

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



State of Palestine Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	5
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	7
Programme Performance	8
Strategic Outcome 01	8
Strategic Outcome 02	9
Cross-cutting Results	11
Progress towards gender equality	11
Protection	11
Accountability to affected populations	12
Food for subsistence	13
Figures and Indicators	14
Data Notes	14
Beneficiaries by Age Group	14
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	15
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	15
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	15
Output Indicators	17
Outcome Indicators	19
Cross-cutting Indicators	32
Progress towards gender equality	32
Protection	33
Accountability to affected populations	33



Summary

WFP made a significant contribution in meeting the immediate food security needs and reducing the use and scope of negative coping mechanisms, while alleviating the accumulative impact of sustained socioeconomic hardships on the living conditions of more than 350,000 people identified as among the poorest and most food insecure Palestinian communities across Gaza and the West Bank. WFP's food assistance continued to be an essential safety net for the most vulnerable and socially marginalized groups whose access to basic social services and job opportunities remained obstructed, preventing them from falling into deeper poverty and food insecurity.

In the face of the growing humanitarian crisis in Gaza, and amid escalating security tensions and violent incidents with Israel, WFP expanded its reach to meet the increasing needs and strengthened its emergency preparedness and contingency plans, including through joint coordination efforts with cluster and inter-agency partners. The continuous provision of WFP's assistance went beyond serving the purpose of enhancing people's ability to meet their immediate food needs; it had multi-dimensional benefits on Gaza's human and economic capital; supported community resilience and empowerment against the protracted crisis; played a significant role in sustaining stability and advancing the United Nations humanitarian-development-peace building agenda; and – through its cash-based transfers (CBT) response- injected liquidity into, and stimulated a weak local economy with positive spillover effects reported along the agro-industry value chain.

Recognising the greater impact of CBT over food in improving people's food security, WFP made the best use of its resources to gradually scale up and deliver 80 percent of its assistance through electronic food vouchers by mid-year, moving away from the distribution of in-kind food parcels. WFP lent its technical expertise and supported the Palestinian Authority's capacity to operationalise this programmatic shift at a larger scale and deliver its food assistance commitments under an exclusive digital and monetized form. A long-term objective, this represented a milestone in WFP's collaboration with the Government, allowing WFP's interventions to be fully aligned with the national social protection strategy and multi-purpose cash-transfer schemes put in place to alleviate poverty. The scale-up of WFP's CBT interventions was also a strong investment in strengthening national emergency preparedness systems and response capacity in Gaza's deteriorating security context.

WFP invested in strengthening the nutritional knowledge and dietary practices of assisted households by expanding the geographical coverage and increasing the number of participants enrolled in its nutrition and health education programme. The trainings placed a predominant, yet not exclusive, emphasis on sensitising women as they were found to be disproportionately affected by food

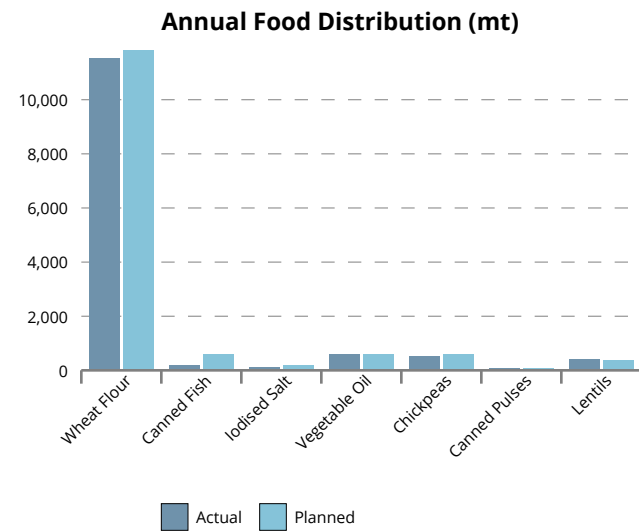
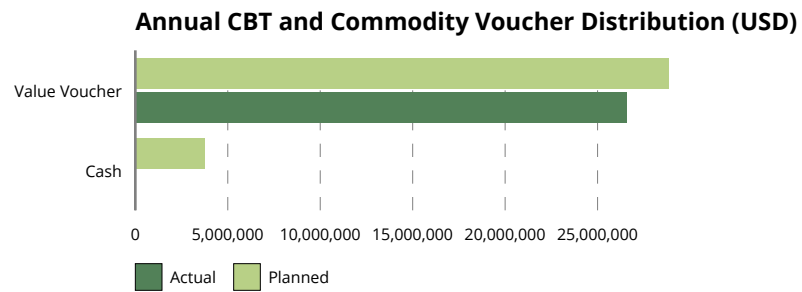
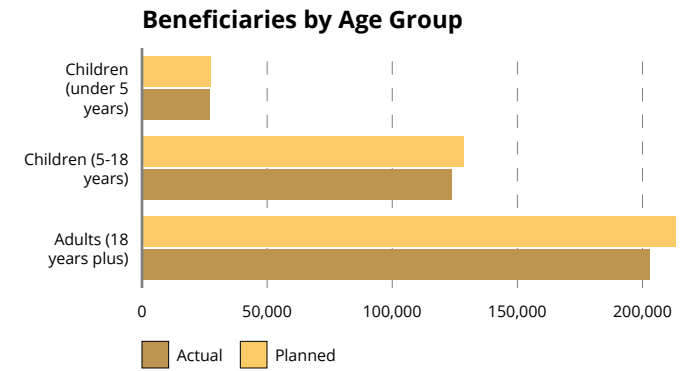
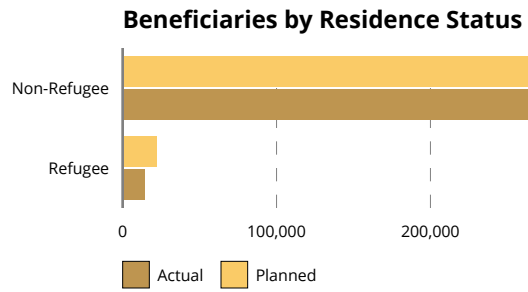
insecurity and other micro-nutrient deficiencies. Other cross-sectoral topics on the prevention of gender-based violence and women's empowerment were delivered to enhance participants' personal development and resilience against deprivations, marginalisation and other forms of exclusion driven by patriarchal norms. Feedback from women participants highlighted these learning experiences as a catalyst to increase participative decision-making, beyond the scope of meal preparation, and initiate key changes in their lives, with some women choosing to resume their studies or set up their own businesses.



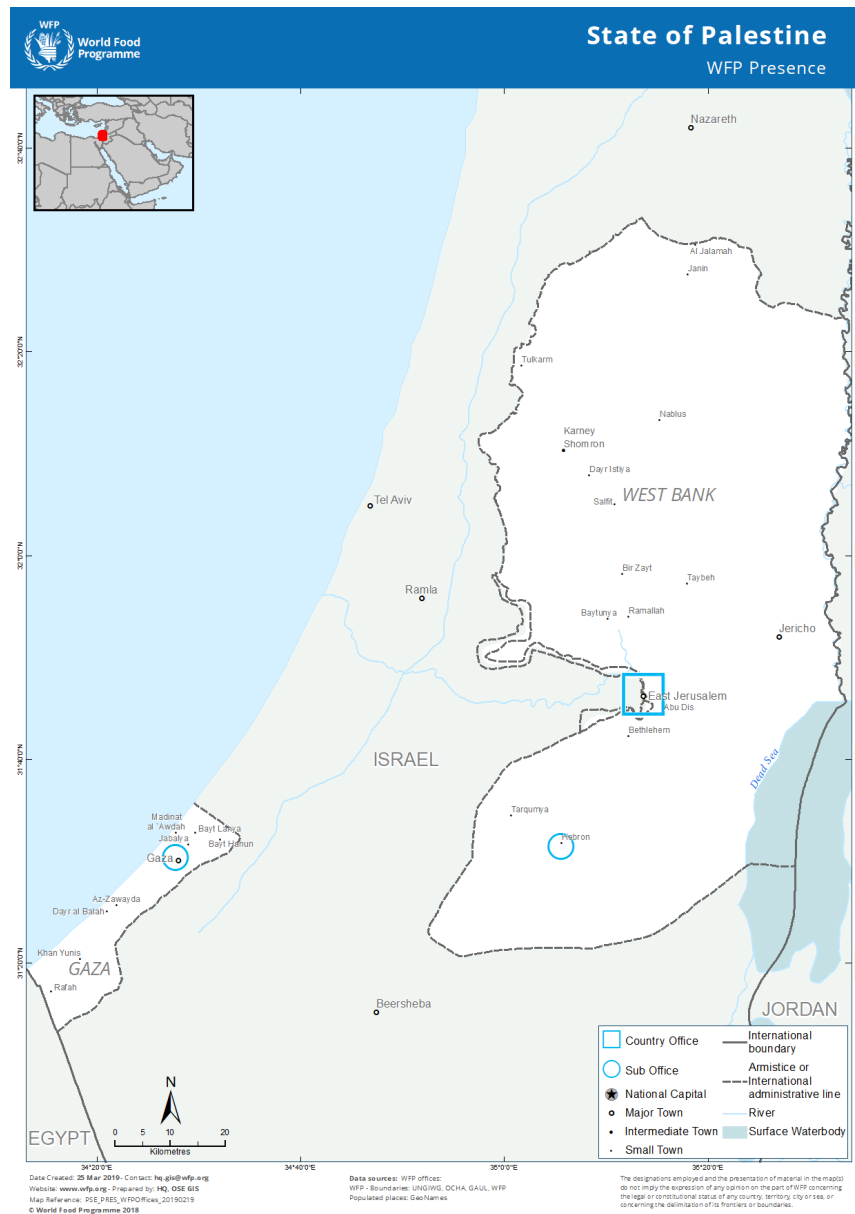
353,617
total beneficiaries
in 2018

49%
female

51%
male



Context and Operations



The living conditions and livelihoods of Palestinians continued to deteriorate as peace, social and economic development prospects faltered against the cumulative impact of decades of Israeli Occupation and amid a stalled national political reconciliation. This was reflected by the 2018 Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey which reported an increase in the prevalence of poverty (29.2 percent) compared to the last evaluation in 2011 (25 percent). The rise at the national level was driven by the deterioration in living standards in Gaza, where more than one in two people (53 percent) were assessed to be poor, relying on less than USD 4.70 per day, while more than a third of the population (33.8 percent) were found to be below the extreme poverty line of USD 3.70 per day [1].

Driven by poverty linked to restrictions of movement, trade and investment, limited access to natural resources, high unemployment rates and an overstretched government welfare system, the food security situation further deteriorated in 2018, affecting 32.5 percent of the population [2]. In Gaza, more than two-thirds of the population (68.3 percent) were estimated to be food-insecure, and almost one in two (46.7 percent) in a severe state. While less widespread, food insecurity in the West Bank (11.5 percent) remained entrenched and more localised on particular pockets of land, particularly in the southern governorates.

In 2018, Gaza faced an acute and unprecedented worsening of the humanitarian situation, following the collapse of all productive sectors, basic social services and infrastructures. Gaza's productive base and human capital have been eroded due to eleven years of economic blockade, the impact of three major armed conflicts over the last eleven years, reduced donor funding, including for humanitarian purposes, and two significant energy and public-sector crises that arose from Palestinian internal divisions. With deteriorating public services and without job opportunities, Gazan residents are trapped in a circle of rising poverty, food insecurity and long-term unemployment. This multi-faceted crisis, which affects all facets of society and inflicts a heavy toll on the poorest, has left Gaza in a situation of aid-dependency and de-development. Already in 2017, the United Nations had predicted that Gaza would be inhabitable by 2020 [3].

To respond to the intertwined challenges of poverty, social exclusion and food-insecurity, the Palestinian Authority has established and relies on a strong and integrated national social protection system to identify, target and deliver a wide range of social benefits and services to the most vulnerable refugee and non-refugee communities. The assistance provided include direct cash-transfers, medical allowances, education and electricity subsidies, in addition to child protection and disability support.

As embedded in its Country Strategic Plan (WFP Strategic Outcome 1) and in contribution to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “Zero Hunger”, WFP supports the Palestinian social protection system by providing complementary food assistance to these highly-vulnerable non-refugee groups, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development [4]. The welfare system, which relies on the technical and financial support of a wide range of Government partners, humanitarian and development stakeholders, has however been faced with recurring resourcing limitations, resulting in insufficient program outreach and an extensive waiting list. Through its INGO partner Global Communities, WFP reaches other food-insecure groups whose access to social protection had been curtailed. In area C of the West Bank, WFP teams up with the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East [5] to deliver in-kind food parcels to mixed refugee and non-refugee Bedouin and herding communities. Nutrition awareness activities are implemented with local NGOs in both Gaza and the West Bank.

WFP has been prioritising and scaling-up the use of cash-based transfers (CBTs) to deliver its food assistance commitments, based on evidence demonstrating their higher impact on people’s food and nutrition security, and trickle-down effects on the local economy.

Working towards SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”, WFP focuses on strengthening the capacity of national institutions involved in the design and implementation of the social protection system (WFP Strategic Outcome 2), and on engaging in new partnerships with Government, United Nations and NGO partners around the provision and further development of its CBT platform to address multi-sectoral needs in a holistic way (WFP Strategic Outcome 3).

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Humanitarian funding flows to Palestine have been steadily decreasing since 2016, with a sharp year-on-year drop witnessed in 2017 (- 50 percent) and 2018 (- 30 percent). This year was particularly challenging for the International Humanitarian Community, whose ability to meet rising needs was compounded by severe financing shortages and the lowest volumes of humanitarian aid received since a decade.

Along the same pattern, funding to WFP followed a downward trend, with a reduction of 20 percent in the level of resources received over 2015-2017. As the gap between available resources and assessed needs continued to widen and pursuant the recommendations of the Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security undertaken by the Palestinian Economic Policy Research (2017), WFP reduced the size and geographical scope of its interventions under the new 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as compared to the 2015-17 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), by prioritizing the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities. These strategic re-orientations provided a safeguard against the effects of a continuously declining funding environment - although recognizing that the response put in place was of an insufficient scale to meet all assessed needs.

Despite the reduced beneficiary numbers and funding needs, WFP was highly impacted by the overall and unprecedented decline in external funding support witnessed in 2018. In absolute terms, WFP's directed resources dropped by 35 percent compared to last year. This posed serious operational constraints at a time when humanitarian needs had exponentially escalated in Gaza. Funding limitations forced WFP to suspend, delay and/or reduce its assistance in both Gaza and the West Bank over the first trimester of the year, negatively impacting on the livelihoods and socioeconomic status of the most vulnerable.

In spite of a recognised decrease in funding, WFP Palestine received an unprecedented level of multilateral donor funding, accounting for almost one-third of the total resources received in 2018. In conjunction with an emergency corporate loan from the Immediate Response Account, WFP was able to partially offset reduced direct donor contributions and restore assistance to people in need. The flexible nature of these contributions gave WFP the full latitude to move away from distributing in-kind food assistance and increase its cash-based transfer (CBT) response in Gaza. These allocations from internal funding mechanisms reflected the strong commitment of WFP to maintain assistance in the West Bank and respond to acute and growing humanitarian needs in the Palestinian enclave.

At a time when hardships had reached exceptional heights in Gaza, WFP concentrated its resources on its relief interventions (Strategic Outcome 1). In the Gaza context, cash-transfers were assessed to be the most impactful and

cost-efficient instrument in supporting an ailing economy, offering greater purchasing power and a more diversified diet, and reducing the use of negative food coping mechanisms for affected populations. The multi-dimensional benefits of the modality were highlighted in the 2011-15 Country Portfolio Evaluation, the Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security (2017) and various WFP macroeconomic assessments (2014, 2016, 2018). WFP provided critical technical support to its cooperating partners to implement a smooth and complete transition of assistance.

Flexible funding was also instrumental in strengthening WFP's capacity to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of assistance across Gaza and the West Bank and between implementing partners. This was particularly important in a context where the activities carried-out in partnership with the Palestinian Authority had traditionally been the most impacted by WFP funding shortages.

Against the backdrop of growing food-security needs and recurrent funding shortfalls, WFP has been engaging in advocacy efforts to diversify its donor base and secure additional multi-year resources from new and emerging partners.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022

Activity: Provision of unconditional food assistance – including through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind modalities – and nutrition information to poor and food-insecure households

Through this Strategic Outcome WFP worked with the national authorities, United Nations and non-governmental organizations partners to improve the food security of poorest and most food-insecure Palestinian populations across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in order to allow them to meet a share of their essential daily food needs. WFP's humanitarian food assistance is a lifeline and plays a critical role in ensuring community empowerment against the accumulative impact of repeated shocks on people's livelihoods and socio-economic conditions. Complementary to the provision of direct food transfers, WFP delivers nutrition education sessions to foster sustainable behavioural change towards improved diet diversification and healthy eating practices, and therefore maximise the impact of its interventions.

Throughout the year, WFP assisted more than 350,000 of the poorest and most food insecure people with in-kind food baskets composed of wheat flour, pulses, salt and vegetable oil, as well as electronic food vouchers topped up with USD 10 per capita and redeemable in a network of 200 local retail shops across Gaza (85) and the West Bank (115). From mid-year onward, CBT accounted for 80 percent of WFP's response. In Gaza, WFP had been increasingly relying on the private sector to distribute assistance and stimulate the local economy. The scale-up and prioritisation of CBTs over in-kind food were guided by the recommendations of independent assessments, including the 2011-2015 Country Portfolio Evaluation (2016) and the Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition (2017), as well as by internal studies demonstrating the greater impact of CBTs on people's food security status and their positive economic multiplier effect.

In Gaza, WFP's assistance helped to stabilise the food security status of assisted communities, as two-thirds of them continued to present acceptable food consumption levels (FCS) in the span of one year, despite a sharp deterioration in living standards.

The provision of WFP's assistance was a lifeline for the poorest segment of the population who continued to extensively rely on negative strategies to cope with reduced livelihood opportunities and the deterioration of their purchasing power. Due to the worsening and acuteness of the humanitarian crisis prevailing in the enclave, WFP was unable to meet its planned FSC and Coping Strategy Index (CSI) outcome targets. With increasing unemployment, poverty and

food-insecurity, affected communities were found to be increasingly dependent on external assistance, as well as lacking the resources to complement WFP's food assistance, which aims to cover 60 percent of the daily calorie needs. Conflict and recurring shocks have been eroding the resilience of the poorest, limiting their access to food and other necessities.

This was corroborated by WFP's monitoring reports which showed that, on average, beneficiaries could find work only six days per month and relied on a daily income of less than a dollar per day (USD 0.85), far below the national poverty line of USD 3.70. With limited economic opportunities and reduced access to basic services, almost three quarters of the WFP beneficiaries surveyed this year were found to be heavily indebted with an average debt of at least USD 3,500 for basic living necessities (water, electricity, food, rent). In the Gazan context, debt accumulation, food deprivation and other coping mechanisms have remained high and relatively constant over the years due to the protracted nature of the conflict.

Resourcing limitations affected WFP ability to fully meet the planned outcome targets. With the high levels of vulnerability, disruptions in the provision of WFP's assistance had negative repercussions on the food security and livelihoods of assisted communities. Following the suspension of assistance to 65,000 beneficiaries in Gaza in January, a WFP micro-assessment showed significant changes in food consumption levels and negative coping strategies of a representative sample of the affected populations. The findings highlighted a significant increase in the percentage of households presenting a poor FSC from the beginning (4 percent) to the end (65 percent) of January. The families surveyed increased their reliance on charity and debts.

These findings demonstrate the severe vulnerability levels of assisted communities, as well as their strong dependency on WFP to meet their food needs in a deteriorating socio-economic context. Despite the challenges, the assistance provided by WFP was instrumental in preventing further deteriorations in the food security situation of households, while allowing them to spend their already limited resources on other essentials.

The gradual transition from in-kind food distributions to CBT and nutrition sensitization sessions had positive effects in allowing affected population to diversify their diet and improve their nutritional intake of vitamin A and proteins. The shift of modality was economically empowering to men and women, providing them with increased purchasing power, autonomy and choice in the selection of food commodities. For example, it allowed beneficiaries to prefer nonperishable food when storage was difficult, for example because of the recurrent electricity blackouts, or ready-to-eat food that does not need to be cooked.



In the West Bank, WFP went above its planned food consumption targets and significantly enhanced individual and household access to adequate and nutritious food. In application of the recommendations formulated by the Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition, WFP had reduced the scope of its interventions and narrowed down its targeting to only assist severely food-insecure communities for greater impact and sustainability. Compared to last year, WFP halved the number of beneficiaries receiving its assistance (from 245,000 to 115,000). In a declining funding landscape, the concentration of resources for the benefit of the poorest enabled WFP to maintain uninterrupted levels of assistance and make a stronger contribution in enhancing their food security status and livelihoods. The expansion of WFP's nutrition education sessions and increased focus on women heads of households led to an improved knowledge of healthy eating habits.

Strategic Outcome 02

Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022

Activity 1: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for implementation of the food security strategy and NSSN reform (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Activity 2: Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government (Service provision and platforms activities)

Strategic Outcome 2 aims at fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships and coordination with national institutions, United Nations sister agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with a view to enhance the effectiveness of common vulnerability assessments, targeting systems and quality of cross-sectoral responses to affected households.

WFP invested resources in strengthening the capacity of State institutions towards the achievements of national food security and nutrition objectives. In its capacity as co-chair of the Food Security Sector (FSS), WFP lent its technical expertise and trained staff from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on sex and age disaggregated data collection and gender-sensitive food security assessments. Under the aegis of the FSS, the PCBS concluded a new national socio-economic and food security survey (December 2018), which will continue to guide WFP's strategic planning, operational response and prioritisation of assistance. The study revealed a subsequent increase in food insecurity compared to previous years, driven by the worsening of the humanitarian situation in Gaza. In 2018, 1.7 million people suffered from food insecurity (32.7 percent), as compared to 1.3 million (30.8 percent) in 2014. In Gaza, nearly 70 percent of the population is food insecure. In the West Bank,

food insecurity hits 11.7 percent of the population and remains entrenched particularly in the Southern Governorates.

With the technical guidance and financial support of WFP, the PCBS continued to regularly produce market assessments and provide statistical data collected from various markets in Palestinian governorates, including consumer, producer and wholesale prices for the most important consumed goods. Through this monitoring tool, WFP is able to quickly respond to sudden food price shocks or fluctuations and re-adjust the value of its entitlements based on needs.

Building on preliminary consultations initiated in late 2018, WFP will continue working with the Ministry of Social Development to identify the poorest and most food-insecure populations enlisted in the national social protection programme and better inform its prioritisation of assistance in the event of funding shortages. This will entail a review and analysis of the indicators and criteria to be used in determining the eligibility for national social welfare entitlements and WFP's food assistance. This exercise will fall under the Palestinian Authority's commitment to reform its Social Safety Net for greater aid effectiveness.

Throughout the year, WFP partook in social protection working groups together with a wide array of development partners supporting the Palestinian social welfare system, including the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Children's Fund and the European Union) with the aim to identify areas for institutional capacity enhancement, improve coordination and share progress of programme implementation.

Moving forward, international aid agencies, including WFP, and the Palestinian Government will be looking at better integrating data and beneficiary information management as a single and unified national digital registry is being established. The portal is expected to play a key role in ensuring non-duplication in the provision of assistance to targeted households.

WFP has continued to provide policy, analytical and programmatic support to the development of an inclusive, cost-effective and protective national social protection system in Palestine, as well as designing food assistance interventions with a long-term objective of fostering national ownership and control over the Food Security Sector. In 2017, WFP provided policy support to the Ministry of Social Development in the design of its 2017-2022 National Social Development Sector Strategy. The introduction of a new Palestine Country Strategic Plan in 2018 set the opportunity to further leverage our joint capacity, resources and expertise and realign WFP's objectives with the new Government-owned poverty alleviation plans and Sustainable Development Goals.

This year marked a turning point in WFP's operational collaboration with the Government, with WFP food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT)



entirely delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development. The Ministry was a strong proponent of enhancing people's financial empowerment and money management skills, providing beneficiaries with equal treatment, as well as streamlining its monitoring processes with one single delivery mechanism. Technical support was provided by WFP to Government social workers to allow for a smooth transition and implementation of programme. This shift was an investment in both WFP and national emergency preparedness systems and capacity as CBTs proved to be the most appropriate tool to quickly respond to a spike in food needs in the event of an armed conflict. Last year, WFP had provided emergency training on IDP nutrition needs to 150 social workers from the Ministry of Social Development who would have the responsibility of managing the humanitarian response in identified public shelters.

Since 2014, WFP has had an instrumental role in developing and lending its CBT platform and services, including its strong oversight, fraud-control and accountability mechanisms, to other humanitarian stakeholders. In 2018, WFP further expanded its strategic and multi-sectoral partnerships with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who delivered their own humanitarian supplies in Gaza and the West Bank through vouchers. These two partnerships, which were implemented for the fourth and third consecutive year respectively, demonstrated the ability of United Nations agencies to 'Deliver as One' for greater complementarity, cost-effectiveness and impact.

The partnership with UNICEF enabled 15,000 poor families to receive a one-off credit of USD 55 to purchase water, sanitation and hygiene products, on top of their WFP food entitlements. Complementary hygiene education sessions were delivered by a local NGO. Given the range of deprivation in Gaza, the provision of an integrated package of essential goods, services and support brought critical relief for a population with high vulnerabilities.

These partnerships and capacity-strengthening initiatives testify to WFP's multi-dimensional response to food insecurity in Palestine, and to the importance of providing continuous assistance to both institutional actors and individuals in support of food-insecure communities.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequalities remain a significant impediment to social and economic development in Palestine. Households headed by women are disproportionately affected by extreme poverty (19.6 vs 16.6 percent for households head by men), being unable to fulfill the minimum required for food, clothing and housing. The large disparities in male and female labour force participation and wage are one of the main determinants behind the gender poverty gap. Recognizing these challenges, WFP and partners continued to ensure a more sensitive determination of food security needs by integrating a gender analysis in the assessment of the food and nutrition situation in 2018.

As reflected by its Gender and Age marker code 3, WFP integrated gender equality and women empowerment goals into design, implementation and monitoring of its activities.

In alignment with national and United Nations gender-sensitive poverty reduction strategies, WFP used common targeting instruments and devised specific monitoring systems to ensure the most vulnerable cases, including households headed by women, families with high-dependency ratios or dependents living with a disability, were identified and had prioritised access to WFP's assistance. A stronger weighting is applied to the most marginalised groups when assessing the eligibility for WFP assistance.

At the operational level, WFP ensured that its food distributions were implemented with the support of gender-balanced local committees. Increased participation of women in these decision-making structures was a strong incentive for women beneficiaries to voice their concerns in an open and free manner. Feedback from these committees helped WFP shape its interventions in a more equitable and inclusive way.

As WFP gradually substituted its in-kind food with voucher assistance, priority was given to large and households headed by women with the highest food deprivations and worst socioeconomic conditions. Providing vouchers allowed women to make their own purchasing and cooking decisions, manage their budget and redeem their entitlements at their own best convenience without having to bring heavy food parcels home. It strengthened their autonomous decision-making, feeling of control, sense of independence and stability as agents of change.

WFP invested resources in strengthening the knowledge of healthy eating habits among poor food-insecure families. This was achieved by expanding the geographical coverage and increasing the reach of participants in its nutrition

awareness sessions. The training placed a predominant emphasis on enrolling women but also involved men and children with a view to sensitise all family members and pave the way for sustainable behavioural change. More than 17,000 people were trained in 2018. As part of this programme, WFP organized a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) awareness week that saw 4,400 women partake in creative workshops around the ways to act against GBV.

WFP organised a World Food Day event in Gaza entitled "A Taste of Food, A Flavour of Hope"; two women won the WFP cooking competition calling for the healthiest, cost-effective, and most innovative meal recipes. An art exhibition and fundraising event featuring 65 WFP's beneficiary paintings, and a fair of local foods produced by women cooperatives supported by WFP and UN Woman, were organised concomitantly.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP has been designing and implementing its food assistance activities in such a way that they do not expose affected populations to protection risks, ensuring that their safety, dignity or integrity is preserved, and vulnerabilities not exacerbated. Safety and protection-related risks and challenges were identified through direct interactions with beneficiaries, on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and cooperating partners' assessments.

Efforts to reducing protection risks were critical to ensure that the most marginalized vulnerable food-insecure populations could access WFP's assistance freely, safely, equitably and without discrimination. To that effect, WFP organised its in-kind food distributions in secure and easily-accessible locations to all segments of the populations. Multiple food collection facilities were established to minimise travel time; crowd control mechanisms put in place and supervised with a view to minimise waiting times and avoid disputes; and distribution workers trained on identifying, showing respect and giving priority to the most vulnerable such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, the elderly, and people living with disabilities. Participating cash-based transfers (CBT) shops were carefully selected to ensure that assisted people will not be required to travel large distances and pay substantial transportation costs to redeem their vouchers.

The main protection concerns raised by beneficiaries and/or assessed by WFP were mostly prevalent to the distribution of in-kind assistance to Bedouin and herding communities in Israeli-controlled area C of the West Bank. They related to harassment, physical intimidation, threats and violence, restricted freedom of movement and tensions between Israeli and Palestinian communities over



access to land, basic services and natural resources. Abiding by the principle of 'do-not harm', and together with the logistical support of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) who provided its fleet of trucks, WFP delivered its assistance inside these communities or in close proximity to their dwellings. This allowed the distributions to take place away from checkpoints, settlements, congested roads and other unsafe locations that would have put the protection of beneficiaries at risk. Due to the homogeneity in size and needs of these mixed refugee and non-refugee communities, and to maintain social cohesion between and among them, blanket food distributions were implemented. The regular presence of UN agencies in these areas was a safeguard against forced displacements for a population that is at risk of eviction.

In Gaza and other areas of the West Bank, due to the sensitivity of these issues, very few challenges were reported other than minor allegations of misconduct, theft and disrespect made by beneficiaries against WFP contracted retailers. As a mitigation measure against the risk of unfair practices and exploitation, WFP expanded the availability of contracted food shops and enabled all beneficiaries to claim their entitlements in any of them. Shop keeper outreach and sensitization on their contractual obligations and duty of care vis-à-vis beneficiaries were regularly conducted by WFP and implementing partners. Sanctions, in the form of warning issued, penalties charged or exclusion of the programme- were applied on a case-by-case basis and following investigation.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP ensured to give account to, take account of, and be held to account by affected Palestinian communities across Gaza and the West Bank.

Reflecting its commitment to give account, WFP provided accurate, timely, transparent and accessible information about its assistance to beneficiaries. Households were informed about the programme's eligibility criteria, enrolment and food collection procedures, as well as about the nature (list of available commodities), modality (in-kind distributions or cash-based transfers), scope (full/reduced rations) and duration of their entitlements with the support of implementing partners. This was done mainly via mobile text messaging but also through direct meetings and WFP's hotline. Specific tutorials on how to lodge a complaint, submit a claim or simply ask a question were also on display at each food collection point. Unpredictable and declining funding, resulting in volatile pipelines subject to recurrent breaks, made it challenging for WFP to communicate in a sensitive and consistent manner about the expected length of

assistance to beneficiaries. Although they were sensitized and made aware that their entitlements were contingent on voluntary contributions, this was not all the time well understood.

WFP put together and managed a two-way communication process to strengthen community engagement, promote participative decision-making and inform programme design. The opinions and satisfaction of families were collected by WFP through local project management committees, a specialized feedback hotline, complaint boxes available at food collection sites, and face-to face exchanges with WFP monitoring staff and implementing partners. Following consultations with assisted communities who reported a decrease in their buying power and surge in household debts, WFP lifted most of its CBT purchasing restrictions - moving away from a restricted list of 17 food items- to allow them to adjust their spending behaviours based on their budget, needs and preferences. In Gaza, the switch of modalities - from in-kind to cash-transfers- was implemented with the consent of, and with a view to empower vulnerable families to better cope with the decline in living standards.

WFP relied on a set of monitoring and evaluation tools to track, prevent and mitigate the risk of abuse and harmful practices on beneficiaries' wellbeing. Each month, WFP monitored the compliance of all contracted shops with WFP's operational guidelines and anti-fraud/corruption policies, ensuring that quality and hygiene standards were met, stocks kept in good condition, beneficiary registries and books of account accurately handled, and vouchers exchanged against the right items at the correct prices. Shop monitoring also enabled WFP to fix any technical dysfunctions with regards to declined voucher transactions. The risk of diversion was mitigated through stringent risk control mechanisms including real-time verification of voucher redemption, financial reconciliation between transaction terminal slips and outgoing payment, and the issuance of performance bonds for participating retailers insuring WFP against fraud.

To provide accurate messages about the specificities and changes entailed in the distribution of assistance, WFP hired and trained three operators with a social assistance background to be responsible for the helpline. WFP responded and followed-up on more than 15,000 inquiries received throughout the year.

Food for subsistence

In one of Jabalia's isolated neighborhoods located in the North Gaza governorate, lives Raeda, an unemployed single mother of 35 years old who faces mounting challenges in her endeavours to provide for her seven children aged between 9 and 17.

Raeda's husband was overwhelmed with debts when he fled Gaza and left behind his family in 2011. His creditors knocked on the household's door almost every day for a full year before giving up and understanding that Raeda would never be able to refund a penny. To Raeda's despair, none of the loans contracted had been for the benefit of the poor family's welfare.

Without a steady source of income, meeting the household's basic needs has always been a day-to-day struggle for the young mother. Married at the early age of 18, her world collapsed when she was left alone with the heavy responsibilities of raising her children without work qualification nor prior job experience. She relentlessly strived and sometimes managed to find low-paid and low-skilled jobs – mostly as a cleaning lady in private houses or nurseries - once or twice per week but never fulfilled financial independence. In the conservative Gazan society, women have traditionally borne the brunt of discrimination and low participation in the workplace. Widespread social stigma against abandoned mothers makes it even more difficult to find a job in a context where unemployment already hits half of the population.

Raeda's repeated applications for social assistance never bore fruits despite her precarious and year-on-year deteriorating living situation. Trapped in a circle of poverty, she had almost been exclusively relying on credit and charity from relatives, friends, neighbours and shopkeepers to buy groceries, dress and send her children to school. Only the bare minimum.

In 2013, the in-kind food packages provided by WFP made a tangible difference in alleviating the hardships of the household. With this steady support, Raeda could provide breakfast and lunch to her family for almost five days a week: *'some days I would not eat to make the food last longer for my children'*.

However, the sharp degradation of the humanitarian situation this year aggravated the young mother's plight and indebtedness. She was constrained to withdraw her two oldest sons, aged 15 and 17, from school and half-heartedly accepted their decision to look for a job and support their mother and siblings. *"Giving my children a chance to learn and have a better future has always been the driver of my existence. I have now become a burden for two of them"*. Her boys now work as porters up to three days a week – transporting heavy weights of rubble for a daily wage of 2 to 3 dollars. All the money is usually used to repay her loans and buy food to complement WFP's assistance.

Since the beginning of the year, Raeda received her WFP food entitlements through an electronic food card redeemable in selected local retail shops. This allowed her to choose a wider array of products and cook diversified meals. *'As my children grow up, they need to eat more variety of foods, including dairy products, to be healthy and perform at school'*.

'Life without the food voucher is unimaginable', Raeda acknowledged. *'Thanks to WFP and my sons' income resources, I can manage continue to send my three daughters to school'*.

Around twenty percent of the families assisted by WFP in Gaza are female-headed households either divorced, widowed or abandoned. This segment of the population is among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and the most impacted by the humanitarian and economic crises that are prevailing in the Palestinian enclave.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Eman Mohamed Family

-Under the Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Graph, note that there are no actuals for cash as the unrestricted cash activity was not implemented.

Context and operations

[1] 2018 Palestinian Bureau of Central Statistics. The national deep poverty line reflects a minimum budget for food, clothing and housing amounting to 1,974 New Israeli Shekels for a family of 5 members, representing approximately US\$ 3.7 per person and per day. The poverty line (2,470 NIS or US\$ 4.7 pp/pd) adds other necessities, including health care and education supplies.

[2] 2018 National Food and Socio-Economic Survey

[3] United Nations Country Team in the oPt (July 2017)

[4] WFP's interventions are integrated in the Palestinian Authority's National Policy Agenda and the Social Development Sector Strategy (2017-22) which provide a roadmap for the achievement of SDG 1 and 2.

[5] UNRWA is mandated to support the needs of Palestinian refugees

Strategic outcome 02

The Outcome Indicator for Strategic Outcome 2 is the "Zero hunger capacity scorecard", which is a qualitative indicator.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	186,931	179,637	96.1%
	female	181,769	173,980	95.7%
	total	368,700	353,617	95.9%

By Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	106,923	102,195	95.6%
	female	106,186	100,781	94.9%
	total	213,109	202,976	95.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	65,997	63,651	96.4%
	female	62,310	60,115	96.5%
	total	128,307	123,766	96.5%
Children (under 5 years)	male	14,011	13,791	98.4%
	female	13,273	13,084	98.6%
	total	27,284	26,875	98.5%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	22,122	14,145	63.9%
Non-Refugee	346,578	339,471	97.9%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022			
Wheat Flour	11,826	11,519	97.4%
Canned Fish	594	204	34.3%
Iodised Salt	197	132	66.8%
Vegetable Oil	591	607	102.7%
Chickpeas	591	511	86.5%
Canned Pulses	88	88	99.3%
Lentils	394	396	100.6%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022			
Cash	3,764,232	0	-
Value Voucher	28,844,585	26,590,441	92.2%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022				
Output E: Targeted population (women, men, boys and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.				
Act 01. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	2800.0	2724.0	97.3
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	10000.0	10422.0	104.2
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022				
Output C: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national monitoring systems to monitor, analyse and build evidence on food insecurity and poverty (SDG1)				
Act 02. Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform				
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	30.0	30.0	100.0
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of food security monitoring systems in place	system	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	-	-	0.0
Output C: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from improved institutional capacity to implement a reformed National Social Safety Net that protects income and assets of the poor and vulnerable (SDG1, target 1.3)				
Act 02. Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform				
Number of people trained	individual	-	-	0.0
Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets	activity	-	-	0.0
Output H: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from an improved CBT and social protection delivery platform provided for partners in order to reduce poverty and food insecurity (SDG1)				
Act 03. Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	2.0	2.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	13.00	12.00	≤11.00	≤11.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	13.00	13.00	≤11.00	≤11.00	
			overall	13.00	13.00	≤11.00	≤11.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	7	5	≤5	≤5	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	7	6	≤5	≤5	
			overall	7	5	≤5	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	0	0	≥5	≥5	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	0	≥5	≥5	
			overall	0	0	≥5	≥5	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	0	3	≥5	≥5	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	3	≥5	≥5	
			overall	0	3	≥5	≥5	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	65.00	81.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	65.00	82.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	65.00	81.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	70.00	85.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	70.00	78.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	70.00	83.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	70.00	74.00	≥72.00	≥72.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	70.00	69.00	≥72.00	≥72.00	
			overall	70.00	73.00	≥72.00	≥72.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	85.00	92.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	85.00	90.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	85.00	91.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	15.00	16.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	15.00	16.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	15.00	16.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	15.00	5	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	15.00	7	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	15.00	6	≤10.00	≤10.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	1	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	1	0	=0	=0	
			overall	1	0	=0	=0	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	1	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	1	0	=0	=0	
			overall	1	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	5	3	≤3	≤3	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	5	2	≤3	≤3	
			overall	5	3	≤3	≤3	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	3	1	≤1	≤1	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3	1	≤1	≤1	
			overall	3	1	≤1	≤1	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	85.00	84.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	85.00	84.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	
			overall	85.00	84.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	85.00	92.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	85.00	90.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	
			overall	85.00	91.00	≤85.00	≤85.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	34.00	19.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	34.00	18.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	34.00	19.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	29.00	15.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	29.00	22.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	29.00	17.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	25.00	23.00	≤25.00	≤25.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	25.00	29.00	≤25.00	≤25.00	
			overall	25.00	24.00	≤25.00	≤25.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	12.00	7	≤9	≤9	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	12.00	9	≤9	≤9	
			overall	12.00	8	≤9	≤9	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	64.00	64.00	=75.00	=75.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	64.00	62.00	=75.00	=75.00	
			overall	64.00	64.00	=75.00	=75.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	24.00	78.00	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	35.00	75.00	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	27.00	77.00	=80.00	=80.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	23.00	24.00	=15.00	=15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	23.00	26.00	=15.00	=15.00	
			overall	23.00	24.00	=15.00	=15.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	48.00	16.00	=10.00	=10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	36.00	16.00	=10.00	=10.00	
			overall	46.00	16.00	=10.00	=10.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Gaza Strip	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	13.00	12.00	=10.00	=10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	13.00	12.00	=10.00	=10.00	
			overall	13.00	12.00	=10.00	=10.00	
West Bank	URT: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Food, Value Voucher	male	28.00	6	=10.00	=10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	29.00	9	=10.00	=10.00	
			overall	27.00	7	=10.00	=10.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
West Bank	Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	32.00	≥35.00	≥35.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8	5	≤7	≤7	
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	25.00	16.00	≤21.00	≥21.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	85.00	6	≤5	≤5	
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	5	4	≤4	≥4	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	89.00	≥88.00	≥88.00	
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.00	79.00	≥75.00	≥75.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	90.00	92.00	≥95.00	≥95.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	91.00	93.00	≥95.00	≥95.00	
			overall	91.00	93.00	≥95.00	≥95.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	83.00	81.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	85.00	87.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	85.00	85.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Gaza Strip	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
West Bank	Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1. Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Raphael du Boispean
raphael.duboispean@wfp.org

Country director

Stephen Kearney

Cover page photo © WFP/Eman Mohamed

A Gazan family recipient of WFP's food voucher assistance enjoying a nutritious Iftar meal during Ramadan

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/state-palestine>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	50,727,054	45,789,057	9,080,831	54,869,888	41,270,459	13,599,429
		Non Activity Specific	0	508,103	0	508,103	0	508,103
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			50,727,054	46,297,160	9,080,831	55,377,991	41,270,459	14,107,532
5	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	641,262	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			691,262	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			51,418,316	46,297,160	9,080,831	55,377,991	41,270,459	14,107,532

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			2,721,662	3,464,679	919,169	4,383,848	1,851,541	2,532,306
			54,139,978	49,761,839	10,000,000	59,761,839	43,122,001	16,639,838
			3,519,099	2,774,700		2,774,700	2,774,700	0
			57,659,077	52,536,540	10,000,000	62,536,540	45,896,701	16,639,838

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Palestine	57,659,077	38,823,902	45,384,551
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			