

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Palestine Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and Operations</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CSP financial overview</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>9</b>
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>13</b>
Progress towards gender equality	13
Protection	13
Accountability to affected populations	14
Environment	14
<b>Food Feeds Love</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>19</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	19
Beneficiaries by Age Group	20
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	20
Annual Food Transfer	20
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	21
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	22
Cross-cutting Indicators	28

# Summary

In 2019, WFP sustained its significant contribution in responding to the immediate food needs of more than 340,000 of the poorest and most food-insecure Palestinians (of which more than 70 percent are women, girls and boys) across Gaza and the West Bank. Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP's food assistance proved to be a fundamental safety net and an empowering tool for the poorest segments of the population, protecting them from suffering further hunger and poverty.

In Gaza's continually deteriorating security and humanitarian context, the consistent provision of WFP's interventions was crucial for meeting deepening humanitarian needs, strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacity, supporting joint efforts to de-escalate tensions, and improving the prospects for peace. Recognizing that vulnerable families need support across a wide range of sectors, WFP extended its cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance through food vouchers to an additional 12,000 people enrolled in the national social protection programme. This increase enhanced the inclusivity of the Government-led social safety net and allowed all non-refugee recipients of the Palestinian National Cash-Transfer programme to benefit from complementary food assistance at a time of increased deprivations.

WFP provided CBT assistance to the most vulnerable families living in pockets of poverty in the West Bank, primarily in Area C, which was aligned with the national social protection priorities [1] and contributed to alleviating poverty, improving food security and keeping afloat families headed by women, persons with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable or marginalized groups. WFP's in-kind food parcels for Bedouin and herding communities in Area C were essential for vulnerable people living in remote areas who also face increased restrictions on access to their natural resources.

Prioritizing and scaling up the use of CBTs continued to have a significant direct impact on Palestinians' food and nutrition security, and also had a trickle-down effect on the local economy. With more than 80 percent of targeted families assisted through WFP CBTs, much-needed cash stimulated the local economy, particularly in Gaza, where severe liquidity restrictions and high unemployment prevail.

WFP operationalized new multisectoral initiatives to set up multi-wallets, and CBT service provision to foster inter-agency aid effectiveness, emergency preparedness capacity and cost-efficiency. WFP lends its CBT platform and oversight services to humanitarian actors: in 2019 the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Global Communities utilized this platform to provide food, school uniforms, and hygiene and cleaning materials to the most vulnerable families in Gaza.

During 2019 WFP engaged extensively in assessments, including multi-sectoral, to foster more integrative and effective interventions. From nutrition awareness raising to nutrition behaviour change, WFP and UNICEF conducted analysis to identify the causes of, and the nature of barriers to, positive infant and young child feeding and maternal nutrition behaviours in Gaza and the West Bank. Results of these assessments will inform the design of a multi-sectoral and multi-year action plan that links together prevention, preparedness and response to address gaps and improve the food security, health and nutrition of the poorest communities [2].

With the aim of reaching SDG 17 and through its continued effort to strengthen the capacities of the national government and support reforms that help it to respond better to food insecurity, WFP launched a "Multi-Dimensional Essential Needs Analysis" in Gaza and the West Bank. The analysis will improve understanding of food security by looking beyond household basic food consumption and will contribute to the adoption, together with partners, of a holistic approach and harmonized response to household needs. Results of the analysis, expected during the first quarter of 2020, will enhance multidimensional vulnerability targeting of families through the welfare programmes of the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD). WFP has also introduced other humanitarian agencies and the Government to the use of block chain technology that supports a unified national registry that will further improve targeting, enhance efficient transfer and controls, and help bridge the humanitarian-development divide.

To further mainstream gender equality throughout its operations, WFP launched a Gender Transformation Programme and is conducting a participatory gender analysis. Together, these will contribute to introducing a gender-sensitive lens to transform the planning, design, programming and implementation of WFP's interventions.

# 343,434

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 20,503 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (7,685 Female, 12,818 Male)

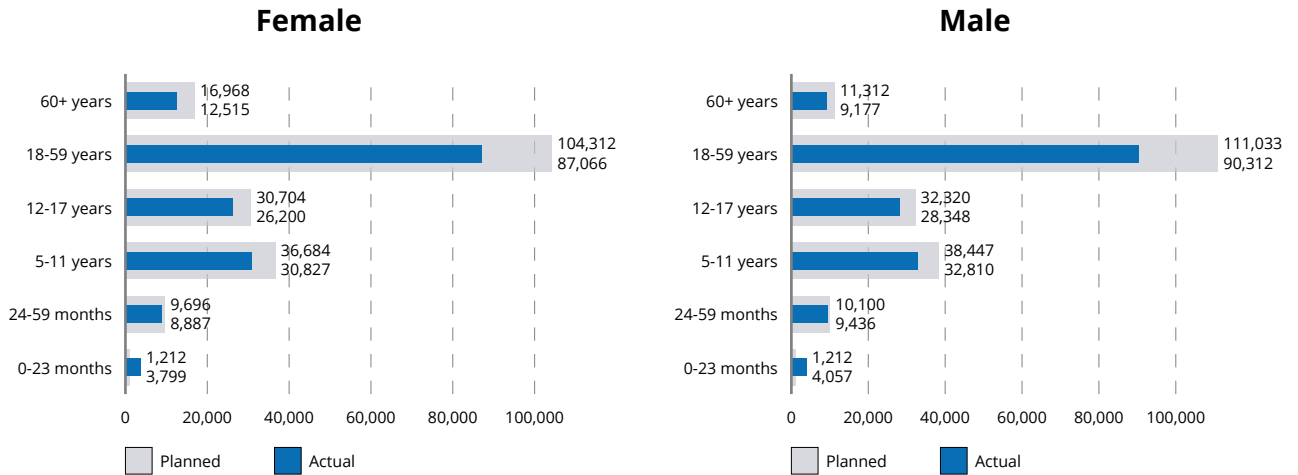


49% female

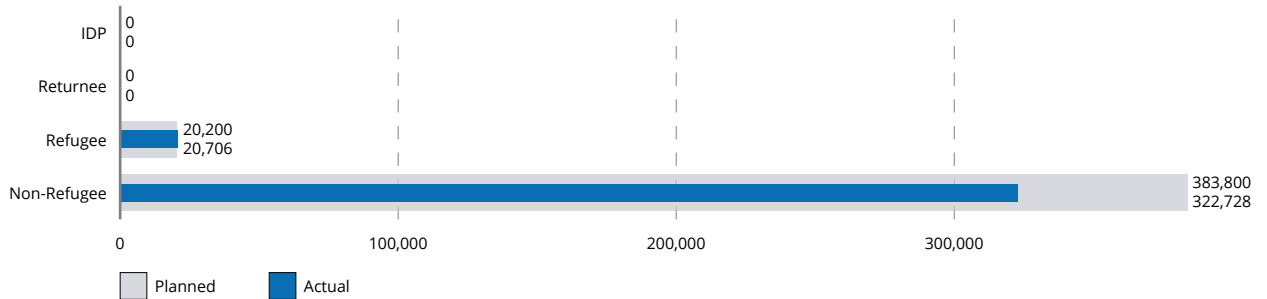


51% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



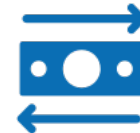
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

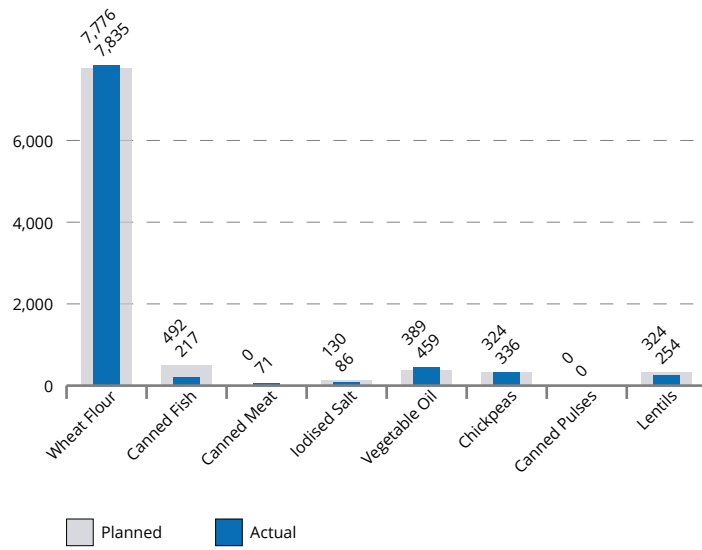


**9,258 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 9,435 mt total planned

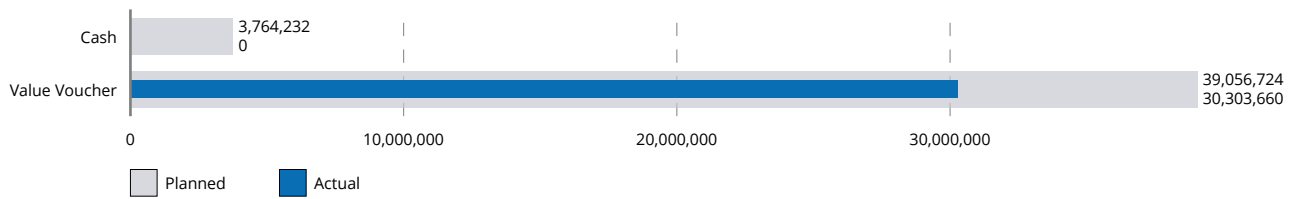


**US\$ 30,303,660**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 42,820,956 total planned

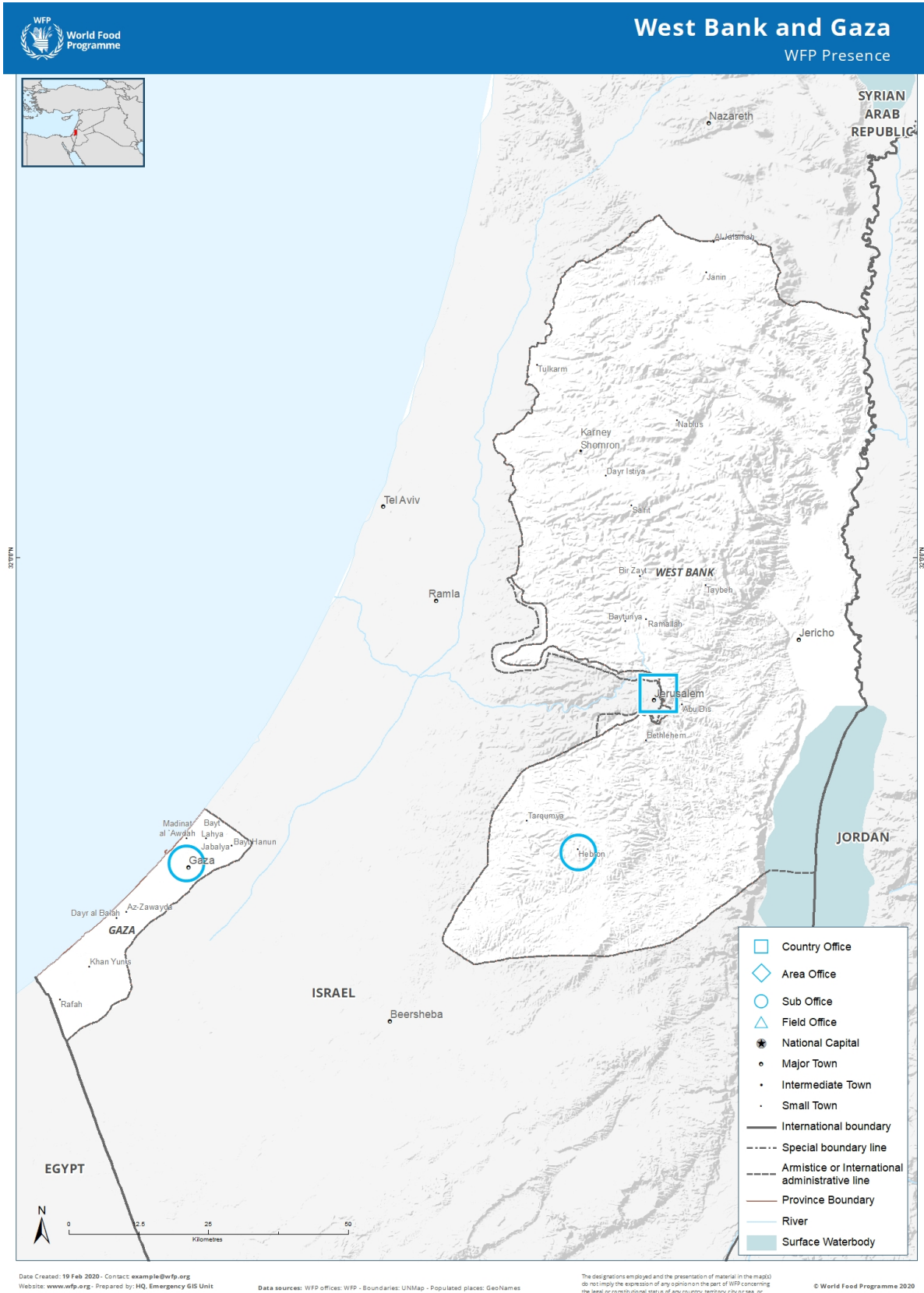
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



The absence of progress towards a political settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and intra-Palestinian reconciliation continued to undermine the prospects for a durable peace and the aspirations for a sovereign and prosperous Palestinian State. Amid rising violence, settlement expansion and fears of annexation, the divisions between all key parties to the conflict accentuated the economic downturn, humanitarian crisis and impoverishment of the population [1]. Due to funding limitations, the ability of the international community, including WFP, to meet growing humanitarian needs while strengthening the prospects for inclusive development and lasting peace, was increasingly challenged.

The prolonged conflict has triggered poverty, unemployment and food insecurity, which affects women, men, girls and boys differently. Households headed by women represent 11 percent of the total households in Palestine, but account for almost 20 percent of families suffering from extreme poverty [2]. While a quarter of Palestine's labour force overall is unemployed, 42 percent of women are unemployed as against 20 percent of men [3]. Alongside the political, cultural and social barriers women face to access the labour market, most of the female labour force is concentrated in low-skilled, non-sustainable and low-income-generating economic activities. Poor adolescent boys and girls have lower access to quality services and higher rates of school drop-out than boys and girls in middle-class households. In terms of negative coping mechanisms, boys are more likely to engage in child labour, whereas girls have higher rates of child marriage [4].

In Gaza, the effects of the longstanding blockade and unresolved internal Palestinian divide were exacerbated by the massive increase in Palestinian casualties during demonstrations near Israel's perimeter fence and repeated escalations of armed hostilities. With the deterioration of public services including health care, water and sanitation, a shrinking job market and a liquidity crisis, Gazan residents are trapped in a cycle of rising poverty, long-term unemployment and deteriorating food security.

Food insecurity in Palestine affects 32 percent of the population [5], almost equally divided between the refugee (55 percent) and non-refugee (45 percent) communities [6]. In the West Bank, 70 percent of the food-insecure population are non-refugees. In Gaza, almost three in four people are food-insecure, and food insecurity is more prevalent among non-refugees (70 percent) than refugees (67 percent). To mitigate the increase in food needs, particularly in Gaza, WFP revised the budget for its Country Strategic Plan (CSP -2018-2022) and further scaled up its outreach to donors to secure adequate financial support.

To alleviate poverty and food insecurity, the Palestinian Authority (PA) administers a strong, comprehensive [7] national social protection system to identify, target and deliver a wide range of social benefits and services to the most vulnerable communities. This system has been recurrently undermined by the PA's fiscal crisis, which was worsened by the interruption of transfers of tax revenues from the Israeli Government. The long delays in the provision of government welfare assistance has meant that the poorest Palestinians, who survive on less than USD 3.70 per day [8], are sinking into deeper poverty and food insecurity, and are more reliant on complementary aid, including WFP's food assistance.

In line with its CSP Strategic Outcome 1, and contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, 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 (MoSD). Through its international NGO partners Global Communities and Oxfam, WFP reaches food-insecure non-refugee groups, whose access to the overstretched social protection system had been curtailed. Assistance is provided predominantly through cash-based transfers (CBTs) but also through in-kind food parcels. In Israeli-controlled Area C of the West Bank, WFP partners with the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to deliver in-kind food parcels to a mix of refugee and non-refugee Bedouin and herding communities.

WFP's CBTs have a demonstrated multi-layered impact on Palestine's human and economic capital. A new independent assessment undertaken in 2019 [9] reaffirmed that CBTs are more effective than in-kind assistance in improving non-refugees' food security status, and trigger positive effects on sales, job creation and investment in the agro-industrial sector. Shop-owners, dairy producers, small-scale food production associations and cattle farmers have been benefiting from additional market outlets and are investing in their resilience with the support of WFP.

In line with CSP Strategic Outcome 2, and contributing to SDGs 2 and 17, WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of national institutions involved in the design and the implementation of the social protection system. WFP provided support to MoSD to improve its statistical analysis, targeting of food-insecure people and creation of a unified social welfare data portal. WFP continued focusing 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 holistically.



# CSP financial overview

Humanitarian funding flows to Palestine have continued to decline since 2016, reaching a record low in 2019, and undermining the ability of humanitarian actors to meet rising needs. The Humanitarian Response Plan prioritized those most in need, but excluded almost half of the people eligible for humanitarian assistance.

Likewise, WFP's ability to reach severely food-insecure non-refugee populations living in the most vulnerable areas in Gaza and the West Bank was also curtailed [1] Over the past four years directed resources reached their lowest level in 2018, although the situation improved by 30 percent in 2019 thanks to new donations. Nevertheless, the gap between available resources and assessed needs continued to be wide. Insufficient resources prevented WFP from providing uninterrupted assistance even to the smaller, prioritized group of 360,000 people.

Due to limited resources, in early 2019 WFP was forced to remove from its beneficiary lists 25,000 people in the West Bank who had received cash-based transfers in collaboration with the international NGO Global Communities. An additional 165,000 people in Gaza and the West Bank received vouchers worth 20 percent less in the first quarter of the year. WFP monitoring demonstrated that suspension and/or reduction in food assistance negatively impacted the nutrition, livelihoods and socioeconomic status of the most vulnerable people.

Nevertheless, WFP's extensive advocacy efforts succeeded in limiting the disruption in assistance: traditional donor contributions to the CSP's Strategic Outcome 1 [2] either stabilized or increased compared to the previous year (with the exception of USA). Furthermore, a substantive increase in timely and flexible support from Germany in 2018 and 2019 helped WFP to avoid additional disruptions in assistance. Through its continual efforts to expand its donor base, WFP re-engaged with the Department for International Development (DFID), which provided a significant contribution near the end of the year, and with the Republic of Korea for sustainable partnerships. UN funds [3] and a contribution from the Kuwait Red Crescent Society were also helpful for sustaining WFP operations. Funding was also secured from private donors through WFP's innovative Share the Meal digital fundraising tool, with five successful campaigns completed in 2019.

In addition to the sustained and enhanced support from WFP's traditional donors, a WFP internal flexible funding allocation received in 2019 remained a crucial funding source for the CSP, accounting for 40 percent of total resources. This mechanism gave the country office full latitude to allocate resources where most needed, and reaffirmed WFP's strong commitment to maintaining assistance in the West Bank and to responding to acute and growing humanitarian needs in Gaza.

In the context of increasing hardship and limited funding, WFP concentrated its resources on relief interventions (Strategic Outcome 1). In Gaza, cash transfers were deemed to have the most impact and to be the most cost-efficient instrument for supporting the ailing economy, offering greater purchasing power and a more diversified diet, and reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms by affected populations. Direct and multilateral funding enabled WFP to extend vouchers to an additional 12,000 of the most vulnerable people in Gaza, of which more than 72 percent were women, girls or boys, but it was not able to assist 60,000 other severely food-insecure non-refugees.

WFP was able to progress with its work under Strategic Outcome 2 after securing new funding sources, including the Joint SDG Fund [4] and the WFP internal corporate 2030 Fund. Activities contribute to SDGs 2 and 17, aiming to strengthen the capacity of national institutions involved in the design and implementation of the social protection system and enhancing the resilience of the most vulnerable families through interventions for sustainable agricultural livelihoods.



# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$57,822,632	\$41,751,668	\$65,463,260	\$40,565,288

During 2019, WFP spent USD 41 million to improve or stabilize the food security and nutrition status of more than 343,000 people through cash-based transfer (CBT) and in-kind food assistance. While total available resources amounted to nearly USD 65.5 million, a significant share of those contributions were not received until late in the year, which meant that WFP had to resort to mitigation measures to respond to lack of funding. Measures included temporary reductions in assistance, while prioritizing assistance to the most vulnerable to achieve tangible results for their food security, nutritional status and livelihoods. When additional resources became available, WFP scaled up CBT assistance to people most in need in Gaza, and the funds allowed for longer-term, more predictable programming.

WFP's in-kind food entitlements were fully and regularly delivered to more than 71,000 people who received parcels comprising wheat flour, pulses, salt and vegetable oil. As part of WFP's ongoing work to support the local economy, nearly 75 percent of the food commodities distributed to assisted families - mainly fortified wheat flour and salt - were procured from Palestinian suppliers. Evidence showed a continued positive impact of CBT on assisted people's food security and nutrition status, and in fostering the local economy.

Under this Strategic Outcome WFP provided food assistance to the most impoverished and food-insecure non-refugee Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank, who totaled 404,000 according to the latest national food security census. With the resources available to it, WFP assisted 85 percent of the overall severely food-insecure non-refugee communities, providing them with food parcels or food vouchers that cover 60 percent of their daily caloric intake. According to regular monitoring, WFP's food assistance was critical for improving or stabilizing the nutrition and food security status of heavily indebted people living on less than USD 1 dollar per day, preventing further resorting to coping mechanisms and alleviating to some extent their economic hardships.

Prioritization of the poorest and most extremely food-insecure population was based on food security assessments; 75 percent of the assisted families lived in Gaza, where prevalence of food insecurity, as well as poverty and unemployment, are significantly higher than in the West Bank.

Given the evident multi-layered impact on assisted people's food security of CBT, along with their trickle-down positive effect on the local economy [1], WFP delivered 80 percent of its assistance through CBT. WFP delivered an electronic card on which a monthly USD 10.30 per person was credited, enabling the poorest families to buy diverse types of food from local shops. The gradual expansion of CBT continued to economically empower men and women, providing them with increased purchasing power, autonomy and choices in the selection of their food.

To achieve this Strategic Outcome, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to provide approximately half of its 2019 beneficiaries with complementary food assistance. Those assisted were the poorest and most food-insecure women, men, girls and boys, who are enrolled in the national safety net programmes. Other vulnerable families who are eligible for national welfare assistance but cannot access it due to the Government's limited resources relied on WFP food assistance delivered in collaboration with Global Communities and Oxfam.

In Gaza, WFP's assistance helped to improve the food security status of assisted communities despite a sharp deterioration in living standards: in 2019, 74 percent presented acceptable food consumption levels, compared to 64 percent in 2018, surpassing WFP's target. This positive trend was also evidenced by the fact that the use of negative coping strategies by assisted communities remained stable.

The most common coping mechanisms adopted by the assisted families were consuming a reduced number of meals, eating less nutritious food, purchasing food on credit, and borrowing food from friends and relatives. Overall, the level of negative coping mechanisms used by assisted families in Gaza continued to be high, underlining their high dependency on external assistance, and their lack of resources to complement WFP's food assistance.

WFP's interventions in the West Bank resulted in an almost stabilized food security status of the assisted populations compared to the previous year, with 76 percent of the assisted populations maintaining acceptable food consumption levels. The yet-unmet food consumption score (FCS) target set by WFP and the slight increase in the use of negative coping mechanism by assisted families in the West Bank could indicate growing challenges to their food security and livelihoods, especially considering that a third of these households were headed by women, who face additional hardships.

In early 2019, due to insufficient resources, WFP was forced to suspend food voucher assistance to 25,000 people in the West Bank and to reduce the monthly voucher value by 20 percent (USD 8 vs USD 10 per person) to 165,000 people in Gaza and the West Bank. The negative impact of these measures on households' food consumption levels was confirmed by WFP monitoring [2] results, which showed substantive deterioration in the nutrition and food security status of affected families, particularly among those who no longer received any assistance.

As a result of the suspension of CBT assistance, the percentage of families with poor consumption scores dramatically increased from 7 percent to 36 percent and the percentage of families who presented acceptable consumption scores dropped from 70 to 29. The rapid worsening of the nutrition and food security situation was also reflected in a significant increase in the percentage of families resorting to negative coping mechanisms, compared to when they received assistance from WFP. To make ends meet, families consumed less food and/or poor-quality food and relied on help from relatives and friends. The worsening of affected people's dietary conditions underpinned their high reliance on WFP assistance to sustain a minimum acceptable dietary diversity at a time when their access to national welfare assistance is undermined due to the government's limited resources.

To a lesser extent, monitoring findings showed deterioration in the dietary diversity of families that received reduced CBT assistance: the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption levels decreased (from 67 percent to 63 percent), which was coupled with an increase in families who resorted to negative coping mechanisms. The findings revealed how essential is WFP assistance to these poorest families as complementary to the national welfare allocations they received through the government's Social Safety Net programmes.

As soon as additional directed and multilateral funding was available in April, WFP reinstated the full voucher ration to the 165,000 people in Gaza and the West Bank. In July WFP also extended CBT assistance to an additional 12,000 people in Gaza enlisted in the National Safety Net programmes. Recognizing the need for a multi-dimensional response to the multi-faced humanitarian crisis in Gaza, this increase enhanced the inclusivity of the government-led social protection system, allowing all non-refugee recipients of the Palestinian Government's Cash-Transfers Programme to benefit from complementary food assistance at a time of heightened deprivations.

WFP continued complementing its food assistance through extensive work on affected people's nutrition directly contributing to SDG 2 and 17. In 2019, WFP ended its nutrition awareness activities and engaged in several multi-sectoral assessments which resulted in endorsing a nutrition-sensitive Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approach for its next nutrition activities. The SBCC approach takes stock of the results of a joint WFP-UNICEF analysis conducted in Palestine to identify social, religious and cultural barriers to behaviour change, with a focus on anaemia and poor infant and young child feeding practices. Ultimately, WFP and UNICEF aim to formulate a multi-agency SBCC strategy and action plan, involving UN organizations, civil society organizations and local communities.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome fully integrated gender into the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of unconditional food assistance – including through CBT and in-kind modalities – and nutrition information to poor and food-insecure households.	3

### Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$703,762	\$695,473	\$716,264	\$716,264

WFP invested the resources received under this Strategic Outcome (USD 716,264) in strengthening the capacity of state institutions to contribute to the achievement of national food security and nutrition objectives. The actions have supported the generation of better evidence to inform policy formulation, targeting and programming, helping to meet the needs of the most vulnerable at a time of constrained national resources and growing needs.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, WFP programme aligns with the Social Development Sector Strategy (SDSS) 2017-2022. In doing so, WFP efforts complement and build on national programmes, especially the



Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP), which is considered one of the strongest such programmes in the region.

WFP provided support to the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to improve its statistical analysis, targeting of food-insecure people and the creation of a unified social data portal. WFP hired a local consultancy company to deliver technical training to 20 MoSD staff, of which 60 percent were women. The training focused on in-depth inventory and data analysis. It developed a data collection tool after identifying appropriate poverty indicators and eligibility criteria for beneficiary targeting for inclusion in the Social Safety Net programmes and for receiving food assistance. WFP's technical and financial support enhanced the performance of the MoSD statistical team as it created a unified social portal that will foster efficient coordination of humanitarian interventions by different stakeholders, thus improving targeting and minimizing duplication of assistance.

Through its pilot resilience strengthening project under the framework of the National Social Protection Programme, WFP provided technical assistance to MoSD and facilitated the establishment of a consortium of humanitarian and development actors including UN agencies, government ministries and civil society organizations. The project aims to enhance the implementation and evaluation of agricultural livelihood support to address rising food insecurity and poverty in Palestine, and to mitigate the impact of the Occupation on the shrinking natural resources available to Palestinians. In addition to providing the poorest families with productive agricultural assets to improve their dietary intake and generate income, the project is also investing in the expansion and shock-responsiveness of the social protection system. As a result, it is helping to build bridges between the humanitarian and development interventions of WFP and its partners.

In a complementary move, a Palestine country office proposal was funded through the WFP corporate 2030 Fund to conduct assessments and data collection to inform the design and implementation of climate-smart agriculture-based activities. Actions to address climate change have been carried out in coordination with the national Environmental Quality Authority and Ministry of Agriculture.

In direct contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, Strategic Outcome 2 aims to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships and coordination with national institutions, United Nations sister agencies and NGOs, to enhance the effectiveness of common vulnerability assessments and targeting systems, and the quality of cross-sectoral assistance to eligible households.

Throughout the year, WFP continued providing policy, analytical and programmatic support to the development of an inclusive and cost-effective national social protection system in Palestine. It designed its food assistance interventions with the long-term objective of fostering national ownership and control over the food security sector. To this end, WFP in coordination with MoSD carried out a "Multi-Dimensional Essential Needs Assessment". The assessment aims at reaching a better understanding of food security by looking beyond households' basic food consumption and identifying other essential needs such as housing, clothing and health. The results will help various partners adopt a holistic approach and harmonized response to the essential needs of the poorest families, in line with the Palestinian Authority National Policy Agenda (2017-2022) for the achievement of food security and the eradication of poverty.

As part of work to make the national protection system more inclusive, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) designed jointly a project to strengthen MoSD's data collection and analysis, targeting and database. This will support the creation of a Social Protection Floor to address and respond to the specific needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys, with special attention to persons with disabilities and elderly people. The project, funded through the SDG Fund, will be implemented in 2020 and 2021.

As co-chair of the Food Security Sector (FSS), WFP continued to provide guidance and financial support to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to regularly produce market assessments and provide statistical data collected from various markets in Palestinian governorates, including consumer, producer and wholesale prices for the main consumer 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 when needed.

Throughout the year, WFP also participated in social protection working groups together with a wide array of development partners supporting the Palestinian social welfare system (World Bank, ILO, UNICEF and the European Union, among others) with the aim of identifying areas for institutional capacity enhancement, improving coordination and sharing progress on programme implementation. WFP also participated regularly in the meetings of the FSS Cash Working Group, which coordinates, promotes, and facilitates sustainable activities related to emergency, medium-term and long-term cash programming. WFP provided data and technical assistance, including for a minimum expenditure assessment and a food price monitoring and vulnerability assessment.

Since 2014, WFP has had an instrumental role in developing and lending its cash-based transfer (CBT) platform and services - including its strong oversight, fraud-control and accountability mechanisms - to other humanitarian stakeholders. In 2019, WFP further expanded its strategic and multi-sectoral partnerships with UNICEF, and NGOs such as Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Global Communities, who delivered their own humanitarian supplies in Gaza

through WFP's CBT platform. These partnerships demonstrated the ability of United Nations agencies and NGOs to "Deliver as One" for greater aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness and impact.

The partnership with UNICEF enabled 42,000 people to receive water, sanitation and hygiene products on top of their food entitlements. Complementary hygiene education sessions were delivered by a local NGO. In addition, more than 27,000 girls (46 percent) and boys (54 percent) were able to purchase weatherization clothing and another 17,000 girls (46 percent) and boys (54 percent) purchased education supplies using WFP's multi-wallet card at local shops. ACF utilized WFP's CBT platform to provide food, plus sanitation and hygiene materials, to 1,300 people. Global Communities used it to extend food assistance to around 4,000 people, nearly 40 percent of whom were women and girls. Given the extent 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.

As evidenced in the Gender and Age Marker code 3, gender was fully integrated into the design and monitoring of all activities under this Strategic Outcome. Further investment was made to strengthen the gender capacities of WFP personnel and employees, with several training and workshops held throughout the year.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for implementation of the food security strategy and NSSN reform.	1
Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sector partners and the Government.	1

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In Palestine, the fluid political situation, combined with the protracted occupation which places limitations on development and humanitarian action, along with shifting vulnerabilities, all create supplementary layers of potential gender-based discrimination at all levels, in addition to the social, cultural and economic factors. The large disparities in male and female labour force participation and wages are one of the main determinants of 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 2019.

As reflected in its Gender and Age marker code 3, WFP continues supporting the creation of an enabling and inclusive environment for gender equality and women's empowerment by mainstreaming gender across its operations, recognizing protection concerns for women, men, girls and boys, as well as the vital role of women in promoting lasting solutions to food insecurity. To maximize its capacity to deliver gender equality results, WFP has engaged in a Gender Transformation Programme [1] and identified achievements and gaps that will be addressed through an inter-functional work plan. Findings of a participatory gender analysis [2] will also better inform ways and means for fostering gender equality across WFP operations.

WFP's gender action plan is informed by the corporate Gender Policy 2015-2020 and aligns with national and United Nations gender-sensitive poverty reduction strategies. WFP used common targeting instruments and devised a gender-responsive monitoring system to ensure the most vulnerable cases, including households headed by women, families with high-dependency ratios or dependants living with disabilities, were identified and were given prioritized access to WFP's assistance.

WFP provided an additional 12,000 people in Gaza with food vouchers that enabled them to choose the food that could meet the different nutritional needs of women, men, children, elderly and persons with disabilities. Providing vouchers has consistently strengthened women's autonomous decision-making as agents of change by allowing them to make their own purchasing and cooking decisions, manage their budgets and redeem their entitlements at their own convenience. The high representation of women social workers, who regularly visited families on behalf of the Ministry of Social Development and WFP, was a strong incentive for women beneficiaries to voice their concerns openly and freely.

WFP has come a long way in gender-sensitive assessments and initiatives, which will be integrated in its 2020 operations in support of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 5 and 17. A joint WFP-UNICEF analysis will inform the design and implementation of nutrition-sensitive behavioural change activities, with special attention to mothers, pregnant women, and boys and girls aged 24-59 months. The multi-dimensional Essential Needs Assessment employs a gender lens. WFP engaged in awareness-raising on gender equality through the joint "Together Against Violence" 16 Days campaign [3].

World Food Day celebrated in Gaza with UNICEF focused on the right of boys and girls to adequate and healthy food: girls and boys joined their parents in cooking sessions showcasing passion for traditional Gazan food.

## Protection

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

WFP ensured that its programmes were implemented in a safe and dignified manner with respect for affected people's needs, rights and capacities and without exposing them to protection risks. Safety and protection-related risks and challenges were identified based on vulnerability assessments [1] and through direct interactions with the affected women, men, girls and boys, on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and cooperating partners' assessments.

WFP organized its in-kind food distributions in secure and easily accessible locations for all segments of the population. Multiple food collection facilities were established to minimize travel time; crowd control mechanisms put in place and supervised to minimize 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 persons living with disabilities. Participating CBT shops in Gaza were carefully selected and their number was more than doubled (from 83 to 198) to ensure that assisted people would not be required to travel long distances and pay substantial transportation costs to redeem their vouchers. The proximity of WFP's participating shops to beneficiary homes contributed to reducing and mitigating security risks for beneficiary households headed by women.

Despite cuts in the number of assisted people in the West Bank as a result of insufficient resources, WFP sustained voucher assistance to 700 food-insecure people living in the H2 area of the Hebron City [2]. While directly contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP's food assistance has also significantly mitigated the assisted families' protection risks. WFP utilized vouchers through rapid multi-sectoral responses to address the essential needs of people



affected by home demolitions and military escalations. WFP provided vouchers to 72 families in Gaza and 7 families in the West Bank.

While significant protection risks were neither raised by assisted communities nor observed by WFP and partner staff, the main concerns raised were associated 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, and tensions over access to land, basic services and natural resources. Abiding by the principle of "do no harm" [3], WFP delivered its assistance inside these mixed refugee and non-refugee Bedouin and herding communities or near their dwellings. The regular presence of UN agencies in these areas was a safeguard against forced displacement for a population at risk.

As a joint effort, WFP is involved in the implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)'s Action Plan on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) [4]. A related mapping exercise reflected the need for enhanced awareness raising amongst the population to support safe and accessible reporting and the need to address serious gaps in terms of quality and accessible survivor assistance. WFP is leading the design and implementation of the raising awareness activities. In addition, findings of a WFP participatory gender analysis could inform protection concerns, which will be taken into consideration in the design and implementation of WFP's operations.

### **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 utilized various tools to maximize accountability to the affected people it served for achieving results in the way programmes were implemented in Gaza and the West Bank.

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-CBT), scope (full or reduced rations) and duration of their entitlements, with the support of implementing partners. This was done via mobile text messaging, through face-to-face interviews 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 made it challenging for WFP to communicate in a sensitive and consistent manner about the expected length of assistance to beneficiaries. Although beneficiaries were sensitized and made aware of the fact that their entitlements were contingent on WFP receiving voluntary contributions, this was not always well understood.

WFP put together and managed a two-way communication process to strengthen community engagement, promote participatory decision-making and inform programme design. The opinions and level of satisfaction of families were collected by WFP through a specialized feedback hotline, complaint boxes available at food collection sites, and face-to-face exchanges with WFP monitoring staff and implementing partners. WFP followed standard operating procedures to address complaints in a timely manner.

As part of its Gender Transformation Programme the country office, with the support of a gender mission from the Regional Bureau, organized focus groups of women recipients of food assistance from local communities in Gaza and the West Bank to better understand their challenges and needs, and consider their perspective in the design and implementation of WFP's operations.

WFP used a set of monitoring and evaluation tools to track, prevent and mitigate the risk of abuse and harmful practices on beneficiary wellbeing. WFP regularly 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.

WFP's hotline (7 days/12 hours) continued providing a safe and confidential tool for WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries for inquiries and complaints. Three trained operators with a social assistance background received more than 15,000 calls, provided guided answers and communicated caller feedback to WFP for any needed follow-up. Inquiries mainly focused on eligibility for assistance and requests to increase the voucher value/in-kind food rations.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



Palestine has been heavily affected by climate change, which manifests itself in more frequent droughts and increased desertification, changes in economic viability of crops (e.g. shorter growing seasons), increased crop water requirements, decline in grazing ranges and stocks, higher food prices, reduced quantity and quality of food, and ultimately increased food insecurity. The agricultural sector in Palestine faces further challenges due to the political situation, with the Occupation resulting in confiscation of land and water resources, and restrictions on the import of agricultural inputs and the export of agricultural products, which have all contributed to extremely high production costs and a crippled agricultural sector.

Agriculture is a livelihood source, as it employs 11 percent of the Palestinian workforce, 30 percent of which are women. Currently, approximately 90 percent of all food and 90 percent of all animal feed is imported, leading to high cost of food and posing serious challenges to food security. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has recommended the following adaptation measures: climate-smart agriculture, improved water-use efficiency using technologies such as hydroponics and hybrid systems, and increased availability of animal feed at an affordable price.

Against this backdrop, vulnerable people have been sinking into deeper poverty and food insecurity, and subsequently been increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance. WFP's interventions to alleviate the suffering of the poorest and most food-insecure non-refugee populations have concentrated on covering a share of families' food needs. Most of the assistance is channelled to beneficiaries through an electronic food voucher onto which a monthly USD 10.30 is credited and redeemable in all participating shops. However, the amount provided is insufficient to cover the full food needs of the most vulnerable, and remains well below the deep poverty line estimated at USD 110 per person [1].

Recognizing that vulnerable households need assistance across a wide range of sectors, towards the end of 2019 WFP launched a resilience-building project. Through this project, 200 families, recipients of WFP food assistance and national welfare allowances in Gaza and the West Bank, received traditional and climate-smart agricultural assets including wicking bed growing units, livestock, poultry, green houses and hydroponics to increase their food consumption and for sustainable income-generation. The provision of agricultural assets in collaboration with implementing partners Oxfam in Gaza and the Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ) in the West Bank, was through a consultative process allowing families to choose the agricultural asset that most responded to their specific needs. Results of this pilot project in 2020 will inform the prospect of scaling it up, contingent to the availability of resources.

A key objective of this project is to offer an enhanced and integrated multisectoral poverty alleviation response as a more effective and efficient approach to end food insecurity. Through the provision of essential goods and services to poor people, WFP is supporting their graduation out of extreme poverty and empowerment as drivers of change. It potentially increases complementarities between national social assistance programmes and humanitarian-development responses to address chronic vulnerabilities in holistically protracted crisis.



# Food Feeds Love

Struggling with growing deprivations and fears for their children's future, mothers and fathers in Gaza have always seen the situation create discord in their lives. WFP regular food assistance helps the poorest families stay afloat and overcome economic and social difficulties and alleviates domestic tensions and concerns.

Naheel (50) lives with her husband Abdulkhaleq (60) and her unmarried sons Mohammed (25) and Ahmed (24). Despite countless harsh hardships, the couple's long marriage has survived with great harmony, partnership, and love.

Married at the very young age of 16, Naheel had to move to Al-Mawasi area in Rafah, remote and isolated from where she was raised. "It was a big move for me to be away from my parents and siblings," recalls Naheel. "Abed (Abdulkhaleq) was very considerate and loving and made life much easier for me."

Performing an atypical role for a man in their community, it was Abdulkhaleq who taught Naheel how to bake bread and make traditional Palestinian dishes like Maftool. Thirty-five years since their marriage, he still helps her in the tedious preparation of bread and managing other domestic tasks.

When they got married, Abdulkhaleq promised Naheel a comfortable life. He was able to fulfil his promise in the first few years, but later he could not for many years. Living conditions in Gaza have significantly deteriorated, leading to Abdulkhaleq losing his job. The lack of steady income for a family of 10 made it extremely difficult to make ends meet and cast a shadow on the couple's relationship.

"Our livelihood conditions tightened. When the children needed food or medical treatment, I used to fight with Abed and blamed him for the family's distress," said Naheel. "Of course, I regretted my bursts of anger later because he was always understanding."

Tensions within households can rise during periods of food scarcity, disrupting much-needed harmony for raising mentally and physically healthy children, but they tend to decline as food assistance fills the food gap. "WFP's food voucher has made it easier for us to overcome our difficult conditions," said Abdulkhaleq. "Knowing that my children can eat a meal, I was able to redouble my efforts to find any casual work that could complement their basic needs."

Naheel was also encouraged to engage in seasonal jobs. "I felt an overwhelming sense of joy when I carried baskets of guavas on top of my head and went to sell them in the market," said Naheel proudly. "I knew that whatever I will earn will be spent on my daughter's education."

She had always hoped her children would get better education opportunities than both her and her husband. Her eldest daughter Nariman (30) pursued a university degree in Basic Education and was able to earn a scholarship that covered half of the university tuition fees, while her parents committed themselves to securing the remaining half.

In Gaza, where seven out of ten people lack adequate access to food and more than half of the population is affected by unemployment and poverty, WFP food assistance provides a critical safety net to more than a quarter of a million people from the non-refugee communities. Most of the families receive Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) through electronic food vouchers, enabling them to meet basic food and nutrition needs, protecting them from suffering further hunger and poverty.

## Summary

[1] WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) interventions are integrated in the Palestinian Authority's National Policy Agenda and the Social Development Strategy (2017-22), which provide a roadmap for achieving SDG 1 and 2.

[2] Other assessments conducted with Save the Children and the Ministry of Health will also contribute to informing the action plan.

## Context and operations

[1] Palestine was ranked 119 out of 189 countries on the global Human Development Index (2019).

[2] Main Findings of Living Standards in Palestine (Expenditure, Consumption and Poverty), 2017. Extreme poverty affects 16.6 percent of households headed by women.

[3] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 3rd quarter 2019 labour report.

[4] Child labour reached 3 percent among children 10-17 years old. Among women aged 20-49, two out of ten in the West Bank and three out of ten in the Gaza Strip were married before the age of 18. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

[5] 1.7 million people (32 percent of the population) are affected by food insecurity, according to the 2018 National Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey.

[6] WFP provides most of its assistance to "non-refugee" populations in Palestine – those who continued living in their original areas of residence after the 1948 conflict. UNRWA is mandated to support the needs of Palestinian refugees, defined now as the descendants of fathers who lost both home and means of livelihoods as a result of the 1948 conflict.

[7] The national social protection systems delivers a wide range of social benefits and services to most vulnerable refugee and non-refugee communities: direct cash-transfers, medical allowances, education and electricity subsidies, and child protection and disability support.

[8] The national deep poverty line reflects a minimum budget for food, clothing and housing amounting to 1,974 Israeli Shekels (USD 3.70) per person per day. The poverty line (2,470 Israeli Shekels or USD 4.70 per person per day) adds other necessities, including health care and education supplies.

[9] WFP's 2019 "Secondary Impact of the Cash Based Transfer- Voucher Modality in Palestine" assessment.

## CSP financial overview

[1] The figure amounts to 404,000, as per Budget Revision 4 of Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022.

[2] The traditional donors included Canada, ECHO, France, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the Russian Federation.

[3] The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF).

[4] WFP Palestine was among 30 countries out of 120 whose application was granted a contribution from the SDG Fund. This multi-agency application was the only WFP-led project selected to be funded.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP's 2018 assessment "Secondary Impact of the Cash Based Transfer- Voucher Modality in Palestine" shows that the proportion of households recipient of CBT with acceptable food consumption is 11 percent higher than for those that receive in-kind food assistance (78.3 percent vs. 67.3 percent). The positive impact of WFP CBTs on the local economy was particularly evident in Gaza, where shops participating in the CBT programme reported an average increase of almost 40 percent in their monthly sales, thereby sustaining their businesses compared to non-participating shops, which reported a significant decrease in their monthly sales (more than 35 percent). Participating factories reported a 36 percent increase in sales compared to an 8 percent increase in sales among non-participating factories.

[2] WFP follow-up monitoring was conducted in February 2019, two months after the suspension/ reduction of food assistance: households interviewed by WFP monitors in the last quarter of 2018 were re-interviewed in February.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

The Gender and Age Marker code 1 for activity 2 is due to the fact that the activity has not been fully implemented yet. For activity 3, where WFP lends its CBT platform to other humanitarian actors, the scope of its engagement to ensure full integration of gender and age analysis is limited. However, WFP continues advocating with these partners for better gender and age mainstreaming.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] WFP's corporate Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) is anchored in the WFP Gender Policy (2015- 2020). Tailored to the WFP context, GTP underpins effective and efficient programming and operations by meeting benchmarks across seven categories including accountability and oversight, enabling environment, capacities, programming, communications and knowledge management, partnerships and results.

[2] The participatory analysis was conducted by the Ramallah-based Arab World for Research and Development (AWRAD). Findings of the analysis will identify challenges and opportunities to further mainstream gender equality throughout the design, programming, implementation and evaluation of WFP operations.

[3] WFP together with its partners Oxfam and the national NGO Culture and Free Thought Association (CFRA) placed messages on gender roles and quality on public buses across Gaza and organized interactive community-led awareness sessions where women, men, boys and girls were given a chance to interact and discuss the impact of cultural norms on specific gender behaviours and roles.

## Protection

[1] Affected populations with high protection risks as identified in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (Gaza, Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem) and other vulnerability assessments including OCHA's Areas with Highest Humanitarian Vulnerability, December 2018.

[2] Violence by Israeli settlers living on Palestinian land, access restrictions, property confiscation, and military incursions have generated a coercive environment in H2 area which has undermined the living conditions of Palestinians, including their security, sources of livelihoods, access to services, and family and social life, according to The Humanitarian Situation in the H2 Area of the Hebron City - Findings of Needs Assessment, OCHA, April 2019.

[3] The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided logistical support using its fleet of trucks to distribute food assistance to the mixed refugee and non-refugee communities.


[4] The action plan is consultative, and brings in specialized UN agencies, the government, INGOs, civil society and the local communities.


## Environment

[1] The Palestinian Expenditure Consumption Survey (PECS), the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	30	25.8	26	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	169,294	174,140	343,434	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			813,000	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	204,424	174,140	85%
	female	199,576	169,294	85%
	total	404,000	343,434	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,212	4,057	335%
	female	1,212	3,799	313%
	total	2,424	7,856	324%
24-59 months	male	10,100	9,436	93%
	female	9,696	8,887	92%
	total	19,796	18,323	93%
5-11 years	male	38,447	32,810	85%
	female	36,684	30,827	84%
	total	75,131	63,637	85%
12-17 years	male	32,320	28,348	88%
	female	30,704	26,200	85%
	total	63,024	54,548	87%
18-59 years	male	111,033	90,312	81%
	female	104,312	87,066	83%
	total	215,345	177,378	82%
60+ years	male	11,312	9,177	81%
	female	16,968	12,515	74%
	total	28,280	21,692	77%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Non-Refugee	383,800	322,728	84%
Refugee	20,200	20,706	103%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	7,776	7,835	101%
Canned Fish	492	217	44%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Meat	0	71	-
Iodised Salt	130	86	66%
Vegetable Oil	389	459	118%
Chickpeas	324	336	104%
Canned Pulses	0	0	0%
Lentils	324	254	79%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	39,056,724	30,303,660	78%
Cash	3,764,232	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive				
Activity 01	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Poor and severely food insecure non refugees receive diverse and nutritional food in order to improve their dietary diversity.							
Output E	Targeted population (women, men, boys and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.							
Output E*	Targeted population (woman,men,boys, and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	35,568 36,432 72,000	33,071 38,016 71,087		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	164,008 167,992 332,000	136,223 136,124 272,347		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	9,435	9,258		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	42,820,956	30,303,660		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	5,000			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64 64 64	=75 =75 =75	=75 =75 =75	71 74.50 74	62 64 64
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	23 23 23	=15 =15 =15	=15 =15 =15	20 19.70 20	26 24 24



Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	13 13 13	=10 =10 =10	=10 =10 =10	9 5.80 6	12 12 12
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	13 13 13	=11 =11 =11	=11 =11 =11	12 12 12	13 12 13
<b>Food Consumption Score - Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	65 65 65	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	84 89 88	82 81 81
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 70 70	≥72 ≥72 ≥72	≥72 ≥72 ≥72	59 65 64	69 74 73
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	15 15 15	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	21 19 20	16 16 16
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1 1 1	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5 5 5	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	5 2 3 3 4 3
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85 85 85	≤85 ≤85 ≤85	≤85 ≤85 ≤85	79 84 81 84 80 84
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	34 34 34	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	16 18 11 19 12 19
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	25 25 25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	36 29 31 23 32 24

Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher

**Food Consumption Score**

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	35 24 27	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	72 75 77 78 76 77
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	36 48 46	=10 =10 =10	=10 =10 =10	20 16 18 16 19 16
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	29 28 27	=10 =10 =10	=10 =10 =10	8 9 5 6 5 7

**Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)**

	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7 7 7	=5 =5 =5	=5 =5 =5	6 5 6 5 6 5
<b>Food Consumption Score - Nutrition</b>							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	2 3 2 3 2 3
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	70 70 70	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	74 78 82 85 80 83
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85 85 85	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	67 90 74 92 72 91
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	15 15 15	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	11 7 11 5 11 6
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1 1 1	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3 3 3	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	3 1 2 1 2 1

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	85 85 85	≤85 ≤85 ≤85	≤85 ≤85 ≤85	88 90 87 92 87 91
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	29 29 29	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	26 22 18 15 20 17
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12 12 12	≤9 ≤9 ≤9	≤9 ≤9 ≤9	30 9 24 7 26 8

Strategic Outcome 02	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	- Resilience Building						
Activity 02	Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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)							
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)							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	20	20		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		

			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
Activity 03	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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)							
H.11	<b>Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms</b>							
	Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms		Service Delivery General	<b>agency/organization</b>	1	3		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
National Government; Palestine, State of								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=2	2	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	General Distribution	Female	99.70	=100	=100	100	
			Male	99.70	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	99.70	=100	=100	100	
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	General Distribution	Female	99.70	=100	=100	99.70	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.60	
			Overall	99.80	=100	=100	99.70	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	General Distribution	Female	97	=100	=100	98	
			Male	97	=100	=100	98	
			Overall	97	=100	=100	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	General Distribution	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	99.90	
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99.90	

Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	99.60
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99.70

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

#### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CBT beneficiaries; West bank; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution		Overall	30	≥35	≥35	80	32

#### Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	7	=88	=88	98.40	89
			Decisions made by men	Overall	86	=5	=5	1.50	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	=7	=7	0.10	5
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	70	=73	=73	82	79
			Decisions made by men	Overall	5	=1	=1	6	4
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	=26	=26	12	17



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

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	Female	91	≥95	≥95	89	93
			Male	90	≥95	≥95	88	92
			Overall	91	≥95	≥95	89	93
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	General Distribution	Female	85	≥90	≥90	81	87
			Male	83	≥90	≥90	80	81
			Overall	85	≥90	≥90	81	85

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

Yasmine Abuelassal  
yasmin.abuelassal@wfp.org

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A Gazan family preparing the Friday meal.

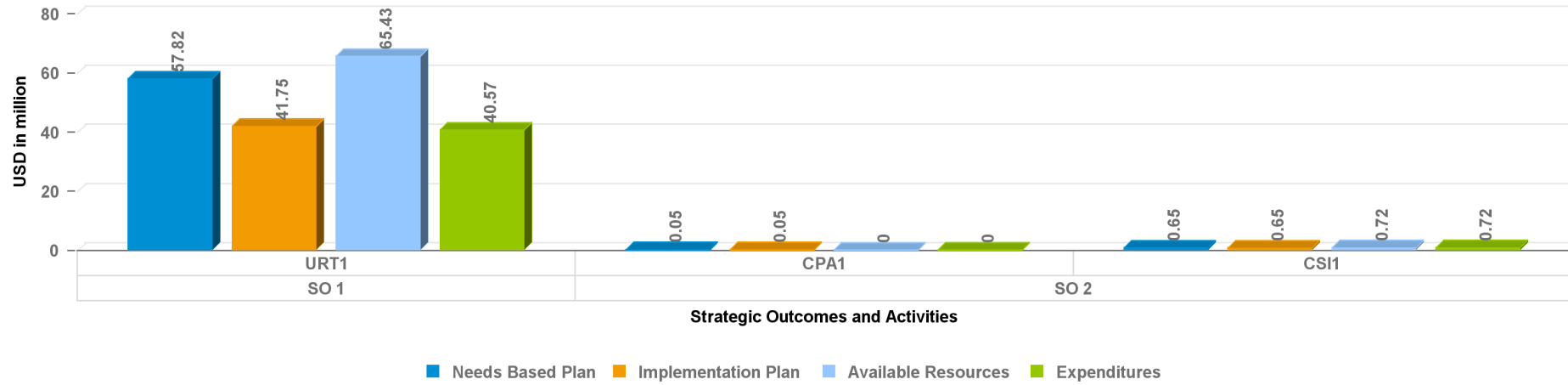
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/palestine>

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government
CSI1	Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform
URT1	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	57,822,632	41,751,668	65,427,609	40,565,288
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	35,651	0
		Non SO Specific	0	0	413,187	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>57,822,632</b>	<b>41,751,668</b>	<b>65,876,447</b>	<b>40,565,288</b>
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	49,411	0	0
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	653,762	646,062	716,264	716,264
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>703,762</b>	<b>695,474</b>	<b>716,264</b>	<b>716,264</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,834,290	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,834,290</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>58,526,394</b>	<b>42,447,141</b>	<b>68,427,001</b>	<b>41,281,551</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,771,767</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>4,871,799</b>	<b>2,301,172</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>61,298,160</b>	<b>44,447,141</b>	<b>73,298,800</b>	<b>43,582,723</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,984,380</b>	<b>2,889,064</b>	<b>4,210,599</b>	<b>4,210,599</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>65,282,541</b>	<b>47,336,205</b>	<b>77,509,399</b>	<b>47,793,322</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

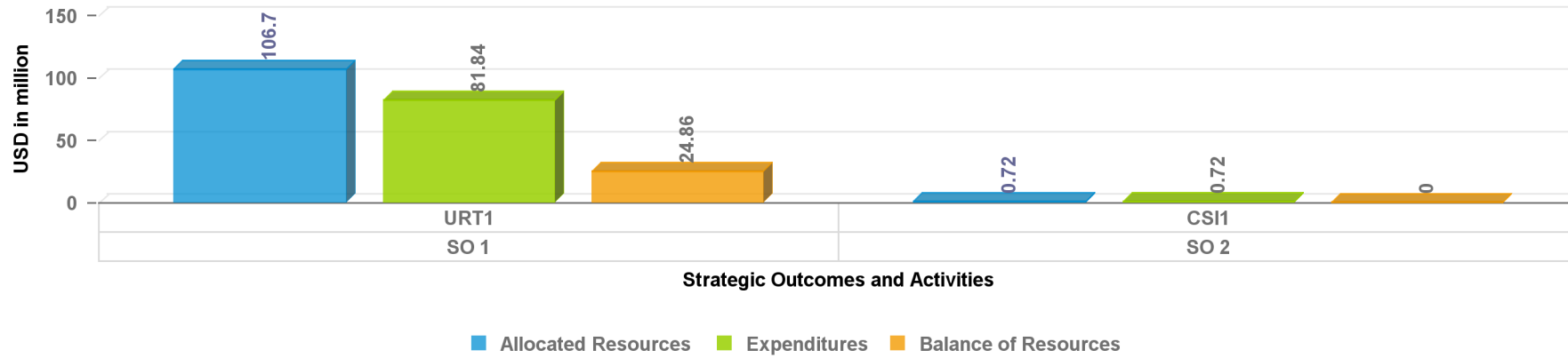
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CS1	Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform
URT1	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households



# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	108,549,686	105,264,529	1,433,539	106,698,068	81,835,747	24,862,322
		Non Activity Specific	0	35,651	0	35,651	0	35,651
		Non Activity Specific	0	413,187	0	413,187	0	413,187
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>108,549,686</b>	<b>105,713,367</b>	<b>1,433,539</b>	<b>107,146,906</b>	<b>81,835,747</b>	<b>25,311,159</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	100,000	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	1,295,024	716,264	0	716,264	716,264	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,395,024</b>	<b>716,264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>716,264</b>	<b>716,264</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,834,290	0	1,834,290	0	1,834,290
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,834,290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,834,290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,834,290</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>109,944,710</b>	<b>108,263,921</b>	<b>1,433,539</b>	<b>109,697,460</b>	<b>82,552,010</b>	<b>27,145,450</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,493,429</b>	<b>6,656,880</b>	<b>66,461</b>	<b>6,723,341</b>	<b>4,152,714</b>	<b>2,570,627</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>115,438,138</b>	<b>114,920,801</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>116,420,801</b>	<b>86,704,724</b>	<b>29,716,077</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,503,479</b>	<b>6,985,300</b>		<b>6,985,300</b>	<b>6,985,300</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			122,941,617	121,906,100	1,500,000	123,406,100	93,690,024	29,716,077

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures