



**Assessment of policies, laws, and regulations related to fresh
fruits and vegetables in the West Bank, Palestine**

**تقييم السياسات والقوانين والأنظمة المتعلقة بالفواكه والخضروات الطازجة في
الضفة الغربية، فلسطين**

Dalia Imad Ghosheh

Supervisor: Professor Abdullatif Husseini

Birzeit- Palestine

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARIJ: The Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FAV: Fruits and Vegetables

MoA: Ministry of Agriculture

MoH: Ministry of Health

MoNE: Ministry of National Economy

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

NCDs: Non-Communicable Diseases

oPT: the occupied Palestinian territory

PCBS: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

PLR: Policies, laws, and regulations

PSI: Palestine Standards Institution

STEPS: STEPwise approach to surveillance

WHO: World Health Organization

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Abstract

Background

The relation between a healthy diet and improved health status is well recognized. Fruits and vegetables are among the preferable food choices when it comes to improving health. According to the Stepwise survey conducted in 2010-2011, a Low consumption pattern of fruits and vegetables was identified among Palestinians residing in the West Bank and the Gaza strip. A wide range of factors could affect this unhealthy consumption pattern, including current policies, laws, regulations, availability, affordability, quality, cost, awareness, education, and socioeconomic status. Such a low consumption pattern can affect Palestinians' health in different ways and especially their contribution to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases.

Objectives

In the current study, we aim to assess the available policies, laws, and regulations that may affect food consumption in general and fruits and vegetables (FAV) consumption in particular. This study will help improve our understanding of the factors affecting fruit and vegetable consumption at individual and institutional levels and explore interests, roles, and points of view regarding the food policy process.

Methods

A mixed qualitative design was used. A policy analysis of the current policies that may affect the production, procurement, distribution, availability, and consumption of food in general and FAV, in particular, was conducted, using two tools: a thorough document review, where we searched for and reviewed relevant documents, focusing on documents targeting the food system and most importantly those documents targeting FAV, including policies, laws, regulations, studies, reports, books, and research papers, produced by the Palestinian Government, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and United Nations institutions and others. It included documents available on databases and internal documents collected from the visits to ministries and organizations "grey literature. The main resource for collecting old and recent food-related documents for decisions, ordinances, policies, laws, and (Palestinian legal and judicial system) database regulations was Al-muqtafi developed by Birzeit University. The total number of the collected documents after reviewing was 214. The document review was followed and complemented by interviews with policymakers and stakeholders. An interview guide was developed using a semi-structured interview form prepared earlier. Participants from different sectors, including the governmental, non-governmental, and private sectors, were interviewed using the snowballing method for sampling. The total number of interviews was 18. We explored their interests, roles, and opinions regarding the food policy. We also asked questions about problems and gaps in these policies, if found, to suggest needed modifications and recommendations to meet international standards.

This policy analysis was a part of a larger study. The Ethics committee at the Institute of Community and Public Health/ Birzeit University approved to conduct the current study, reference number: (2019 (1-3)) (see annex 5 for further details).

Findings

Available documents regarding policies, laws, and regulations were collected. The documents' analysis indicated that the legal system in Palestine had some outdated and fewer recent laws, decisions, ordinances, and regulations concerning food, especially FAV. Most of the legislation is inherited from authorities that ruled Palestine for years. Also, although some policies, laws, and regulations exist. They do not satisfy the current needs and the changing situation, including more urbanization, technological development, and disease burden, especially Non-communicable diseases. As a result, some recent strategies have been adopted as a first step towards satisfying the Palestinian population's current needs.

The implementation process of the policies and legislation is hindered by several reasons, including lack of awareness and attention toward such vital issues and their significant role in disease prevention and treatment - especially non-communicable diseases, and notably the role of the occupation in impeding the Palestinian sovereignty over their land and control over their resources, in addition to the overlapping of responsibilities and limited coordination between the policymakers and responsible bodies.

Conclusions:

Having a low consumption pattern of FAV in Palestine is a serious problem, where several health-related risks such as NCDs could be the result. Controlling the factors that affect the low intake of FAV, including availability, affordability, knowledge, and cost, through developing the Palestinian food policy system, including laws, policies, and regulations that comply with and satisfy the current and future needs are of utmost importance.

ملخص:

مقدمة

العلاقة بين النظام الغذائي الصحي وتحسين الوضع الصحي مثبتة جيداً من الناحية العلمية. تعتبر الفواكه والخضروات من بين الخيارات الغذائية المفضلة عندما يتعلق الأمر بتحسين الصحة. وفقاً للمسح الخاص بعوامل الاختطار المتعلقة بالأمراض غير المعدية لمنظمة الصحة العالمية الذي تم إجراؤه في 2010-2011، تم اكتشاف نمط استهلاك منخفض للفواكه والخضروات بين الفلسطينيين المقيمين في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة. يمكن أن تؤثر مجموعة واسعة من العوامل على نمط الاستهلاك غير الصحي، بما في ذلك السياسات الحالية، والقوانين، واللوائح، والوفرة، والقدرة على تحمل التكاليف، والجودة، والسعر، والوعي بأهمية الخضار والفواكه، والتعليم، والحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. يمكن لنمط الاستهلاك المنخفض هذا أن يؤثر على صحة الفلسطينيين بطرق مختلفة، ولا سيما تأثيره في انتشار الأمراض غير المعدية.

هدف الدراسة

تهدف في هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد وتقييم السياسات والقوانين واللوائح المتاحة التي قد تؤثر على استهلاك الغذاء بشكل عام، واستهلاك الفواكه والخضروات بشكل خاص. ستساعد هذه الدراسة في تحسين فهمنا للعوامل الحالية

التي تؤثر على استهلاك الفاكهة والخضروات على مستويي الأفراد والمؤسسات واستكشاف الاهتمامات والأدوار ووجهات النظر تجاه السياسة الغذائية.

منهجية الدراسة

تم استخدام تصميم بحث نوعي بمنهجية طرق البحث المختلطة. وذلك عن طريق إجراء تحليل للسياسات الحالية التي قد تؤثر على إنتاج، وشراء، وتوزيع، وتوفر، واستهلاك الغذاء بشكل عام والخضار والفواكه بشكل خاص. سيتم ذلك باستخدام أداتين رئيسيتين وهما مراجعة شاملة للوثائق، حيث بحثنا عن الوثائق ذات الصلة وقمنا بمراجعتها، بما في ذلك السياسات والقوانين واللوائح والدراسات والتقارير والكتب والأوراق البحثية، التي تنتجها الحكومة الفلسطينية والمنظمات غير الحكومية ومؤسسات الأمم المتحدة وغيرها. وتضمنت الوثائق المتوفرة على قواعد البيانات والوثائق الداخلية التي تم جمعها من الزيارات إلى الوزارات والمؤسسات "الأدبيات الرمادية". وكان المصدر الرئيسي لجمع الوثائق القديمة والحديثة المتعلقة بالأغذية بما في ذلك القرارات والمراسيم والسياسات والقوانين واللوائح هو قاعدة بيانات المقتفي (منظومة القضاء والتشريع في فلسطين) التي طورتها جامعة بيرزيت. بلغ العدد الإجمالي للوثائق التي تم جمعها بعد المراجعة 214. وأعقب مراجعة الوثائق مقابلات مع واضعي السياسات والمهتمين. وتم وضع دليل للمقابلة باستخدام نموذج مقابلة شبه منتظم تم إعداده مسبقاً. تم اختيار المشاركين من مختلف القطاعات، بما في ذلك القطاع الحكومي وغير الحكومي، والخاص، وباستخدام طريقة "كرة الثلج" لأخذ العينات. بلغ العدد الإجمالي للمقابلات ثمانية عشر مقابلة. والتي تم فيهم استكشاف اهتماماتهم وأدوارهم وآرائهم فيما يتعلق بالسياسات الغذائية. كما طرحنا أسئلة حول المشكلات والثغرات في هذه السياسات، إذا وجدت، لاقتراح التعديلات والتوصيات اللازمة لتلبية المعايير الدولية.

كان تحليل السياسات هذا جزءاً من دراسة شاملة ما زالت مستمرة في معهد الصحة العامة والمجتمعية. وافقت لجنة الأخلاقيات في معهد الصحة العامة والمجتمعية في جامعة بيرزيت على إجراء الدراسة الحالية، الرقم المرجعي: (2019 (3-1)) (يمكن النظر للملحق 5 لمزيد من التفاصيل).

نتائج الدراسة:

تم جمع الوثائق المتاحة المتعلقة بالسياسات والقوانين واللوائح الخاصة بالغذاء بشكل عام وبالخضار والفواكه بشكل خاص. أشار تحليل الوثائق إلى أن النظام القانوني في فلسطين يتضمن بعض القوانين والقرارات والمراسيم واللوائح القديمة، والقليل من الوثائق الحديثة فيما يتعلق بالغذاء. ومعظم هذه التشريعات موروثية من السلطات التي حكمت فلسطين سابقاً لسنوات. بالإضافة لذلك، وعلى الرغم من وجود بعض السياسات والقوانين واللوائح، فهي لا تلبي الاحتياجات الحالية والوضع المتغير، بما في ذلك المزيد من التوسع الحضري والتطور التكنولوجي وعبء المرض، وخاصة الأمراض غير المعدية. ونتيجة لذلك، تم تبني بعض الاستراتيجيات الحديثة كخطوة أولى نحو تلبية الاحتياجات الحالية للسكان الفلسطينيين.

من العوامل التي كان لها دور في عرقلة عملية تنفيذ السياسات والتشريعات قلة الوعي والاهتمام بمثل هذه القضايا الحيوية، ودورها الهام في الوقاية من الأمراض وعلاجها -خاصة الأمراض غير المعدية، والأهم من ذلك دور الاحتلال في إعاقة السيادة الفلسطينية على أرضها والسيطرة على مواردها، بالإضافة إلى تداخل المسؤوليات والتنسيق المنقوص بين صناع القرار والجهات المسؤولة.

الخلاصة

يعد وجود نمط استهلاك منخفض من الخضار والفواكه في فلسطين مشكلة خطيرة، حيث يمكن أن ينتج عن ذلك العديد من المخاطر الصحية مثل الأمراض غير المعدية. السيطرة على العوامل التي تؤثر على انخفاض تناول الخضار والفواكه، بما في ذلك التوافر والقدرة على تحمل التكاليف والمعرفة والسعر. وتوصي الدراسة بضرورة تحديث نظام سياسة الغذاء الفلسطيني، من خلال تطوير السياسات، وسن القوانين والتشريعات واللوائح التنفيذية بطريقة تتوافق مع وتفي بالاحتياجات الحالية والمستقبلية.

1 Chapter 1

1. Introduction

1.1. General Background – Palestinian context

1.1.1 Geography

Historically, Palestine is known as part of the Fertile Crescent (Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem (ARIJ), 2015). This outstanding location at the junction between Europe, Asia, and Africa (ARIJ, 2015&Wildlife-pal, n.d.) has made it a unique piece of land. The uniqueness is translated in its diverse climate, rich environment, and soil (Wildlife-pal, n.d.), which has made it the fountainhead of agriculture (ARIJ, 2015). Today's occupied Palestinian territory is divided by the Israeli occupation into two separate zones: the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with a total area of 6,020 km² (PCBS, 2010). The West Bank is composed of eleven governorates, surrounded by Israel from the north, west, and south and by the Jordan River from the east, while the Gaza strip is surrounded by Israel from the east and north, by Egypt from the south, and by the Mediterranean Sea from the west (ARIJ, 2015).

The Palestinian territory is marked by a varied landscape, specifically in the West Bank, where the distinction in topography swings between 1,020 meters above the sea and 420 meters below the sea. Such variation has markedly affected the climate, which resulted in a wide diversity in agricultural patterns (ARIJ,2015). Four major areas make up the West Bank. These areas, the Jordan Valley, the Eastern Slopes, the semi-coastal region, and the Central Highlands are behind the variation in agriculture (ARIJ, 2015,wildlife-pal,n.d.). Palestine map is shown in figure (1).



* Source: Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ) 2015.

Figure 1: PALESTINE WITHIN THE CURRENT REGIONAL CONTEXT

1.1.2. Demography

The state of Palestine has around five million inhabitants based on the recent data of 2019, where 2.99 million are estimated to be living in the West Bank (1.53 million and 1.46 million males and females respectively) and 1.99 million in the Gaza Strip (1.01 million and 980 thousand males and females respectively). Furthermore, the Palestinian population is young; with one-third of the population are under the age of fifteen. The population density in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is overall considered high at 826 persons/ km², especially in the Gaza Strip where it has reached 5435 persons/ km². (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 2019).

1.1.3. Socioeconomic Status:

The Palestinian people are among the most educated people in the world (UN, 2015). This was reflected in recent data of 2018, where the illiteracy rate was only 3% in Palestinians aged fifteen and above with an illiteracy gap between males and females (1% and 4% respectively). Besides fifteen per cent of Palestinians aged fifteen or higher are highly educated with a bachelor degree (PCBS, 2019), where Palestinians since the 1948 war considered education as an important tool for empowerment (UN, 2015). In contrast, un-educated Palestinians who did not finish any educational stage reached eight per cent (PCBS, 2019).

Based on 2018 data regarding Palestinians' economic status, participation in the workforce reached 46% in individuals aged fifteen years and above. A gap between males and females participating in the labor force was found in both the West Bank and Gaza, where according to the workforce data in 2018 females' participation in work was extremely low compared to men who were 21% and 72% respectively

(PCBS, 2018). There is an increase in the unemployment rate in OPTs according to the recent data of 2018, which has reached 31% of the workforce while in 2017, it was % (PCBS, 2019). Unemployment is expected to have risen sharply with the current COVID-19 situation.

1.2. Agricultural sector overview in Palestine:

Palestinians have a strong affinity to their land; they are considered pioneers in agriculture (UN, 2015). The agricultural sector in Palestine is one of the principal pillars of the national economy, and one of the main support mechanisms in the face of the occupation since 1967, and a significant provider of employment and food security (ARIJ, 2015&Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 2015). According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics' agricultural census 2010/2011, there were 85,885 agricultural holdings in the West Bank. Of those, 68.2% are plant holdings, 10% are animal holdings, and 21.8% are mixed (PCBS, 2010-2011).

Comparing the productivity levels between Palestine and Israel is enough proof to prove the negative effect of the occupation on the Palestinians (UN, 2015). Although we share with the occupied land in 1948, the same natural resources including soil, water, and climate, the agricultural production of Palestine is way below that of Israel and the region due to several limitations set by the military occupation (UN, 2015 &MOA, 2015). The agricultural production sector in Palestine and especially in the West Bank is considered a low productive sector per acre, in both the nature of production and the percentage of irrigated crops (MOA, 2015). Vegetables are one of the main food items in the diet of Palestinians; nevertheless, the total area used for vegetable cultivation in the West Bank is only 8.1% (MOA, 2013). Where after the occupation of the West Bank, most of the Palestinian economy became reliant on

the Israeli economy (UN, 2014). An important protocol was signed in 1994 between the two countries, which have organized the export and import issues and the control over borders between both parties and between Palestine and other countries; this protocol is known as the "Paris Protocol." Nevertheless, Israel did not comply with the terms of the agreement. (Pal-trade, 1994).

1.3. The impact of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict on land and resources

Over the years, the land was behind the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. Since the 1948 war, the Israeli policies aimed to expand the colonization and gain sovereignty over land and resources (ARIJ, 2003). The Palestinian Territories' military occupation imposed many obstacles on the Palestinian economy clogging the progress and the growth of the economy (ARIJ 2015, World Bank 2014 and IMF 2011). Several restrictions are imposed on Palestinians, which prevent them from reaching or cultivating their land and utilizing their natural resources, in addition to isolating Palestinians from the global economy (ARIJ 2015). Furthermore, the occupation is exploiting land, water and other natural resources for their own economic benefit. According to the late defence minister of Israel Yitshak Rabin who mentioned in 1986, " there will be no development initiated by the Israeli Government, and no permits will be given for expanding agriculture or industry, which may compete with the state of Israel" (UN, 1986).

1.3.1. Resources

(a) Land

The agricultural land constitutes 20% of the West Bank and Gaza strip's total area, which is around 1.2 million dunums, of which ninety per cent is situated in the West Bank and only 10% is located in Gaza (MOA, 2015). The Israelis put many

constraints on Palestinians access to land, water and other natural resources in Palestine while Israel makes full use and benefits of these resources (ARIJ, 2015). This is reflected in Israel's full control of area C (World Bank, 2013), which comprises 62.9% of the West Bank (MOA, 2015). Among the most abundant types of agriculture are "rain-fed agriculture" which covers nearly 81% of the agricultural land. The irrigation type covers 19% of the agricultural areas in the West Bank, and Gaza Strip. Agricultural areas currently used by Palestinians for cultivation are less than fifty per cent of the agricultural lands suitable for cultivation. The reasons are related to Israeli occupation, where some land spaces are under Israeli government control and used to expand their settlements, military training grounds, and confiscated for the construction of the apartheid wall (MOA, 2015). Some are located in area C, which is under the full control of Israel and accounts for 2/3 of the agricultural land in the West Bank (UN,2015). Some are suitable for cultivation but cannot be used because they need rehabilitation or are used for other purposes such as grazing (MOA, 2015).

(b) Water

The water sector is of utmost importance in the development of agriculture in Palestine. The Israeli occupation is putting constraints on this sector to impede agriculture development (MOA, 2015). The Israeli Government controls the allocation, drilling, treatment, and water investment in the Palestinian lands. Both Palestinian authorities and farmers are not allowed to construct wells in their cultivated lands even though they are located in the West Bank (UN, 2015). The primary source of water for agriculture in Palestine is the groundwater, where the West Bank extracts 20% of this water, and Israel extracts over 50% which means that

the extraction among Israelis exceeds more than 1.8 times the agreed-upon share which was in the Oslo agreement (MOA,2015).

1.4. Fruits and Vegetables

The association between a healthy diet and improved health status is well recognized. Fruits and vegetables (FAV) are among the recommended food choices for improving a person's health (WHO,2017). This is due to their dense-nutrient value, water and fiber richness, low caloric count, and because they can boost our satiety mechanism, which can reduce the intake of unhealthy energy-dense poor foods (Lutze, 2018). The WHO addressed the relationship between inadequate intake of FAV and annual deaths, where 6.7 million deaths were estimated to result from low intake of FAV (Lim, 2012). Several mechanisms can support the association between FAV intake and reduced mortality rates. For example, fruits as high dense food have several nutrients, including minerals, vitamins, fibers, phytochemicals, and antioxidants. Those could serve as regulators for blood pressure, platelets clumping, blood glucose levels, insulin sensitivity, and blood lipids levels (Chouinard, 2007). They can also modulate several systems and mechanisms in the body such as the immune system, the process of detoxification, the intestinal flora optimization, inflammation, and the overall function of hormones and their metabolism. Together they can reduce the likelihood of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases (Chouinard, 2007). As such, incorporating FAV as fundamental constituents of healthy diets has been encouraged worldwide. Nutritional guidelines regarding the number of portions to be consumed from FAV per day recommend consuming at least three portions of vegetables and two portions of fruits daily (Miller,2016). The WHO also recommended a minimum of five FAV servings per day to reduce the burden of diet-

related NCDs, where a serving of fruits or vegetables equals approximately 80 grams (WHO, 2017). Besides, FAV can lower the overall calorie intakes and help in weight management (Lutze, 2018). The role of FAV in weight control, and disease prevention, particularly their influence on NCDs was documented (WHO, 2017). A variety of social and economic determinants affects FAV consumption, including affordability, availability, perception, and cost (Davis, 2009).

Availability and affordability are linked to the cost (Williams, 2012), where high prices of food, in general, have shown to reduce the quality and quantity of healthy food consumed. High FAV prices also increased consumption of cheap, calorie-dense food items; one of the so-called "Food-biased coping strategies" (Williams, 2012 & Peltzer, 2012). Several studies worldwide addressed the reasons for low FAV consumption in developing countries; results showed that the lack of knowledge about the relation between FAV and health, can affect the overall consumption in addition to the cost of these items were among the main reasons behind low consumption (Malhotra, 2013, Jones, 2015, Drewnowski, 2004). For instance, nutritional advice by experts and nutrition professionals were strongly associated with improved eating habits and lifestyle (Malhotra, 2013). Several studies globally linked low FAV consumption to poverty. Comparison between the average daily consumption of FAV between low and high-income countries showed that the average daily intake in low and high-income countries was 2.14 and 5.42 servings, respectively (Miller, 2016). On the other hand, gender differences in consumption rates of FAVs were found where males tend to consume higher amounts of FAV compared with females (WHO, 2004).

1.5. Food policy analysis

Different definitions for food policy are available, and several terms are commonly used in these definitions, such as "food security" and the "right to food" (Smith et al. 2016). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) definition states that "Food policy impacts on how food is produced (and what is produced), processed, distributed, purchased, consumed, protected and disposed of". This means that we do indeed "eat and drink food policy" (FAO, 1995). Food policies are set up at national or regional levels (Smith et al. 2016). It is imperative to understand, analyze, and explain the relationship between different institutional levels by performing policy analysis, which is considered as a building block for any health reform. Historically, little attention was given to the process for conducting policy analysis, and the type of research and study design are suitable for it. One of the reasons behind this is that several challenges for performing policy analysis exist including, changes in the policy context (e.g. policy environment). In addition to conceptual and practical problems, such as the different definitions of "policy" (Buse, 2012), and the tension between the long-term period that policy development needs and the short period that policymakers and funding agencies demand to formulate a policy (Hunter, 2003). The FAO, which is considered as the first and most important international agency concerned with food policy, was established since 1945. In Palestine, specialized departments in ministries and councils are responsible for food-related policies, laws, and regulations, (e.g. Department of Consumer Protection in the Ministry National Economy, the Palestinian Council for consumer protection, the Control and Inspection Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, the specifications and standards institution and others). In addition to the role that some institutions and international agencies play regarding food such as the FAO (MAS, 2013). It is extremely important to

understand, analyze, and explain the relationship between different institutional levels in any policy analysis.

1.6. Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs)

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are among the chief concerns for most countries worldwide (Arena et al., 2015). They are considered a major threat to global health (Tripathy, 2018), causing around 72% of the total global deaths in 2016, where three-quarters of deaths took place in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) (GDP, 2017). NCDs are to a great extent, preventable, although a little has been done to transform available evidence-based information into areas for action such as policies (GBD, 2016). Several determinants and risk factors are shared between NCDs (Arena, 2015& Mozzafarin, 2014). Most of these risk factors are modifiable and rely on lifestyle modifications such as obesity, inactivity, and poor nutrition and others (Arena, 2015). Poor nutrition, overweight, and obesity are among the key determinants that need to be modified to reduce NCDs' risk (Arena, 2015). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016, "more than 1.9 billion adults above the age of 18 were overweight, were 650 million of them were obese". This increase in body mass is considered a significant risk factor for several "diet-related" chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, and some types of cancer (Nour et al. 2018). The same concern is present among the Palestinian society. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, NCDs' burden in Palestine is also high, where CVDs, cancers, and diabetes are the leading causes of morbidity, and mortality. In addition, several behavioural and modifiable risk factors are prevalent, including unhealthy eating habits, smoking, and low physical activity (PICPH, 2016).

1.7. Problem statement

Low consumption pattern of fruits and vegetables (FAV) was detected among Palestinians, aged 15-64 years, according to the (WHO) Stepwise approach for surveillance (STEPS) conducted in 2010-2011. The mean number of days of consuming FAV was 3.5 and 5.4 days per week for fruits and vegetables, respectively. The mean number of servings of fruit and vegetables consumed per day were 1 and 1.8 respectively. More than 85% of the participants ate less than five servings of fruit and/ or vegetables per day as required to maintain a healthy diet. A wide range of factors could affect this unhealthy consumption pattern among Palestinians, including current laws, regulations and policies, availability, affordability, quality, cost, education, and awareness. Data about laws, regulations and policies related to FAVs are lacking in Palestine. This study's research problem is that in Palestine, people do not consume adequate amounts of FAV. Inadequate consumption is expected to be related to several factors, which need additional exploration. The lack of adequate policies, laws, and regulations regarding FAV cultivation, import, availability, affordability, and promotion is related to the current consumption patterns. This low consumption pattern can affect Palestinians' health in different ways, especially their contribution to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

1.8. Significance

Understanding the factors that affect FAV consumption and recommending proper research-backed and evidence-based policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines may reduce the incidence, prevalence, and mortality of non-communicable diseases in Palestine. Engaging policymakers and stakeholders in such interventions will increase

the change magnitude and pace since most of the determinants of health are influenced by policies in a way or another.

This study will help improve our understanding of the current patterns of food consumption, especially FAV consumption, and the factors affecting FAV consumption and explore the interests, roles, and opinions regarding the food policy formulation and implementation processes, and focusing on FAV related policies. It will also contribute to understanding the laws, regulations, and policies present at the national level and explore these policies' strengths and weaknesses. On the other hand, we are searching for the gaps and problems in such policies.

2. Chapter 2

2.1 The main goal of the study

The current study aims to explore the potential factors that affect FAV consumption in terms of policies, laws, and regulations and make recommendations to increase FAV consumption on the national level.

2.2 Specific objectives

1. Identify the available food-related policies, laws, and regulations in Palestine, focusing on those targeting fruits and vegetables.
2. Determine the gap between the available policies, laws, and regulations and the current needs since some of these policies date to the British mandate and the Jordanian and Egyptian rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
3. Explore the roles of different national and international stakeholders and their perceptions regarding food policies in Palestine.
4. Identify the obstacles regarding the implementation of such policies, including the occupation's control over natural resources.
5. Make recommendations based on the study findings regarding relevant policies, laws, and regulations.

2.3 Study/research questions

1. Are there food policies, laws, and regulations related to FAV in Palestine?
2. If there are such policies, are they orchestrated, coordinated, or contradictory?
3. Are there specific laws, regulations, and policies regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of fruits and vegetables in Palestine?

4. How do these laws, regulations, and policies affect the quality, availability, affordability, and consumption of FAV?
5. What are the reported factors that determine or influence policies, laws, and regulations regarding FAV in Palestine?
6. What are the consumption rates of FAV based on the currently available research?
7. What are the barriers obstacles to improving FAV consumption patterns in Palestine?
8. What are the potential strategies (interventions and recommendations) to improve FAV consumption on the national level?

3. Chapter 3: Methods

3.1. Study methodology

The adopted methodology entails a qualitative design, which consists of two phases: the first includes desk-based review for the collection and analysis of the current policies, laws, and regulations that affect the production, procurement, distribution, availability, and consumption of food, including FAV in the West Bank in Palestine. The subsequent phase consists of interviews with policymakers and key stakeholders.

3.2. Justification:

This approach was adopted in response to the fact that food policies, laws, and regulations in Palestine are not adequately accessible in online databases and websites. Therefore, a document search, review, and analysis to scrutinize data availability and investigate the lack of information, including relevant but unpublished work, was performed. Also, relevant and important information was scattered randomly, so we consider this project an attempt to assemble and organize data to help interested researchers access and view significant relevant publications and literature.

3.3. Policy analysis

The questions that this project focuses on throughout the policy analysis/ review are: Are policies available? Are they comprehensive? Are they old? Do they need updating? Are there gaps in policies? Are there important issues that are missing in policies? What are their strengths and weaknesses? Where the policies accessible? Are they implemented? Are there gaps and obstacles regarding the implementation of

food-related policies? Are there unique obstacles regarding FAV policies? What is the Israeli military occupation's role in affecting policies, laws, and regulations availability and implementation? What are the roles of the main stakeholders, MOA, NGOs, FAO, and other stakeholders in setting, implementing, and issuing such policies, laws, and regulations?. To find answers to these research questions through policy analysis, we sought to break down the process into smaller steps according to a practical guide for policy analysis, "The Eightfold Path to More Effective Problem solving" (Baradach & Patashnik, 2019). We ended up performing a policy review rather than a policy analysis, where we used some of the components of policy review suggested by Baradach & Patashnik above. This approach was due to the limited availability of specific food-related policies, primarily focusing on FAV and time constraints. The following approach was adopted:

3.3.1. STEP 1: problem Identification

The research problem revolves around the hypothesis that Palestinians do not consume adequate amounts of FAV due to the aforementioned factors, where we aim to seek further exploration of the link between FAV consumption and other factors related to the context?. The low consumption of FAV can affect the health of Palestinians in different ways, mainly that low levels of FAV consumption contribute to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (WHO, 2017). Following the identification of this research problem, data collection was initiated.

3.3.2. STEP 2: Data collection, including collecting documents and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders:

1. Document review:

The document review was composed of two stages; the first was a document search using a systematic data collection method, searching for the relevant documents related to food policies, regulations, laws, recommendations, and guidelines. The data collection strategy focused on finding relevant documents, studies, publications related to FAV issued by the Palestinian Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health, Legislative Councils, local or international Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations institutions such as the UNDP, WHO, FAO, ARIJ, or those documents such as peer-reviewed papers available on databases such as Medline, PUBMED, and internal documents collected from visits to ministries and organizations' grey literature.

The main online website for collecting policies, laws, and regulations was "AL-muqtafi," which is the Palestinian legal and judicial database collected and operated by the Institute of Law at Birzeit. In AL-muqtafi, we searched for available food policies, laws, and regulations, especially those related to FAV. Several terms and keywords were used in the data collection process, including food policies, food regulations, food laws, fruits, vegetables, non-communicable diseases and FAV, agricultural laws, policies, or regulations in Palestine or the occupied Palestinian territory, policy analysis, health policy analysis, and food policy analysis. After collecting the documents, we reviewed policies, laws, regulations, other relevant documents related to food in general, and FAV. Figure 2 below shows the document selection steps. A full list of relevant documents (N=214, including laws, policies, regulations, ordinances, and others) is available in annex 2 and 3.

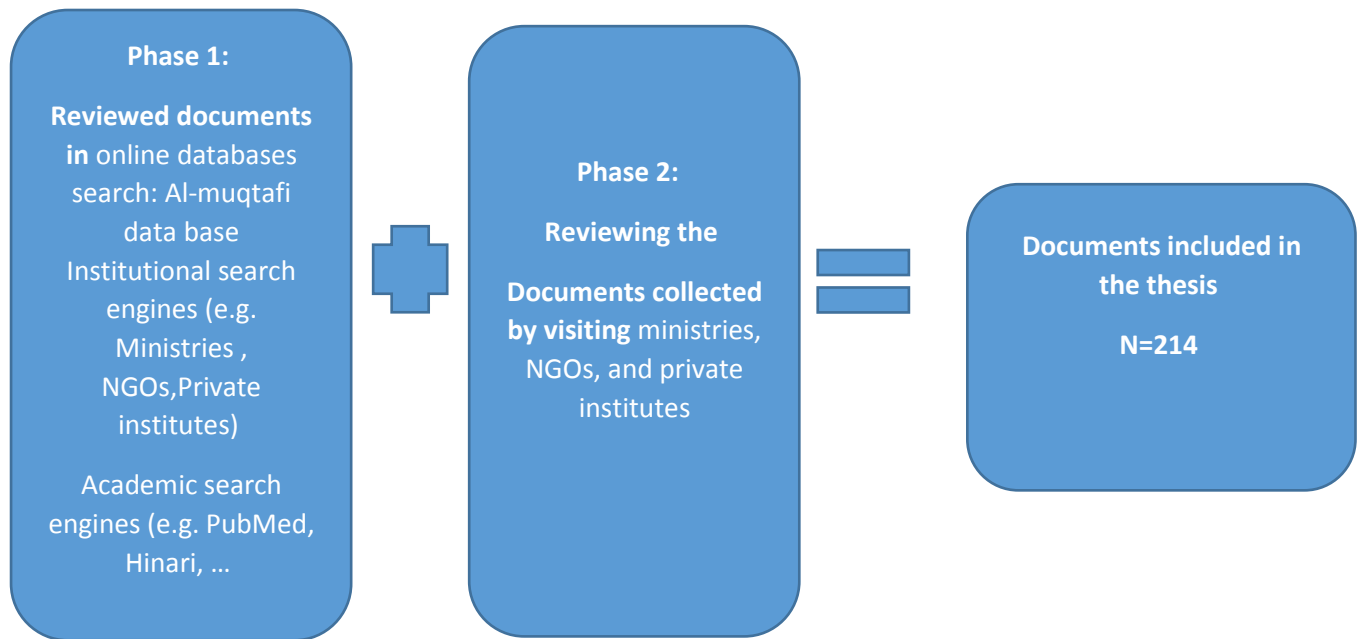


Figure 2: Documents selection steps.

For the second stage of the document review, the following criteria were adopted. First of all, documents were organized according to their type: Policies, laws, regulations, decisions, ordinances, and others. The following information was recorded, including year of issue, era (e.g., British mandate, Jordanian rule, Israeli occupation, Palestinian authority), whether the documents are valid or canceled, the geographical area (e.g., West Bank, Gaza Strip, all of Palestine). Then the topics that each document discusses were classified into documents related to food, documents related to agriculture, and documents related to fruits and vegetables. Further subtitles for each category were written according to the topic they are discussing, such as import, export, prices, safety, storage, and others. Moreover, a summary of each document was prepared. After collecting and reviewing the documents and following consultations with the project advisory committee members from governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations, we developed the interview schedule to use in interviews with stakeholders in the study.

2. Interviews with policymakers and stakeholders.

The interviews were conducted as a complementary step to supplement the document review phase, which does not fully cover the issue. The interviews also helped access some documents, which were not readily available for the public. That provided us with insight into policies that are lacking based on the practice of key stakeholders. The interview schedule and questions were developed using a semi-structured interview guideline prepared earlier (please see Annex 1a). The interview questions covered all aspects of food, including production, procurement, distribution, availability, and consumption, plans regarding FAV, including new strategies, policies, laws, regulations, and others, current and future situations in Palestine, including availability, affordability, quality, and recommendations. Interviewees were chosen following the document review phase, which enabled us to explore the food policy domain's main actors. The advisory committee recommended some interviewees as well. Lastly, during the interviews, snowballing took place where some interviewees were suggested by other interviewees, which helped us develop a list of involved persons. A total of 18 interviews were conducted. A full list of the stakeholders' and policymakers' names and positions is in Annex 1 (b): (Interviewees contact information).

3.3.3. Step 3: Analyzing the documents and the interviews.

The analysis of the documents and interviews took place with the following steps:

Step 1: Reading and summarizing the collected documents.

All collected documents about policies, laws, and regulations of the food system, especially those targeting FAV, were read and summarized carefully to decide on and

itemize the type of document we had: a policy, a law, a regulation, or other types.

Details were explained earlier in this chapter.

Step 2: Reading the interviews.

Step 3: Coding level 1: theme identification using the words or sentences of the interviewees.

Step 4: coding level 2: Category development.

Step 5: coding level 3: looking at the previous two steps and finding differences and similarities.

Step 6: Organizing the documents:

Documents were organized chronologically to examine the policies, laws, and/or regulations that were still valid or modified. They were then classified according to their relevance to the study's objectives, and finally, they were categorized into a valid or non-valid in the West Bank.

3.3.4. Step 4: Summarizing the results and setting action plans.

The last step in the policy analysis is a summary of the data we have collected. The documents are divided into two groups: published papers, books and reports, and archived documents collected from the visits to ministries and organizations' grey literature'. In the last section, we address any identified gaps/ problems in the policies in terms of availability, implementation, being update, and dealing with the country's needs. Furthermore, we provide recommendations for appropriate and longer-lasting actions.

4. Chapter 4: Results

4.1. Availability of food policies, laws, regulations, and decisions

The document search revealed a scarcity of food policies and laws in Palestine. However, we found some old and newly updated laws and regulations related to agriculture, food, and FAV through the document search that we performed. The documents' analysis indicated that Palestine's legal system inherited some outdated laws and regulations concerning food in general and fruits and vegetables specifically, from the authorities that ruled Palestine for decades and developed a few up-to-date ones. Some laws dated to the British mandate era, such as the decree Control of Food (Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) (Amendment) (No. 10) of 1945). Other Jordanian laws are still active, such as marketing agricultural and livestock products [Temporary Law No. 88] of 1966. While more recent laws were formulated by the Palestinian National Authority (Agriculture Law No. (2) Of 2003) (See Annex 2 for the full list of policies, laws, regulations, etc.). Besides, the search revealed decisions, mandatory technical instructions, and ordinances (See annex 2). For example, decisions related to the import and export of food items issued in 1964; and instructions about food safety and the prevention of radioactive chemical contamination.

Despite the lack of policies targeting food, a general awareness among the Palestinian institutions and stakeholders responsible for food control has recently formed towards the importance of developing and updating policies and control systems on food. This responsibility and awareness' was demonstrated through the setting of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2017-2022, which included the Agriculture Sector Strategy (2017-2022) and the National Food Safety Strategy (2017-2022) in addition to other key strategies. The main stakeholders including the Ministry of Health, the

Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of National Economy, the Ministry of Local Governance, and the Palestinian Standards Institution, the Palestinian food industries, and international organizations such as the FAO, the World Organization for Animal Health, Codex Alimentarius Commission and WHO), recognize the importance of cooperation, coordination, and minimizing the overlapping in responsibilities in between sectors. This approach came when the stakeholders realized that food safety requires collaborative efforts and advancement of competence and effectiveness, besides dedication to teamwork to promote all components and branches of public health services relevant to food safety (FAO, 2018).

The interviewed key informants also confirmed that some policies and laws were available. When asked, "If they know, policies related to food in Palestine," half of the interviewees confirmed knowledge and awareness of some policies. For example, one interviewee stated: *"Of course food policies are available; the existing policies are discussed either through food security national committee supervising them or through food safety national committee."* Some did not use the term "policies" but confirmed knowledge of mandatory technical instructions, specifications, and strategies, which corresponds with our documents analysis findings. Few interviewees stated that policies are only found on papers but not enforced or activated; for example, one person said: *"In Palestine, we have policies on papers but not implemented in reality."*

Regarding food laws, when interviewees were asked, "Whether they know laws related to food in Palestine," the interviewees' answers showed good knowledge of food laws in the West Bank (Most of the interviewees' responses included a reference

to (FAV)). Most of them confirmed the availability of food-related laws, mentioning the agriculture law, the public health law, the consumer protection law, and the Palestinian Standards law. The responses concur with the results of the document review. The issues related to food are under the umbrella of the laws mentioned above. Until now, there is no specific food law, one of the interviewees stated: "*Up until now, there is no such thing as food law in Palestine.*"

When asked, "whether they know regulations related to food in Palestine, including FAV regulations." All interviewees mentioned some of these regulations and agreed that they are available, "There are regulations that regulate everything related to food, such as slaughterhouses regulations, pesticides and chemicals regulations" (For further information, see annex 2). The responses confirm what we found in the document review, as several regulations related to food and FAV were found.

4.2. Responsibility towards food policies, laws, and regulations (who sets food policies, laws, and regulations?)

The main stakeholders in the food policy formulation and implementation in Palestine are the governmental institutions, local NGOs; international organizations; and the private sector represented by the Palestinian Food Industries Union (FAO, 2018). Annex 1 (a) has a list of these stakeholders.

The institutional framework reveals overlaps in responsibilities between the stakeholders, which is an important obstacle facing food policies, laws, and regulations (Al-marsad, 2015). For example, The Ministry of Agriculture is the body responsible for the raw fruits and vegetables regulations. Subsequently, for processed food, The Ministry of National Economy is in charge. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the safety of food. While food specifications are the Palestinian

Standards Institution's responsibility (as shown in the collected documents). Consequently, there is no specific entity with absolute responsibility for legislating food and dealing with all the food chain stages. There is no clear coordination mechanism to match the modern legal framework requirements for food safety to meet international standards (FAO, 2014).

The interviewees' responses to the question "Who sets food policies, laws and or regulations?" revealed confusion on who is in charge, reflecting similar results as the document review. Responses included those related to FAV. For instance, some stated that governmental bodies are responsible for setting laws, policies, regulations, and standards. In contrast, others noted that the Ministry of Agriculture is the sole responsible body. Others stated that the Ministry of Health also has a role in the process. Few emphasized the role of the Ministry of National Economy. Some interviewees considered NGOs, and international organizations, an influential player for some participants. Other participants frequently mentioned the Palestinian Standards Institution (PSI), the private sector, and the local NGOs as one interviewee stated: *"It does not pertain to any particular institution, I mean is it our ministry, the agriculture, or the ministry of health. It is being agreed upon that there are five official authorities to control food: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Local Governance, and Palestine Standards Institute. These five authorities are chiefly responsible for everything that relates to food security; also, we do have international institutions and organizations with whom we work, following their guidance, requirements, and standards. Palestine is not separated from the rest of the world; just like any other country, we work within these standards"*. Table 3 in table lists contains the various responses obtained from participants).

The interviewees also mentioned that the overlapping of roles, and authorities between the food stakeholders (above-mentioned), is an obstacle facing the food-related sector. Some interviewees identified gaps within the responsibilities and not assigning duties to any institution as significant impediments. For example, the regulations related to food safety and food security, as one participant reported: *"In terms of food security or food safety, we have several issues firstly, overlapping of powers, where the same task is assigned to several stakeholders, where gaps in such responsibilities are found, where no one is doing those tasks."*

For Fruits and vegetables policies, laws, and regulations, the interviewees stated that some ministries are working together on decisions related to fruits and vegetables. For example, freshly produced FAV is the Ministry of Agriculture's responsibility for production, distribution, marketing, import, and export. While fruits and vegetables are used in food products such as producing tomato paste, jams, canning, and other kinds of preservation and industrial production are the Ministry of National economy's responsibility. For safety standards, the policies, the laws, and regulations of the Ministry of Health are applicable. *"So, as far as food is concerned, be it fresh or manufactured...you are talking about veggies, which caused a dispute between the ministry of economy and us [the ministry of agriculture]. Fresh agricultural products belong to the ministry of agriculture. The moment these products are manufactured, then it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy because processed agricultural products are within the obligations of the Ministry of Economy,"* as explained by one interviewee.

4.3 Implementation of food policies, laws, and regulations, including FAV

According to the reviewed documents, many issues hinder the full implementation of food policies, laws, and regulations in Palestine. Those include the unstable political situation, where the Israeli occupation directly impacts food policies, laws, and regulations. For example, this impact is manifested in the Apartheid Wall, which isolates agricultural lands, and sabotages the infrastructure. The confiscation of a large part of the land for establishing colonies/settlements, for military purposes (UN, 2006)! Moreover, the construction of bypass roads hinders agricultural activity and growth. The practices and measures of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian land prevent many farmers from accessing their lands (Al-marsad, 2019 & MOA, 2018 & Mas, 2014).

Moreover, there are economic and environmental losses due to the frequent attacks by settlers against farmers, trees, and crops. (Al-marsad, 2019 & MOA, 2017-2022 & Mas, 2014). Besides, food policies, laws, and regulations are not easily implementable due to the lack of control over borders and trade and restrictive economic agreements. In addition, the document review and assessment of food safety legislation in the West Bank revealed significant operational flaws in the Palestinian food safety system. Firstly, no legislation covers aspects of food safety (e.g., safe food storage, production, holding, and displaying between production and service, service, personal hygiene) at all levels along the food chain (FAO, 2018).

Interviewees' responses matched the documents review. According to the interviewees, food policies, laws, and regulations are developed but not implemented. Besides, since various players have roles in these policies, overlapping responsibilities and lack of clarity regarding each party's precise role have emerged. The interviewees frequently discussed this issue. Regarding the question: "Whether food policies, laws,

and or regulations are implemented in Palestine." All interviewees included (FAV) in their answers. The responses were divided between (yes, they are implemented; no, they are not, or partially implemented). Half of the interviewees indicated affirmative answers in a variety of positive responses. The positive answers included ("yes," *"they are implemented," "we can't say it is not implemented, or implemented, but there are some obstacles"*). Only one of the interviewees indicated total disapproval or a solid (No) response. He stated, *"Laws that are not implemented and there is no cooperation between the responsible bodies."* Almost half (eight of eighteen) of the interviewees' said that the implementation of policies was partial. Some of the frequently used answers were as: *"there is a partial implementation," "not 100% implemented", "not totally implemented."* (More answers are available in Table 3)

For the question, "The impact of occupation on food policies, laws, and regulations implementation," half of the interviewees indicated a considerable impact. Some responses were as follows: *"There is no doubt that it is the number one impact in the implementation of any policy," "As long as you do not have control over the open border and complete sovereignty, surely you will have many policies that are only put on paper."* Participants also discussed other issues concerning the impact of the occupation, such as Sovereignty over resources: as one interviewee stated, *"Israel is fighting everything that leads to Palestinian sovereignty," "They are occupying the land and the human being."* Another important issue discussed was the crossings and borders, which may lead to obstructing movement: *"The biggest harm to the local producer ...is the crossings", "We cannot control all our sites and especially those in East Jerusalem."* Smuggling issues were also present: *"Our lack of control over the so many crossings is an opportunity for smugglers to control." "Israel makes our*

Palestinian area, including East Jerusalem, a backyard not only for Israeli production and import but also for expired products."

4.4 Pricing of food, including FAV: policies, laws, and regulations that control and organize food prices.

The search detected several documents revealing regulations and decrees published several years ago and are still valid regarding price control of food. The oldest documents found were in the British mandate period. Controlling the prices of some food items, like bread, milk, powdered milk, cheese and dairy products, rice, and fish. Examples, Food Control Decree (Making Cheese and Fixing the Maximum Price for Cheese) (Amendment) of 1945. Food Control Decree (the upper limit for the prices of some foodstuffs), (amendment number 5) for the year 1946. Foodstuff Control Decree (Manufacture of dairy products and the maximum price for them) (amended) (No. 3) of 1946. Catering industries, Control and Price Fixing System Regulation No. 33 of 1959, and others. (See annex 2 for further information).

According to the supply, control, and price-setting regulation of 1959, in each district, one or more catering office (مكتب تموين) shall be established to monitor and determine the prices of groceries. "Price controllers" should supervise the implementation of price regulations sent from the head office. In addition, the district price controllers announce the assigned price schedule. The Minister of Economy may form committees in each district to assess prices and may determine - the selling prices of products and materials in wholesale, semi-wholesale, and retail, and the allowance for various services. These regulations also cover fares for transporting goods to hotels, restaurants, cafes, and other public institutions (Ministry of Economy, n.d.). In reality, the previous regulation is not fully implemented. Our search revealed

that most farmers rely on supply and demand for pricing their products, and few price their items according to verbal agreements with traders. Farmers also use both methods (supply and demand, verbal agreements) for pricing in exporting deals (ARIJ, 2015).

Lately, the Ministry Of National Economy published the sectorial strategy for developing the national economy (2023-2021). Which was synchronized with the coronavirus pandemic, where they mentioned that: *"With the onset of the pandemic, the Ministry of National Economy intensified its efforts in monitoring the market to ensure the availability of basic commodities in the Palestinian market, on the one hand, and ensuring that prices are not overpriced, on the other hand."* At the same time, the MONE has made lists of indicative prices for the most weighted commodities, published in local newspapers and on national television. The MONE advised strict monitoring to ensure no exploitation and exaggeration in prices, in particular basic commodities. No information is available concerning the implementation of this particular advice.

When interviewees were asked about food policies, laws, and regulations that control and organize food prices, including FAV, and who is responsible for them, most of the interviewees indicated that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of National Economy both have a primary role in the policies related to organizing and controlling food pricing. However, for setting prices, there is an open market in Palestine, such that the role of MOA and MONE is not to decide the prices but to organize and control the prices according to the supply and demand through indicative prices (a range of prices for basic goods), and merchants can change their prices accordingly. One of the interviewees stated, *"We have an open market, and thus we follow the competitiveness in the market, where the Ministry of National Economy is*

responsible for organizing prices, and the ministry of agriculture put indicative prices for animal and plant products according to their experience in the field."

4.5 The importance of food policies, laws, and regulations to consumers' health:

Several documents were found regarding consumers' health and well-being as part of the legislation enacted to ensure food safety, including FAV, displayed at markets for sales or served at restaurants and cafes. Regulations covered controlling the processing and packaging of food (including FAV), ensuring items storage at the best health conditions. Other decisions advise chemical testing in laboratories to ensure the prevention of poisoning and contamination. For example (the decision of the minister of supply No. (5) of 1999 banning the packaging of foodstuffs in black nylon bags, and the ministerial resolution of 2002 regarding the expenses of examining and analyzing samples of food and chemical products, food control law of 2003, mandatory technical instructions of 2007, and others) see annex 2 for further information. The importance of these legislations targets the consumer's health perspective and is considered primary prevention mechanisms to protect the consumer.

All the interviewees agreed that food policies, laws, and regulations would positively affect individuals and communities' health if they were implemented. For example, one interviewee stated, *"If these laws and legislations are fully implemented...If health inspectors examine products with viruses and disease...If crops are disease-free...If what we eat is pesticide-free and hormone-free, then the application of these policies and quality standards –if properly applied- will have a positive influence on the health of human beings"*.

5 Chapter 5: Discussion

Concepts and terms

It is important to start by defining the main terms used in this thesis, namely policies, laws, and regulations. "Public policy is defined as a system of laws, regulatory measures, courses of action, and funding priorities concerning a given topic promulgated by a governmental entity or its representatives" (Kilpatrick, P. D. 2000). "The term public policy is often used broadly to include laws, rules, and regulations intended to accomplish certain goals" (Tobacco Control Legal Consortium, 2015). "Laws can be defined as a set of standards, procedures, and principles that must be followed" (ETU, n.d.). "A regulation is a law on some point of detail, supported by an enabling statute, and issued not by a legislative body but by an executive branch of government" (Duhaime's Law Dictionary. (n.d.). To be more specific, the following definition of food policies was adopted. "Food policy is the area of public policy concerning how food is produced, processed, distributed, and purchased. Food policies are designed to influence the operation of the food and agriculture system. This often includes decision-making around production and processing techniques, marketing, availability, utilization and consumption of food in the interest of meeting or furthering social objectives." (Drake University, Agricultural Law Centre, 2011). Food policies are usually set up at national levels to provide safe, healthy, and adequate food to citizens (Neil W Smith, 2016 & Fisher, 1988). Food policies' main objectives include preserving health, preventing food-related illnesses such as NCDs, maintaining the food chain, and improving dietary outcomes and nutritional status (WHO, 2005; Fanzo J., 2016).

Methodological discussion

To respond to the study's aims and research questions, namely assessing policies, laws, and regulations related to food in general, and FAV in particular in the West Bank, we adopted a qualitative approach using the health policy analysis methodology. This methodology is appropriate for the objectives of the current study. "Health policy analysis is considered a multi-disciplinary approach", explaining the relationship between different institutions in the specific health policy domain, their roles, ideas, interests, and points of view. This approach helps in understanding past and current policy successes and failures, and so it is suitable for retrospective and prospective aims (Walt et al. 2008).

Interview questions were piloted on a small sample of colleagues working in the Institute of Community and Public Health at Birzeit University to ensure that the questions are understandable and clear. The current study targeted governmental, non-governmental, and private sector stakeholders involved in developing and implementing the food policy system. In these interviews, the study tried to include all the relevant institutions and organisations identified by the document review findings as essential contributors to food policies in general and FAV policies in particular. Besides, suggestions from interviewees to recruit other stakeholders to interview (a snowballing sampling approach) was adopted. This recruitment process improved the inclusiveness and representativeness of the study. However, two organizations refused to participate. The interview was long; some of the interviewees did not have time to answer all the questions and were asked to focus on the questions related to their expertise and their institutions' roles. Others gave other stakeholders the names who can answer specific questions that they do not know their answers.

Interpretation of main results

The results indicate that the Palestinian policies and legal system have a complex history due to the multiplicity and diversity of the previous ruling authorities over Palestine (British mandate, Jordan rule, Egyptian rule in Gaza, and Israeli military occupation) (FAO,2014). Since the end of the Ottoman Empire, after World War I, Palestine was under British rule. At the end of the British mandate, Israel controlled around 78% of historical Palestine. While what was left became under the Jordanian rule in the West Bank, the Egyptian rule in Gaza. In 1967, all of Palestine fell under the Israeli occupation (UN, 1982). As a result, Palestine inherited a complex food-law system. Additionally, this fragmentation of the land led to the emergence of complex and intricate laws and policies in different parts of the country. In essence, the legal system in Palestine has adopted a mix of outdated laws that were originally inherited from British Mandate legislative acts and even laws imposed by the Israeli military occupation (Almuqtafi, 2018). Since most of the identified documents were old, but still valid and in use until today according to "Al-muqtafi" -, which is the first Palestinian legal and judicial system and databank. One of the issues facing the food policy system is that policies and laws old, outdated, and developed according to suit previous authority's needs. This has led to slackness in the application of some laws by the current authority, as indicated by some interviewees. In addition, old policies, laws, decisions, and regulations may not comply with the current needs, and changes including urbanisation, technology advances, the shift in disease burden towards NCDs, lack of control due to the Israeli occupation, and others. Those are important reasons to start working on changing and updating food-related policies, without complacency, by the competent authorities.

5.1 Availability of food policies, laws, and regulations

The document review and the in-depth interviews revealed a significant scarcity of food policies and laws in Palestine, as mentioned in the results. The legislation for food safety, for example, is mainly based on the Public Health Law of 2004, the Agriculture Law of 2003, the Palestinian Standards and Specifications Law of 2000, the Consumer Protection Law of 2005, and the Presidential Decree of 2003 regarding the roles and tasks of governors. In addition to many other legislations and regulations (FAO, 2014; MOA, 2018; Mas, 2017), which are general and not specific for food and do not cover some main issues such as food security, availability, affordability, and safety. For example, legislation regulating food safety in Palestine is disorganised and includes several legislations covering various aspects of food safety without being clearly defined. In summary, there is no specific and clear law for food or food-related aspects such as food safety that is in concordance with international standards. To give an example of how the scarcity of policies affected Palestinian farmers, many Palestinian farmers in Gaza have replaced their citrus fruits, mostly orange and lemon orchards, with strawberries and carnations for export, based on the advice of international organizations. Due to the nature of the Gaza Strip agricultural land, the lack of an irrigation system infrastructure, the salty water, the protracted conflict, and the Gaza Strip's blockade by the Israeli military, the production, storage, and export of carnations and strawberries faced many obstacles (ANERA, 2011). This replacement also contributed to the scarcity of citrus fruits in the Gaza strip.

5.2 Development and implementation of food policies and laws

Several factors affect food policies at the national and regional levels, including the political situation, cultural factors, traditional factors, and the support given by relevant stakeholders in the field (Zhang, 2014). These factors influence and are influenced by food policies, laws, and or regulations (PLR) and consequently affect FAV consumption. Based on the analysis of the documents and the key informants' interviews, the most important factor affecting food PLR is the military occupation. As a country living under occupation, there is limited, or no control of resources, borders, crossings, checkpoints, imports, exports, economic independence is out of the question. The main actors in food-related policies, laws, and regulations in Palestine, such as governmental bodies, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector, lack coordination, and effective communication. This leads to duplication of work and instructions and ambiguity related to the roles of the main actors affecting the implementation of policies, laws, and regulations. Lack of clarity regarding each actor's precise role was among the main problems when dealing with these policies. Therefore, one of the aims of the National Food Safety Strategy 2017-2022 is to clarify the role and contribution of each of the stakeholders in developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating these policies, laws, and regulations or any other issue related to food.

Regarding the development and implementation of policies and laws in Palestine, there is no clear collaborative strategic mechanism to develop, implement and comply with the requirements of up-to-date policies and a legal framework for food. Consequently, overlapping of responsibilities among the stakeholders and weak coordination occurs. The complexity of the food system caused by the numerous

production processes, manufacturing, distribution, transport, marketing, and storage make maintaining an adequate food system a big challenge. Several gaps in the food system are found affecting the implementation process, including weak monitoring over production chains and food distribution as well as the weak food safety culture. Those two issues form a significant gap in the current food safety aspect of the food system. Furthermore, the absence of procedures and measures to respond to emergencies, including closures, and epidemics and the lack of a risk analysis policy and competency deepens this gap. Finally, limited interaction with international and regional organisations exacerbated the problem (MOA, 2018; Al-marsad, 2019; MAS, 2017).

Food policies and laws in the West Bank are not fully implemented. This is partially explained by the political situation, due to the protracted conflict and the instability caused by the military occupation, in addition to the overlapping of responsibilities and authority between the different actors, which weakens the support to food policies and laws development and implementation. A report prepared by Juzzor addressed the issue of implementation and enforcement “Although policies to improve nutrition are addressed in both the National Nutrition policies in 2008 and the updated one in 2016, the lack of wide implementation and enforcement of these policies remains an issue.” (Juzoor, 2020)

Nevertheless, lately, the food control authorities mentioned earlier in the results are changing their policies and setting new up-to-date policies related to food in different fields. Those include food safety and agriculture. This observation was supported by developing the Food Safety National Strategy 2017-2022 and the Agriculture Sector Strategy 2017-2022, which contained important recommendations and plans that may positively influence the food policy system if they are implemented.

It is important to have an understanding of food-related laws in neighboring countries. Jordan and Palestine are very similar in population, weather, and agriculture. The West Bank was under Jordanian rule for around two decades, used, and still using some Jordanian laws and regulations. It is imperative to benefit from the Jordanian experience. Jordan enacted an up-to-date and comprehensive law in 2015. The "Food law No.30 of 2015" aims to develop the quality of food-related issues, including food safety (FAO, 2015). This relatively new law followed a temporary law, namely the "Food Control Temporary Law and amendments no. 79 for 2001, Published in the Official Gazette no. 4522, Dated 13 Dec. 2001" (Soliman et al. 2011). Another neighboring country Lebanon has also updated its food-related laws such as "The Consumer protection law N-659 of 2005" (Fatima, G. et al. 2011) and the Food Safety Law No 35 of 2016" (Cortas, A., 2017). Palestine should update its laws and regulations and develop a comprehensive and updated "Food law" similar to Jordan and Lebanon.

In a report titled "A review of the national and international agro-food policies and institutions in the Mediterranean Region" related to a large project called "Sustainable agro-food systems and rural development in the Mediterranean Partner Countries," an assessment was done to analyze the food and agriculture policy system in several countries in the Mediterranean region. The countries included Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Lebanon, and others. Several country reports were prepared to give a comparative image regarding the agro-food policy system. The issues raised included a historical review of food policies, the currently available policies and laws related to food and agriculture, consumer protection, prices, and other related issues were discussed, in addition to future aims (Fatima, G. et al. 2011).

5.3 Other factors influencing the availability and consumption of foods, especially FAV in Palestine

Pricing is an important factor affecting access to food and FAV consumption among Palestinians. According to our findings, the food control authorities put only indicative prices, and which are not effective in ensuring the affordability of FAV to all segments of society. Up-to-date and transparent pricing policies regulations are needed, which can positively affect the consumption among Palestinians. This may include subsidising healthy foods such as FAV.

Another important factor is the knowledge and availability of a supportive environment that promotes FAV consumption. Based on the interviews and the document review, it seems that knowledge focusing on the role of FAV in the prevention of NCDs and other diseases is not available for all the society segments. This may be due to differences in socioeconomic status and education levels.

Some efforts towards emphasising the importance of food and healthy diets are observed In the National Policy and Strategic Plan for Prevention and management of NCDs (2010-2014). Policy objective 2, "Promote and encourage a healthy diet," mentioned several strategic objectives, including an objective to "Introduce fiscal policies including subsidising healthy foods especially FAVs" (Palestinian Ministry of Health. 2017). Considering FAV as an important contributor in fighting and preventing NCDs is not enough. Several factors mentioned earlier affect FAV consumption. Those factors need to be addressed in the strategy, with solutions and recommendations. In addition, the Palestinian National Health Strategy (2017-2022) made no reference to FAVs as important factors for preserving health. In summary, more concerted efforts are needed to promote FAV consumption and to clarify its role in improving health and in the prevention and control of diseases.

5.4 Gaps and problems that affect food policies, laws, and regulations:

Searching for and reviewing the documents related to policies, laws, and regulations in Palestine revealed that several laws and policies were outdated but still implemented. Military occupation, urbanisation, changing demographic picture, social and economic conditions, and epidemiological transition, among other factors, rendered many of these laws, regulations, and policies useless. As such, they need to be reviewed, modified, and updated to meet the current needs of Palestine.

Since specific policies, laws, and regulations targeting fruits and vegetables are lacking, specific FAV policies need to be developed to increase consumption, ensure availability and affordability, and promote awareness of consumers of the FAV health benefits, especially in terms of NCDs prevention. Lack of such policies that promote consumption and enhance the availability and affordability of FAV will continue to negatively affect health and can lead to the development of health problems such as NCDs.

Regarding the penal code gaps and problems, there is no deterrent punishment for food-related misconduct, such as overuse of pesticides or fertilizers, smuggling of FAV produced in the Israeli settlements, and price manipulation, where penalties are outdated and not applied properly. Updating the laws, developing by-laws and regulations will promote the rule of law and facilitates in implementation in punishing the offenders, and controlling borders, and reducing the smuggling processes

5.5. Recommendations:

1. Developing new, up-to-date policies, laws, and regulations related to food in general, and to FAV in particular, since most of the available ones are outdated. Especially a comprehensive and up-to-date- food law.
2. Ensuring the implementation of such policies by all the responsible stakeholders.
3. Dividing and coordinating tasks to avoid the overlapping of authority between the different stakeholders responsible for food-related issues.
4. Encouraging consumers to increase their consumption of FAV through:
 - Increasing their awareness toward the importance of FAV as healthy food choices for the prevention and the cure of several diseases, especially NCDs.
 - Setting new policies, laws, and regulations that will help in creating a supportive environment that promotes FAV availability, affordability, and consumption.
5. Subsidising healthy snacks such as FAV to replace unhealthy choices such as chips, sugary sweets, and others in schools' cafeterias, universities, and workplaces.
6. Controlling the prices of FAVs and ensuring their affordability while increasing the prices of unhealthy food items through taxation.

5.6. Limitations

Similar to other studies, various limitations existed in our study. Some documents may have been missed in the document review while collecting them through online databases or field visits. In the in-depth interviews, several limitations were faced, including the refusal of some organisations to participate in the interviews, though fortunately, they were not of the main stakeholders. Questions in the interview guide were too long and specific, where some of the interviewees did not have time to

answer all of them, and they asked the interviewer to focus on the questions that are more relevant to their work and experience in the field. In comparison, others chose not to answer some questions and gave names of other stakeholders who can answer specific questions instead.

We performed a policy review rather than a policy analysis. This approach was due to the scarcity of specific food-related policies, especially policies focusing on FAV, and time constraints. The few policies that we identified were new, not specific to FAV, and it was too early to assess their effects.

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Annexes

Annex 1 (a): interviews question guide

أسئلة متعلقة بالتركيبة السكانية

- العمر
- مكان العمل
- طبيعة العمل
- سنوات الخبرة
- وظائف سابقة
- المستوى التعليمي
- التخصص الجامعي

اسئلة متعلقة بالسياسات

ملاحظة (هذا الجزء موجه لأصحاب السياسات و كل من لهم ضلع بالموضوع) مؤسسات حكومية كالوزارات / مؤسسات غير حكومية / مؤسسات خاصة وغيرهم).

1. بتعرف/ي عن سياسات بتخص الطعام بشكل عام سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة ؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- نعم، مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

- بتعرف/ي عن قوانين بتخص الطعام بشكل عام سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة ؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

- لا . ليش؟

- بتعرف/ي عن تنظيمات بتخص الطعام بشكل عام سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة ؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

-

بتعرف/ي عن سياسات بتخص الخضار و الفواكه بشكل خاص سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

-بتعرف/ي عن قوانين بتخص الخضار و الفواكه بشكل خاص سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

-بتعرف/ي عن تنظيمات بتخص الخضار و الفواكه بشكل خاص سواء منشورة أو غير منشورة؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

2. شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن السياسات التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الطعام؟

• هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن القوانين التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الطعام؟

• هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن التنظيمات التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الطعام؟

• هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن السياسات التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الخضار والفواكه؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- 5.شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن القوانين التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الخضار والفواكه؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- شو رأيك وشو بتعرف/ي عن التنظيمات التي لها علاقة بإنتاج / توزيع/شراء الخضار والفواكه؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- 3. شو المواصفات اللي برأيك يتم اتباعها عند وضع هذه السياسات/القوانين/التنظيمات (مثل
- (اللون/الحجم/الشكل/المحتوى/رأي المستهلك)؟
- -هل متوفرة ؟
- نعم . من يضعها؟
- و ليش؟

• و اعطيني لو سمحت/ي امثلة عليها.

• لا . ليش؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

4. هل في معايير للجودة تخص الطعام بشكل عام ؟

• نعم . من يضعها؟

• و ليش؟ و اعطيني لو سمحت/ي امثلة عليها.

• لا، ليش؟

-هل في معايير للجودة تخص الخضار والفواكه بشكل خاص؟

• نعم . من يضعها؟ و ليش؟ و اعطيني لو سمحت/ي امثلة عليها.

• لا . من يضعها؟ و ليش؟ و اعطيني لو سمحت/ي امثلة عليها.

-و هل هناك سياسات متعلقة بهذه المعايير و هل يتم مراقبتها؟

• نعم .من يضعها؟ و على أي اساس؟

• لا .ليش؟

• و هل تطبق؟

• نعم . من مين تطبق؟

• لا .ليش؟

و هل هناك قوانين متعلقة بهذه المعايير و هل يتم مراقبتها؟

• نعم .من يضعها؟ و على أي اساس؟

• لا .ليش؟

• و هل تطبق؟

• نعم . من مين تطبق؟

• لا .ليش؟

و هل هناك تنظيمات متعلقة بهذه المعايير و هل يتم مراقبتها؟

• نعم .من يضعها؟ و على أي اساس؟

• لا .ليش؟

• و هل تطبق؟

• نعم . من مين تطبق؟

• لا .ليش؟

5. شو بتعرف عن السياسات اللي بتخص وضع المعلومات الغذائية على المنتج؟

• -بيقرؤوها الناس برأيك؟

• نعم . مين بقرأها؟ و ليش؟

• لا . ليش ؟ وكيف ممكن نشجع بقرؤوها؟

شو بتعرف عن القوانين اللي بتخص وضع المعلومات الغذائية على المنتج؟

• بيقروها الناس برأيك؟

• نعم . مين بقرأها؟ و ليش؟

• لا . ليش ؟ وكيف ممكن نشجع بقرؤوها؟

شو بتعرف عن التنظيمات اللي بتخص وضع المعلومات الغذائية على المنتج؟

• بيقروها الناس برأيك؟

• نعم .مين بقرأها؟ و ليش؟

• لا ليش ؟ وكيف ممكن نشجع بقرؤوها؟

6 . هل في سياسات تراقب وتنظم الأسعار؟

• نعم .من يضعها؟

• و على أي اساس؟

• لا.ليش برأيك مش موجودة؟ و كيف ممكن نوجدها؟

هل في قوانين تراقب وتنظم الأسعار؟

• نعم .من يضعها؟

• و على أي اساس؟

- لا. ليش برأيك مش موجودة؟ و كيف ممكن نوجدها؟
- هل في تنظيمات تراقب وتنظم الأسعار؟
- نعم. من يضعها؟
- و على أي اساس؟
- لا. ليش برأيك مش موجودة؟ و كيف ممكن نوجدها؟
- 7. شو برأيك الدور اللي بتلعبه اسرائيل لدولة محتلة بالنسبة لهذه السياسات/ القوانين/ التنظيمات؟
- -شو السياسات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من اسرائيل للضفة والعكس ؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- شو القوانين الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من اسرائيل للضفة والعكس ؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- شو التنظيمات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من اسرائيل للضفة والعكس ؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟

- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟
- شو السياسات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من الدول الخارجية للصفة والعكس؟
- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

شو القوانين الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من الدول الخارجية للصفة والعكس؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

شو التنظيمات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من الدول الخارجية للصفة والعكس؟

- هل موجودة ؟
- هل منشورة؟
- مين بيوضعها؟
- هل تطبق؟
- نعم . مين بطبقها ؟
- لا . ليش؟

8. شو السياسات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من مدينة لأخرى داخل الضفة؟

- هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

شو القوانين الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من مدينة لأخرى داخل الضفة؟

• هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

- شو التنظيمات الخاصة بدخول و خروج الطعام من مدينة لأخرى داخل الضفة؟

• هل موجودة ؟

• هل منشورة؟

• مين بيوضعها؟

• هل تطبق؟

• نعم . مين بطبقها ؟

• لا . ليش؟

•

9. بالإجمال ، هل برأيك بتأثر هذه القوانين/التنظيمات/التشريعات على صحة المواطن ؟

- نعم .كيف؟ و ليش؟

- لا . ليش؟

-

10. بالإجمال ، هل يتشوف انه فلسطين عندها السياسات/القوانين/التنظيمات الكافية لتوفير الغذاء الصحي

للمواطن؟وللمحافظة على صحة المواطن؟

• نعم.ليش ؟ واعطيني لو سمحت/ي امثلة.

• لا.ليش؟

11 . اخيرا . بتقدر/ي تعطينا فكرة عن اشخاص و مؤسسات ممكن يفيدونا نجمع معلومات اضافية عن هذا

الموضوع؟

12. هل هناك أي ملاحظات أخرى تود/ين مشاركتنا بها حول موضوع الخضار والفواكه في فلسطين؟

Annex 1 (b) Interviewees contact information:

Title/ position	Institution
Manager	Ministry of Agriculture
General director	Ministry of Agriculture
Director	Ministry of Agriculture
	Ministry of Agriculture
General director of agricultural control	Ministry of Agriculture
	Ministry of Agriculture
General manager of Coaching	Ministry of Health
Engineer	
manager	Ministry of Economy
Manager in Consumer Protection Department	Ministry of Economy
Manager	Al-marsad
	Palestinian Farmers Union
general manager	Palestinian Union of Food Industries
Projects coordinator	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Manager of the technical instructions committee	Palestine Standards Institution
Expert in legislation and legal issues.	Private Company
Agricultural studies department manager	ARIJ
manager	OXFAM

Annex 2 (a): List of policies, laws, regulations, decrees, and decisions related to foodstuff, excluding vegetables.

قائمة السياسات والقوانين والانظمة وغيرها كالمراسيم والقرارات الخاصة بالمواد الغذائية باستثناء الخضار

حالة التشريع	الحقبة التاريخية	عنوان التشريع #
ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	1. قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (84) لسنة 2007م بشأن توريد المواد الغذائية لمراكز الشؤون الاجتماعية
ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	2. تصويب الخطأ الوارد في التعليمات الخاصة بشأن الوقاية من التلوث الإشعاعي للمواد الغذائية وتشجيعها
ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	3. تصويب (القرار بشأن نفقات فحص وتحليل عينات المواد الغذائية والمنتجات الكيميائية رقم (1) لسنة 2002) لسنة 2003
ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	4. تعليمات صادرة عن سلطة جودة البيئة لسنة 2003 بشأن الوقاية من التلوث الإشعاعي للمواد الغذائية وتشجيعها
ساري بما لا يتعارض / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	5. قرار وزاري رقم (1) لسنة 2002م بشأن نفقات فحص وتحليل عينات المواد الغذائية والمنتجات الكيميائية
ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	6. قرار وزير التموين رقم (5) لسنة 1999م بشأن حظر تعبئة وتغليف المواد الغذائية بأكياس النايلون السوداء
ملغى صراحة / الضفة الغربية وغزة	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	7. قرار وزاري رقم (6) لسنة 1999 بشأن تحديد نفقات تحليل المواد الغذائية
ملغى ضمناً / غزة	الإدارة المصرية	8. قرار الحاكم العام بشأن إيجاب بيان وزن أو كيل

	المواد الغذائية المعبأة رقم (37) لسنة 1966	(قطاع غزة)	
9.	الإدارة المصرية قرار بشأن الحصول على إذن كتابي من دائرة التموين	ساري بما لا يتعارض	
	عند استيراد المواد الغذائية لسنة 1964	(قطاع غزة)	غزة/
10.	نظام تعاطي بيع المواد الغذائية على البواخر [رقم 69 لسنة 1960]	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساقط /الضفة الغربية
11.	مرسوم (إلغاء) مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر بيع لحم البقر والعجول) لسنة 1948	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
12.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المربى الموحد) (المعدل) لسنة 1948	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
13.	مرسوم (إلغاء) مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر ذبح الأبقار) لسنة 1948	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
14.	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخبز) لسنة 1948	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
15.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (إلغاء بعض تشاريح مراقبة المواد الغذائية) لسنة 1947	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
16.	مرسوم الدفاع (إلغاء بعض تشاريح مراقبة المواد الغذائية) لسنة 1947	الانتداب البريطاني	ملغى ضمناً /الضفة الغربية وغزة
17.	إعلان مراقبة المواد الغذائية (مسك السجلات) (المعدل) لسنة 1947	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
18.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المربى الموحد) (المعدل) لسنة 1947	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
19.	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل) لسنة 1947	الانتداب البريطاني	ساقط /الضفة الغربية وغزة
20.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الشكولاته) (المعدل)	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الضفة الغربية

	و غرة	لسنة 1947
21.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الشاي) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
22.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية و غرة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل نمرة 3) لسنة 1947
23.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (كشوف تجار الجملة) لسنة 1947
24.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية و غرة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
25.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية و غرة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تقييد النقل) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
26.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية و غرة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل نمرة 5) لسنة 1947
27.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر بيع لحم البقر والعجول) لسنة 1947
28.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية و غرة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر ذبح الأبقار) لسنة 1947
29.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (السلع الخاضعة للمراقبة) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
30.	ساري /الضفة الغربية و غرة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تنظيم قطف الزيتون وعصره) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
31.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (كشوف تجار الجملة) (المعدل نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
32.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات))

	وغزة	المعدل (نمرة 4) لسنة 1947
33.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المربي الموحد) (المعدل نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
34.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (السلع الخاضعة للمراقبة) لسنة 1947
35.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	إعلان المواد الغذائية (مسك السجلات) (المعدل نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
36.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (كشوف تجار الجملة) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
37.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخبز) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
38.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم (إلغاء) مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (منح ذبح الأبقار) لسنة 1947
39.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم (إلغاء) مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (منع بيع لحم الأبقار والعجول) لسنة 1947
40.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الانتداب البريطاني الغربية وغزة	مرسوم المواد الغذائية (منع بيع لحم الأبقار والعجول) لسنة 1947
41.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الانتداب البريطاني الغربية وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر بيع لحم البقر والعجول) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
42.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (منع النقل) (في لواء غزة) لسنة 1947
43.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الانتداب البريطاني الغربية وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر ذبح الأبقار) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
44.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الشوكولاتة) (المعدل)

	و غزة	(نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
45.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (ماهية السلع والبيئة عليها) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
46.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخبز) (المعدل) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1947
47.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (ربط السلع) (المعدل) لسنة 1947
48.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	قانون مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تقنين بعض التعيينات) [رقم 28] لسنة 1947
49.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تصدير المواد الغذائية بالبريد) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1946
50.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية و غزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المشروبات الكحولية) (المعدل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1946
51.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية و غزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار البن) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
52.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار مسحوق الحليب) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
53.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع الجبن وتعيين الحد الأعلى لأسعاره) (المعدل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1946
54.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع الجبن وتعيين الحد الأعلى لأسعاره) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1946

55.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار الخبز وخبز البيت) لسنة 1946
56.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخبز) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
57.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1946
58.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تصدير المواد الغذائية بالبريد) (المعدل نمرة 5) لسنة 1946
59.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع الجبن وتعيين الحد الأعلى لأسعاره) (المعدل نمرة 5) لسنة 1946
60.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار الحليب المكثف والمبخر) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
61.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (مراقبة الزبدة الاستراتيجية الحكومية المستوردة والحد الأعلى لأسعارها) لسنة 1946
62.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الانتداب البريطاني الغربية وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار البن) (المعدل) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1946
63.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المربى الموحد) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
64.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار السمك) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1946
65.	ملغى ضمناً /غزة الانتداب البريطاني ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار البن) لسنة 1946
66.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع منتجات الألبان)

	و غرة	والحد الأعلى لأسعارها) (المعدل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1946
	ملغى ضمناً /الضفة	
67.	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) لسنة 1946
	الغربية ملغى ضمناً	
	و غرة /	
68.	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار الأرز) لسنة 1944
	ملغى صراحة /الضفة	
	الغربية و غرة	
69.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) (المعدل نمرة 5) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
70.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) (المعدل) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
71.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) (المعدل نمرة 2) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
72.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) (المعدل نمرة 3) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
73.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الحد الأعلى لأسعار بعض المواد الغذائية) (المعدل نمرة 4) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
74.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) (المعدل نمرة 5) لسنة 1946
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
75.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع الجبن وتعيين الحد الأعلى لأسعاره) (المعدل) لسنة 1945
	الانتداب البريطاني	
	و غرة	
76.		
77.	ساري /الضفة الغربية	الانتداب البريطاني
		مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخبز الفطير)

	وغزة	(المعدّل) لسنة 1945
78.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (ماهية السلع والبيئة عليها) لسنة 1945
79.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المقانيق ومنتجات اللحوم) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945
80.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تصدير المواد الغذائية بالبريد) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945
81.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	أمر بشأن مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تعديل الأمر رقم (98) لسنة 1941) لسنة 1945
82.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (ماهية السلع والبيئة عليها) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945
88.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المواشي) لسنة 1945
89.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المواشي) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945
80.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (المواشي) (المعدّل) نمرة (2) لسنة 1945
91.	ساقط /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	نظام مراقبة المواد الغذائية (التوزيع بالبطاقات) لسنة 1945
92.	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (ربط السلع) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945

93. ساري /الصفة الغربية
الانتداب البريطاني
وغزة
مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (العسل) (المعدّل) لسنة
1945
94. ساري /الصفة الغربية
الانتداب البريطاني
وغزة
مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تنظيم قطف الزيتون
وعصره) (المعدّل) لسنة 1945
95. ساري /الصفة الغربية
الانتداب البريطاني
وغزة
مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (صنع الجبن وتعيين
الحد الأعلى لأسعاره) (المعدّل نمرة 2) لسنة 1945
96. ساقط /الصفة الغربية
الانتداب البريطاني
وغزة
مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (تقييد النقل) (المعدّل)
لسنة 1945
97. قانون مراقبة
ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة الانتداب البريطاني
المواد الغذائية (تفتين بعض
التعيينات) [رقم 28] لسنة 1947
- ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة الانتداب البريطاني
قانون مراقبة المواد الغذائية [رقم 4] 98.
لسنة 1942

Annex 2 (b): List of policies, laws, regulations, etc., such as decrees and special decisions, for vegetables and fruits from Al-muqtafi:

قائمة السياسات والقوانين والانظمة وغيرها كالمراسيم والقرارات الخاصة الخضار والفواكه من المقتفي:

#	عنوان التشريع	الحقبة التاريخية	حالة التشريع
1.	نظام سوق الخضار والفواكه في مدينة أريحا المعدل [رقم 76 لسنة 1963]	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الصفة الغربية
2.	نظام سوق الخضار والفواكه في مدينة أريحا [رقم 38 لسنة 1961]	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الصفة الغربية
3.	نظام سوق الخضار والفواكه والغلال والسلع الأخرى لمجلس بلدية القدس لسنة 1957	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساقط /الصفة الغربية
4.	نظام (رسوم سوق الخضار والفواكه) رقم (1) لسنة 1956	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الصفة الغربية
5.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الخضار والفواكه الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1946	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة
6.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) لسنة 1945	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة
7.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1945	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة
8.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1945	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة
9.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1945	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية وغزة
10.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة)	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري /الصفة الغربية

	(التعديل رقم 5) لسنة 1945	وغزة
11.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 6) لسنة 1945	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
12.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل رقم 7) لسنة 1945	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
13.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل نمرة 8) لسنة 1945	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
14.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 9) لسنة 1945	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
15.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 10) لسنة 1945	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
16.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
17.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 5) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
18.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
19.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
20.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 6) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة
21.	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدل) (نمرة 7) لسنة 1944	ساري /الضفة الغربية الانتداب البريطاني وغزة

22.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدّل) (نمرة 8) لسنة 1944
23.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدّل) (نمرة 9) لسنة 1944
24.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) لسنة 1943
25.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدّل) لسنة 1943
26.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدّل) (نمرة 2) لسنة 1943
27.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة) (المعدّل) (نمرة 3) لسنة 1943
28.	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	<u>مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (الفواكه والخضار الطازجة)</u> <u>(المعدّل) (نمرة 4) لسنة 1943</u>
29.	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية وغزة	الانتداب البريطاني	مرسوم مراقبة المواد الغذائية (حظر) (صنع وبيع الجبن المحتوى على شحوم الخضار) لسنة 1942

Annex 2 (c): List of Agricultural Laws from Al-muqtafi

قائمة بالقوانين الزراعية من المقتفي:

#	عنوان التشريع	الحقبة التاريخية	حالة التشريع
1.	قانون رقم (11) لسنة 2005م بتعديل بعض أحكام قانون الزراعة رقم (2) لسنة 2003م	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
2.	قانون الزراعة رقم (2) لسنة 2003	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري /الضفة الغربية وغزة
3.	قانون صيانة الأشجار والمزروعات [قانون مؤقت رقم 85 لسنة 1966	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
4.	قانون معدل لقانون تسوية ديون المزارعين [رقم 15 لسنة 1966	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
5.	قانون تسويق المنتوجات الزراعية والحيوانية [قانون مؤقت رقم 88 لسنة 1966	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
6.	قانون الزراعة العام [قانون مؤقت رقم 92 لسنة 1966	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
7.	قانون رقم (2) لسنة 1966 قانون معدل لقانون تسوية ديون المزارعين رقم (13) لسنة 1965	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
8.	قانون تسوية ديون المزارعين [رقم 13 لسنة 1965	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
9.	قانون معدل لقانون تسوية ديون المزارعين [رقم 51 لسنة 1965	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
10.	قانون معدل لقانون الزراعة العام [رقم 19 لسنة 1964	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
11.	قانون مؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي [رقم 12 لسنة 1963	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
12.	قانون التحريج الإجباري [رقم 15 لسنة 1962	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري /الضفة الغربية
13.	قانون الزراعة العام المؤقت [رقم 37 لسنة 1962	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
14.	قانون تنظيم تجارة العلاجات الزراعية [رقم 8 لسنة 1959	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية

15.	قانون معدل لقانون التشجير الإجباري [رقم 44] لسنة 1959	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
16.	قانون الإقراض الزراعي رقم (50) 1959	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
17.	قانون معدل لقانون الحراج والغابات [رقم 13] لسنة 1958	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
18.	قانون المشاتل [رقم 20] لسنة 1958	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
19.	قانون التشجير الإجباري [رقم 35] لسنة 1958	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
20.	قانون معدل لقانون الحراج والغابات [رقم (13) لسنة 1955]	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة الغربية
21.	قانون التشجير الإجباري لسنة 1953	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
22.	قانون التشجير الإجباري المعدل لسنة 1953	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ملغى صراحة /الضفة الغربية
23.	[قانون الحراج والغابات الموحد [رقم (81) لسنة 1951]	الحكم الأردني (الضفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الضفة

Annex 2 (d): List of decisions and farming regulations from Al-muqtafi:

قائمة بالقرارات والانظمة الزراعية من المقتفي:

#	عنوان التشريع	الحقبة التاريخية	حالة التشريع
1.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (14) لسنة 2018م بنظام المشاتل الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
2.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (16) لسنة 2018م بنظام المخصبات الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
3.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (12) لسنة 2015م بنظام المركز الوطني الفلسطيني للبحوث الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
4.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (2) لسنة 2012م بنظام الأعلاف	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
5.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (9) لسنة 2012م بنظام مبيدات الآفات الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
6.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (12) لسنة 2012م بنظام منع تهريب المنتجات النباتية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
7.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (6) لعام 2008م نظام معدل لنظام المركز الوطني الفلسطيني للبحوث الزراعية لسنة 2004 الصادر بتاريخ 2004/8/3	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ملغى صراحة / الضفة الغربية وغزة
8.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (382) لسنة 2005م بنظام المشاتل الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ملغى صراحة / الضفة الغربية وغزة
9.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (384) لسنة 2005م بنظام الحراج والغابات	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ساري / الضفة الغربية وغزة
10.	قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (111) لسنة 2004م بإصدار نظام المركز الوطني الفلسطيني للبحوث الزراعية	السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية	ملغى صراحة / الضفة الغربية وغزة

- ساري بما لا يتعارض الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
- نظام مراقبة تصدير الأثمار الحمضية (منطقة قطاع غزة)
11. /غزة (قطاع غزة)
11. (تعديل) لسنة 1986
- ساري بما لا يتعارض الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
- نظام بشأن تربية الأشتال وبيعها (يهودا والسامرة) لسنة
12. /الضفة الغربية (الضفة الغربية)
12. 1983
- ساري بما لا يتعارض الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
- نظام تسويق المنتجات الزراعية (صندوق المنتجات الزراعية)
13. /غزة (قطاع غزة)
13. (منطقة قطاع غزة) لسنة 1983
- الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
- نظام مراقبة تصدير الأثمار الحمضية (قطاع غزة) لسنة
14. ساقط /غزة
14. (قطاع غزة)
14. 1977
- ساري بما لا يتعارض الاحتلال الإسرائيلي
- تعديلات نظام مراقبة تصدير الأثمار الحمضية (قطاع غزة)
15. /غزة (قطاع غزة)
15. لسنة 1977
- الحكم الأردني
- نظام استغلال الأراضي الزراعية في المناطق الشرقية [رقم
16. ساقط /الضفة الغربية
16. (الضفة الغربية)
16. [21] لسنة 1967
- ساري بما لا يتعارض
- نظام مراقبة الادوية البيطرية وصناعتها رقم (2) لسنة 1967
17. الحكم الأردني
17. /الضفة الغربية (الضفة الغربية)
- ساري /الضفة الغربية
- نظام موظفي مؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي المعدل [رقم 2] لسنة
18. الحكم الأردني
18. (الضفة الغربية)
18. 1966
- ساري بما لا يتعارض
- نظام موظفي مؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي المعدل رقم (1) لسنة
19. الحكم الأردني
19. (الضفة الغربية)
19. 1966
- ساقط /الضفة الغربية
- الحكم الأردني النظام المالي لمؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي المعدل (رقم 1) لسنة
20. ساقط /الضفة الغربية
20. (الضفة الغربية)
20. 1966
- ساري بما لا يتعارض
- نظام تزويد المزارعين والمؤسسات العامة بالغراس والبذور
21. الحكم الأردني
21. /الضفة الغربية (الضفة الغربية)
21. والننتاج الحيواني مجاناً [رقم 65] لسنة 1965
- ساري بما لا يتعارض
- نظام المسابقات والمعارض الزراعية [رقم 44] لسنة 1964
22. الحكم الأردني
22. /الضفة الغربية (الضفة الغربية)
22. 1964

23.	نظام موظفي مؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي رقم 3 لسنة 1963.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الصفة الغربية
24.	النظام المالي لمؤسسة الإقراض الزراعي رقم (5) لسنة 1963	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساقط /الصفة الغربية
25.	نظام تحسين الزراعة والصناعة والإسكان المعدل [رقم 1] لسنة 1958	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري /الصفة الغربية
26.	نظام المصرف الزراعي المعدل [رقم 2] لسنة 1957.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساقط /الصفة الغربية
27.	نظام المصرف الزراعي المعدل [رقم 2] لسنة 1957.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساقط /الصفة الغربية
28.	نظام الحراج رقم 2 لسنة 1957.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الصفة الغربية
29.	نظام المصرف الزراعي المعدل [رقم 1] لسنة 1957.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساقط /الصفة الغربية
30.	نظام إرتباط دائرة الحراج الإداري [رقم 3] لسنة 1955.	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري /الصفة الغربية
31.	نظام تحسين الزراعة والصناعة والإسكان [رقم 3] لسنة 1952	الحكم الأردني (الصفة الغربية)	ساري /الصفة الغربية
32.	نظام مراقبة (تصدير الأثمار الحمضية) (المعدل) لسنة 1948.	الانتداب البريطاني	ساري بما لا يتعارض /الصفة الغربية وعزة

Annex 3: A selected list of publications related to policies, laws, food and agricultural regulations, and other sources:

قائمة مختارة بالمنشورات المتعلقة بالسياسات والقوانين والانظمة الغذائية والزراعية وغيرها من مصادر

اخرى:

Number	Document title	Source	Date of issue
1.	-National Food Safety Strategy (2017-2022) -الاستراتيجية الوطنية لسلامة الأغذية (2017 -2022)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	2016
2.	National Agriculture Sector Strategy (2017-2022) (English version) (Arabic version) إستراتيجية الزراعة مستدامة وتنمية صمود» 2017 » - 2022	Ministry of Agriculture	2016
3.	Palestinian National Nutrition Policy and Strategy and	World Health Organization (WHO)	2008

	Operational Plan of Action for Nutrition		
4.	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy	Ministry of Health	2008
5.	Food safety Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) among food consumers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	2017
6.	National Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture 2020- 2022 Second design mission	FAO and the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	2019

7.	Assessment of Food Safety Legislation in Palestine	FAO	2015
8.	Capacity building programme in support of the Palestinian National Authority Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures	FAO	2017
9.	The Reactivation of Tax Refunds Right of Livestock breeders in Palestine/ The financial and economic effects (Position Paper)	The Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU) (grey literature)	2018
10.	Development and Aid in Palestine	Al-marsad (Grey Literature)	2013

	(three studies in social and economic policies).		
11.	Annual report 2018 Protect our land, & support our farmers	Union of Agricultural Work Committees (Grey literature)	2018
12.	مسودة الاستراتيجية الوطنية للسلامة الغذاء (2017- 2022	FAO	2016
13.	الاستراتيجية القطاعية لتنمية الاقتصاد الوطني (2023 – 2021)	وزارة الاقتصاد الوطني الفلسطينية	2020
14.	الصحة العامة رقم قانون (43) لسنة 1966	وزارة الصحة الأردنية	1966
15.	قانون الصحة العامة رقم (20) لسنة 2004م	وزارة الصحة الفلسطينية	2004
16.	قانون المواصفات والمقاييس الفلسطينية رقم (6) لسنة 2000 م	مؤسسة المواصفات و المقاييس الفلسطينية	2000
17.	قانون حماية المستهلك	وزارة الاقتصاد الوطني	2005

	رقم (21) لسنة 2005م	الفلسطينية	
18.	اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون حماية المستهلك رقم (17) لسنة 2009	وزارة الاقتصاد الوطني الفلسطينية	2009
19.	دليل إجراءات الرقابة الزراعية	وزارة الزراعة الفلسطينية	2013
20.	تقرير نهائي لجلسة طاولة مستديرة (5) واقع حماية المستهلك الفلسطيني في قطاع الاغذية	مؤسسة ماس	2013
	الإنتاج والتسويق الزراعي الفلسطيني بين الواقع والتحديات	معهد الأبحاث التطبيقية القدس (أريج)	2015
21.	الحق في الغذاء والسيادة الغذائية من منظور الجنس/ النوع الاجتماعي	راصد الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في البلدان العربية (المرصد)	2018- 2019
22.	تأثير السياسات الزراعية على الأمن الغذائي في العالم العربي	راصد الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في البلدان العربية	2019
23.	الأطر القانونية الخاصة بالزراعة: نحو سياسات تشريعية فعالة (ورقة سياسات صادرة	الاعاثة الزراعية الفلسطينية	2017

	عن اتحاد جمعيات المزارعين الفلسطينيين)		
24.	دراسة تنظيم وحماية سوق المنتجات الزراعية في فلسطين (ورقة سياسات)	الاغاثة الزراعية الفلسطينية (grey literature)	2019
25.	انجازات وزارة الزراعة الفلسطينية للأعوام 2017-2015	وزارة الزراعة الفلسطينية grey literature	2018
26.	ممارسات التصنيع الغذائي الجيد والسلامة العامة	اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	2015
27.	دليل ادارة مزارع الزيتون	بنك البذور اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	No year of publication
28.	دليل زراعة البذور البلدية وانتاجها	بنك البذور اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	2018
29.	البنك الوطني للبذور البلدية	بنك البذور اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	No year of publication
30.	أرضك احميها من	بنك البذور	No year of

	ممارسات الاحتلال من خلال المتابعة القانونية	اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	publication
31.	السيادة على الغذاء من المنظور الفلسطيني	اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي grey literature	No year of publication
32.	احم حقك بالدفاع عن ارضك.	اتحاد لجان العمل الزراعي	No year of publication

Annex 4: Coding and thematic analysis

Annex 4: Coding and thematic analysis

Availability of food policies, laws, and regulations (including FAV)

Do you know policies related to food in general, published or not published?

[illegible]

We don't have a clear real policy "ما في سياسة واضحة لهلأ فش عنا سياسات حقيقة"													X					
There are policies on papers only. كثير من السياسات هي توضع فقط على الورق اكثر منها تطبيقا على أرض الواقع	X															X		
We can consider them laws not policies يعني السياسات هي مش اكثر سياسات " هي اكثر قوانين".																X		
In general, most of the food related issues are available in the PSI. "اجمالا معظم موضوع الطعام موجود بالمواصفات و المقاييس".											X							

Do you know laws related to food in Palestine? (Including FAV laws)?

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18
Available:																		<p>ما عندي خبرة بالمجال</p> <p>I have no experience in the field</p>
Agriculture law		X				X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	
PSI law								X				X					X	
Public health law						X		X		X		X		X			X	
<p>قانون حماية المستهلك</p> <p>Consumer protection law</p>									X	X		X					X	
<p>قانون صحة</p> <p>النبات (لم ينشر)</p> <p>Plant regulation law (not published)</p>					X							X						

<p>في قوانين اخرى ذات علاقة قديمة زي النظام التجاري المعمول في من الانظمة الاردنية من ماخوذ بفلسطين سنوات الخمسينات</p> <p>There are other laws with an old relationship, such as the commercial law that is worked by in Palestine. It's taken from the Jordanian regulations from the fifties.</p>						X												
<p>تعليمات فنية الزامية/المواصفات والمقاييس Obligatory technical instructions/ ? and standards</p>										X	X							
<p>draft/قانون الغذاء في فلسطين The food law in Palestine (a draft)</p>										X								

نظام المبيدات Pesticides regulation	X																	
نظام استخدام المياه العامة Wastewater usage regulation		X																
انظمة تنظم الانتاج الزراعي Agricultural production regulations			X															
انظمة للخضار Regulations for vegetables											X							

نظام المسالخ Slaughterhouses regulation	X									X								
انظمة تجارية: Commercial regulations						X												
نظام حماية المستهلك Consumer protection regulation									X									
نظام الاستيراد والتصدير Importing and exporting regulation							X	X						X				X

<p>انظمة صحية</p> <p>Health regulations</p>						X					X							
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The national authority																		X
International organizations/ NGOs:	X	X				X			X		X					X		X
FAO						X												X
WHO						X												
UN																		X
Private sector:		X							X									
The union of agricultural work committees																	X	
The union of food industries																	X	
The chamber of commerce																	X	
Civil society														X		X		

Decision makers	X			X														
Technicians				X	X													
Legal entities				X	X													
Specialists														X				
National responsibility	X																	
Partners in the agriculture field							X											
Competent authorities										X								

Implementation: Are food policies, laws and or regulations implemented? (Including FAV)

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18
Yes: Totally				X	X					X		X					X	
There's a clear implementation						X												
The methodology is applied							X											
We can't say they are not implemented but there are obstacles for implementation													X					
														X				

<p>يعني اي اشي بتيجي بدك تحاكمي الفلسطيني بهرب على الايش على شريكه الاسرائيلي فش الناصلاحية اصلا نحاكم/ الي معهم نمر صفرا السيارات الصفرا الهوية الزرقا هاي بتاتا ملناش صلاحية او ما بتعرفي تعاقبي</p> <p>So if you want to judge a Palestinian, he runs to his Israeli partner. We don't have the power to prosecute cars with Israeli license plate. The blue /Israeli ID, we don't have power over, nor can we prosecute.</p>					X												
<p>المبيدات عالاستيراد قدرتنا بقيد الاحتلال والحيوانات الخام والمواد</p> <p>The occupation restricts our abilities to import pesticides, raw materials, and animals.</p>											X						

<p>احنا لفترة طويلة بعض القضايا المرتبطة بالغذاء واللي عنا التعليمات الفنية الالزامية من قبل مؤسسة المواصفات والمقاييس لم نستطع تنفيذها بشكل كامل لانها تتعارض مع ما يورد من اسرائيل</p> <p>For a long time, we have some issues regarding food. We have the obligatory technical instructions by the institute of standards. We couldn't completely implement it because it differs with whats imported from Israel.</p>						X												
<p>اللي الزبل استخدام عن ثاني تقرير وفي بلاستيك في وطلع مستوطنة من بجيبو</p> <p>And there's another report on compost using, which is brought from a satelment, and it turned out to contain plastic.</p>											X							

[illegible]

Regulating and controlling Prices:

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18
Yes :																		
Ministry of agriculture:	X	X	X	X	X		X				X				X		X	
الارشاد الزراعي Agricultural guidance			X															
لجنة تنظيم السوق Market regulation committee			X															
(اسعار استرشادية) Indicative prices			X							X	X				X			
Ministry of National Economy:											X							
وزير الاقتصاد الوطني Minister of national economy	X		X	X	X	X		X							X		X	

وزير التموين Minister of supply						X												
حماية المستهلك Consumer protection						X												
وفق العرض According to supply								X						X				
No :																		
فوضى Disorder																X		
سوق حر free market										X								X

The importance of food policies, laws, and regulations for consumer's health

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
<p>طبعاً، طبعاً، سلامة الغذاء هي صحة المواطن.</p> <p>Of course of course, food safety is the citizen's health</p>	X								
<p>الأمراض كيف تنتقل، الإنسان اذا ما كان غذاؤه سليم اذا ما كان غذاؤه صحي اكيد بدا يكون سلامته معرضه للخطر</p> <p>How do diseases transmit, if the person's diet isn't safe, if his diet isn't healthy, his health will definitely be at risk</p>	X								
<p>اي تنظيم او أي اجراءات لضمان سلامة هذا الغذاء سينعكس ايجاباً على صحة الانسان".</p> <p>Any regulation or procedure to guarantee food safety will be positively reflected on the people's health</p>	X								

<p>طبعاً، هاي كلياتها لصالح المواطن لانه فيها رقابة، اي اشي، خاضع للرقابة والمتابعة والتقييم بشكل صحيح ودقيق وجيد فبالنهاية هدفك ايش تحقيق صحة المواطن</p> <p>Of course, these are all for the citizen's favor, because it has supervision. Anything that correctly undergoes supervision, monitoring, and evaluation in a good accurate way, then what's the aim? achieving citizen's health</p>				X					
<p>وانظمة لقوانين تترجم التي السياسات تدخلات كلها هاي على بالمحافظة علاقة لها واجراءات</p> <p>يؤثر لا بما للاستخدام ملائمة لتكون المنتجات وجودة سلامة من المرجوة الفائدة من يزيد بما و اولاً المواطن صحة على عنده الغذاء</p> <p>All these policy interventions that are translated to laws, regulations, and procedures are related to maintaining the safety and quality of products without effecting health firstly and also with providing a better nutritional benefit than expected.</p>						X			

