



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

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2018 to 2022

November 2017

## Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) partnership with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman for five years, from 2018 to 2022. Consistently with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the CPF contributes to achieve core Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation, SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production, SDG 13: Climate action, SDG 14: Life below water, and SDG 15: Life on land. The CPF also builds on past successful collaboration and seeks to draw from international best practices and global standards to reinforce further national and regional expertise.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth (MAF), the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA), The Ministry of Health (MH), and the Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources (MRMWR) as well as stakeholders from the private sector and the farming community.

### I. Country context and priorities

3. The Sultanate of Oman is a high-income country, with a human development index in 2016 of 0.796 that ranked 52<sup>nd</sup> in the world. In 2017, the country's population is estimated at 4.4 million, of which 21.5 percent is rural; with a median age of 29 and a growth rate of 5.2 percent (FAOSTAT). As per capita income, in 2016 this was USD 18,080 (World Development Indicators, The World Bank).
4. Oman's economy is dominated by the oil and gas industry which represents 50 percent of Gross Domestic Product and 90 percent of government revenue, a situation that makes the country vulnerable to external shocks. The agriculture and fisheries sectors contribute 1.3 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with agriculture accounting for 0.8 percent (SARDS 2040 and Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2020) and providing for 5 percent of the country's employment. Currently, GDP amounts to USD 66.29 billion, with an annual growth rate of 5.7 percent.
5. Oman is endowed with diverse natural resources and rich agrobiodiversity. It also benefits from an important cultural and historical heritage. Agriculture and fisheries offer great potential for growth and can substantially contribute to economic diversification and rural employment generation; and given the opportunities that regional and world market offer in light of the country's strategic location and a positive image as a politically stable country, Oman is in a position to become a food exporting country for some crops.
6. In order to realize such potential, the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture sectors need to address some constraining factors. Omani farming is of a dual nature; on the one hand, 89 percent of farms hold 25 percent of the land, with scattered holdings of less than 5 feddans, unorganized farmers, low agricultural technology, and little market orientation. On the other hand, 0.2 percent of the farms, accounting for 21 percent of the agricultural land, are greater than 50 feddans, use high technology and are integrated into markets. About 10 percent of the farms are women owned, accounting for 3 percent of the land (SARDS 2040). Concerning labour, agriculture is highly dependent on unskilled, immigrant labour. Regarding livestock, most producers are small and medium-sized; owning small, dual-purpose herds and flocks, facing good quality feed and market infrastructure constraints, and low participation in formal markets. Poultry is the value-chain that is most successful, with some room for efficiency improvement; also, honey production is lucrative and has possibilities for value addition.
7. Regarding value chains, both agriculture and fisheries present room for improvement since economic agents lack the organization needed to be articulated along the agri-food chain. As a result, there are substantial post-harvest losses, some exceeding 25 percent for fruits and vegetables. There is also low value addition due to lack of infrastructure and appropriate know-how. As for food safety and biosecurity, standards are below satisfactory levels in farm, fisheries and aquaculture products.

8. As for land, 5.2 million feddans are suitable for agriculture; however, water constraints, land quality, and a shortage of qualified labour limit the area of land that can be cultivated. With a mean annual rainfall of less than 100 mm, water is, both in quantity and quality, the most important constraint for agriculture. Conventional water, of which 6 percent is surface water, represents 87 percent of the nation's water resources, while desalinated and treated wastewater account for 13 percent, which means a per capita volume of water is of 500 m<sup>3</sup>. Water has been over-abstracted in nine of the 11 main agricultural areas. As for the traditional aflaj system<sup>1</sup>, this accounts for one third of the irrigated land and 31 percent of agricultural water use. Of the 4,112 aflaj existing as of 1997, 25 percent are drying up and water use efficiency is low. Water is greatly affected by salinization due to sea water intrusion because of underground water overdraft.

9. Climate change also affects agriculture as evidenced by the increasing frequency of tropical cyclones and, although precipitation has increased, a more unpredictable rainfall pattern and higher temperatures are expected. Climate change events will also affect agriculture as plant and animal disease could emerge or re-emerge. In the case of fisheries, ocean acidification and rising ocean temperatures will likely modify fish distribution and will negatively impact the sustainability and biodiversity.

10. Agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture have an important cultural and social significance in Oman. With 3,165 km of coastline, the fisheries sector has experienced modernization and expansion, which, along with benefits, has brought the decline of the role of local level institutions for fisheries management and the uncontrolled expansion of fishing effort. Currently, 56 percent of Oman's large pelagic fish and 68 percent of Oman's important demersal species are fully overexploited. However, the fisheries sector offers potential for a higher, long-term contribution to the economy by creating a profitable world class sector that is environmentally sustainable and a net contributor to Oman's economy, in line with the ongoing efforts towards economic diversification.

11. Oman ranks second in the Arab world in the food security index. Nonetheless, the country is highly dependent on food imports, which are expected to increase given the rise in the population's income and changing dietary patterns. Should that pattern continue, by 2050 Oman will entirely depend on food imports. Hence, the Government continues to incentivize investment in agriculture and fisheries to leverage food production, increase self-sufficiency, and achieve food security.

12. Concerning health challenges in Oman, non-communicable diseases, among which obesity, and its implications, is of the highest concern. Changing dietary patterns and a more sedentary lifestyle are the leading causes of 33.5 percent of the adult population being obese and 38.2 percent overweight. Changing diets, mostly made of imported food, are generally of poor quality as they incorporate foods with a high content of saturated fats and refined sugar; leading to diabetes, and kidney and heart diseases. The 40 percent prevalence of hypercholesterolemia is also evidence of malnutrition.

13. In light of the aforementioned challenges, the Government has developed a long-term overarching framework for development policy, Oman Vision 2020, whose pillars are i) A diversified, dynamic and globalized economy; ii) Well-developed human resources; iii) Promotion of an efficient private sector; and iv) A sustainable development within a stable macroeconomic framework.

14. Pursuant to the finalization of Oman Vision 2020, the Government has formulated the Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2020; which aims at changing the structure of the Omani economy. At the sector level, the government has formulated the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy towards 2040 (SARDS 2040) and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Vision (FAV) 2040. SARDS 2040 has four areas of intervention: i) Enhancing economic competitiveness, ii) Improving environmental sustainability, iii) Promoting rural development, and iv) Creating an enabling institutional environment for agriculture and rural development interventions. As for FAV 2040, this envisions a profitable world class sector that is ecologically sustainable and a net contributor to Oman's economy.

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<sup>1</sup> The Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman are ancient water channels from 500 AD located in the regions of Dakhiliya, Sharqiya and Batinah. They represent a type of irrigation system as old as 5000 years in the region.

15. As for FAO, the Organization has five Strategic Objectives aiming at contributing to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; productive and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries; reducing rural poverty; enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. Regarding priorities for the Near East and North Africa Region, FAO's regional initiatives are: Water Scarcity, Small-Scale Family Farming for Inclusive Development, and Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition Initiatives.

## **II. FAO's contribution and expected results**

16. Since the 1970s, FAO has provided technical assistance for sustainable development in the food and agriculture sector in Oman. Recently, support to Oman included the preparation of SARDS 2040. Also, Oman is a pilot country under the Water Scarcity Initiative for the Near East and North Africa Region and it has been selected to participate in the Blue Growth Initiative of this Region. In addition, Oman contributes to the Regional initiative on small scale family farming and it is one of the focus countries of the regional TCP on "Strengthening national capacities of producers' organizations in Lebanon, Oman and Sudan". FAO is well positioned to contribute efficiently to supporting the Sultanate of Oman in its endeavour to diversify its economy by unlocking the potential of agriculture and fisheries to bring about sustainable development as featured by SARDS 2040.

17. FAO will contribute to the Sultanate of Oman within the context of its mandate, position, and capacity to act. Support will focus on four priority areas: economic competitiveness, environmental sustainability, rural development, and institutional environment. These priorities aim at the agriculture and fisheries sectors to go commercial by enhancing economic efficiency, profitability and competitiveness; to go sustainable by improving environmental sustainability and resilience to natural disasters and climate change shocks; and to go territorial by empowering communities to reduce regional imbalances and promote social inclusion in economic activities. Cross cutting to these three dimensions, a fourth priority aims at furthering an enabling institutional environment for agriculture, fisheries, and rural development. The four government priorities are as follows:

### **Government priority 1: Economic Competitiveness of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector.**

18. Agriculture and fisheries are a dynamic part of the economy and they have important potential in terms of employment generation and food security. It is estimated that agriculture could grow at an annual 4.5 percent rate, reaching a 3.1 percent contribution to GDP (Oman Vision 2020) and sustainable fisheries could double its contribution to the economy. Economic competitiveness of these two sectors is in line with the government's objectives of economic diversification and rural employment generation.

19. FAO will support the Sultanate of Oman by enhancing technical and organizational innovations in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries that further develop these sectors. Support includes the enhancement of capacities for the development of efficient value-chains, as well as for the reduction of post-harvest losses, and strengthening of food safety and biosecurity. Addressing these issues direct contribution is made to the achievement of SDGs 2, 12, and 14.

### **Government priority 2: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector.**

20. This priority area is in line with policy objectives of economic diversification since the sustainability of natural resources and resilience to climate change are central to the economic competitiveness of agriculture and fisheries. That is, sustainable farming and fishing practices, the conservation and improvement of soils, the conservation of biodiversity, and resilience of agriculture and rural livelihoods are all essential for sustainable competitiveness.

21. Support will be provided to enhance a sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture; as well as to introduce means and practices for climate change mitigation and adaptation. In that regard, more sustainable farming practices and innovative technologies will be identified and shared for coping with the adverse impacts of climate change as well as to not only maintain, but to increase productivity in agriculture and fisheries and improve rural livelihoods. FAO support to the

Government of Oman will also include the assistance for policy formulation to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into agricultural and fisheries policies, technical assistance and capacity building support, and dissemination of suitable technical options and practices. By addressing these issues, the CPF contributes to achieve SDGs 2, 6, 13, and 14.

### **Government priority 3: Empowerment of Rural Communities and Livelihood Opportunities**

22. This priority area is central to the objectives of development policy since empowering rural communities, primarily youth and women, and improving opportunities for increasing income and employment generation contribute to reducing the gap between rural and urban areas, and bring a more balanced regional development. The approach for this priority is territorial, rather than sector focused.

23. FAO's contribution under this priority will help to support the professionalization of farmers by developing pilot programs based on social innovations aimed at strengthening the capacities of family farmers and other value chain actors as well as making value chains more inclusive of women. FAO will also provide support for the innovation and preservation of ecosystems (Aflaj) with a cultural heritage. Support is also aimed at enhancing sustainable food systems for better nutrition. By achieving the aforementioned, direct contribution is made to SDGs 2, 6, and 15.

### **Government priority 4: Enabling Institutional Environment for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development.**

24. An enabling institutional environment is needed for the successful implementation of policies and the stimulation of investments that lead to agriculture, fisheries, and rural development. This priority is also based on a strong coordination of stakeholders for inter-institutional policy dialogue. In that regard, FAO's support to the Government of Oman will consist of enhancing institutional coordination and regulatory frameworks, enhancing the capacities of food safety entities, and strengthening of capacities to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing. In addition, under the CPF 2018-2022, FAO intends to support the expansion of government social services to the rural areas, benefiting not only rural livelihoods but the whole of society. Social protection is considered as a cross-cutting tool for a successful implementation of policies that leads to social and rural development. Addressing these issues direct contribution is made to SDGs 1, 2, and 14.

25. Other cross-cutting issues: In line with FAO's global Results Framework, gender equality will be mainstreamed into all relevant activities of the CPF 2018-2022; which implies economic inclusion through equitable access to productive inputs and technologies that contributes to SDG 5.

## **III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements**

26. The total resource requirement for the CPF is USD 5,353,667 for a period of five years. Available resources, including those already committed, amount to USD 1,223,667. Resources are merely indicatively estimated to be available under Unilateral Trust Funds (UTF), prospective South-South Cooperation, Public-Private Partnerships, and other mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund. FAO will continue its existing efforts to explore possibilities for resources mobilization. As more funds become available through resource mobilization efforts, the breadth and scope of outputs could be broadened.

27. The CPF will be country-owned and pursued in partnerships and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government for enhanced coordination and effectiveness. The Government of the Sultanate of Oman and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

28. A CPF Steering Committee, jointly chaired by a MAF senior Representative and the FAO Representative to the Sultanate of Oman, will be established to oversee the effective implementation of the CPF. The Steering Committee will, inter alia; i) Review work plans and implementation progress, ii) Undertake monitoring and evaluation as needed, iii) Propose adjustments as needed according to changing country circumstances, and iv) Take leadership in resource mobilisation. Overall responsibility for the implementation of CPF will rest on the FAO Representation to Oman. The Steering Committee will meet

at least twice a year. CPF reports will be prepared annually and shared with all stakeholders. Major changes that might arise in the country’s circumstances or context that may affect the areas covered by this CPF can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed by the parties involved.

29. The Government of the Sultanate of Oman and FAO, by signature of the CPF 2018-2022, declare their intention for effective collaboration, subject to the availability of funding, in a non-binding manner, and invite support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of this Country Programming Framework.

On behalf of:			
The Government of the Sultanate of Oman Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Name:	Dr. Fuad Jaffer Al Sajwani	Name:	Ms. Nora Ourabah Haddad
Title:	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth	Title:	FAO Representative to the Sultanate of Oman
Date:		Date:	

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

### Government priority 1: Economic Competitiveness of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector.

Country Outcome Indicator/SDG Indicators 2.3.1, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.b, and 14.6.1

Regional Priority:

- Small-Scale Family Farming Initiative for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa.

- Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Technical and organizational innovation in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries enhanced.  SDG Target 2.3	<i>1.1.1 At least 2 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for dairy processing to receive organizational and technical innovation support by 2022.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i>	1,335,000	35,000		1,300,000	35,000	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, RIYADA, Al Rafd Fund, Oman Animal and</b>
	<i>1.1.2 One fishers' association receives support for its creation by 2022.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 3.1.1</i>  <i>1.1.3 At least on pilot project for economic valorisation of genetic resources implemented by 2022.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i>  <i>1.1.4 One pilot to support the organizational and technical capacities of one farmer association by 2020.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 3.1.1</i>					<b>Plant Genetic Resources Centre, Petroleum Development Oman.</b>	

<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Food safety and biosecurity for crop and livestock products strengthened.</p> <p><i>SDG Target 12.3</i></p>	<p><i>1.2.1 At least 35 tons of obsolete pesticide are removed and disposed and a mechanism to ensure sustainable pesticide use and management for food safety of crop products that focuses on traceability, monitoring &amp; evaluation, and registration is developed by 2020.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i></p> <p><i>1.2.2 At least one development &amp; research project for production and dissemination of citrus plants free of pests by 2020.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p>	<p><b>445,000</b></p>	<p><b>445,000</b></p>	<p><b>445,000</b></p>			<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, Ceaan Company, and Oman Chamber of Commerce.</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Fisheries and aquaculture sector further developed.</p> <p><i>SDG Targets 14.4, 14.b, and 14.6</i></p>	<p><i>1.3.1 At least one new policy mainstreaming the importance of artisanal fisheries is developed by 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i></p> <p><i>1.3.2 One plan for the sustainable development and management of pelagic fisheries in the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean developed by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i></p>	<p><b>359,667</b></p>	<p><b>359,667</b></p>	<p><b>359,667</b></p>			<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth.</b></p>
<p><b>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1</b></p>		<p><b>2,139,667</b></p>	<p><b>839,667</b></p>	<p><b>804,667</b></p>	<p><b>1,300,000</b></p>	<p><b>35,000</b></p>	



## Government priority 2: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector.

Country Outcome Indicator/ SDG Indicators 2.4.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 13.1.1, 13.2.1, and 14.4.1

### Regional Priority:

- Near East and North Africa's Water Scarcity Initiative.

- Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Tools and methodologies for sustainable natural resources management in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture developed.</p> <p>SDG Targets 2.4, 6.4, and 14.4</p>	<p>2.1.1 One fish stock assessment and commercial fleet overfishing conducted by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.1</p> <p>2.1.2 One ground water governance framework developed by 2021.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>2.1.3 Survey (one) of rangelands in Southern Oman to collect data on density of vegetation, overgrazing, and other variables updated by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.1</p> <p>2.1.4 Capacities of at least 50 MAF personnel developed on environmental monitoring of marine cages and shrimp farms by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>2.1.5 One fishing Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) with real time position fixing developed by 2022.</p>	600,000			600,000		<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, Sultan Qaboos University, National Center for Statistics and Information, Haya, Al-NAMA, PAWE, OBG, Oman Animal and Plant Genetic Resources Center, Nizwa University,</p>

	<i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i>						<b>TRC.</b>
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Government capacities to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into agricultural and fisheries policies strengthened.  <i>SDG Target 13.2</i>	<i>2.2.1 At least two government entities receive support to streamline DRRM/ climate change adaptation into agriculture, fisheries, and rural development into strategies and plans by 2021.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>50,000</b>			<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Sultan Qaboos University, UNEP, PACA, Haya.</b>
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Means to mitigating climate change and to reduce agriculture foot print introduced.  <i>SDG Targets 2.4, 6.4, 13.1, and 13.2</i>	<i>2.3.1 One pilot-project for off-the grid solar-power generation and use at the farm level conducted by 2022.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i>  <i>2.3.2 One pilot-project of integrated water resources management in regions vulnerable to water stress conducted by 2022.</i>  <i>Corporate Output Indicator 5.3.2</i>	<b>300,000</b>			<b>300,000</b>		<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, PAEW, Sohar University, Sultan Qaboos University, Omani Farmers Association, Haya, TRC.</b>
<b>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2</b>		<b>950,000</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>		

### Government priority 3: Empowerment of Rural Communities and Livelihood Opportunities.

Country Outcome Indicator/ SDG Indicators 2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 6.4.1, and 15.a.1

**Regional Priority:**

- Small-Scale Family Farming Initiative for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Capacities of family farming organizations and businesses enhanced.</p> <p>SDG Targets 2.3</p>	<p>3.1.1 One pilot-project for optimum fattening sheep, calves, and young male cows conducted by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>3.1.2 One pilot-project on date processing and marketing developed and implemented by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</p> <p>3.1.3 One pilot-project on honey value chain development implemented (in Al-Batinah or Sharqiah or Al Dakiliah or Dhofar) by 2021.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</p>	320,000			320,000		<p>Ministry of Commerce, OFIC, RIYADA, Taiseer, Regional Dates Palms Factories, Ithraa, The Research Council, Omran, ODB, Al Rafd Fund.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacities of coastal women and men for further engagement in fisheries and aquaculture developed.</p> <p>SDG Target 2.3</p>	<p>3.2.1 At least one coastal women group strengthened to access fisheries and aquaculture resources along the value chain in Al-Wusta or Al-Batinah by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1 B</p> <p>3.2.2 At least one fisher group capacitated to move from artisan to coastal fishing by 2022.</p>	300,000			300,000		<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Commerce, Oman Fisheries Company, Ryada, Taiseer.</p>

	<i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i>						
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Sustainable food systems are enhanced in Oman through healthy diets and nutrition security.</p> <p><i>SDG Targets 2.1 and 2.2</i></p>	<p><i>3.3.1 One integrated project to support sustainable food systems for improved nutrition and health in the Sultanate of Oman developed by 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<b>1,000,000</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>		<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development, WHO, Unicef WFP, Ministry of Commerce, Atiap Investment, OFIC, Oman Flour Mills.</b></p>
<p><b>Output 3.4:</b> Local cultural heritage valued and preserved.</p> <p><i>SDG Targets 2.4, 6.4, and 15.a</i></p>	<p><i>3.4.1 One pilot project for organizational and technical innovations around aflaj systems conducted by 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</i></p> <p><i>3.4.2 One proposal developed and submitted for the aflaj system to be designated a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i></p>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, Sultan Qaboos University, Omani Farmers Association.</b></p>
<b>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3</b>		<b>1,670,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>1,620,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	

## Government priority 4: Enabling Institutional Environment for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development.

Country Outcome Indicator/ SDG Indicators 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 2.3.1, 5.a.1, 5.a.2, and 14.6.1

### Regional Priority:

- Small-Scale Family Farming Initiative for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Monitoring & Evaluation System for agricultural policy developed.	<p>4.1.1 Four to eight key performance indicators of agricultural policy for M&amp;E developed by 2018.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p>4.1.2 At least 2 government entities are provided with monitoring approaches for the implementation of projects by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</p>	100,000			100,000		<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Supreme Council.</p>
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Institutional capacities, policies, and regulatory frameworks enhanced.  SDG Targets 1.4 and 5.a	<p>4.2.1 A methodology for seed certification for locally produced and imported agricultural products is developed by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>4.2.2 One assessment on SDGs 5.a.2 related to women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property developed by 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p>4.2.3 One generic Scalable Software Framework for the collection and</p>	239,000	189,000	115,000	124,000		<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, MOS, AIT.</p>

	<p><i>analysis of socio-economic data for support of sustainable small-scale fisheries, people livelihoods, and monitor impact of climate change on vulnerable population and ecosystems fragilized by environment degradation developed by 2020.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.4.1</i></p> <p><i>4.2.4 By 2021, at least one policy/programme to enhance community collective action drafted.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1</i></p> <p><i>4.2.5 One legislation in the area of farmers organisations is reviewed and recommendations for improvements are proposed by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.2</i></p> <p><i>4.2.6 One national strategy for market-oriented rural advisory services in Oman is formulated by 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.1.2</i></p>						
<p><b>Output 4.3:</b> Engagement of fisher folks in co-management is enhanced.</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.3</i></p>	<p><i>4.3.1 One pilot-project for the engagement of fisher folks to co-manage the abalone fishery conducted by 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1</i></p>	<b>50,000</b>			<b>50,000</b>		<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Man Power, Sultan Qaboos University.</b></p>
<p><b>Output 4.4:</b> Capacities for the implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing strengthened.</p> <p><i>SDG Target 14.6</i></p>	<p><i>4.4.1 At least one training workshop on harmonized regional cooperation to implement Port States Measures carried out by 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.1</i></p>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>		<b>30,000</b>		<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth.</b></p>

<p><b>Output 4.5:</b> Institutional coordination enhanced.</p>	<p><i>4.5.1 One platform for participatory rural sector policy dialogue among Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Farmer and Fishers Associations, and the private sector, developed by 2021.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 4.2.1</i></p>	<p><b>60,000</b></p>			<p><b>60,000</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, AIT.</b></p>
<p><b>Output 4.6:</b> Social protection schemes and policies in agriculture and fisheries further developed.</p> <p><i>SDG Target 1.3</i></p>	<p><i>4.6.1 One assessment of the policy and legal framework on social protection conducted by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 3.3.1</i></p> <p><i>4.6.2 One study on the expansion of social protection schemes to farmer and fisher folks conducted, endorsed, and disseminated by 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 3.3.2</i></p> <p><i>4.6.3 By 2019, at least one public entity on social protection provided with technical support to expand social protection coverage.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator 3.3.1</i></p>	<p><b>130,000</b></p>			<p><b>130,000</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth.</b></p>
<p><b>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 4</b></p>		<p><b>609,000</b></p>	<p><b>219,000</b></p>	<p><b>115,000</b></p>	<p><b>494,000</b></p>	

## **Annex 2: UN-system linkage**

There are few United Nations agencies actively working in Oman, among them there are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). However, there is no UN Development Assistant Framework in Oman, and the UN Agencies work in their own agendas, even though there are efforts to coordinate some of the activities for development in the Sultanate of Oman.



## Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

<b>Country</b>	Sultanate of Oman			
<b>CPF implementation cycle</b>	Start: Year 2018 Month: January	End: Year 2022 Month: December		
<b>Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline</b>	Start: Year 2018 Month: January	End: Year 2022 Month: December		
<b>Reference to CPF priority and output</b>	<b>TCP contribution to CPF result – Title or Thematic Area (TCP and TCP facility)</b>	<b>Indicative biennium for resource allocation</b>	<b>Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)</b>	<b>Implementing Government institution/ partner</b>
<b>Government priority 1: Economic Competitiveness of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector</b>				
Output 1.1: Technical and organizational innovation in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries enhanced	TCP: Support to strengthen national capacities of producer organization in the NENA Region.	2018-2019	35,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, RIYADA, Al Rafd Fund, Oman Animal and Plant Genetic Resources Center, Petroleum Development Oman.
<b>Government priority 2: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector</b>				
<b>Government priority 3: Empowerment of Rural Communities and Livelihood Opportunities</b>				
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Local cultural heritage valued and preserved.	TCP: Support to strengthen national capacities of producer organization in the NENA Region.	2018-2019	50,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth; Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources.
<b>Government priority 4: Enabling Institutional Environment for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development</b>				
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Institutional capacities, policies, and regulatory frameworks enhanced.	TCP: Support to strengthen national capacities of producer organization in the NENA Region.	2018-2019	20,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth; Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs, Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources.