The Voucher modality captures the multiplier effect of WFP’s voucher modality on the local economy. It assesses the direct impact of the voucher modality on beneficiary households, and the trickle-down effects on the economy along the supply chain.

### Average Monthly Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Average Monthly Sales</th>
<th>Percentage Change from 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>$26,765</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>$31,353</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>$29,200</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The voucher has had a positive impact on participating shops’ sales, enabling them to hire more workers and invest into their business. This impact is evident when comparing with non-participating shops.

### Employment Impact in 2018

- **West Bank**: 6.8% increase, -3.7% decrease
- **Gaza Strip**: 25% increase, -7.5% decrease
- **Palestine**: 17.3% increase, -5.9% decrease

In 2018, 118 new full-time jobs were created and 37 jobs preserved in participating shops, majority of which were in Gaza Strip.

### Investment (US$)

- **West Bank**: $81,667
- **Gaza Strip**: $343,472
- **Palestine**: $425,139

The voucher directly triggered new investments totaling US$597,222 in 2018, of which US$488,889 was in Gaza Strip.

### Food Consumption Score

- **Palestine**
  - Voucher Beneficiaries: Acceptable 73.3%, In-kind Beneficiaries: Poor 4.7%, Cash Beneficiaries: Borderline 17.0%
  - Statistically insignificant difference between voucher and cash beneficiaries

- **West Bank**
  - Voucher Beneficiaries: Acceptable 81.3%, Poor 0.9%, Borderline 17.8%

- **Gaza Strip**
  - Voucher Beneficiaries: Acceptable 79.2%, Poor 8.6%, Borderline 12.2%
  - In-kind Beneficiaries: Acceptable 67.3%, Poor 16.3%, Borderline 16.4%
  - Cash Beneficiaries: Acceptable 80.3%, Poor 7.9%, Borderline 24.5%

Voucher modality beneficiaries and comparison group beneficiaries allocate around 50% of their expenditures to food, well above both the 30.7% national average and the regional averages of 29.5% and 24.8% in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, respectively.

### Expenditure on Food

- **Better-off**: allocate less than 30% of their total expenditures to food
- **Middle Level**: allocate between 30-44% of their total expenditures to food
- **Worst-off**: allocate more than 44% of their total expenditures to food

**Voucher modality beneficiaries and comparison group beneficiaries** allocate around 50% of their expenditures to food, well above both the 30.7% national average and the regional averages of 29.5% and 24.8% in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, respectively.

### Secondary Impact of the Cash-Based Transfer-Voucher

The secondary impact of the Cash-Based Transfer/Voucher captures the multiplier effect of WFP’s voucher modality on the local economy. It assesses the direct impact of the voucher modality on beneficiary households, and the trickle-down effects on the economy along the supply chain.