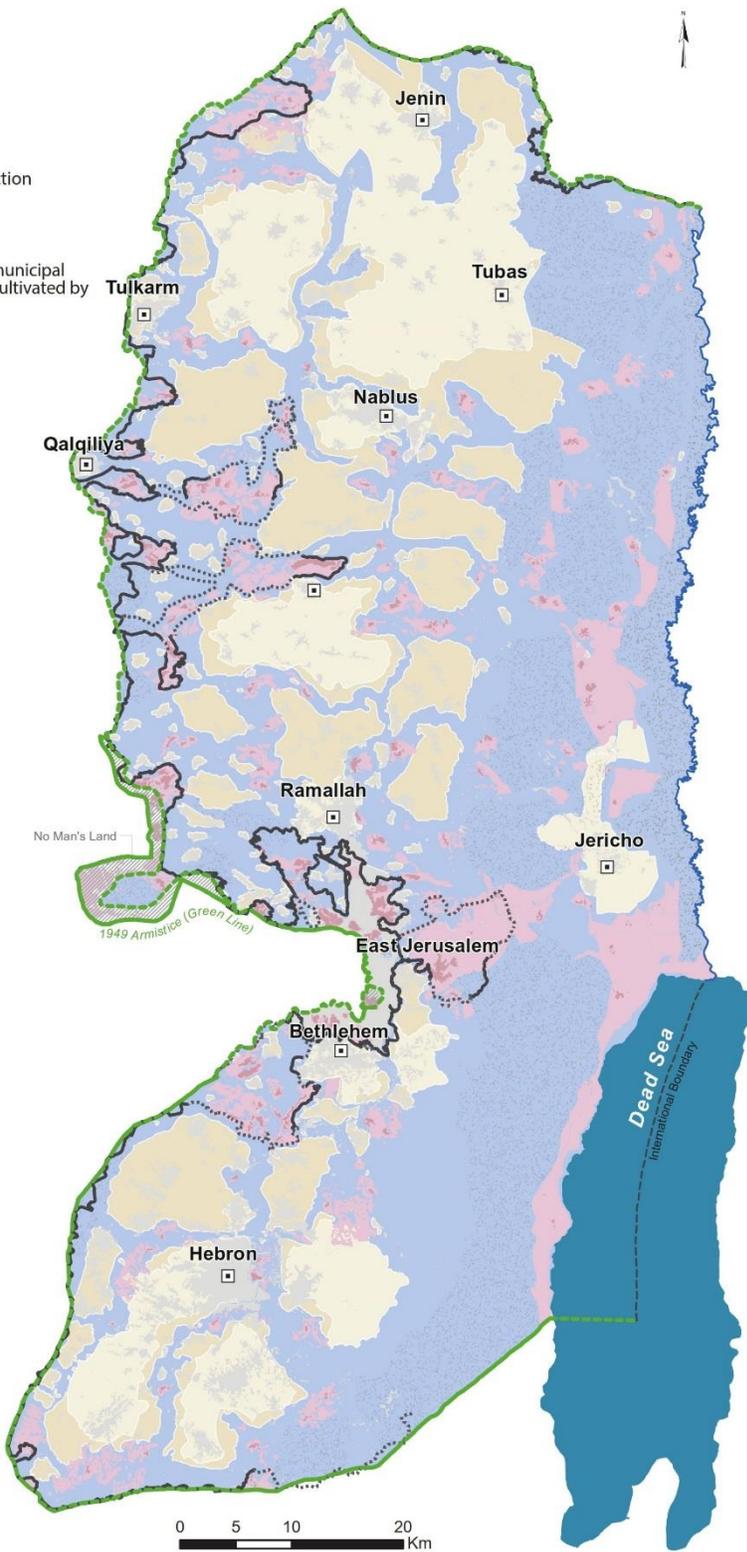
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, occupied Palestinian territory

Occupied Palestinian Territory: West Bank & Gaza

May 2016



- Palestinian Community
 - International Border
 - Green Line
- Barrier**
- Constructed / Under Construction
 - Planned
 - Israeli Closed Military Area
 - Israeli settlement outer limit, municipal boundary, outposts and land cultivated by settlers
- Oslo Agreement**
- Area A
 - Area B
 - Area C
 - "Wye River" Nature Reserves



Executive summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) represents the United Nations' (UN) cooperation framework with the Government of Palestine for the period 2018-2022. The UNDAF presents the key shared objectives of the UN system in country, the areas in which it intends to support the Government of Palestine and its people, and the expected outcomes of its cooperation.

This UNDAF builds on the previous UNDAF for Palestine (2014-2017), which was also the first ever UNDAF for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). In the formulation of this UNDAF, the UNCT has taken into account the key lessons learned from the last UNDAF. In particular, this UNDAF is intentionally more strategic and focused, with less outcome areas, and a more realistic common budgetary framework in line with the current funding environment. In addition, this UNDAF has introduced the 2030 Agenda premise of 'Leave No One Behind' as the centerpiece of the entire UNDAF process, from the Common Country Analysis, to the priority areas and outcome indicators found within this document. In view of the multi-dimensional challenges that the oPt is facing, foremost being 50 years of military occupation, and the multiple global mandates under which the UN operates, this UNDAF recognizes the unique operating environment within which it will be implemented.

Accordingly, the UN's agreed goal is to "enhance development prospects for the people of Palestine, by advancing Palestinian statehood, transparent and effective institutions, and addressing key drivers of vulnerability". In order to achieve this goal, the UNDAF for 2018-2022 is framed around four fundamental strategic priorities, underpinned by the 2030 Agenda premise of 'Leave No One Behind':

1. Supporting Palestine's path to independence
2. Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians
3. Leaving No One Behind: supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development
4. Leaving No One Behind: social development and protection

The UNDAF was developed by the UN system in Palestine in consultation with national counterparts including line ministries, Government technical offices, civil society organizations as well as international partners. Annex 2 of the UNDAF includes a summary of the formulation process.

Whereas the UNDAF provides the overall vision for UN system-wide engagement in country, it will be implemented through the country programmes and cooperation agreements of its specific UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Progress made against the overall commitments outlined in the UNDAF will be jointly monitored by the Government of Palestine and the UN on an annual basis and reviewed at mid-term.

The present document summarizes the UN's planning assumptions in terms of context analysis and key priorities identified. It describes the normative framework underpinning and guiding UN priorities and proposed cooperation in country. The document outlines the proposed UN engagement strategy for the medium term and the results framework agreed with the Government of Palestine to guide UN cooperation, including arrangements for coordination and joint monitoring and evaluation.

Situation Analysis

In 2017, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, will have been under a military occupation for 50 years. This operating environment is unique and this is reflected in the UNDAF. Ending the occupation is the single most important factor in enabling Palestinians to chart a successful course to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While under occupation the Palestinian Government will continue to have highly restricted control over the levers of development, and as long as it remains the occupying power, the ultimate accountability for Palestine's ability or failure to reach the global goals articulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development remains with the Government of Israel.

Overall, the operational environment in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is characterized by: A fragile security situation; numerous restrictions on movement, on access to large areas of the West Bank and the entirety of Gaza, and on the ability of Palestinians to access natural resources, build and develop in Area C and East Jerusalem; an ongoing settlement enterprise; and regular instances of human rights violations with weak accountability. The prolonged occupation has resulted in a protracted protection crisis; some two million people – nearly half of all Palestinians living in the oPt, including 70% of all residents of Gaza¹, are projected to need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2017².

The policies and practices of the occupation that have widespread impact on the lives of people include restrictions on: access and movement of people and goods, access to natural resources, economic and productive activities, as well as the practice of demolitions and the threat of forced displacement and violence. Policies around demolitions, forced displacement and violence, and permits for travel affect some groups disproportionately more than others.³

Territorial fragmentation on account of the physical, political and administrative separation of Gaza and the West Bank is further worsened by the inability of the Palestinian Authority to access most of Area C (which remains under Israeli administrative and military control), and the entire population of East Jerusalem.

¹ United Nations (2016), *Common Country Analysis, Leave No One Behind: A Perspective on Vulnerability and Structural Disadvantage in Palestine*, page 54.

² United Nations (2017), *Humanitarian Response Plan: occupied Palestinian territory*, page 4.

³ United Nations (2016), *Common Country Analysis, Leave No One Behind: A Perspective on Vulnerability and Structural Disadvantage in Palestine*, page 30.

Since 2007, the oPt has also been internally divided. The control of Gaza by Hamas and the lack of national reconciliation curtails the ability of the Palestinian Government of National Consensus, (PNC) established in 2014, to effectively provide services and governance to the Palestinian population. The deep internal political and administrative rift between Gaza and the West Bank has impeded the development of both parts of the oPt, slowed the reconstruction of Gaza after the conflict in 2014, and taken a large humanitarian toll. Ten years of Hamas control over Gaza have exacerbated an already challenging development environment resulting from the debilitating land, sea and air closures imposed on the Gaza Strip. This Palestinian governance crisis particularly impacts the inhabitants of Gaza.

Progress in 'state-building' that preceded Palestine's recognition as a non-member United Nations observer State in 2012, has since lost momentum in the face of a disabling political environment and stalled progress to statehood. Parliamentary democracy is also at risk as 10 years have now passed without a national election.

Despite these challenges, the oPt is defined as a middle income country (per capita gross national income equals \$4699.2 in 2011 PPP dollars⁴) and ranks 113 (out of 188 countries and territories) on the Human Development Index (HDI), placing it in the category of medium human development countries. Its life expectancy at birth (72.9 years), mean years of schooling (8.9 years) and expected years of schooling (13.0) are higher than the respective averages for Arab States and for all medium HDI countries in the world.⁵ These reflect impressive achievements in a range of the Millennium Development Goals' social indicators, including infant and child mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, and school enrolment rates. However these achievements are increasingly under threat as Palestinians approach their 50th year under occupation.

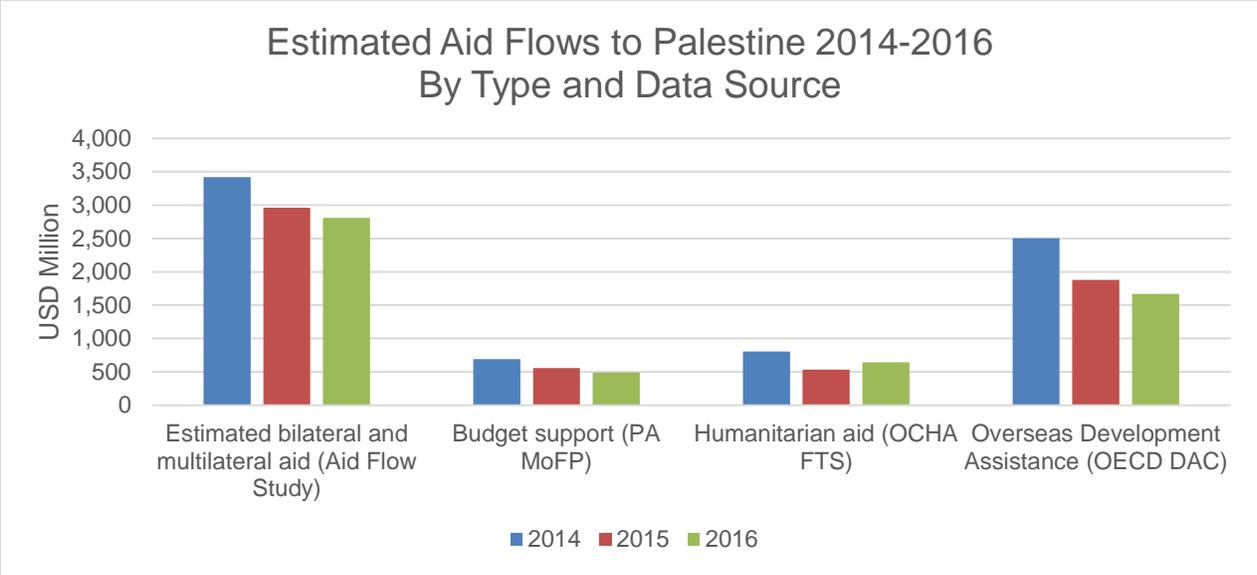
Additionally, a limited fiscal and operational space for the Government and its institutions, and a decline in direct budgetary support has left government finances in jeopardy despite the Government's concerted efforts to reduce spending and improve tax collection (direct budgetary support declined by 51.7% from \$1.26 billion in 2013 to \$0.61 billion in 2016⁶). From 2014 to 2016, the estimated bilateral and multilateral aid to Palestine decreased from \$3.4 billion to \$2.8 billion, as reported by donors and multilateral agencies. This mirrors the trend for direct budget support and for humanitarian aid (\$927 million to \$646 million), as stated by Financial Tracking Service. The estimated total aid declined 13% from 2014 to 2015, followed by a 5% decline from 2015 to 2016.⁷

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (2017), *Human Development Indicators: Palestine*.

⁵ United Nations Development Programme (2015), *Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report: State of Palestine*, page 3.

⁶ Palestinian Authority, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

⁷ UNSCO and World Bank (2017), *Aid Flow Study – Palestine Final Report*, page 1.



Source: UNSCO and World Bank (2017), Aid Flow Study – Palestine Final Report, page 4.

Medium-term prospects⁸

Medium term prospects for the State of Palestine are difficult to predict since they are affected by a number of highly volatile variables. Domestic political developments in both Israel and the oPt, the stalled Middle East Peace Process and the rise of radicalism and extremism in the region, will all influence the policies of both sides. A continuation of Israeli settlement construction and expansion, designation of land in the West Bank for exclusive Israeli use, demolitions and restrictions on Palestinian development, or an escalation of these policies will significantly erode the viability of the two-state solution. This is likely to cause the deterioration of conditions on the ground, and lead to a spiral of violence. On the Palestinian side, critical factors will be the strength and consolidation of moderate political forces, the reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas, and the prospects of holding transparent nationwide elections.

Medium term demographic trends and demand for basic services and critical infrastructure can be predicted with a greater degree of certainty. The population of the oPt is projected to grow from 4.75 million in 2015 to 6.9 million by 2030. Gaza’s population will grow from 1.85 million in 2015 to 3.1 million by 2030. The share of the elderly in the population will increase from 2.9% to 4.4% by 2030, significantly increasing the need for health care and social protection. Increases in the working age population (15-64 years old) from 57.8% in 2015 to 61% by 2030 will bring opportunities for a demographic dividend, but only if investments are made in critical infrastructure and human capital via education, health, and productive employment policies. The

⁸ The UNCT analysis is anchored in the UNFPA commissioned demographic projection study: Prime Minister’s Office & UNFPA Palestine (2016), *Palestine 2030 - Demographic Change: Opportunities for Development*. An additional resource: University of Oxford & UNOPS (2017), *Fast Track Analysis of Infrastructure Provision in Palestine*, will also complement the UNFPA publication and inform the United Nations’ medium-long term development planning for Palestine.

total number of refugees in the oPt will increase by close to 50%, from slightly above two million in 2015 to three million in 2030.

These changes will bring with them greater demand for basic services. Some 23,000 additional teachers will be required in Gaza (double the current number) and some 9,000 additional teachers will be required in the West Bank. Some 1650 new schools will be required, of them 900 in Gaza. Growing demand for health care will require 36 additional hospitals, 347 additional primary health care centers, 4190 additional doctors, and 7612 additional nurses compared with 2014. The number of young people will increase and the labour force will grow from 1.3 million to 2.3 million in 2030. Almost 1 million new jobs need to be created between now and 2030 in order to merely maintain the current unemployment rate.⁹ In absence of targeted policy poverty may be expected to increase. With declining international aid, new sources of Government revenue will be necessary to finance the increased supply of basic services that will be necessary.

Palestinian Development Priorities

In 2016, the Palestinian Government undertook a consultative development planning process to identify the national development priorities for the period of 2017-2022. The *National Policy Agenda: Putting Citizens First* (NPA), endorsed by the Council of Ministers, outlines three pillars which chart the strategic direction of the Government in the coming six years: Path to Independence; Government Reform; and Sustainable Development. Within each of these three pillars are key national priorities and sector-based policy directions (Box 1) intended to improve the quality of life of the Palestinian people, while continuing efforts to attain Statehood - the NPA views both paths as mutually reinforcing.

Box 1: Palestinian National Policy Agenda 2017-2022: Putting Citizens First

NPA Pillars	National Priorities	National Policies
Path to Independence	Ending the Occupation; Achieving Our Independence	1. Mobilizing National and International Support 2. Holding Israel to Account
	National Unity	3. One Land; One People 4. Upholding Democratic Principles
	Strengthening Palestine's International Status	5. Broadening Palestine's International Participation 6. Expanding Palestine's Bilateral Relations
Government Reform	Citizen Centered Government	7. Responsive Local Government 8. Improving Services to Citizens

⁹ Prime Minister's Office & UNFPA Palestine (2016), *Palestine 2030 - Demographic Change: Opportunities for Development*.

	Effective Government	9. Strengthening Accountability and Transparency 10. Effective, Efficient Public Financial Management
Sustainable Development	Economic Independence	11. Building Palestine's Future Economy 12. Creating Job Opportunities 13. Improving Palestine's Business Environment 14. Promoting Palestinian Industry
	Social Justice and Rule of Law	15. Escaping Poverty 16. Strengthening Social Protection 17. Improving Access to Justice 18. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 19. Our Youth; Our Future
	Quality education for all	20. Improving Early Childhood and Pre-School Education 21. Improving Primary and Secondary Education 22. From Education to Employment
	Quality health care for all	23. Better Health Care Services 24. Improve Citizens' Health & Well-Being
	Resilience Communities	25. Ensuring Community Security, Public Safety and Rule of Law 26. Meeting the Basic Needs of Our Communities 27. Ensuring a Sustainable Environment 28. Revitalizing Agriculture and Strengthening Our Rural Communities 29. Preserving Our National Identity and Cultural Heritage

To complement the Government's sectoral priorities and to identify the key drivers of vulnerability in the oPt, the oPt Common Country Analysis (CCA) *Leave No One Behind: A Perspective on Vulnerability and Structural Disadvantage in Palestine* was conducted in 2016 by the United Nations. The CCA investigated the structural obstacles to achieving the 2030 Agenda imperative to 'leave no one behind', by analyzing the situation of twenty highly vulnerable groups. The primary drivers of their vulnerability were analyzed (Box 2), revealing that beyond the impact of the occupation, especially-vulnerable Palestinians are also profoundly affected by one or more of locational, economic, institutional-political, socio-cultural and violence-related drivers of vulnerability.

- **Locational Factors:** Where people live in the oPt has a significant impact on their day to day lives, their access to basic services, their ability to cope with shocks, and their ability to graduate out of poverty. Merely living in a specific area, such as Hebron H2 or Gaza, makes the inhabitants more vulnerable than others who do not live or work in those specific areas. Furthermore, as there are significant practical limitations to the control of the Palestinian Government over parts of the occupied territory, location also determines the extent to which they can fulfil their human rights obligations, including the state of public service delivery.
- **Economic Factors:** These include poverty, unequal access to economic opportunities, high dependency rates, and environmental threats. Several of these factors or their components are correlated with locational and socio-cultural drivers of vulnerability. All of these factors, including unequal access to productive resources and employment opportunities, low labour market participation rates, unequal burden of unpaid work, and high effective-dependence rates are economic factors that affect some groups more than others. Similarly, unequal access to resources and assets can make some groups more vulnerable than others.
- **Institutional-Political Factors:** These relate broadly to elements of good governance like responsive and accountable institutions, inclusive political processes, rule of law, and well-functioning justice and security systems. It is usually the most vulnerable segments of society who are the worst affected. Gaps in basic services, laws, and inadequate policy implementation all contribute to the most vulnerable being further alienated by the state, which can be exacerbated by a lack of voice and participation, and restrictions on media, free speech and civil society.
- **Socio-Cultural Factors:** Discriminatory or restrictive socio cultural norms affect some groups more than others. Ranging from discriminatory treatment in job markets to discriminatory inheritance laws and restrictions on women's access to reproductive health services, these norms affect women more than men, the disabled more than the abled, and the youth more than the older generations. In some cases these norms are direct drivers of vulnerability, in other cases they compound the impact of other vulnerabilities.
- **Exposure to Violence:** Exposure to violence – actual violence and its ever-present threat - profoundly shapes the Palestinian psyche. Some groups are more exposed to threats of violence than others, and different groups internalize the threat and experience of violence in different ways. In some cases opportunities are forgone for fear of violence. In other cases victims turn into victimizers, perpetuating the cycle of violence. Ending the threat of violence and addressing its psychosocial outcomes will create a steep change in the trajectory of Palestinian development.

The CCA concluded that addressing these key drivers of vulnerability has the potential to bring about a step-change in the development trajectory of these and other disadvantaged groups in Palestine.

Box 2: Disadvantage and structural drivers of disadvantage in the oPt¹⁰

Groups	Approximate # of Palestinian Individuals	Drivers of Vulnerability and Disadvantage				
		Location	Exposure to Violence	Economic Access	Institutional and Political Factors	Socio-cultural Factors
Adolescent girls	530,000		•		•	•
Bedouins and herder communities living in Area C	30,171	•	•	•		
Children facing obstacles in accessing schools	50,000	•	•			
Children in labour	39,644		•	•	•	•
Children subject to violence	1,992,065	•	•		•	
Communities in Area C	297,986	•	•	•		
The Elderly	216,742		•	•	•	•
Food-insecure households headed by women	175,000			•	•	•
Gazans without access to safe water or sanitation	1,787,078	•	•	•		
Hebron H2 residents	40,000	•	•	•		
Individuals in need of urgent medical referrals	102,000	•	•	•	•	
Out-of-school children	123,219	•	•	•	•	•
Persons with disabilities	130,045		•	•	•	•
Persons living in the Seam Zone	11,000	•	•	•		
Refugees living in abject poverty	619,133	•		•		
Refugees residing in camps	789,524	•	•	•		•
Small-scale farmers, non-Bedouin herders and fisher folk	111,310	•	•	•		
Women exposed to gender-based violence	998,583		•	•	•	•
Working poor	>250,000		•	•	•	
Youth	1,440,000	•	•	•	•	•

Strategy

The strategic goal of UN assistance for the 2018-2022 period as outlined in this UNDAF will be to

¹⁰ United Nations (2016), Common Country Analysis, *Leave No One Behind: A Perspective on Vulnerability and Structural Disadvantage in Palestine*, page 42.

Note: This table presents a snapshot of the 20 groups in alphabetic order. There are several overlaps between the groups and many Palestinians fall within more than one group. Women in particular, are exposed to multiple sources of vulnerability and feature in several groups. The reason for these groups to be viewed separately is for the particular insights they provide into different drivers of vulnerability.

enhance development prospects for the Palestinian people, by advancing Palestinian statehood, transparent and effective institutions, and addressing key drivers of vulnerability. In order to achieve this goal, the UNDAF for 2018-2022 outlines a strategy that is aligned with the NPA and focused on the key drivers of vulnerability and most affected groups identified in the CCA. Based on this overall approach, four strategic priorities were identified for the UNCT's development activities in 2018-2022:

1. Supporting Palestine's path to independence
2. Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians
3. Leaving No One Behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development
4. Leaving No One Behind: Social development and protection

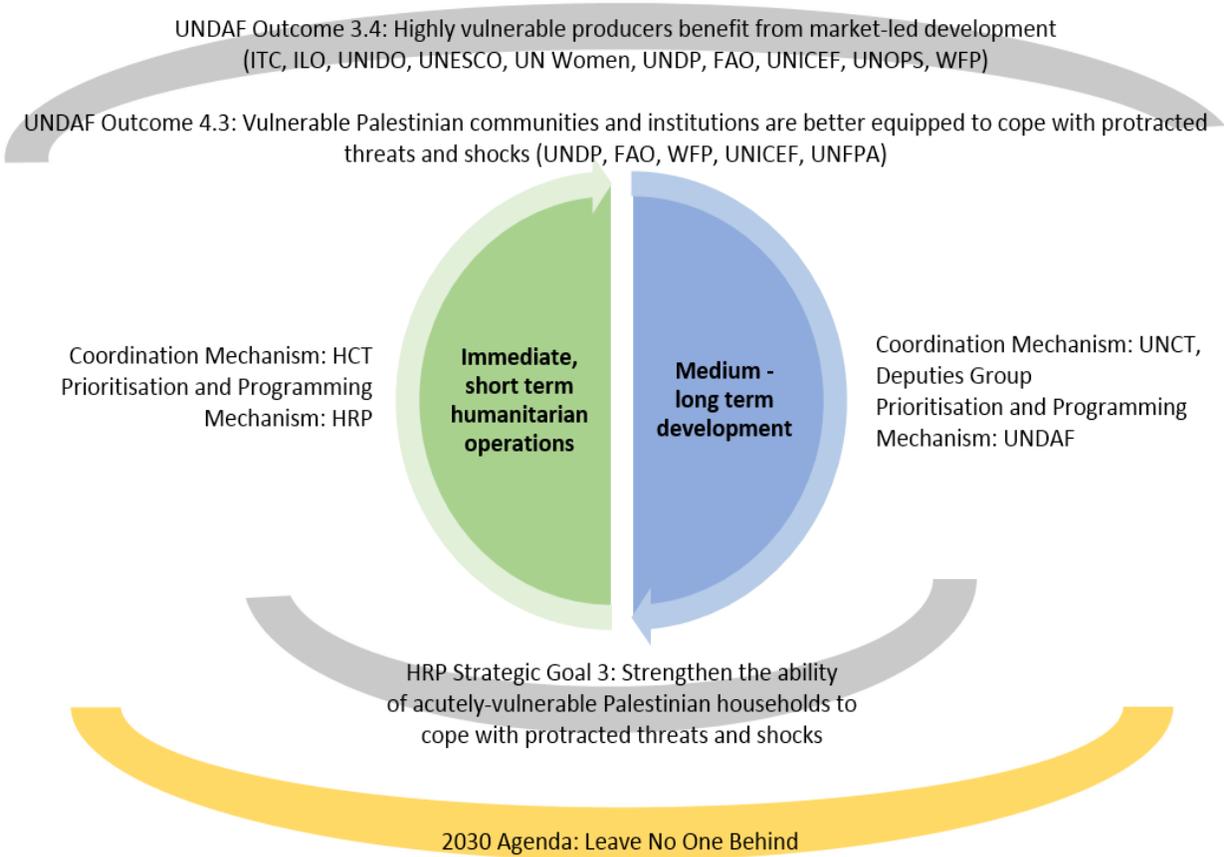
In recognition of the norms and standards that the United Nations upholds and promotes in all its programming at the country level, the United Nations Development Group's four core programming principles are interwoven throughout this UNDAF and in particular, within the proposed areas of intervention: Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Sustainable Development and Resilience; Leave No One Behind; and Accountability.

Box 3: Alignment of National Priorities, UNDAF Strategic Priorities, CCA Drivers of Vulnerability and 2030 Agenda

NPA PILLAR 1: PATH TO INDEPENDENCE		NPA PILLAR 2: GOVERNMENT REFORM		NPA PILLAR 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
UNDAF Strategic Priority 1: Supporting Palestine's path to Statehood		UNDAF Strategic Priority 2: Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians		UNDAF Strategic Priority 3: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development	UNDAF Strategic Priority 4: Leaving no one behind: social development and protection
<i>NPA National Priorities</i>		<i>NPA National Priorities</i>		<i>NPA National Priorities</i>	
<i>CCA Drivers of vulnerability</i>		<i>CCA Drivers of vulnerability</i>		<i>CCA Drivers of vulnerability</i>	
Ending the occupation	Economic, Locational, Violence	Citizen centred government	Economic, Locational, Institutional, Socio-Cultural, Violence	Economic independence	Economic, Locational, Violence
National Unity	Economic, Locational, Institutional, Violence	Effective government	Economic, Locational, Institutional, Socio-Cultural, Violence	Inclusive, quality education for all	Institutional, Locational
Strengthening Palestine's international status	Institutional	<i>[NPA Pillar 3: Social justice and rule of law]</i>	<i>[Institutional, Locational, Socio-Cultural, Violence]</i>	Inclusive, quality healthcare for all	Institutional, Locational
2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS					
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals		SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals		SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action	
Removing constraints to: SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action		Enabling environment for: SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action		SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	

The strategy outlined in this UNDAF is complementary to the humanitarian operations in Palestine as articulated in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), given the common focus on addressing vulnerability. The UN’s humanitarian and development interventions in the oPt will target some of the same vulnerable groups, with the HRP addressing immediate and life-threatening shocks, while the UNDAF will focus on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups in the medium term, and addressing longer-term structural drivers of vulnerability as outlined in the CCA. Both the 2017 HRP and the UNDAF share a common goal/outcome in order to facilitate strong linkages.

Diagram 1: Development and Humanitarian Programming in Palestine



Integrating the UN's different roles and comparative advantages

The UNCT in Palestine consists of 19 resident UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes which have offices in Palestine, and five non-resident agencies¹¹. The 24 Agencies, Funds and Programmes together provide a broad range of specialized experience and expertise spanning both humanitarian and development activities. In addition, UNSCO, the political mission, which also houses the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), provides dedicated political and coordination teams for analysis, coordination and negotiation.

UNRWA also plays a key role in Palestine's development landscape. While not a development agency, in support of Palestine's refugees, UNRWA provides a number of parastatal services including the provision of basic healthcare, education and income support services to the 1.3 million registered Palestinian refugees in Gaza and the 774,167 registered Palestinian refugees in the West Bank. Given UNRWA's quasi-public service character and its unique responsibilities towards a specific population group, UNRWA works with line Ministries and with other members of the UNCT to ensure complementarity between its services and those provided by the Government of Palestine in a manner that supports the UNDAF.

On the basis of its current and past engagement in the oPt, and in light of feedback from various stake-holders, the UNCT in Palestine's comparative advantages include:

- Its access to both Palestinian and Israeli authorities in order to promote Palestinian development priorities that require Government of Israel cooperation or to ease the restrictions on movement of Palestinian citizens and goods into and out of Gaza and the West Bank;
- Its presence in certain geographic areas inaccessible to the Palestinian Government and other actors, or difficult to deliver services to, for example in East Jerusalem, parts of Area C and Gaza;
- Its proximity to the political process, led by UNSCO, in order to align the development strategy to political imperatives and momentum;
- Its normative mandate to promote human rights instruments, the SDGs and other global norms;
- UN system-wide commitment to act with impartiality and integrity;
- Its extensive multi-sectoral development expertise which can draw together a wide range of knowledge to deal with complex multi-sectoral policy issues, such as youth, climate change and so forth;
- Its demonstrated expertise and capacity on governance, justice and security, and human rights issues, on which a number of UN entities have been engaged historically;
- Its strong advocacy and programmatic focus on gender equality and women's empowerment;
- Its ability to link humanitarian and development strategies given the dual role of the RC/HC and the fact that many UNDG members are also working on humanitarian issues; and
- The ability to operate at scale and in complex situations, with robust accountability frameworks upholding standards of due diligence, transparency, and risk management.

¹¹ Resident agencies: FAO, ILO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNODC, UNRWA, UNSCO, UNV, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO. Non-resident agencies: ITC, UNCTAD, UNEP, ESCWA, UNIDO.

Normative Framework

The international normative framework for this document is defined by a number of Security Council Resolutions¹², the Fourth Geneva Convention, and relevant international law (Annex 1). In line with this framework, the UNCT in Palestine will implement this UNDAF on the basis of the following assumptions: that the occupation of Palestinian territory by Israel is temporary; that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to all territory occupied by Israel since 1967; that settlements on the West Bank including East Jerusalem are in violation of international law; that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem is not recognized; and that bilateral relations between the PLO and Israel in relevant areas will be determined by the parameters of the Oslo Agreements pending further negotiations.

The national normative framework is also defined by the obligations of the Palestinian Government to its people emergent from the seven core human rights treaties it has acceded to¹³, its national development plan as elaborated in the NPA, and its commitment to achieving the SDGs at a national and regional level as enunciated in the 2030 Agenda¹⁴. With the support provided by UN agencies during the planning process in 2015-2016, the Palestinian government took active steps to mainstream the SDGs into the NPA. In addition, the NPA planning process also included an analysis of all of the SDG indicators, and per UNCT decision, SDG indicators have been used where possible to measure the success of this UNDAF.

The UNCT in Palestine is adopting this UNDAF as a framework for supporting the Government as duty-bearer to ALL Palestinians in the oPt, ensuring the protection of their human rights and enabling them to fulfil their full development potential as envisaged in the 2030 Agenda. The UNCT will implement its programme activities in the oPt in line with its mandate and relevant national laws, using a human rights based approach.

¹² Including 476 (1979), 452 (1979), 484 (1980), 605 (1987), 672 (1990), 904 (1994), and 2334 (2016).

¹³ The seven core human rights treaties are as follows:

1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
4. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
5. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
6. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
7. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in armed conflict (CRC-OPAC)

In addition to the above, the national normative framework also includes: the Paris Agreement on Climate Change ratified in 2016, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its associated National Adaptation Plan. Palestine also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2014 and became a Party to the Basel Convention in 2015.

¹⁴ In December 2016, the 29th Ministerial Session of the UN Economic and Social Council of Western Asia (ESCWA) agreed on the Doha Declaration on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which renewed the Arab region's pledge to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Risks and assumptions

Operational constraints unique to delivering development programmes under occupation and protracted conflict, including the unpredictable changes in the security situation and restrictive policies of the Government of Israel with regards to access and movement, will continue to risk the attainment of this UNDAF's strategic priorities. Similarly, unpredictable policy shifts by Israel, and instability within the Palestinian authorities including worsening of the rift between Hamas and Fatah pose a range of political risks. Close coordination with all parties by UNSCO is ongoing to continuously assess and mitigate these risks.

An escalation of hostilities in Gaza in 2014 derailed the first UNDAF for two years as financial and human resources had to be diverted to humanitarian support and the reconstruction effort. A similar escalation could stall or reverse development gains suddenly. A natural disaster could require a similar diversion of human and financial resources away from development. Measures are being put in place to prevent, manage and respond to possible escalations to minimize damage in the event of a natural disaster, however Palestine does not yet have a comprehensive disaster risk mitigation and management system in place, which is an insufficiently mitigated risk.

The oPt has seen a decline in development assistance since 2013 (see above Situation Analysis). The trend is unlikely to change in the near future unless there is a significant positive development in the Middle East Peace Process. However, acceleration of the decline in aid on account of sudden competing priorities either in the region or in Europe and the US, or a radical change in policy in one or more donor country will severely constrain the activities being planned under this UNDAF. This risk is sought to be mitigated by conservative budgeting at the outset and stronger coordination of humanitarian and development budgets. To further mitigate against the risks associated with an increasingly resource-tight aid environment, this UNDAF has also been formulated to be more focused on areas of clear comparative advantage. The UN in Palestine will also remain cognizant that declining direct budgetary support will require the UN to provide the Government with greater accountability on development spending and alignment of programmes with national priorities.

Narrative summary of UNDAF strategic priority areas

The occupation and its impact on both the duty bearers and rights holders profoundly shapes – and obstructs - Palestinian development prospects. Hence, the attainment of the first strategic priority of this UNDAF is critical for the development trajectory of the oPt, and is to a certain extent a prerequisite for the full and sustained achievement of the subsequent three strategic priorities. The second strategic priority is crucial not only for enabling the government to make the best use of its available policy space, but also for creating the enabling environment for the achievement of the third and fourth strategic priorities. The third and fourth strategic priorities are closely linked and reinforce each other. All strategic priorities, which are aligned with the NPA, have been formulated through analysis and consultation, and focus on key development challenges, including the drivers of vulnerability and most affected groups identified in the CCA. Human rights and gender equality are mainstreamed across all four priorities.

Strategic Priority 1: Supporting Palestine's path to Independence

The CCA outlines how restrictions on access and movement, restrictions on the economy and trade, and constraints on policy-making, circumscribe Palestine's control over its own development prospects and underscores the link between the political process and the development agenda in the oPt. This link is also front and center in the NPA, which has as its first pillar "Path to Independence".

Under Strategic Priority 1 the UN will support the efforts of the Government to address the impacts of the occupation on development, with specific focus on policies and practices which constrain the lives of people and deepen vulnerability. The UN will seek to enable Palestinians to overcome these limitations, and to support Palestinian institutions in challenging the occupation's impact on Palestine's development.

By the end of the UNDAF period, the UN seeks to mitigate the impact of these constraints and reduce the Israeli limitations on Palestine's development prospects. To affect such change, the UNCT will focus its interventions on providing support for Palestinian institutions, civil society and individuals to increase the effective use of international mechanisms to uphold accountability. This will be built on increasing knowledge of rights and mechanisms, strengthening capacities to document violations and their impact and on sharpening the ability to advocate effectively for rights to be respected. At the same time, through strategic priorities 1 and 2, the UN will support Palestine in strengthening institutions and legislation. Including through the holding of elections and establishment of a sound legislative process, that promotes Palestinian contiguity and national unity. The UN's own coordination and advocacy work will focus on the impact of Israeli limitations on Palestinian development prospects and on facilitating movement and access to overcome restrictions imposed by the occupation. Success in this priority area should ease the key constraints to the achievement of SDGs 1-13 by freeing up the government's policy space and unleashing people's individual agency. It will also contribute directly to a more peaceful and just Palestinian society (goal 16) and make available to the people and the Government of Palestine a greater menu of means of implementation of the SDGs (goal 17).

Within this context, the efforts of the UNCT are expected to contribute to three main outcomes:

Outcome 1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged to hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law.

The UN will increase its support for Palestinian institutions (state and non-government) and Palestinian victims of violations to effectively monitor, advocate and seek legal recourse for violations by the occupying power. This will include training, capacity-building and technical advice to ensure that Palestinian victims and institutions are equipped with the knowledge and tools to effectively access international accountability mechanisms in order to hold Israel accountable for its violations under international law. It will also aim to strengthen the capacity of Palestinian organizations to advocate effectively for the rights of Palestinians in the occupied territory. The UN will also strengthen its own advocacy on the impact of Israeli violations on Palestine's development prospects, including through joint activities that clearly communicate the effect that the occupation

and breaches of international law have on the ability of Palestine to develop economically, socially, environmentally and politically, including the responsibility of Israel vis-à-vis Palestine's implementation of the SDGs.

Outcome 2: A strong Palestinian national identity prevails

The UN will continue to support the expression and maintenance of a strong Palestinian national and cultural identity. This will include communicating a positive Palestinian national narrative to strengthen cohesion and identity while reflecting respect for diversity and non-tolerance of violence. At the same time, the UN will support the protection and promotion of Palestinian cultural heritage as a key element of national and cultural identity. The UN will support efforts to preserve and protect the Palestinian character and identity of East Jerusalem, the future Palestinian capital pending final status negotiations.

Outcome 3: The geopolitical fragmentation of the oPt is halted

The UN will strengthen its efforts to help improve the territorial integrity and contiguity of Palestine to reduce the impact of locational drivers of vulnerability, whether it be improving the movement of people and goods, challenging the negative consequences of the zoning and planning regime in Area C or supporting the Palestinian identity of areas under threat. In this regard, the UN will support the Government of Palestine to develop and implement national policies that promote territorial contiguity and integrity, including spatial planning and a development framework that covers all Palestinian communities in the oPt. The UN will also support local plans for development across the West Bank and Gaza and enable development planning for Palestinians in East Jerusalem. Efforts, including technical support, advocacy and good offices, will also be exerted towards reducing discrepancies in policy provisions and trade regulations between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to increase access and movement of people and goods between and within all areas of the occupied Palestinian territory. The UN will also advocate for policy shifts vis-à-vis the Government of Israel, in particular with respect to access and movement of people and goods between Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Strategic Priority 2: Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians

A Palestinians are affected by the strength of the Palestinian governance and rule of law structures. The CCA outlines how patterns of vulnerability and disadvantage in Palestine appear to reflect different degrees of attention given to certain groups relative to others in policy-making and the law. Responsive and accountable institutions, inclusive political processes, rule of law, and well-functioning justice and security systems are among the mainstays of good governance. In the Palestinian context, however, one must acknowledge the constraint that the occupation places on the state's ability to govern and to deliver on their obligations as duty bearers. Additionally, internal Palestinian political fragmentation and division between and laws of Gaza and the West Bank undermine democracy and compound institutional weaknesses.

Strengthening the Palestinian state-building effort is a key priority for improving the development prospects and welfare of all Palestinians. In 2016 the Palestinian Government renewed efforts in this area with the release of a *Palestine Statehood Strategy* based on the core notion that to lay the foundation for Statehood, strong state institutions capable of providing, equitably and effectively for the needs of its citizens must be built **despite** the occupation. This intention was also etched in the Government's NPA, with its second pillar of 'Government Reform', carefully formulated to link to SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Under Strategic Priority 2, the UN in Palestine will support the government in improving governance and core state and institutional functions as a key vector for addressing political and institutional drivers of vulnerability. The UN will support the strengthening of the capabilities of Palestinian institutions to be accountable, effective and responsive, in line with international human rights standards. This will include a key focus on strengthening *equal access* to governance and rule of law structures, demonstrating a commitment to ensuring the most disadvantaged, are included and protected in law, and in institutional policies and systems.

By the end of the UNDAF period, the UN seeks to have supported the existence of an operational Government of National Consensus across both Gaza and West Bank. Institutions and systems of the executive, legislature and judiciary should be harmonized between the West Bank and Gaza and will be accessible and effectively responding to the needs of *all* citizens, informed by an active civil society and participatory policymaking. Success in this priority area will improve the enabling environment for the achievement of SDGs 1-13. In addition, outcome 2.4 will contribute directly to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (goal 5), reduce inequality overall (goal 10), as well as peace, justice, accountability (goal 16) and more effective global partnerships (goal 17).

The efforts of the UNCT in Palestine are expected to contribute to four main outcomes:

Outcome 1: State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance

Within Outcome 1, the UN will support harmonizing national level electoral and legal processes and frameworks, as well as increasing civic engagement and participation in democratic processes, including through engagement with civil society. An action plan for the operationalization of UNSCR 2250 on participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels will be developed and implemented. The UN will help also Palestinian State institutions become more accountable to its citizens via oversight bodies, anticorruption and transparency efforts, as well as through support to the Palestinian Government in its accession and adherence to international treaties.

Outcome 2: All Palestinians are assured security, justice, rule of law and protection of human rights

Outcome 2 is a sectoral outcome which will support the adherence of the Palestinian justice and security sectors to human rights standards and provide overall assistance to the Palestinian Government in strengthening rule of law, access to justice and state security functions. Specific UN contributions to this outcome during the UNDAF period will target those for whom access to justice

is most difficult, for example, enhancing children's access to justice through support to strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional capacity of the national child protection system to effectively respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. The UN will support the harmonization of legislation with international obligations, including in bringing it in line with international human rights standards. Technical assistance and training will also be provided for establishing a national legal aid program, prison reform, and crime prevention initiatives.

Outcome 3: All Palestinians are assured of responsive and enabling state functions at national and sub-national levels

The UN will continue to support the strengthening and responsiveness of core state functions at the national and sub national levels, with an emphasis on the duty bearer – the institutions at the national and local level, and their capability and enabling environment to deliver essential functions and services. Efforts contributing to this outcome will be complementary to support provided by the UN under Strategic Priority 4 to strengthen service delivery and associated sectoral frameworks and policies. Through this outcome, the quality of service delivery will be improved, and accountability of state institutions enhanced through technical assistance to cross-institutional and core policies, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks. In addition, support will be provided to evidence based policymaking, including through the development of strategic infrastructure and enhanced data and information management by state institutions. The UN will also support local development and planning, infrastructure development, public sector resource management and harmonizing the public administration in order to strengthen institutional capacities for delivering public services.

Outcome 4: State and national institutions promote and monitor gender equality and enforce non-discrimination for all

Under this outcome, the UN will provide dedicated support to the development and implementation of institutional policies and laws that enhance gender equality and enforce non-discrimination in public domains including the work space. Programmatic contributions under this outcome will specifically strengthen national institutional capacities, processes and systems to combat gender based violence, as well as provide assistance to put in place adequate legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender, age, disability and population group. Technical assistance will also be provided to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Strategic priority 3: Leaving no one behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development

The CCA analysis clearly demonstrated that the occupation's impact on the movement of people and goods fragments the territory geographically and socio-politically, stunts economic growth, and restricts Palestinian use of critical resources such as land, water and minerals. Despite the current demographic transition within the Palestinian population, the associated potential for economic growth is curtailed by the distorted and highly restricted nature of the Palestinian economy. As described in the CCA, a range of economic drivers of vulnerability affect some groups more than others and different groups differently. These drivers included poverty, unequal access to economic

resources and opportunities, unequal economic burdens, and a very high effective dependency rate associated with high unemployment rates. Despite these challenges, economic development or more specifically, fostering an enabling environment for private sector investment, is one of the few areas where progress is possible under occupation.

Under Strategic Priority 3, the UN will support diversification and expansion of the productive sectors of the economy, while empowering the poorest households by improving access to economic factors of production, and promoting inclusive growth through decent working conditions and improved access to work by vulnerable groups, such as youth and women. This support will target the micro and meso levels of the economy, with a focus on capacitating small and medium-size enterprises, individuals and households to make economic growth more broad based and inclusive. The UN's in-country technical expertise and resources will be leveraged and will complement the efforts of other international partners (notably the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, USAID and DFID, among others) who also work on economic development issues.

By 2022, the contributions of the UN system under this strategic priority should result in a diversified and expanded Palestinian economy, with strong economic performance of productive sectors, lower unemployment (SDG 8) and reduced poverty (SDGs 1, 10), especially for vulnerable groups. Palestine's infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources will be sustainably used and managed (SDGs 9, 12), and food insecurity will be reduced (SDG 2).

The efforts of the UNCT in Palestine are expected to contribute to four main outcomes:

Outcome 1: Palestine's productive sectors are more diversified and have higher growth rates

The UN will strengthen its efforts to diversify and develop productive sectors exposed to foreign competition, with a specific focus on assisting small farmers and other producers to use resources efficiently, access markets within and outside Palestine, increase their value added, raise capital and funding at sustainable rates and develop products aligned with market needs. To achieve these results, the UN will provide technical and other forms of assistance to help firms lower their costs of production, improve marketing and product design, and establish linkages with domestic and foreign markets.

Outcome 2: Palestinians have greater access to decent productive jobs

The UN will continue to promote the creation of decent jobs as a response to Palestine's high unemployment rates, with a focus on ensuring that benefits of growth are well distributed, especially among women and youth. The UN's efforts in this area will focus on ensuring that the most vulnerable groups have better access to jobs, that skills relevant to the job market are developed, and that labour rights and a decent work environment are promoted in line with international labour standards. UN assistance under this outcome will thus focus on both improving the quality of labour supply (by facilitating labour market access to vulnerable groups, and through provision of technical and vocational training that matches the needs of the labour market), as well as improving labour conditions by advocating for decent work conditions.

Outcome 3: Palestine’s infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources are more sustainably used and managed

The UN will support the sustainable use and management of material factors of production, notably water, infrastructure and Palestinian cultural resources, which are key for enhancing sectoral productivity. The specific focus of UN assistance will be on supporting small-scale investment projects in critical areas where high social and economic returns are expected. The UN will facilitate public private partnerships to identify relevant impact investment opportunities, and will also advocate and provide capacity development support for improving the efficiency of resource management (for example wastewater recycling and usage). UN assistance will also seek to contribute to the preservation and accessibility of natural and cultural resources, enhance sustainable management of conventional and non-conventional water resources, and the adoption of sustainable and low carbon practices in productive sectors.

Outcome 4: Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development

Under Outcome 4, the UN will support improvements in the livelihoods of the most vulnerable producers and households, hence making them more resilient to economic shocks. As a priority, and in line with the CCA vulnerability analysis, the UN will target marginalized farmers, Bedouins, non-Bedouin herders, fisher folk and households with minimal assets. Through UN assistance—which will include livelihood support, capacity building and asset creation—the intent will be to ‘level the playing field’ for these producers so that they can meaningfully engage in markets and benefit from the support provided to producers under Outcome 1. Success in this outcome will contribute to better results in terms of poverty, unemployment and food insecurity among the most vulnerable.

Strategic priority 4: Leaving No One Behind: social development and protection

Despite impressive development indicators, the provision of social services in Palestine is challenged by insufficient infrastructure, inadequate quality, insufficiently trained personnel and significant access issues. These deficiencies impact all Palestinians but especially the most vulnerable, who have not benefited from positive trends in social service provision. Furthermore, deepening poverty and vulnerability due to violence, exclusion and other threats, highlight the need for strengthened social protection. The debilitating impact of the occupation, as well as inadequate management and oversight, of environmental resources, has also significantly increased vulnerability and risks for much of the Palestinian population to man-made and natural disasters. Through the NPA, and in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, Palestine is committed to ensuring that all benefit from sustainable development.

Under Strategic Priority 4, the UN will work to ensure that by 2022, all Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable who are often left behind, have access to quality services, including health and education and social protection systems, such as social insurance. The UN will also a focus on protecting communities from disaster-related risks. The UN’s efforts in this regard will be in direct alignment with the NPA’s ‘people-centred’ approach and the SDGs. Investing in resilience-

enhancing measures, health, education and social protection are key to alleviating poverty and tackling structural inequities that subject certain groups to marginalization and exclusion. During the UNDAF period, UN efforts are expected to contribute to decreasing the number of those most in need living in poverty, and increasing the proportion of the population, including those most vulnerable, covered by social protection systems.

All contributing UN agencies, based on their comparative advantages will support the strengthening of national capacities to ensure access to safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services for the most vulnerable in the implementation of the below outcomes:

Outcome 1: More Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services

The UN will continue its support for the delivery of basic services, including education, health and water. The UN will focus specifically on the most vulnerable groups identified in the CCA, including people with disabilities, women, youth and geographically vulnerable groups that are more likely to be deprived from such services. In addition, focus will be given to the most common drivers of vulnerability, as outlined in the CCA, that affect access to basic services. The goal under this outcome will be increased enrollment rates, lower percentages of out of pocket expenditure on health, and a higher percentage of the population that has access to affordable and safely managed water. All UN efforts and activities will be directed to support the relevant line ministries and institutions to improve access to quality and inclusive education, equitable and affordable universal healthcare and nutrition services, and affordable and safely managed water and sanitation.

Outcome 2: All Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable, have greater access to a unified, integrated, and shock-responsive protection and social protection systems.

Under Outcome 2, the UN will support the development of an integrated and shock-responsive social protection system, and work collectively towards the development of social protection referral mechanisms, standards and protocols; evidence generation and advocacy for social protection floors; the development of a unified and integrated M&E system; and integration of emergency preparedness and contingency planning in social protection policies, strategies and action plans. In the area of social transfers, the UN will work to ensure that vulnerable families benefit from social transfers by enhancing the four functions of social protection: 'prevention, protection, promotion and transformation'.

In the area of violence and abuse against women and children, the UN will strengthen institutional frameworks and capacities of the social welfare sector to strengthen community level prevention and responsive service delivery. Efforts will also be made to mobilize institutions, communities and the media to bring about positive behaviour and attitude change, in view of reducing violence against children and women, and promoting social inclusion.

In relation to social work, the UN will advocate for adequate budgeting and staffing, particularly in relation to protection and care services for vulnerable and marginalized populations. In order to

foster sustainability, UN support will focus on technical assistance and capacity development in areas such as policy and strategy development, planning, budgeting and management.

Outcome 3: Vulnerable Palestinian communities and institutions are better equipped to cope with protracted threats and shocks

The UN will increase its support for protecting development gains through reducing disaster-related risks and enhancing adaptive capacities to climate change. The focus of UN assistance in this regard will be to ensure that institutions and communities are equipped with the tools, plans, and systems to reduce disaster risk and adapt to the impact of climate change— all of which are critical to strengthening resilience to natural and man-made disasters.

Specific priorities for UN support will include helping establish a dedicated national framework for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management, and support development of mechanisms, institutional and legal frameworks within national and local governments to manage the risks of climate change, natural and human-made hazards; establish preparedness systems to effectively address the consequences of and respond to natural and human-made hazards; and improve capacities within institutions and communities to implement prevention and mitigation to reduce the impact of natural and human made disasters and adapt to the consequence of climate change.

Complementarities and Synergies

The United Nations and other international organizations operating in the oPt will continue to complement each other's efforts to further national political, development and humanitarian priorities.

The monitoring and advocacy work done by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, the work of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization around peacekeeping and the political work of UNSCO on forwarding the two-state solution¹⁵ are all viewed as complementary to the strategic priorities contained within this UNDAF.

Similarly, this UNDAF has carefully considered the important and complementary work of the Office of the Quartet, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory¹⁶, and UNRWA's activities. This work was particularly relevant during the comparative advantage analysis, to ensure that the UNCT does not duplicate the work of these organizations, and identifies synergies where there are common programming priorities and strengths.

¹⁵ However, in this UNDAF, the political and advocacy work done by UNSCO to ease political constraints to development has been included.

¹⁶ Mandated to set up a record of the damages caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the Barrier by Israel.

On an ongoing basis, the UN works side by side with the World Bank, using its programming expertise to complement the research and analysis, policy advice, and technical assistance provided by the World Bank.

To avoid duplication and identification in order to y programming synergies, the UN is an active partner of the Palestinian Government's Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS) and its aid coordination structures. Members of the UNCT are represented in all of the LACS sector working groups, which bring together all development actors working within each sector, including donors and civil society. The LACS sector working groups are the nationally-led aid coordination mechanism for all international partners which will best allow for identifying synergies and gaps at the sector level throughout the implementation of the UNDAF. The manner in which the work of the international community was considered and reviewed in the formulation of this UNDAF is outlined in Annex 2.

The UN is also a member of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC), a 15-member committee established in 1993 to serve as the principal policy-level coordination mechanism for development assistance to the Palestinian people. The AHLC is chaired by Norway and co-sponsored by the EU and US, with the World Bank serving as Secretariat. The AHLC seeks to promote dialogue between donors, the Palestinian Authority and the Government of Israel.

The UN in Palestine will continue its close engagement with regional partners during the implementation of this UNDAF, especially with regard to Palestinian achievement of the SDGs domestically and for the Arab region. To this end, the UNCT will continue to utilize the expertise, best practices and guidance of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Regional Office of the United Nations Development Group in Jordan.

Financing strategy

A financing strategy will be developed by the UNCT to reflect the innovative people centered approach taken by this UNDAF. The financing strategy will map the financial and donor landscape, identify the financing gap and instruments to finance the gap, and define the overall financing architecture. In order to most effectively mobilize resources to achieve this UNDAF's objectives the UNCT plans to utilize a mix of instruments to finance the UNDAF, these may include core funding, donor project-specific funding, joint programming and inter-agency pooled funds. The budgetary framework for the coming period represents a substantial reduction in projected funding aspirations in light of the tightening financing environment – annual UNDG/UNCT expenditures under the coming UNDAF are approximately \$252.4 million as compared to the annual projected expenditures of the previous UNDAF of approximately \$539 million.

Box 4: Summary of UNDAF Resources Required by Agency and Strategic Priority (US \$)

Agency	Strategic Priority 1	Strategic Priority 2	Strategic Priority 3	Strategic Priority 4	Total
OHCHR	689,000	1,261,000	-	-	1,950,000
UNICEF	3,350,000	13,100,000	8,800,000	42,750,000	68,000,000
UNDP	40,299,510	63,361,263	159,617,185	262,574,002	525,851,960
UN Women	2,250,000	14,500,000	9,000,000	8,750,000	34,500,000
WFP	-	-	500,000	5,287,067	5,787,067
UNESCO	200,000	1,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	31,700,000
UN Habitat	13,500,000	-	-	2,000,000	15,500,000
WHO	3,000,000	-	-	24,000,000	27,000,000
UNFPA	-	2,400,000	1,500,000	10,000,000	13,900,000
UNODC	-	2,800,000	-	260,000	3,060,000
UNOPS	-	11,000,000	38,500,000	31,000,000	80,500,000
FAO	-	6,504,000	47,071,000	2,425,000	56,000,000
ILO	-	2,900,000	4,800,000	2,300,000	10,000,000
ITC	-	-	3,750,000	-	3,750,000
UNEP	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
UNIDO	-	-	8,728,658	-	8,728,658
UNRWA	1,550,000	-	47,485,000	326,462,675	375,497,675
Total	64,838,510	119,326,263	344,801,843	732,808,744	1,261,775,360

Common Budgetary Framework

Agency	Resources required	Resources available	Resource gap/to be mobilized
Strategic Priority 1: Supporting Palestine's path to independence			
Outcome 1.1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged to hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law			
OHCHR	US\$474,000	Core = US\$336,000 Noncore = US\$10,000 Total = US\$346,000	US\$128,000
UNICEF	US\$3,350,000	Core = US\$1,650,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$1,650,000	US\$1,700,000
UNDP	US\$10,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$1,160,000 Total = US\$1,160,000	US\$9,340,000
UN Women	US\$2,250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,250,000
UNRWA	US\$1,550,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$1,550,000
Total	US\$18,124,000	Core = US\$1,986,000 Noncore = US\$1,170,000 Total = US\$3,156,000	US\$14,968,000
Outcome 1.2: A strong Palestinian national identity prevails			
UNESCO	US\$200,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$200,000
UN Habitat	US\$10,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$4,000,000 Total = US\$4,000,000	US\$6,500,000
UNDP	US\$21,799,510	Core = US\$500,000 Noncore = US\$2,599,510 Total = US\$3,099,510	US\$18,700,000
Total	US\$32,499,510	Core = US\$500,000	US\$25,400,000

		Noncore = US\$6,599,510 Total = US\$7,099,510	
Outcome 1.3: The geopolitical fragmentation of the oPt is reversed			
OHCHR	US\$215,000	Core = US\$110,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$110,000	US\$105,000
UN Habitat	US\$3,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$1,500,000 Total = US\$1,500,000	US\$1,500,000
UNDP	US\$8,000,000	Core = US\$650,000 Noncore = US\$5,650,000 Total = US\$6,300,000	US\$1,700,000
WHO	US\$3,000,000	Core = US\$300,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$300,000	US\$2,700,000
Total	US\$14,215,000	Core = US\$1,060,000 Noncore = US\$7,150,000 Total = US\$8,210,000	US\$6,005,000
Strategic Priority 2: Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians			
Outcome 2.1: State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance			
OHCHR	US\$507,000	Core = US\$279,000 Noncore = US\$37,000 Total = US\$316,000	US\$191,000
UNFPA	US\$1,150,000	Core = US\$150,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$150,000	US\$1,000,000
UN Women	US\$2,250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,250,000
UNDP	US\$1,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$1,500,000
UNESCO	US\$1,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0	US\$1,500,000

		Total =0	
Total	US\$6,907,000	Core = US\$429,000 Noncore = US\$37,000 Total = US\$466,000	US\$6,441,000
Outcome 2.2 All Palestinians are assured security, justice, rule of law and protection of human rights			
UNDP	US\$43,776,263	Core = US\$2,000,000 Noncore = US\$23,096,263 Total = US\$25,096,263	US\$18,680,000
OHCHR	US\$408,000	Core = US\$277,000 Noncore = US\$8,000 Total = US\$285,000	US\$123,000
UNODC	US\$2,800,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$2,800,000 Total = US\$2,800,000	US\$0
UNOPS	US\$10,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$5,000,000 Total = US\$5,000,000	US\$5,000,000
UN Women	US\$5,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total =0	US\$5,000,000
UNICEF	US\$7,750,000	Core = US\$2,100,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$2,100,000	US\$5,650,000
Total	US\$69,734,263	Core = US\$4,377,000 Noncore = US\$30,904,263 Total = US\$35,281,263	US\$34,453,000
Outcome 2.3: All Palestinians are assured of responsive and enabling state functions at national and sub-national levels			
OHCHR	US\$346,000	Core = US\$188,000 Noncore = US\$16,000 Total =US\$204,000	US\$142,000
UNFPA	US\$1,000,000	Core = US\$500,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$500,000	US\$500,000
UN Women	US\$5,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total =0	US\$5,000,000

FAO	US\$6,504,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$1,478,000 Total = US\$1,478,000	US\$5,026,000
UNDP	US\$17,585,000	Core = US\$2,700,000 Noncore = US\$1,645,000 Total = US\$4,345,000	US\$13,240,000
UNICEF	US\$3,700,000	Core = US\$2,000,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$2,000,000	US\$1,700,000
UNOPS	US\$1,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$1,000,000
Total	US\$35,135,000	Core = US\$5,388,000 Noncore = US\$3,139,000 Total = US\$8,527,000	US\$26,608,000
Outcome 2.4: State and national institutions promote and monitor gender equality and enforce non-discrimination for all			
ILO	US\$2,900,000	Core = US\$650,000 Noncore = US\$931,306 Total = US\$1,581,306	US\$1,318,694
UN Women	US\$2,250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,250,000
UNFPA	US\$250,000	Core = US\$50,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$50,000	US\$200,000
UNDP	US\$500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$500,000
UNICEF	US\$1,650,000	Core = US\$ 500,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$ 500,000	US\$1,150,000
Total	US\$7,550,000	Core = US\$1,200,000 Noncore = US\$931,000 Total = US\$2,131,306	US\$5,418,694
Strategic Priority 3: Leaving no one behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development			

Outcome 3.1: Palestine's productive sectors are more diversified and have higher growth rates			
FAO	US\$34,230,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$7,114,000 Total = US\$7,114,000	US\$27,116,000
UN Women	US\$1,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$1,500,000
ITC	US\$1,800,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$300,000 Total = US\$300,000	US\$1,500,000
UNIDO	US\$545,541	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$545,541 Total = US\$545,541	0
UNDP	US\$32,483,142	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$15,000,000 Total = US\$15,000,000	US\$17,483,142
UNICEF	US\$5,100,000	Core = US\$1,700,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$1,700,000	US\$3,400,000
UNOPS	US\$15,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$2,000,000 Total = US\$2,000,000	US\$13,500,000
Total	US\$91,158,683	Core = US\$1,700,000 Noncore = US\$24,959,541 Total = US\$26,659,541	US\$64,499,142
Outcome 3.2: Palestinians have greater access to decent productive jobs			
ITC	US\$900,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$150,000 Total = US\$150,000	US\$750,000
UNFPA	US\$1,500,000	Core = US\$30,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$30,000	US\$1,470,000
ILO	US\$2,711,158	Core = US\$1,150,000 Noncore = US\$514,360 Total = US\$1,664,360	US\$1,046,798
UNIDO	0	Core = 0 Noncore = 0	0

		Total = 0	
UN Women	US\$3,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$3,000,000
UNDP	US\$66,567,082	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$35,367,083 Total = US\$35,367,083	US\$31,199,999
FAO	US\$544,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$212,000 Total = US\$212,000	US\$332,000
UNOPS	US\$7,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$7,000,000
Total	US\$82,222,240	Core = US\$1,180,000 Noncore = US\$36,243,443 Total = 37,423,443	US\$44,798,797
Outcome 3.3: Palestine's infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources are more sustainably used and managed			
UNIDO	US\$4,364,329	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$4,364,329
ITC	US\$250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$250,000
UNESCO	US\$15,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$15,000,000
UN Women	US\$2,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,500,000
UNDP	US\$45,566,961	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$7,340,961 Total = US\$7,340,961	US\$38,226,000
FAO	US\$7,247,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$3,722,000 Total = US\$3,722,000	US\$3,525,000
UNICEF	US\$3,700,000	Core = 0	US\$3,700,000

		Noncore = 0 Total = 0	
UNOPS	US\$11,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$11,000,000
UNEP	US\$50,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$50,000 Total = US\$50,000	0
Total	US\$89,678,290	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$11,112,961 Total = US\$11,112,961	US\$78,565,329
Outcome 3.4: Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development			
ITC	US\$800,000	Core = US\$100,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$100,000	US\$700,000
ILO	US\$2,088,842	Core = US\$650,000 Noncore = US\$392,045 Total = US\$1,042,045	US\$1,046,797
UNIDO	US\$3,818,788	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$3,818,788
UN Women	US\$2,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,000,000
UNDP	US\$15,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$5,000,000 Total = US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000,000
FAO	US\$5,050,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$5,050,000
UNOPS	US\$5,000,000	Core = Noncore = Total = 0	US\$5,000,000
UNRWA	US\$47,485,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$47,485,000

WFP	US\$500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$500,000
Total	US\$81,742,630	Core = US\$750,000 Noncore = US\$5,392,000 Total = US\$6,142,045	US\$75,600,585
Strategic Priority 4: Leaving no one behind: Social Development and Protection			
Outcome 4.1: More Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services			
UNFPA	US\$5,500,000	Core = US\$1,000,000 Noncore = 0 Total = = US\$1,000,000	US\$4,500,000
WHO	US\$24,000,000	Core = US\$4,800,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$4,800,000	US\$19,200,000
UNODC	US\$260,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$260,000 Total = US\$260,000	0
UN Habitat	US\$2,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = US\$150,000 Total = US\$150,000	US\$1,850,000
UNESCO	US\$1500,000	Core = US\$50,000 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$14,950,000
UN Women	US\$6,500,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$6,500,000
UNDP	US\$247,574,002	Core = US\$1,150,000 Noncore = US\$112,624,002 Total = US\$113,774,002	US\$133,800,000
UNICEF	US\$36,700,000	Core = US\$5,450,000 Noncore = US\$7,500,000 Total = US\$12,950,000	US\$23,750,000
UNOPS	US\$31,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$31,000,000
FAO	US\$525,000	Core = 0	US\$525,000

		Noncore = 0 Total = 0	
UNRWA	US\$261,355,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$261,355,000
Total	US\$630,414,002	Core = US\$12,450,000 Noncore = US\$120,534,002 Total = US\$132,984,002	US\$497,430,000
Outcome 4.2: All Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable have greater access to a unified, integrated, and shock-responsive protection and social protection systems			
UNICEF	US\$3,650,000	Core = US\$2,500,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$ 2,500,000	US\$1,150,000
UNFPA	US\$4,000,000	Core = US\$200,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$200,000	US\$3,800,000
ILO	US\$2,300,000	Core = US\$850,000 Noncore = US\$1,000,000 Total = US\$1,850,000	US\$450,000
WFP	US\$5,037,067	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$5,037,067
UN Women	US\$2,250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$2,250,000
UNRWA	US\$65,107,675	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$65,107,675
Total	US\$82,344,742	Core = US\$3,550,000 Noncore = US\$1,000,000 Total = US\$4,550,000	US\$77,794,742
Outcome 4.3: Vulnerable Palestinian communities and institutions are better equipped to cope with protracted threats and shocks			
UNDP	US\$15,000,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$15,000,000
FAO	US\$1,900,000	Core = 0	US\$1,900,000

		Noncore = 0 Total = 0	
WFP	US\$250,000	Core = 0 Noncore = 0 Total = 0	US\$250,000
UNFPA	US\$500,000	Core = US\$50,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$50,000	US\$450,000
UNICEF	US\$2,400,000	Core = US\$2,100,000 Noncore = 0 Total = US\$2,100,000	US\$300,000
Total	US\$20,050,000	Core = US\$2,150,000 Noncore = US\$0 Total = US\$2,150,000	US\$17,900,000

Implementation and coordination arrangements

The UNDAF will be operationalized through annual joint work plans as well as relevant agency work plans. Greater coherence with other partners will be enabled by participation in the LACS sector working groups for aid coordination.

Internally within the UN, strong emphasis will be placed on joint assessments and collaborative programming and support by UN agencies with a view to catalyzing joint efforts and maximizing the results and impact of UN support. The UNCT will promote select joint programmes in this current UNDAF which will target strategic areas of vulnerability in Palestine. These joint programmes will build on existing traditional sectoral joint programmes such as in the areas of rule of law, disability and social businesses, but will also use the programming strengths of several agencies in a joint programmatic response to gender based violence. It is also intended to pilot several innovative joint programmes as a response to the unique challenges faced by specific geographic areas in the oPt. In 2016 the UNCT finalized the Hebron and East Jerusalem Engagement Strategies and it is planned to design a joint programme for each of these strategies to collectively operationalize the strategies. Joint programming initiatives will not to replace individual agencies' bilateral programmes but will instead present a complementary approach to achieving the strategic priorities outlined in this UNDAF.

The UNCT in Palestine will continue to partially implement the broader Delivering as One agenda through the implementation of the Operating as One modality. Economies of scale and efficiency improvements within the UN system will be sought through identification and further investment in common services and operations. Common procurement, logistics, transport and premises management will continue, with the Operations Management Team continuing to provide leadership on operations matters.

In 2017, the UNCT also decided to strengthen joint communications and advocacy with the reestablishment of a UNCT Communications Group. This will allow a stronger collective voice in advocacy, as well as ensure a unified UN position on critical issues throughout the UNDAF period.

Organigram

The responsibility for implementation of the UNDAF rests with the UNCT. The UNCT at the Head of Agency level and under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will provide oversight and guidance on the strategic direction of the UNDAF.

Additionally, four UNDAF Results Groups will be established and chaired at the UN Head of Agency level in line with each of the Strategic Priority areas. The Chairs of each of the UNDAF Results Groups will lead a biannual review of progress under that strategic priority. The UNDAF Results Groups will contribute to the specific UNDAF outcomes under their Strategic Priority area through coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, including via annual reviews, evaluation and progress reports. Leadership of these Results Groups will be reviewed every 18-24 months with a view to greater burden-sharing where possible.

UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will also be responsible individually for their contributions to specific outcomes and for reporting against certain outcome indicators as designated in the Results Framework. The UNCT Deputies Group chaired by UNSCO/RCO and reporting to the UNCT, will coordinate cross-cutting programming strategies and identify joint programming opportunities. The UNCT Deputies Group will also absorb the tasks previously undertaken by the stand alone SDG Task Force to ensure coherence in monitoring of SDG implementation within the UNDAF. The various UNCT joint coordination bodies will provide cross cutting support as and when required.



Coordination mechanisms

Coordination between humanitarian and development activities will be ensured by the UNCT and the Deputies Group. Agencies like UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, FAO and UN Women, which have both development and humanitarian portfolios will be central to such coordination. In addition, OCHA and UNRWA will be closely involved in the provision of oversight and strategic direction at the UNCT level, and coordination at the UNCT Deputies Group. OCHA is also represented at the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation group. Regular sharing of information between the HCT and the UNCT at the working level will also enable better coordination.

Partnerships with National Actors

The primary partner for the implementation of the UNDAF will be the Government of Palestine including its line ministries, and its institutions at the local and national levels. The Ministry of Finance and Planning will be the primary interlocutor for coordination, while the Office of the Prime Minister will provide strategic guidance.

The UNCT will also seek to leverage partnerships with a range of other actors in the country to implement the UNDAF. Civil society will be a key partner, especially for monitoring the 20 vulnerable groups who are at the core of this UNDAF. Over 40 non-government organizations were

consulted in the preparation of this UNDAF (see Annex 2), and will continue to be integral stakeholders for the targeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the activities which fall within this UNDAF.

The donor coordination mechanism under LACS will be leveraged to enable coordinated deployment of resources and efforts. As stated above, members of the UNCT are represented in all of the LACS sector working groups, which bring together all development actors working within a sector.

The operationalization of Area-based strategies will be another opportunity for partnerships with other donors, local government and implementing agencies. In particular, this includes the Area C Coordination Office (ACCO), housed within the Policy Priorities and Reform Unit within the Prime Minister's Office, the Hebron Governorate and the relevant authorities with oversight of planning and interventions in East Jerusalem.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF results matrix will be used for the purposes of implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Additional indicators have been included in the results matrix to monitor the effects of the UN's development interventions on the 20 vulnerable groups identified in the CCA. Indicators for Strategic Priorities 2, 3 and 4 are also closely aligned with the global SDG indicator framework where such data are available for Palestine. Some indicators listed within the results matrix do not have current baseline data, however as these are mostly global SDG indicators, their inclusion is intentional to support plans voiced by the Government to collect the requisite data. Should it be necessary, review and replacement of these indicators will take place during the course of the UNDAF annual review process.

At the time of signing this document, the Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) is in the process of reviewing the list of SDG indicators for which it can produce the data. It is also reviewing the monitoring and evaluation framework of the sectoral strategies associated with the NPA to advise line ministries on the indicators for which it can provide data. PCBS has been consulted extensively in building the UNDAF results framework. As far as possible, data for the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework will come from PCBS, with UN Agencies and outside sources being used for a small subset of the indicators. Where new data will have to be collected to establish baselines, the effort will be centered on PCBS or a relevant line ministry.

'One UN' country results reports integrating the reviews of the UNDAF and joint work plans will be undertaken annually and submitted to the Government. The annual reviews will include both programmatic updates and updates on the outcome indicators when these become available. The annual work plans of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will contain information on outputs and activities linked to the UNDAF to enable monitoring of implementation and delivery. Data for all indicators will not be available annually but will be updated at least twice during the course of the UNDAF. The M&E Group will support the UNCT Deputies Group in undertaking these reviews. The M&E Group will be responsible for maintaining the database of UNDAF indicators in the UN's

dimonitoring system (www.dimonitoring.org). Once the UN information system for monitoring and tracking UNDAF results becomes available, the UNCT will make a decision on retaining the current system or migrating its database to the UN information system. The M&E group will implement the decision. A final evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in 2021-2022.

Results matrix

Indicators	Means of verification /Source/ Agency Responsible	UN contribution	Partners
<p>Strategic Priority 1: Supporting Palestine's path to independence</p> <p>(National development priority or goal: Path to independence)</p> <p>(SDGs: 16, 17, Removing impediments to goals 1-13)</p>			
<p>Outcome 1.1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged to hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law.</p> <p>(OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNRWA)</p> <p><i>SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</i></p> <p><i>SDG 17: Partnerships for goals 1-13</i></p>			
<p>Number of Palestinian civil society representatives submitting written information to the human rights treaty bodies.</p> <p><i>Baseline = 30</i></p> <p><i>Target = 33</i></p>	<p>OHCHR</p>	<p>Raising awareness about human rights tools, mechanisms and opportunities, including technical assistance to government and civil society</p> <p>Documenting and reporting on grave violations of child rights, women's rights, and rights of other vulnerable groups</p> <p>Building capacity of the government and civil society on data collection, reporting, analysis and advocacy related to rights & violations, on protecting children from and mitigating the impact of armed conflict</p>	<p>PMO, and other ministries, civil society organizations, INGOs, local NGOs</p>

<p>Number of national, civil society and other organizations actively monitoring, advocating and mobilizing on human rights violations</p> <p><i>Baseline = 49</i></p> <p><i>Target = 54</i></p>	<p>OHCHR</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.2: A strong Palestinian national identity prevails</p> <p>(UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, UNSCO, UNRWA, UN Habitat)</p> <p><i>SDG: 11</i></p>			
<p>Number of heritage sites and places of historical importance in Palestine that are under Palestinian Jurisdiction and are documented and promoted</p> <p><i>Baseline = 1</i></p> <p><i>Target = 22</i></p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>Activities to document and promote cultural heritage in Palestine, including supporting the PA to improve accessibility of the sites for people – Palestinian and tourists.</p> <p>Supporting the government and educational institutions to promote Palestinian culture and national narrative in their extra-curricular activities.</p>	<p>MoEHE, MoTA, MoC, MoLG</p>
<p>Number of local outline and detailed plans prepared for and with Palestinians to acquire building permits in East Jerusalem</p> <p><i>Baseline = 8 local outline plans and 6 detailed plans</i></p> <p><i>Target = 12 local outline plans and 10 detailed plans</i></p>	<p>OCHA, UN Habitat</p>	<p>Support the building and development right of the Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem by providing them with technical support to develop Local outline and detailed plans that enable them to apply for building permits. Provide technical support for housing rehabilitation in the old city of Jerusalem and in the surrounding neighborhoods.</p> <p>Protection of residency rights and land tenure rights, reopening of Palestinian institutions (Orient House, Chamber of Commerce etc.), empowering Palestinians to stay in the old city; promoting access to the</p>	

		holy sites for Palestinians.	
<p>Outcome 1.3: The geopolitical fragmentation of the oPt is halted</p> <p>(FAO, UN Habitat, UNSCO, OCHA, UNDP)</p> <p><i>Removing impediments to SDGs 1-13 in all of oPt</i></p>			
<p>% of land in Area C coherently planned and integrated within national development interventions</p> <p><i>Baseline = 25%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 60%</i></p>	UN Habitat	<p>Technical, regulatory and political support to development of an effective National Spatial Plan/Framework for the State of Palestine, which promotes uniformity of policies and plans across the oPt.</p> <p>Coordination and advocacy with Israeli and Palestinian authorities to increase the transfer of goods, including minimizing barriers and promoting uniformity in policies and standards across the oPt.</p> <p>Coordination and advocacy with Israeli authorities on Checkpoints, Settlements, roads etc. which cause fragmentation, as well as good offices support to facilitate access, including for students, teachers, health workers and businessmen.</p>	MoLG, MoNE, MoH, MoCA, CSOs, NGOs
<p>Truckloads of goods moving (outflow and inflow) between Gaza and the West Bank</p> <p>Inflows into Gaza</p> <p><i>Baseline = 106,710 (Commercial, 2016)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 50% increase.</i></p> <p>Outflows from Gaza</p> <p><i>Baseline = 1,295 (2016)</i></p>	PCBS, UNSCO, FAO		

<i>Target = 200% increase</i>		
<p>Number of Palestinians traveling between Gaza and the West Bank, and East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank annually</p> <p>Exit through Erez</p> <p><i>Baseline = 158,249</i></p> <p><i>Target = 200% increase</i></p>	OCHA, UNSCO	
<p>Approval rate of applications for travel out of Gaza and West Bank for medical treatment</p> <p>West Bank</p> <p><i>Baseline = 83.2% (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 100%</i></p> <p>Gaza</p> <p><i>Baseline = 77.5% (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 100%</i></p>	WHO	
<p>Number of gates in the Barrier open daily and approval rate of permits to farmers to access land in the Seam Zone</p> <p>Gates:</p> <p><i>Baseline = 9 out of 84 open daily</i></p> <p><i>Target = 84 open daily</i></p>	OCHA	

Permit approval rates: <i>Baseline = 62.4%</i> <i>Target = 100%</i>			
Strategic Priority 2: Supporting equal access to accountable, effective and responsive democratic governance for all Palestinians (National development priority or goal: Government Reform) SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17, Enabling environment for goals 1-13			
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> State of Palestine adheres to inclusive democratic processes that ensure representative and people centered governance (OHCHR, UNSCO, UN Women, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNV) <i>SDG 5: Gender equality</i> <i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i> <i>SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</i>			
Free and fair elections take place in all of oPt at the national and local levels <i>Baseline = No, No</i> <i>Target = Yes, Yes</i>	UNDP	Support to the harmonization of national level electoral and legal processes and frameworks. Action plan for operationalization of UNSCR 2250 on participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels developed and implemented. Support to increased civic engagement and participation in democratic processes. Support Palestinian State institutions being accountable to its citizens	Central Elections Committee, MoJ, CSOs, INGOs and Local NGOs

		<p>via oversight bodies, anticorruption and transparency efforts.</p> <p>Support to Palestinian Government in its accession and adherence to international human rights treaties, including the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Support to strengthening the quality of evidence presented at trial.</p>	
<p>Number of existing laws and policies reviewed for compliance with international standards and human rights treaties since ratification</p> <p><i>Baseline = 4</i></p> <p><i>Target = 10</i></p>	OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO		
<p>Number of youth, women and persons with disabilities elected to/running for office in public institutions (PLC) (SDGI 16.7.1)</p> <p>Youth</p> <p><i>Baseline = 1 (2013)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 7 (5% of 132 seats)</i></p> <p>Women</p> <p><i>Baseline = 17 (2013)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 26</i></p>	UNDP		

Persons with disabilities <i>Baseline = 0</i> <i>Target =2</i>			
Freedom of press index ranking and value <i>Baseline = 132 out of 180 countries (2016)</i> <i>Target = placement in 11th decile (ranking <110)</i>	Reporters without Borders for freedom of information		
<p>Outcome 2.2: All Palestinians are assured security, justice, rule of law and protection of human rights</p> <p>(UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNOPS, UNODC)</p> <p><i>SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</i></p>			
Percentage of public who have trust in the Palestinian Civil Police <i>Baseline = 67.5% (2015)</i> <i>Sex disaggregated</i> <i>Male: 66.9%; F: 68.1%</i> <i>Geographically disaggregated</i> <i>Gaza Strip: 67%</i> <i>West Bank: 66.9%</i> <i>East Jerusalem: 77.4%</i> <i>Age disaggregated:</i>	UNDP	<p>Support to the adherence of the justice and security sectors to human rights standards.</p> <p>Support to the Palestinian Government in strengthening rule of law, access to justice and state security functions.</p> <p>Interventions to address children’s access to justice, legal aid, prison reform, crime prevention and the safety and security of citizens.</p> <p>Support to strengthening the access to justice for children and to the legislative, policy and institutional capacity of the national child protection system to effectively respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.</p>	Palestinian Civil Police, Justice sector institutions, MoJ, MoWA, MoSD, MoH, CSOs, Local and international NGOs.

<p>18-29: 66.3%</p> <p>33-44: 68.4%</p> <p>45-59: 69.5%</p> <p>60 and more: 65.4%</p> <p>Target = 70%</p>		<p>Support to strengthening the quality of evidence presented at trial.</p> <p>Maintain and report on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).</p>	
<p>Percentage of public who have trust in the judiciary</p> <p>Baseline (2015): 58.15</p> <p>Sex disaggregated: M: 58.1%; F: 58.2%</p> <p>Geographically disaggregated:</p> <p>Gaza Strip: 57%</p> <p>West Bank: 57.9%</p> <p>East Jerusalem: 70.8%</p> <p>Age disaggregated:</p> <p>18-29: 57.1%</p> <p>33-44: 59.9%</p> <p>45-59: 59%</p> <p>60 and more: 55.4%</p> <p>Target = 60%</p>	UNDP		
<p>Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall</p>	UNDP		

<p>prison population (SDGI 16.3.2)</p> <p><i>Baseline = Baseline will be available in 2018</i></p> <p><i>Target = TBC</i></p>			
<p>Number of children in conflict with the Palestinian law detained at the Family and Juvenile Protection units</p> <p><i>Baseline = 1411 (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = 1200</i></p>	<p>FJPU, UNICEF</p>		
<p>Percentage of children directly affected by grave violations who received protection response services</p> <p><i>Baseline = 25% (2016, to be updated at the end of 2017)</i></p> <p><i>Target = increase of 10 percentage points each year</i></p>	<p>MoSD, UNICEF</p>		
<p>Public perception of a free trial: "Level of confidence that you will receive a fair trial if you were charged of committing a criminal act/delinquency"</p> <p><i>Baseline: 45.9% (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target: 65%</i></p>	<p>UNDP</p>		
<p>Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p><i>Baseline: "A" status</i></p> <p><i>Target: "A" status</i></p>	<p>OHCHR</p>		

Number of cases on violence against women filed with FIPU annually (related to SDGI 16.3.1) <i>Baseline = 3131</i> <i>Target =4000</i>	FIPU, UN Women		
Proportion of children aged 10-17 years engaged in child labour (Related to SDGI 8.7.1) <i>Baseline = 3.9% ; Female : 0.3% ; Male : 7.4% ;</i> <i>Target =</i>	MoSD, ILO		
Existence of a single democratically elected government in all of oPt. <i>Baseline = No</i> <i>Target = Yes</i>	UNDP		
<p>Outcome 2.3: All Palestinians are assured of responsive and enabling state functions at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>(OHCHR, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNSCO, UNDP, UNOPS, UNV)</p> <p><i>Enabling environment for SDGs 1-13</i></p>			
Disaggregated data from latest population census and national household surveys accessible by users for policy making through web-based platforms that facilitate mapping of socio-economic and demographic inequalities (related to SDGI 17.19.2) <i>Baseline = No</i> <i>Target =Yes</i>	UNFPA,	Support to the Palestinian Government in improving the quality of service delivery through sector level policies and regulatory frameworks, and evidence based policy making, including the development of strategic infrastructure and enhanced data and information management by state institutions. Support for building adequate institutional systems, procedures in State ministries and institutions, improvement of staff capacities in service delivery, planning, M&E and reporting.	MoH, MoEHE, MoSD, MoWA, MoLG, PCBS, CSOs, Local and international NGOs

		<p>Support to PCBS in collecting gender sensitive data disaggregated by targeted vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Support to legislation, policies and practices to ensure that needs of persons with disabilities is mainstreamed in all the main sectors including education,</p> <p>UN aims to ensure that Palestinian legislation, policies and practices are reviewed for their compliance with the CRPD and support is made available for subsequent reforms – ensuring that disability is mainstreamed in all main sectors; education, health care, social services, and labour markets, and that public services in these sectors are accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Support to local development and planning and infrastructure development.</p> <p>Support to public sector resource management and harmonizing public administration to be better capable of performing public services.</p>	
<p>Data collected to generate baselines for appropriate indicators on all vulnerable groups</p> <p><i>Baseline = Partial</i></p> <p><i>Target =Complete</i></p>	<p>UNSCO</p>		

<p>Index of government effectiveness</p> <p><i>Baseline = 35.6 percentile score (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = above 50th percentile</i></p>	<p>World Bank</p>		
<p>Percent of Palestinian public who are satisfied with the performance of the police (SDGI 16.6.2)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2015): 61.7%</i></p> <p><i>Sex disaggregated: M: 63%; F: 60.4%;</i></p> <p><i>Geographically disaggregated:</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip: 64.2%</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 59.8%</i></p> <p><i>East Jerusalem: 64.6%</i></p> <p><i>Age disaggregated:</i></p> <p><i>18-29: 60.2%</i></p> <p><i>33-44: 64.1 %</i></p> <p><i>45-59: 76.4%</i></p> <p><i>60 and more: 58.4%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 65%</i></p>	<p>UNDP</p>		
<p>Percent of Palestinian public who are satisfied with the performance of judges.</p> <p><i>Baseline (2015): 41.7%</i></p>	<p>UNDP</p>		

<p><i>Sex disaggregated: M: 45.6%; F: 37.6%;</i></p> <p><i>Geographically disaggregated:</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip: 43.4%</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 38.7%</i></p> <p><i>East Jerusalem: 62.5%</i></p> <p><i>Age disaggregated:</i></p> <p><i>18-29: 40.4%</i></p> <p><i>33-44: 56.6%</i></p> <p><i>45-59: 43%</i></p> <p><i>60 and more: 37.3%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 45%</i></p>			
<p>Outcome 2.4: State and national institutions promote and monitor gender equality and enforce non-discrimination for all (ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO)</p> <p><i>SDG 5: Gender equality</i></p>			
<p>Gender gap reduced in key development markers</p> <p>Unemployment rate</p> <p><i>Baseline = 23.8 percentage points</i></p> <p><i>Target =19 percentage points</i></p>	<p>ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, PCBS</p>	<p>Support to women to access decent jobs.</p> <p>Support to government to develop and maintain effective public systems to track and make gender allocations, revision of laws and policies to make them more gender sensitive.</p>	<p>Most line ministries, CSOs, Local and international NGOs</p>

<p>Labour force participation rate</p> <p><i>Baseline = 53.1 percentage points</i></p> <p><i>Target = 48 percentage points</i></p> <p>Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married</p> <p><i>Baseline = 9.3%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 7%</i></p> <p>Seats in parliament (SDGI 5.5.1)</p> <p><i>Baseline = 74.2 percentage points¹⁷</i></p> <p><i>Target = 60 percentage points</i></p> <p><i>Seats in local administration:</i></p> <p><i>Baseline = 55.2 percentage points¹⁸</i></p> <p><i>Targets = 40 percentage points</i></p>		<p>Support the strengthening of national systems and policies to deal with gender discrimination.</p> <p>Support to strengthen institutional capacities, processes and systems to combat gender based violence.</p>	
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¹⁷ Currently women occupy 17 out of 132 seats i.e. 12.8% of seats while men occupy 87.2%. The target is for women to occupy 20% of the seats, while men occupy 80%.

¹⁸ Currently women account for 22.4% of positions in local government by election or appointment. This implies a gender gap of 55.2 percentage points vis-à-vis men.

Number of ministries that include gender allocations in their budgets <i>Baseline = 6¹⁹</i> <i>Target =16</i>	UN Women		
Number of Gender related policies prepared and submitted by Government Institutions, including the Ministry of Women’s affairs for the cabinet’s endorsement <i>Baseline =</i> <i>Target =</i>	UN Women, UNESCO		
Number of CSOs and local NGOs mobilizing, monitoring and reporting on women’s issues <i>Baseline = 21</i> <i>Target =21²⁰</i>	UN Women		
Strategic Priority 3: Leaving no one behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development			
(National development priority or goal: Economic Independence under Sustainable Development)			
SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12			
Outcome 3.1: Palestine’s productive sectors are more diversified and have higher growth rates			
(FAO, UN Women, ITC, UNIDO, UNDP, UNOPS)			

¹⁹ The Baseline refers to Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture

²⁰ The Baseline relates to CSOs that are part of the National Committee on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the National Coalition on CEDAW

SDG 2: Zero hunger			
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth			
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
<p>Growth rate of GDP per employed person for productive sectors (SDGI 8.2.1)²¹</p> <p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing:</p> <p><i>Baseline = -3.06%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 0.5%</i></p> <p>Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying:</p> <p><i>Baseline = 1.48%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 0.5%</i></p>	PCBS, FAO	<p>Capacity building of small producers in sourcing inputs, product design, business development, marketing.</p> <p>Support to farmers in accessing, seeds, fertilizers, agro-industry, innovative farming, and higher productivity of land, labour and water.</p> <p>Support to producers for adopting low carbon production practices.</p>	MoA, MoNE, MoLG, MoSD, Chambers of Commerce, Paltrade, CSO, Palestinian and international NGOs
<p>Herfindahl index of export concentration</p> <p><i>Baseline = 0.164 (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target < 0.15</i></p>	PCBS ²² , FAO		
<p>Standardized trade balance for main productive sectors</p> <p>Agriculture</p>	PCBS, FAO		

²¹ Baselines are five-year annual averages for 2011-2015. Targets are five-year annual averages for 2018-2022

²² Herfindahl index can be calculated from data at http://pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/Rainbow/Documents/sections_%20E.htm or <http://pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/Rainbow/Documents/exp%20division%20 E.htm>

<p><i>Baseline = -0.69 (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = -0.6</i></p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p><i>Baseline = -0.62 (2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = -0.6</i></p>			
<p>Proportion of food insecure households disaggregated by region (related to SDGI 2.1.2)</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p>Gaza Strip: 46.6; West Bank: 16.3</p> <p><i>Target</i></p> <p>Gaza Strip: 23.3; West Bank: 8.2</p>	PCBS, FAO		
<p>Outcome 3.2: Palestinians have greater access to decent productive jobs (ITC, UNFPA, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV)</p> <p><i>SDG 5: Gender equality</i></p> <p><i>SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i></p>			
<p>Unemployment rate disaggregated by sex, age, geographical location and vulnerable groups (youth, women, persons with disabilities, refugees in camps) (SDGI 8.5.2)</p>	PCBS, ILO	<p>Initiatives for job creation and support to women and youth to access decent jobs and promoting the culture of entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>MoL, MoA, MoNE, MoWA, MoEHE,</p>

<p>Aggregate</p> <p><i>Baseline = 28.4%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 20%</i></p> <p>Men</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 23.5%; West Bank: 16.8%; Gaza: 35.4%</i></p> <p><i>Target</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 20%; West Bank: 14.3%; Gaza: 30.1%</i></p> <p>Women</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 47.3%; West Bank: 31.7%; Gaza: 68.6%</i></p> <p><i>Target</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 33%; West Bank: 24%; Gaza: 52%</i></p> <p>Youth</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p>		<p>Advocacy for decent work conditions.</p> <p>Skill development for employability among adolescents and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Creating institutions and capacitating economic agents to enable social dialogue and influence policy.</p> <p>Support to the implementation of the new Social Security Law for private sector workers.</p>	<p>MoSD, CSOs, NGOs, Trade Unions</p>
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<p><i>oPt: 41.7%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 66.1%; Men: 35%</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 29.8%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 51.3%; Men: 24.7%</i></p> <p><i>Gaza: 60.1%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 83.3%; Men: 52.2%</i></p> <p><i>Target</i></p> <p><i>Opt: 30%</i></p> <p><i>Women: 47.5%; Men: 25.2% ;</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 21.4%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 36.9%; Men: 17.8% ;</i></p> <p><i>Gaza: 43.2%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 60.8%; Men: 37.5%</i></p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p><i>oPT: 91.3%; West Bank: 93.8%; Gaza: 90.6%</i></p> <p><i>Target</i></p>			
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<p><i>oPt: 81% ; West Bank: 83.2% ; Gaza: 80.3%</i></p> <p>Refugees in camps</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 34.6%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 56.6%; Men: 28.1%;</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 20.5%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 36.2%; Men: 16.7%;</i></p> <p><i>Gaza: 44%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 67.3%; Men: 36.4%</i></p> <p>Target</p> <p><i>oPt:28%</i></p> <p><i>Women: 45.8%; Men: 22.7% ;</i></p> <p><i>West Bank: 16.6%</i></p> <p><i>Women: 29.3%; Men: 13.5% ;</i></p> <p><i>Gaza: 33.6%;</i></p> <p><i>Women: 54.5%; M:29.4%</i></p>			
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<p>Proportion of workers in private sector earning less than minimum wage disaggregated by age</p> <p><i>Baseline = 36% (126,500 employees)</i></p> <p><i>15-24 yo: 39% (49,300)</i></p> <p><i>25-34 yo: 38.1% (48,200)</i></p> <p><i>35-44 yo: 14.7% (18,600)</i></p> <p><i>45-54 yo: 6.1% (7,700)</i></p> <p><i>55+ yo: 2% (2,700)</i></p> <p><i>Target: 25%</i></p>	<p>PCBS, ILO</p>		
<p>Proportion of workers having written contracts</p> <p><i>Baseline = 25.6 %</i></p> <p><i>Target = 35%</i></p>	<p>PCBS, ILO</p>		
<p>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p><i>Baseline = 32.3%; Female: 38.7%; Male: 16%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 27.3%</i></p>	<p>PCBS, ILO</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.3: Palestine's infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources are more sustainably used and managed</p> <p>(UNIDO, ITC, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV)</p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i></p>			

SDG 11: Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements			
SDG 12: Sustainable production and consumption			
# of impact investment ²³ projects endorsed by the PA <i>Baseline = 0</i> <i>Target = 2</i>	UNOPS	Scouting and facilitation of impact investment projects. Advocacy and capacity building for adoption of technology for wastewater treatment and usage.	MoEHE, MoA, PWA, CMWU, EQA
Proportion of wastewater used for irrigation and ecosystems (related to SDGI 6.3.1) <i>Baseline <1%</i> <i>Target = 3%</i>	PWA, FAO	Support for installation of solar panels and mainstreaming solar energy. Support conservation and management of cultural heritage sites and their adaptive reuse for revenue generation.	
Units of solar energy produced ²⁴ <i>Baseline: 15 MW</i> <i>Target: 130 MW</i>	PE nRA, UNDP	Support protection, conservation and management of natural sites and biodiversity.	
# of rehabilitated, open and operational cultural heritage sites <i>Baseline = 45</i> <i>Target =84</i>	UNESCO		
Outcome 3.4: Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development			

²³ Impact investments are investments made into companies, organizations, and funds with the intention to generate social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. <https://thegiin.org/impact-investing/need-to-know/>

²⁴ Target for 2020. Target to be revised once national target for subsequent years becomes available.

<p>(ITC, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP)</p> <p><i>SDG 1: No poverty</i></p> <p><i>SDG 2: Zero hunger</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i></p>			
<p>Proportion of severely food insecure households (by WB and Gaza, and by vulnerable groups including households headed by women, refugees in camps, communities in area C, Bedouins and herder communities living in Area C, Small-scale farmers, non-Bedouin herders, and fisher folk) (related to SDGI 2.1.2)</p> <p>For each group</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip:28.4% ; West Bank:5.5%;</i></p> <p><i>Female-headed households: 12.5%</i></p> <p><i>Refugees in camps: 19.8%</i></p> <p><i>Area C communities: 10.0%</i></p> <p><i>Herders in Area C: 10.9%</i></p> <p><i>Small scale farmers: 8.5%</i></p> <p><i>Target = Reduce proportion by half</i></p>	<p>PCBS, FAO, WFP</p>	<p>Livelihood support.</p> <p>Support for adoption of sustainable farming, herding, and fishing practices.</p> <p>Skill building for integration into job market.</p> <p>Income support for refugees in abject poverty.</p> <p>Support for small-scale food sector retailers to increase resilience.</p>	<p>MoA, MoLG, MoEHE, MoL, MoWA, MoSD, CSOs, NGOs</p>

<p><i>Gaza Strip: 14.2% ; West Bank: 2.75%</i></p> <p><i>Female-headed households: 6.25%</i></p> <p><i>Refugees in camps: 10%</i></p> <p><i>Area C communities: 5.0%</i></p> <p><i>Herders in Area C: 5.5%</i></p> <p><i>Small scale farmers: 4.25%</i></p>			
<p>Employed to total population ratio</p> <p><i>Baseline</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 17.7% ; West Bank: 19.7% ; Gaza: 13%</i></p> <p><i>Target</i></p> <p><i>oPt: 23.7%; West Bank: 26.4% ; Gaza: 17.4%</i></p>	PCBS, ILO		
<p>Proportion of people living below 50% of median income²⁵ disaggregated by groups (SDGI 10.2.1)</p> <p><i>Baseline = 10%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 4.9%</i></p>	PCBS, FAO		
<p>Proportion of self-employed to employed people</p>	PCBS, ILO		

²⁵ Wherever possible data on consumption expenditure will be used in place of income to measure poverty and inequality.

<p>in Gaza</p> <p><i>Baseline = 14%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 19%</i></p>			
<p>Refugees falling into abject poverty every year as a proportion of refugees in abject poverty</p> <p><i>Baseline =</i></p> <p><i>Target =</i></p>	<p>UNRWA</p>		
<p>Strategic Priority 4: Leaving no one behind: Social Development and Protection</p> <p>(National development priority or goal: Sustainable development)</p> <p>SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13</p>			
<p>Outcome 4.1: More Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from safe, inclusive, equitable and quality services</p> <p>(UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNODC, UN Habitat, UNV)</p> <p><i>SDG 3: Good health and well-being</i></p> <p><i>SDG 4: Quality education for all</i></p> <p><i>SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation</i></p> <p><i>SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i></p> <p><i>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i></p>			
<p>Proportion of population with education at secondary level and above disaggregated by age, gender, and geography</p>	<p>PCBS, FAO</p>	<p>Support to inclusive education through increasing enrollment, improved quality of education and learning outcomes, enhanced access to persons with disabilities, promoting life-skills in the curriculum, teaching</p>	<p>MoEHE, MOH, PWA, CMWU</p>

<p>For each group</p> <p><i>Baseline = 31%</i></p> <p><i>Gender disaggregated</i></p> <p><i>Male: 29%; Female: 32%</i></p> <p><i>Geographically disaggregated</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip: 33%; West Bank = 33%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 35%</i></p>		<p>methods, remedial education in Gaza.</p> <p>Support to universal health coverage reforms/processes to extend health coverage to all Palestinians with special focus on a number of vulnerable groups including women and children in the most marginalized communities to increase use of affordable and improved maternal, child health and nutrition services, and increased access to postnatal care, improved access to quality reproductive health and family planning services, improve access to quality health services including preventive care, non-communicable diseases, mental health and family health practice approach.</p>	
<p>Number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p><i>Baseline = will become available in 2018</i></p> <p><i>Target =</i></p>	UNICEF	<p>Installation/repairs of water network/ pipelines, household water connections, water storage facilities, water wells and pumping station.</p> <p>Expansion of Gaza's short term low volume desalination plant to a total capacity of 20,000 cubic metres per day benefitting about 250,000 people.</p>	
<p>Percentage of Out of pocket expenditure on health</p> <p><i>Baseline = 40.8%</i></p> <p><i>Target = 35%</i></p>	WHO	<p>Support to the localization of New Urban Agenda in Palestine with an emphasis on making cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe and accessible to persons with disabilities</p>	
<p>Percentage of districts (or similar administrative units) with health care facilities providing standard early intervention services to children U3 with special needs</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0 %</i></p>	UNICEF		

<i>Target: 15 %</i>			
Existence of national drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities operating in accordance with internationally accepted standards. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1</i>	UNODC		
Percentage of population that has access to affordable and safely managed water (SDGI 6.1.1) <i>Baseline = will be available after next round of MICS in 2018</i> <i>Target = 15 percentage points above baseline</i>	UNICEF		
% of the population having access to a private improved sanitation facility (including a handwashing facility with water and soap) where faecal wastes are safely disposed on site or transported and treated off-site. (SDGI 6.2.1) <i>Baseline = will be available after next round of MICS in 2018</i> <i>Target =10 percentage points above baseline</i>	UNICEF		
% of families served by a wastewater network ²⁶ (related to SDGI 6.3.1)	PWA, UNDP		

²⁶ Targets are for 2018. To be updated when national targets are set for subsequent years.

<p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip: 70%, West Bank: 33%,</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p><i>Gaza Strip: 73%; West Bank:41%</i></p>			
<p>Availability of comprehensive strategic spatial planning frameworks for urban development in Gaza and Hebron H2 that accommodate commercial and economic needs of inhabitants, and priorities for effective service provision.</p> <p><i>Baseline: Gaza: No; Hebron H2: No</i></p> <p><i>Target: Gaza: Yes; Hebron H2: Yes</i></p>	UN Habitat		
<p>Palestine's ranking in the Global Age Watch Index</p> <p><i>Baseline = 93 out of 96 countries(2015)</i></p> <p><i>Target = Placement in the 9th decile</i></p>	Helpage, UNFPA		
<p>Outcome 4.2: All Palestinians, especially the most vulnerable have greater access to a unified, integrated, and shock-responsive protection and social protection systems (UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WFP, UNDP, UNRWA)</p> <p><i>SDG 1: No poverty</i></p> <p><i>SDG 2: Zero hunger</i></p> <p><i>SDG 5: Gender equality</i></p> <p><i>SDG 10: Reduced inequalities</i></p>			
Poverty rate	PCBS, UNDP	Support to MoSD in strengthening its capacity to coordinate, manage	MoSD, MoH,

<p><i>Baseline = will be available after census is conducted in 2018</i></p> <p><i>Target =</i></p>		<p>and implement child and gender sensitive social protection.</p>	<p>PCBS, MoWA</p>
<p>Proportion of population covered by social protection /systems, disaggregated by sex and as far as possible by vulnerable groups (Adolescents girls, children, youth, communities in area C, elderly, food insecure, households headed by women, women exposed to GBV, persons with disabilities, etc.) (SDGI 1.3.1)</p> <p>For each group</p> <p><i>Baseline = Data will be available in December 2017</i></p> <p><i>Target =</i></p>	<p>MoSD, UNICEF</p>	<p>Support development of social protection referral mechanisms, standards and protocols focusing on the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Evidence generation and advocacy for the Social Protection Floors (SPFs), a global UN initiative, as a national framework for systems-based approach to asocial protection.</p> <p>Development of a unified and integrated M&E system.</p> <p>Integration of emergency preparedness and contingency planning in social protection policies, strategies and action plans.</p>	
<p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age²⁷</p> <p>For each age group</p> <p><i>Baseline = 37% (2011).New baseline will be available in 2018</i></p>	<p>PCBS, UNFPA</p>	<p>Empowerment of women, education of men and women to prevent GBV</p> <p>Provision of support services for victims of GBV.</p> <p>Support to the Palestinian Government in implementing measures to address gender based violence.</p>	

²⁷ The latest survey on this is from 2011. Data from another survey will be available in 2018 and can serve as the baseline. Though the future of the violence survey is uncertain, colleagues felt this was too important an indicator to leave out a priori. A discussion is necessary on how to ensure that there is a second survey during the lifetime of the new UNDAF.

<i>Target = 30%</i>		Advocacy for social protection coverage of vulnerable groups under specific laws.	
Availability of a comprehensive elderly protection law <i>Baseline = No</i> <i>Target = Yes</i>	UNFPA		
Outcome 4.3: Vulnerable Palestinian communities and institutions are better equipped to cope with protracted threats and shocks (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA)			
<i>SDG 12: Climate action</i>			
A dedicated national framework for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management is in place (related to SDGs 11.b.2 and 13.1.1) <i>Baseline = No: draft framework was drafted and submitted for approval</i> <i>Target = Yes</i>	UNDP	Support the development of institutional and legislative systems and contribute to building national and local capacity to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and disasters. Support implementation of school safety and preparedness measures, as well as mainstreaming DRR in the education sector; hospitals safety and preparedness measures, as well as mainstreaming DRR in the health sector; enhancing emergency response capacities of the Palestinian civil defense.	PCBS, EQA, Office of the PM, MoA, MoEHE, MoH
Number of contingency/preparedness plans that are informed by multi-hazards disaster and climate risk assessments, and are responsive to the most vulnerable groups <i>Baseline = 6</i> <i>Target = 12</i>	UNDP	Support enhancing farmers, livestock holders and fishermen to cope and adapt to the consequences of climate change. Support PA institutions in developing climate change programmes in energy, agriculture, WES, transportation and accessing climate funds.	

Number of schools with early warning mechanisms <i>Baseline = 58</i> <i>Target = 395</i>	UNICEF		
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Annex 1: International Normative framework

Since Israel's 1967 occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Security Council determined in a number of resolutions²⁸ that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to those areas and that Israeli settlements in them have no legal validity, are a violation of international law and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In its most recent resolution on this conflict, resolution 2334, the Council also called on all states "to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967". The Council has further determined that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem is "null and void" (resolution 478 (1980)) and is also a violation of international law. In its resolution 242 (1967), the Security Council set out the basic formula for peace between Israel and its neighboring countries: the withdrawal of Israel from territories it occupied during the 1967 war in exchange for peace based on mutual recognition and the right to secure boundaries. Since 2002, the Council affirmed in several resolutions its support for a vision of a region where two (democratic, per resolution 1850) states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders²⁹, and called for an end of "all acts of violence, terror, provocation, incitement and destruction³⁰".

The Oslo Agreements signed between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization during the 1990s remain the official framework governing bilateral relations between the parties. However, many claim that since they were designed to be temporary arrangements over five years, now, some 20 years later with significant changes on the ground, including the 2007 *de facto* takeover by Hamas in Gaza, they require revisions. The Interim Agreement ("Oslo II") of 1995 introduced a differentiation of authorities and responsibilities between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) in three defined areas of the West Bank, not including East Jerusalem. In Areas A and B – 40 per cent of the West Bank, comprising some 90 per cent of the West Bank Palestinian population – the PA, respectively, has security and civil control, or control only over civil affairs; and in Area C – the remaining 60 per cent where all the settlements are located – Israel retains full control. According to the agreements, Israel was committed to a gradual transfer of more areas to PA control, but that process stopped in 2000. The annexes to the Agreement defined the relations between the Israeli and Palestinian authorities during the interim period on a variety of issues, including security, water, energy, and many others. A key component of that package was Annex V ("Paris Protocol") which kept Israel, the West Bank and Gaza as a single customs envelop, envisioning free movement of labour and goods between the Israeli and Palestinian economies at the expense of limiting Palestinian economic sovereignty. A basic premise of the Oslo Agreements was the mutual commitment not to "initiate or take any step that will change the status" of the West Bank and Gaza, which both sides accuse each other of violating. Several bilateral mechanisms and joint committees established by the Oslo Agreements have become defunct since 2000.

²⁸ Including 476 (1979), 452 (1979), 484 (1980), 605 (1987), 672 (1990), 904 (1994), and 2334 (2016).

²⁹ Including 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), and 1850 (2008).

³⁰ Including 1397 (2002), 1402 (2003), 1435 (2003), 1515 (2003), and 1850 (2008).

Annex 2: Consultative process for UNDAF

The UNDAF was developed by the United Nations system in Palestine in consultation with national counterparts including line ministries, government technical offices, civil society organizations and international partners. Consultations with national stakeholders took place during throughout the second half of 2016 and early 2017 on the basis of four draft strategic priorities developed by the UN system, based on the three pillars of the Palestinian Government's National Policy Agenda. Consultations took place as follows:

Step I: Bilateral consultations with government representatives/Technical Committee

An initial round of bilateral consultations between individual agencies, funds and programmes and the RCO took place during October. Notably, the first UNDAF Technical Committee meeting of both UN and line ministry representatives was held on 4 October 2016 in Ramallah, co-chaired by the RCO and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Most line ministries provided concrete feedback with regard to the formulation of this second UNDAF for Palestine, focusing on lessons learned from the first UNDAF, and an emphasis on supporting the newly formulated National Policy Agenda.

Comments received during this phase were integrated into four revised Strategic Priorities, which was shared with stakeholders during Step III of the consultations. In addition, the UN leads of the four Strategic Priority Groups were identified and endorsed by the UNCT.

Step II: Strategic Prioritization Workshop

On 17-18 October 2016, the UNCT in Palestine organized a "Strategic Prioritization Workshop" in Ramallah to discuss the proposed strategic priorities of the UNDAF as well as the broader development needs of the oPt with a particular focus on the 2030 Agenda. The Strategic Prioritization Workshop was opened by H.E Minister of Finance and Planning, with the Office of the Prime Minister presenting an overview of the Government's National Policy Agenda. Over 100 participants from government, civil society, academia, private sector, donors and UN agencies participated in the workshop. Members of the Regional Peer Support Group, as well as all Non-Resident Agency members of the UNCT were also present.

On the second day of the Strategic Prioritization Workshop, participants broke into four Strategic Priority Groups, facilitated by their UN leads, to discuss areas of UN comparative advantage and possible outcomes and outputs. These group discussions were successful in producing many suggested outcomes and outputs which formed the first draft results and resources matrix.

Step III: Gaza Consultations

On 19 October 2016, the Resident Coordinator, several UNCT Heads of Agencies and the office of the Resident Coordinator travelled to Gaza to conduct a consultation with stakeholders unable to travel to Ramallah to participate in the Strategic Prioritization Workshop. Again over 100 participants from government, civil society, academia, private sector, donors and UN agencies actively participated in the workshop.

Step IV: Strategic Priority Working Groups (UN, Ramallah and Gaza)

Having integrated the various suggestions provided by line ministries and technical offices from both the Strategic Prioritization Workshop and the Gaza consultation, throughout November and December 2016, the four Strategic Priority Working Groups (UN only) refined their narrative and results and resource matrices.

All four groups then conducted individual follow up consultations with government and civil society:

	Ramallah	Gaza
Strategic Priority 1	8 December 2016	29 November 2016
Strategic Priority 2	12 December 2016	1 December 2016
Strategic Priority 3	30 November 2016	1 December 2016
Strategic Priority 4	8 December 2016	1 December 2016

Step V: Finalization Stage

On 2 February 2017, a Technical Committee meeting was held to present the full draft UNDAF. In February 2017, a final draft of the UNDAF was shared with the Regional Peer Support Group for review and comments. The UNCT reviewed and validated the final draft on 24 March 2017, prior to its transmission to other stakeholders.

Government Institutions Consulted

Ministry of Finance and Planning	Ministry of Labour
Office of the Prime Minister	Ministry of Local Government
Environmental Quality Authority	Ministry of National Economy
High Council for Youth and Sports	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Social Development
Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Ministry of Women's Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Municipality of Gaza
Ministry of Health	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Justice	Palestinian Water Authority

Non-Government Institutions Consulted (non-exhaustive list)

AFKAR for Educational & Cultural Development	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute-MAS
Aid and Hope for Cancer Patients	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
Aisha Association for Woman and Child Protection	Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association
Al Ata'a Benevolent Association	Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions
Al Haq	Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS)
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights	Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO)
Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights	Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development
Association of International Development Agencies	Premiere Urgence
Business Women's Forum	Red Crescent Society
Community Media Centre	Secours Islamique France
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Social Development Forum
Gaza Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Taawon (Welfare Association)
Handicap International	Union of Health Work Committees
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)	Union of Palestinian Women's Committees
IREX	We Effect
Islamic Relief	Women's Affairs Centre
Islamic University	
Kvinna till Kvinna	
Mercy Corps	
NAWA for Culture and Arts Association	
NGO Development Center	
Norwegian People's Aid	
Norwegian Refugee Council	

