

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Palestine Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In its third year of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP remains the main agency providing food assistance to poor non-refugees in Palestine [1]. The assistance provided in Gaza and the West Bank remains a critical safety net for Palestinians during a protracted protection and humanitarian crisis. In 2020, WFP was able to surpass its planned 426,000 beneficiaries, resulting in assistance to more than 431,000 people, largely through cash-based transfers (CBT).

The 2020 COVID-19 crisis worsened the already deteriorating health and socio-economic conditions amongst Palestinians. In partnership with the United Nations (UN) agencies and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), WFP moved swiftly to measure the impact of the pandemic on food security. One specific aspect of this rapid assessment [2] was to identify and target the most vulnerable people. In order to address the financial and social effects of the pandemic, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) in formulating an emergency response plan for those in urgent need of assistance and supporting its implementation by quickly scaling up its intervention to 84,000 new beneficiaries.

According to regular monitoring, WFP interventions have helped the majority of WFP-assisted households to maintain an acceptable level of food consumption. Nutrition levels and the food security status of heavily indebted people have been stabilized, saving many from having to resort to further negative coping mechanisms and alleviating, to some extent, their economic hardships.

Complementing the provision of unconditional food assistance, WFP tailored a nutrition-sensitive Social Behaviour Change Communication approach focusing on pregnant and lactating women and mothers of children aged 24-59 months. The activity is based on the findings of joint research with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2019 [3].

2020 also marked a shift towards more sustainable solutions in WFP's resilience activities. WFP piloted a Climate-Resilient Agricultural scheme aiming at improving the lives of vulnerable Palestinians who currently rely on WFP food assistance. The overall aim is to enhance their livelihoods opportunities. Based on this and with support from WFP's internal 2030 Fund, WFP drafted an initial concept note for the Green Climate Fund [4]. The submission of a full proposal is expected in 2021.

WFP is proud of leading a UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-funded Joint Programme in cooperation with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to formulate, in collaboration with the MoSD, a National Social Protection base. Core elements include the strengthening of the existing system so that specific groups can be targeted; the strengthening of the evidence base to inform policy-making and programming; and the strengthening of underlying delivery systems to enable more effective, nationally-owned assistance [5]. Particular attention will be paid to the inclusion of the most 'left-behind' groups, including elderly people and persons with disabilities. The WFP-led joint project is closely coordinated with the European Union and the World Bank through the Social Protection Sector Group.

Jointly with a contracted consultancy firm, WFP has conducted an in-depth analysis of the MoSD's poverty data and the household survey. Key findings will help MoSD to identify additional criteria that will improve the effectiveness of food assistance and a prioritization exercise [6] for the years 2021-2022.

Through all its operations, WFP strives to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment [7]. Gender equality is a critical component of WFP's resilience-building activity under the aegis of the corporate Gender Transformation Programme [8]. In 2020, WFP adapted its assistance in line with capacity and available resources and the recommendations provided by participant households.

In contributing towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP supports the Palestinian social protection system by providing complementary food assistance to food-insecure households living below the deep poverty line. During 2020, WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of WFP's Unconditional Resource Transfers activity under the National Social Safety Net programme. The forthcoming evaluation results will inform WFP's strategic direction in the next CSP.

Through its commitment to SDG 17's "partnerships for the goals", WFP continued supporting the Government's social protection system and sharing its various platforms with other members of the humanitarian assistance community [9], demonstrating effectiveness of coordination between stakeholders during COVID-19 response. WFP continues to move forward in supporting CSP objectives and fulfilling 2030 agenda targets.



431,862



50%
female

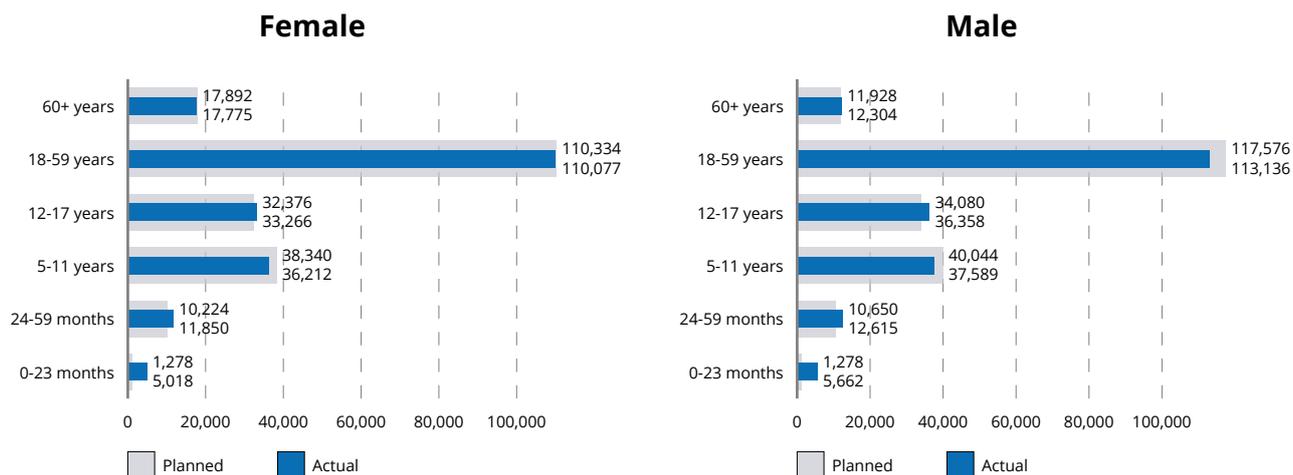


50%
male

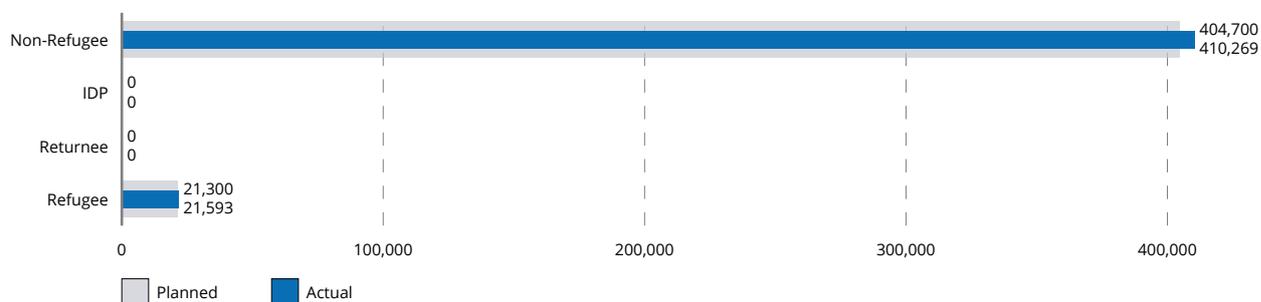
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 18,786 (44% Female, 56% Male)

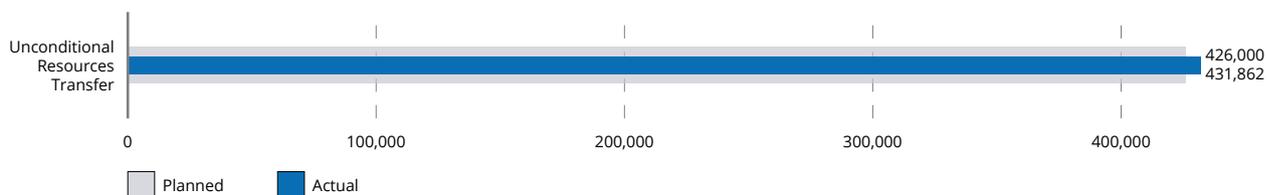
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

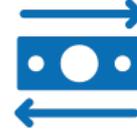


Total Food and CBT



7,769 mt

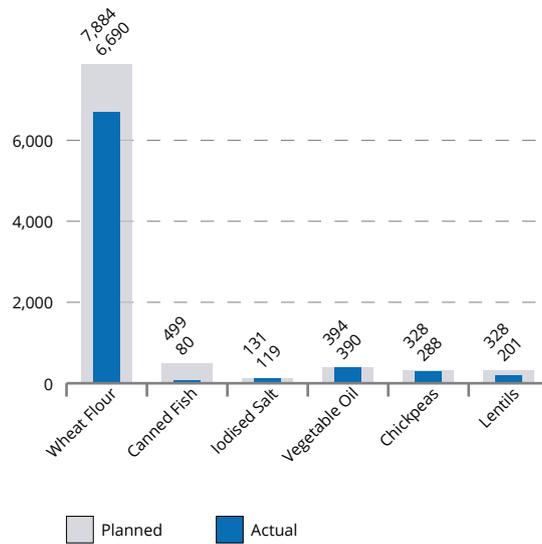
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 9,566 mt total planned



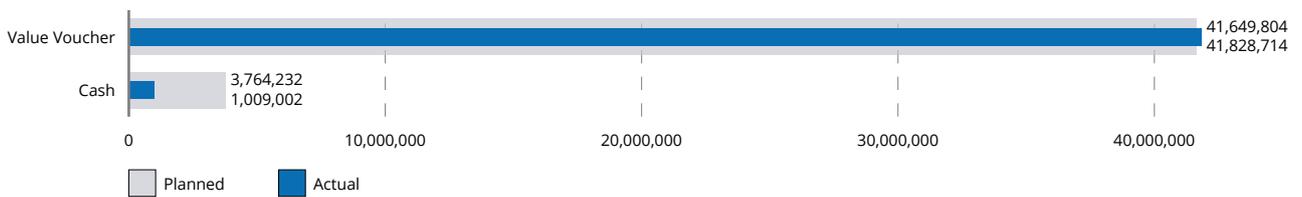
US\$ 42,837,716

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 45,414,036 total planned

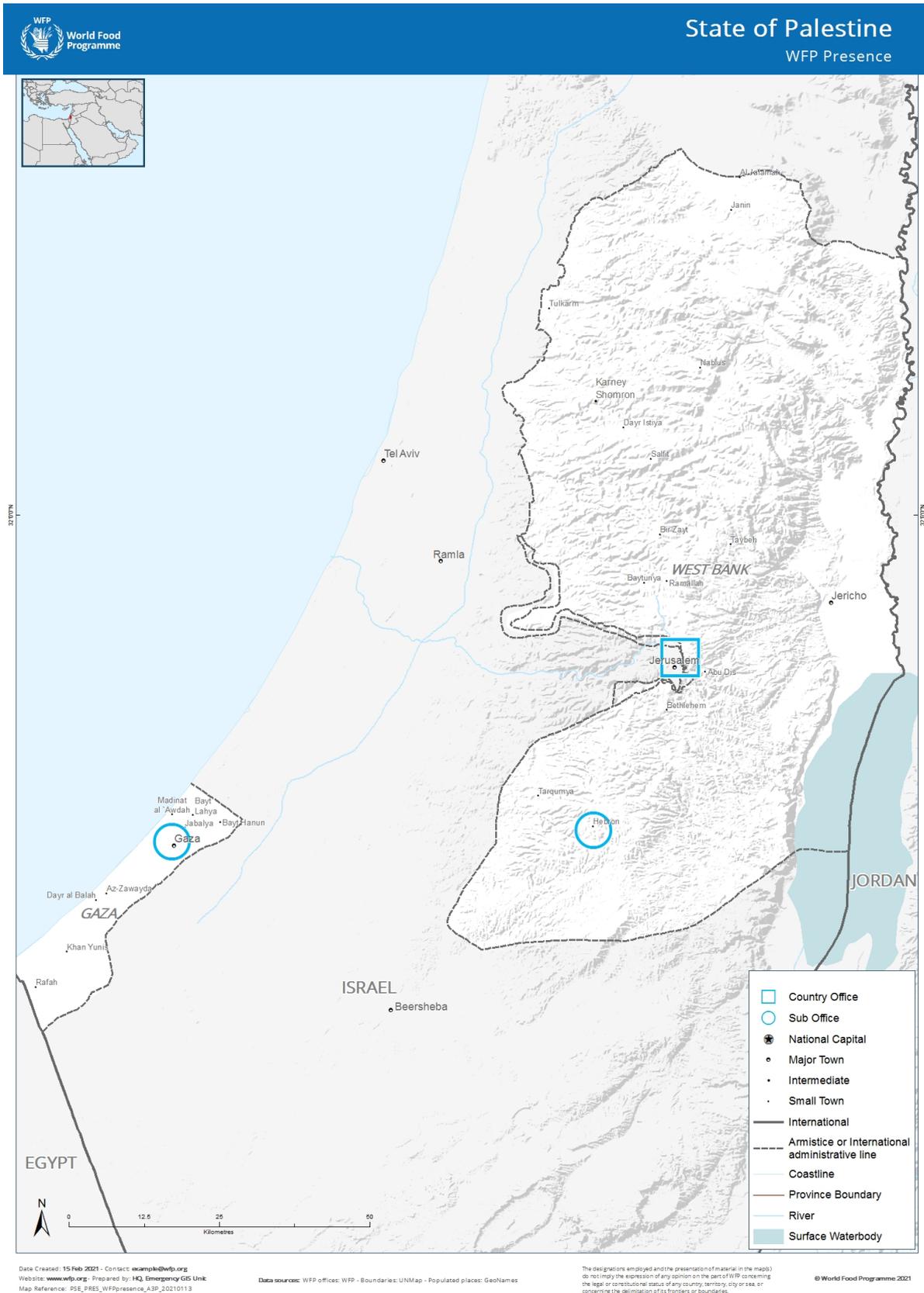
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Palestine is considered a lower-middle-income country that is largely dependent on external support due to protracted protection and humanitarian crisis caused by Israeli occupation. Socio-economic conditions have continually deteriorated over the decades and prospects for re-establishing credible negotiations with the goal of achieving a solution remain distant.

In Gaza, Palestinians have endured a 14-year blockade which isolates them from the outside world. Gaza has an economic system operating under severe external constraints. The blockade is also the cause of Gaza's failing health system and dire infrastructural problems, including 97 percent of its water being unfit for human consumption. The situation is aggravated by having one of the highest unemployment rates in the world [1]. In the West Bank, Palestinians are subject to a comprehensive system of control by the occupying forces that impedes their freedom of movement [2]. Statistics indicate that Palestinians have been deprived of 55 percent of West Bank land classified as of high or of medium agricultural value [3].

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 2 million people are facing critical problems regarding food security [4]. About 1.5 million Palestinians live below the national deep poverty line [5]. Hence, out of 5.2 million Palestinians, 2.45 million are in need of humanitarian assistance [6].

Through its 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), in contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provides complementary food assistance to the poorest and most food-insecure non-refugee Palestinian households [7].

Direct WFP assistance is mostly provided through cash-based transfers (CBT), delivered in the form of electronic food vouchers. This has increased choice and forms one of the most cost-efficient instruments to support a cash-short marketplace. WFP also delivers in-kind food parcels to people not able to reach shops (Bedouin in the West Bank) and, in the case of Gaza, to maintain a continuous supply of food, even in an emergency. WFP also piloted multi-purpose cash assistance and is evaluating with various stakeholders the feasibility of this pilot.

In working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to support the social protection system and, through various WFP platforms, to similarly strengthen the capacity of the humanitarian community. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), WFP is implementing a joint project with the aim of creating a more inclusive and accessible social protection system. The project will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and its determination to leave no one behind, especially by including elderly people and persons with disabilities. In tandem with this joint project, WFP also gives support to the National Public Agenda and the Palestinian Authority's Social Development Sector Strategy through the creation of a social framework.

WFP also continued scaling up the resilience activity through which it provides climate-resilient agricultural assets and technical training to enhance the food security and livelihoods of 200 households. WFP conducted a cost-benefit analysis which informed the second round of experiments. Based on the evidence, WFP is drafting a funding application for the Green Climate Fund.

WFP continued sharing a common delivery CBT platform which was used by a wide range of humanitarian actors to channel around USD 2.1 million for the redemption of their assistance to people in need [8].

COVID-19 Response

The outbreak of the pandemic exacerbated deteriorating health and socio-economic conditions among Palestinians. The first lockdown, from March to May 2020, led to a steep decline in monthly household income. Official data [9] indicated that 42 percent of Palestinian households' income declined to half or more during the lockdown period. Monthly expenditures on food declined for 41 percent of the households, while the data shows that 47 percent could not afford healthy food. Data showed that the easing of restrictions did not generate anything like a full recovery. Only about one-third of the jobs lost during the spring had been restored as of the end of the year. The impact of COVID-19 was not gender-neutral, the unemployment rate for men reached 23 percent compared to 41 percent for women [10].

Prior to the pandemic, the situation in Gaza was already suffering from critical infrastructural problems. With more than 2 million people living within about 365 km² - one of the highest population densities in the world - 'social distancing' required to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 has been particularly challenging. Through the emergency response plan, formulated by MoSD with WFP support, nearly 84,000 new beneficiaries [11] received CBT assistance starting from May 2020. WFP also provided 170,000 extremely vulnerable people from the regular beneficiary list with an extra monthly top-up of USD 5 per person for three months. The majority of people at high risk reside in the West Bank, where job losses have been most pronounced. In Gaza, where the unemployment rate was already very high, the impact of COVID-19 has been mainly affecting informal workers, women in particular, exacerbating unemployment and hence poverty [12] and food insecurity. Overall, WFP increased the number of targeted beneficiaries to 426,000, which was reflected in a budget revision.

To ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff, WFP developed a card-free system which can be activated at shops by using a seven-digit code sent to beneficiaries' cell phones. A small number who did not have cell phones received electronic voucher cards. In collaboration with the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), WFP continued to distribute in-kind food to the Bedouin and herding communities in Area C of the West Bank [13]. For the July-September distribution cycle in Gaza, WFP conducted the distribution through door-to-door modality [14]. Impacted by COVID-19, WFP shifted monitoring activities from households' visits and face-to-face interviews to conducting interviews via phones.



Complementing the provision of food assistance, WFP organized nutrition-sensitive activities to raise awareness on COVID-19 related matters, the importance of healthy eating and anaemia arising from a poor diet.

Risk Management

The pandemic compounded existing risks and generated new ones. WFP has dealt with these in a complex security situation created by occupation [15], pandemic restrictions, job losses, and insufficient funding. Mitigation measures included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interaction, remote monitoring, contingency planning in a continually shifting situation and ongoing advocacy for sufficient funding to enable the highest possible level of assistance.

WFP supported the Government's efforts to contain further deterioration of the economy by increasing the number of its new beneficiaries to an additional six governorates in the West Bank. Operationally, risks to beneficiaries have been averted using personal protective equipment (PPE) by all WFP partners, at shops and at times of food distributions. WFP ensured that beneficiaries also used PPE (masks and gloves), followed physical distancing, and used sanitation materials at distribution sites. Changing the CBT voucher redemption modality from four times to twice a month then once every month has helped to avoid crowding in shops.

General international funding to Palestinians has continued to decline in recent years. Due to its fiscal crisis, the Palestinian Authority (PA) was unable to pay social assistance cash transfers and full salaries for five months [16]. WFP's swift scale-up of assistance was of great help to the Government, strengthening the national response to the pandemic and supporting the local economy.

The decision to sever communication ties between Palestinian and Israeli authorities [17] has resulted in humanitarian access limitations between vulnerable Palestinians and humanitarian agencies. As an immediate solution, the logistics cluster, led by WFP, bridged the gap by coordinating the importations of humanitarian goods and ensuring the tax exemption approval and certificates were received from the Palestinians and Israeli authorities, respectively. By December, the cluster had processed 128 requests for coordination of COVID-19-related commodities.

Partnerships

Throughout 2020, WFP pursued a multipronged strategy to ameliorate a protracted protection and humanitarian crisis in Palestine. WFP continues to support the Government's national priorities for achieving food security and to consolidate its longstanding partnerships and relations with UN agencies and donors towards the strengthening of the triple humanitarian, development and peace nexus.

WFP provides unique value in Palestine. Not only does it deliver food assistance but it provides technical assistance in support of national institutional capacities and long-term development objectives. WFP is also able to deliver assistance in areas to which the Government has no access ('Area C' in the West Bank and Gaza). In an extremely difficult security situation, the scale-up of WFP's Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) interventions, implemented with the cooperation of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), has strengthened national response capacity and supported the local economy. Thanks to flexible funding, WFP was able to respond quickly to the ministry's COVID-19 humanitarian response appeal, by scaling-up its support to affected people in need of urgent help. WFP's technical expertise remains available to strengthen the efficiency and robustness of the National Food Safety Net through supporting needs assessments, targeting, programming and monitoring and evaluation tasks.

In delivering food assistance under the umbrella of the National Social Safety Net, WFP worked closely for more than a decade with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). It moved swiftly to measure the impact of COVID-19 on food security so that it could identify and meet the needs of the most vulnerable Palestinians. WFP's CBT platform supported seven different humanitarian agencies to efficiently and effectively deliver multi-sectoral types of assistance during the COVID-19 crisis, beyond the food security sector.

WFP continues working to enlarge its partnerships with the United Nations (UN) agencies to maximise operational outcomes. WFP finalized joint formative research with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) aimed at furthering nutrition-sensitive social behaviour. Research results will feed into future efforts by WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to develop programmes that support the required behavioral changes. To better support the State of Palestine to accelerate progress on gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, WFP and UN Women have forged a partnership to enhance gender-transformative programming.

WFP Palestine is the only WFP Office leading a UN SDG funded Joint Programme with UNICEF and ILO (International Labour Organization) which will introduce a Social Protection Floor. Particular attention is paid to the inclusion of the most 'left-behind' groups [1]. The WFP-led joint project is closely coordinated with the European Union and World Bank through the Social Protection Sector Working Group.

The delivery of WFP's CSP is closely tied to sufficient and predictable funding. Some donors continue to earmark contributions to WFP on the basis of transfer modality and/or geographical location. However, flexible and multi-year funding is needed for both emergency and resilience activities to ensure programme continuity and scale up when necessary.

Government donors have been WFP's main source of funds and they remain vital partners for WFP in advancing its activities. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP continues to enjoy the support of a large base of traditional government donors. The bulk of funding has been earmarked to support crisis responses. There has been, at the same time, an increase in predictable multi-year contributions from humanitarian and development donors.

WFP is operating in a highly competitive funding environment. In order to increase the level of funding from current donors and expand the donors base, WFP conducts periodical briefings for donors to ensure that they are fully informed of its achievements and its planning for future challenges. Advocacy with current and prospective donors is solidly based on food security needs as continually assessed by WFP.

WFP's CSP envisages a further scaling-up of strategic partnerships through its resilience-strengthening activity and potential engagement in Green Climate Fund projects [2]. WFP was able to continue with climate-resilient agricultural activities thanks to flexible multilateral funding. With these activities including resilience building and social protection, WFP is well placed to work on the triple humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Continuing diverse, strong and complementary partnerships with donors and other humanitarian and development organizations are essential to the fulfilment of its programmes.



CSP Financial Overview

In the third year of the 2018-22 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP's funding increased by 60 percent compared to the CSP's first year (2018). However, with an almost similar level of funding trend in the past years, USD 21.5 million in 2018, USD 37.5 million in 2019, and USD 34 million in 2020, Germany has stepped in with significant contributions while other donors like the United Kingdom resumed their partnership with WFP. Reliable and flexible contributions from longstanding donors [1] remained an essential base of resources for WFP to maintain uninterrupted assistance. Despite the increase, and later on the stable bilateral donor funding, there was still a wide gap between financial resources and assessed needs of USD 63.7 million, which was covered mainly through WFP's internal funding mechanism.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP fully achieved its implementation plan of providing unconditional resource transfer, surpassing the needs-based target in the delivery of food assistance. This included the scaling-up of support for those in need of urgent help due to the COVID-19 crisis. Contributions through WFP's internal funding mechanism was a key enabler for WFP to swiftly respond to government requests for this additional assistance.

The increased needs for assistance to people affected by COVID-19 restrictions had a significant impact on the funding of the CSP. The budget had to be revised to allow for an increase in the number of beneficiaries and an adjustment of funding requirements under activity 1. An anticipated cut in cash-based transfer assistance to 335,000 beneficiaries seemed imminent in November but was averted thanks to WFP's internal funding mechanism and donors' contributions.

The contribution of USD 335,000 through WFP's corporate 2030 Fund marked a strategic shift since the start of Palestine's CSP, from crisis response towards resilience-building. With support from the 2030 Fund, WFP Palestine started drafting a concept note for the Green Climate Fund. This will be followed in 2021 with the submission of a full proposal for the next four years.

In a complementary move, flexible multilateral donor funding of USD 1 million from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) [1] allowed WFP to continue implementing its resilience activity, with the second round of pilots.

WFP has also managed in 2020 to secure multi-year funding for longer-term programmes. Switzerland made a two-year commitment (2020-2022) to support a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) scheme in Gaza. This project has also been funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), with additional support given by the United Kingdom.

In 2020, Canada made a multi-year contribution to food assistance (2020-2021) for the first time and Russia repeated the same pattern of two-year contribution; Germany again demonstrated its strong support for WFP's operations in Palestine by approving two significant contributions in 2020 and an additional contribution for 2021 and became the single most important donor for WFP Palestine.

WFP successfully applied for the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal-funded Joint Programme with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and received USD 2 million for a Joint Programme on Social Protection. This project is designed to broaden the social protection reform efforts led by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), with the aim of reducing poverty nationwide. Particular attention is paid to the inclusion of the most 'left-behind' groups, including elderly people and persons with disabilities.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 61,763,721	 37,576,619	 67,120,075	 51,851,509
02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	 2,006,625	 690,941	 1,578,260	 1,028,836
Total:	 63,770,346	 38,267,560	 68,698,335	 52,880,345

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



1. Strategic Outcome Statement

Under Strategic Outcome 1, through a single activity, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to help improve the nutrition and wellbeing of severely food insecure and vulnerable Palestinians living below the deep poverty line affected by decades of conflict. This activity was designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). Strategic Outcome 1 comprised the bulk of WFP's activities in 2020, accounting for 87 percent of WFP's planned programme of work.

Complementing the provision of unconditional food assistance, a tailored nutrition-sensitive Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) [1] activity was also planned to focus on pregnant and lactating women and mothers of children aged 24-59 months, to improve the health and nutrition behaviours at the household level. This also assists in achieving objective 3 of the WFP Gender Policy by empowering women to make better decisions that improve food security and nutrition.

2. Overview of Activities

Three transfer modalities were used in the delivery of WFP food assistance: cash-based transfers (CBT), multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and in-kind food parcels. Most was provided through CBT in the form of electronic vouchers, to the value of USD 10.3 per person per month. These vouchers are redeemable at any of the 328 WFP-contracted retail shops in exchange for food [2].

The cash component of activity 1 was launched in October 2020 through a pilot MPCA designed to help families living below the deep poverty line in Gaza. Each family was given the equivalent of USD 336 per month [3]. The assistance is aimed at providing sufficient cash to cover essential household needs, such as food, water, sanitation, education, clothing, shelter and health.

WFP assistance was also delivered to some vulnerable households [4] in the form of in-kind food baskets composed of diverse and nutritious foods, including fortified wheat flour, pulses, iodized salt and vitamin-rich vegetable oil and canned fish, when available.

WFP provides assistance to non-refugee families in Gaza and the West Bank who are living below the deep national poverty line. Priority is given to severely poor and food insecure families headed by women, with elderly people and persons with disabilities. Targeting of vulnerable people also consider beneficiaries with poor or borderline food consumption score (FCS) [5].

3. Resources and Results



With the support of flexible donor grants and WFP's internal funding mechanism, WFP reached over the planned beneficiary number by the end of 2020. Through activity 1, WFP scaled-up assistance to meet government requests for over 84,000 new people in need of urgent support due to the COVID-19 emergency.

Uninterrupted regular assistance has been WFP's first priority despite the differences in resources available to each modality in activity 1 due to significant earmarking either towards CBT assistance or due to an overriding focus on Gaza. Overall, WFP reached over 431,000 people, surpassing the needs-based plan target of 426,000 [6].

4. Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous year(s)

The activity achieved all deliverables throughout the year 2020 as planned in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2022), reaching 19 percent increase in people assisted compared to 2019. WFP conducted a significant scale-up of CBT assistance to over 84,000 new people in need of urgent help in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Through the CBT programme, WFP reached around 360,000 non-refugees, adjusting the response to alleviate the impact of the pandemic on people's already fragile livelihoods. Of those, the most vulnerable 170,000 people received an extra monthly cash top-up (USD 5) per capita from May to July. To avoid crowding in shops and supermarkets, WFP changed the frequency of its monthly voucher entitlements from weekly to twice a month and then to once a month. WFP also allowed unspent balances to be carried forward from one month to the next, as a precaution in the event of shops being closed because of a lockdown.

In October, WFP launched its MPCA pilot to 975 of the poorest families (6,287 people) in Gaza. As per the in-kind assistance, WFP and partners ensured to adopt specific measures during distribution and handling of commodities, including wearing personal protection equipment.

In 2020, nutrition-sensitive SBCC was integrated into CBT distribution activities to 264 families (1,640 people) in Hebron City, targeting mothers, pregnant and lactating women. In the context of COVID-19, WFP shared messages and managed discussions through an interactive messaging platform using 'WhatsApp' sessions. The messages mainly focused on cautionary practices to avoid COVID-19 infection, detection and prevention of breast cancer and other topics, including healthy nutrition for lactating, pregnant mothers and children aged 24-59 months.

5. Key outcome indicator information and comparison to previous year(s)

Impacted by COVID-19, WFP monitoring activities shifted from household visits and face-to-face interviews to conducting interviews via phones. According to regular monitoring, the majority of the targeted households maintained an acceptable level of food consumption thanks to WFP's interventions, which stabilized the nutrition and food security status of heavily indebted people, preventing further resorting to coping mechanisms and alleviating, to some extent, their economic hardships.

Monitoring findings from the first half of 2020 showed some improvements compared to 2019 and when compared to the baseline values of 2018. Improvements can be considered due to the extra value of CBT that some households received for around 5 months. By September, findings showed that beneficiaries' status reverted to what was before the increase. Overall, the restrictive measures linked to COVID-19 increased hardships to population whose livelihoods were already fragile due to job loss. Most of the interviewed families stated that WFP assistance partially covers their food needs.

Findings showed that targeted households continued resorting to negative coping strategies, such as increased debt. Many families, particularly in Gaza, continued to purchase food on credit, borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends and consuming food of less quality. Monitoring findings did not show significant differences between households headed by men or women in terms of adopting consumption-based coping strategies. Data indicated that women are increasingly involved in household decision-making on the use of WFP's assistance.

6. Partnerships

To achieve Strategic Outcome 1, WFP strengthened its partnership with MoSD and scaled up its complementary food assistance to the poorest and most food-insecure families. Other vulnerable families who were eligible for national welfare assistance but could not access it due to the Government's limited resources relied on WFP food assistance, delivered in collaboration with the international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) Global Communities and Oxfam.

In partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP finalized joint formative research. The research identified key behavioural areas which WFP will focus on through the implementation of the SBCC programme in 2021. WFP forged a partnership with UN Women towards supporting the Government to enhance gender-transformative programming through CBT and MPCA.

7. Lessons Learned and Next Steps



Given the funding landscape, WFP continues to use its expertise in support of national priorities. Flexibility and agility are the guidelines in maximizing efficient responses in emergency and non-emergency situations. Across all its operations, WFP's approach is multifaceted, with vulnerability analyses, needs-based targeting and a poverty database among the tools used to enhance programme quality and the implementation of an inclusive and accessible social protection system [7].

Throughout 2020, WFP successfully scaled-up assistance during the pandemic to reach the most vulnerable sectors of the Palestinian community. WFP integrated gender across the range of its activities. To strengthen the resilience of its CBT beneficiaries, WFP is implementing innovative climate-resilient programmes. The launch of the pilot MPCA aims at maximizing impact on food security by meeting vulnerable people's essential needs other than food. In the same vein, WFP expanded the focus of nutrition-sensitive activities from raising awareness to SBCC.

8. GAM-M

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 4.

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.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022



1. Strategic Outcome Statement

Strategic Outcome 2 aims at fostering the implementation of a Sectoral Food Security Strategy and reform of the National Social Safety Net (NSSN) through two major activities in the area of capacity development of both the national institutions and the humanitarian community in Palestine, thus improving targeting to reach the most vulnerable people.

Under activity 2, WFP's efforts contribute to improved capacity of national institutions to implement a reformed social safety net that protects the incomes and assets of poor and vulnerable people (UN Sustainable Development Goal-SDG 1) [1].

WFP also contributes, under activity 3, to further develop a cash-based transfers (CBT) platform that is open to multi-sectoral partners and the Government. WFP continues advocating and promoting the use of its platform among different stakeholders for the provision of different types of social assistance. The platform has the potential to benefit the Government for social transfers under the NSSN with greater aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness and impact, which consequently benefit women and men equitably and equally.

2. Overview of Activities

In its third year of the 2018-22 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued to work with the technical team of the Palestinian Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) on implementing the national social registry system for persons living with disabilities and elderly people.

Activity 2 works towards a universal and holistic social protection floor for elderly people and persons with disabilities. WFP joined forces with the United Nations (UN) Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to launch a social protection programme aimed at strengthening the national social registry and developing a database with better identification of specific social protection needs. The project also contributes to the revised Social Development Sector Strategy 2021-2023, which reflects the COVID-19 situation with increased focus on the most vulnerable people.

Through a Budget Revision of the CSP, WFP expanded activity 2 to include an initiative aiming to strengthen the resilience of its CBT beneficiaries. Through the pilot, WFP provides climate-resilient agricultural assets to help them curb food insecurity and improve their livelihoods. The assets included hydroponic food and green fodder production, wicking beds, home gardens, floating beds and greenhouses. In a parallel initiative, with support from the 2030 Fund, WFP started a process to submit a proposal to the Green Climate Fund in 2021.

Activity 3 of the CSP continues provision of its CBT platform to deliver food assistance to the MoSD's social safety net beneficiaries. The platform also supports the use of a single card providing different types of assistance to beneficiaries.

3. Resources and Results



Strategic Outcome 2 activities were sufficiently funded throughout 2020. However, COVID-19 related restrictions hampered WFP's efforts to fully meet the targets.

The WFP-UNICEF-ILO Joint Programme on Social Protection has been funded for two years by the UN SDG Fund with USD 2 million. Flexible Multilateral donor funding of USD 1 million from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) [2] allowed WFP in Palestine to prepare for the implementation of a resilience activity. In a complementary move, the WFP corporate 2030 Fund has contributed with USD 335,500 incorporating a strategic shift towards a climate-resilient development pathway.

4. Key output indicator information as per activity and comparison to previous year(s)

As part of the support provided to the ministries, WFP jointly with a contracted consultancy firm conducted an in-depth analysis of the MoSD's poverty-targeting database. Key findings helped to identify some criteria to be used to improve the effectiveness of targeting MoSD beneficiaries with food assistance. Also, as planned in 2020, WFP started data collection for its regular bi-annual socio-economic and food security survey.

With the start of COVID-19, WFP along with UN agencies and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) provided financial and technical support to conduct a rapid assessment to measure the impact of COVID-19 on food security to identify and target the most vulnerable people [3].

The outbreak of the pandemic slowed down the progress of the WFP-UNICEF-ILO Joint Programme. In December, WFP recruited and placed a project coordinator within the MoSD to coordinate discussions between the Government and partners and help move the planned activities forward in 2021.

Under the strengthening resilience initiative, WFP provided 200 of the poorest families with climate-resilient agricultural assets, along with technical training that will enable them to increase the production of fresh vegetables and fodder for livestock, enabling them to eat well at home and take surplus produce to market. WFP Palestine conducted a cost-benefit analysis thanks to technical support from WFP headquarters (HQ) and WFP Innovation Accelerator, which highlighted what aspects of the project are particularly economically viable and, therefore, conducive for long-term investment. Monitoring and evaluation of this pilot were significantly disrupted due to COVID-19 movement restrictions.

WFP has successfully formed a Green Climate Fund committee [4]. The committee includes WFP national, regional and HQ representatives who regularly attend monthly meetings alongside the national Environmental Quality Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Activity 3 was well-executed in 2020. The WFP CBT platform was extended to seven different humanitarian actors for delivery of humanitarian and COVID-19 response assistance. The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and three INGOs (Terre des Hommes, Action Against Hunger and Islamic Relief Worldwide) used the platform for the provision of food voucher. UNICEF used it to provide water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance, the Mercy Corps and the UN Population Fund for the provision of food and non-food assistance.

The use of WFP's platform by external stakeholders for the delivery of their assistance allowed efficient and effective reach to their beneficiaries, especially during COVID-19 lockdown.

5. Key outcome indicator information and comparison to previous year(s)

Jointly with ILO and UNICEF, and in partnership with PCBS, WFP supported the development of a comprehensive database on persons with disabilities. From the data, an inception report was prepared on the costing of the revised disability law currently being framed by the Government. The report will focus on the expected impact on the budgets of the Government, the private sector, civil society and local governments. Efforts to introduce the International Classification of Functioning continue during the drafting of the law to ensure high-level commitment. The joint project also made progress in reviewing the Government's multi-dimensional approach to defining poverty [5]. It is proposing a broader array of indicators used to determine eligibility for cash and in-kind assistance.

Under the initiative for strengthening resilience, monitoring findings showed an improvement in the food security of targeted beneficiaries in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as their food consumption score has further increased compared to before enrolling to this project.

6. Partnerships

Most of the activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out in partnership with MoSD and PCBS in support with various UN agencies. WFP's resilience activity was conducted with the National Environmental Quality Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture and through three cooperating partners [6].

7. Lessons Learned and Next Steps



The results of a cost-benefit analysis on the climate-resilient agricultural pilot experiments demonstrated the success of targeted interventions. The development of the programme is particularly suitable in Palestine, where 30 percent of the population is unemployed. Apart from the daily practical benefits, such as the production of food for the home or the market, the programme has generated increased self-esteem and improved relationships within the family and with neighbours.

8. GAM-M

As evidenced in the Gender and Age Marker code 1, gender was partially 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.

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

Cross-cutting Results

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

In Palestine, there is gender inequality in many regards. Disparities in male and female labour force participation and wages are one of the main determinants of the gender poverty gap [1]. The current political and socio-economic situation, in the context of a protracted occupation, unemployment and increased poverty resulted in gender-based discrimination on different fronts including employment and wages.

Recognizing these challenges, WFP and its partners include gender analysis in their assessments of the food and nutrition needs in emergency and non-emergency situations. Naturally, these include the COVID-19 crisis. Through all its operations, WFP strives to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. At the level of nutrition and food security, while identifying the needs of all Palestinians, it acknowledges the vital role of women in overcoming the challenges faced by vulnerable households. Gender equality is a critical component of WFP's resilience activity under the aegis of the corporate Gender Transformation Programme [2]. Nearly 50 percent of the families targeted were headed by women. In 2020, WFP surveyed the preferred intervention among all households. WFP adapted its resilience activity on the basis of the targeted families' recommendations based on their preference, capacity and available resources in the household, such as space.

During 2020, WFP finalized its participatory gender analysis. The findings are expected to inform WFP operations. For example, in its efforts to enhance women's decision-making, WFP consulted a sample group of beneficiaries on the question of a woman's name being placed alongside the man's on the household voucher card. As a result, WFP will issue new voucher cards with both women and men names in a pilot project in 2021. Another outcome of the gender analysis has been the convening of several training sessions for WFP staff on gender and how to work towards gender equality and women empowerment.

Throughout the year WFP applied a gender-responsive monitoring system to ensure the individuals and families assessed as being most vulnerable to COVID-19 infection were given priority attention. They included households headed by women, families with a high ratio of reliance on outside assistance and dependents living with disabilities. Monitoring data indicated that women are increasingly involved in household decision-making on the use of WFP's assistance.

In other gender-related initiatives, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive activities into its assistance to some 250 women in the West Bank who were pregnant or lactating, with the aim of improving their dietary behaviour during this important period of their lives. WFP supplemented these activities with messages related to nutrition, health, COVID-19 and gender-related matters.

To support progress on gender equality, WFP and UN Women have forged a partnership to enhance gender-transformative programming. WFP also joined UN Agencies in celebration of the 16-day campaign against gender-based violence (GBV). Several online sessions were conducted to raise the awareness of staff and cooperating partners about GBV. In the spirit of the pandemic, face masks printed with the national campaign slogan were produced and distributed to WFP staff, cooperating partners and participating shops.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP ensured that its programmes were implemented in a safe and dignified manner, with respect for affected people's needs, rights and capacities. Safety and protection-related risks and challenges were identified based on vulnerability assessments and through direct interactions with women, men, girls and boys on the basis of on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and the assessments of cooperating partners.

With the advent of COVID-19, WFP made all the necessary adjustments in its operations to ensure compliance with safety measures amongst beneficiaries, staff and its partners. To avoid crowding in shops and supermarkets, WFP changed the frequency of its monthly vouchers (from weekly to once a month). It also allowed unspent balances to be carried over from one month to the next, as a precaution in the event of shops being closed because of a lockdown. WFP targeted the poorest of poor families who have the biggest consumption gap with an extra monthly top-up to help close this gap and scaled-up its assistance to meet governmental requests to assist those who have been the worst affected by the pandemic and are in need of urgent help. WFP continued to raise awareness among beneficiaries and shop owners of the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization's COVID-19-related guidelines to minimize the risk of infection. As a precaution, it moved from face-to-face contact to remote monitoring via phones.

During the third quarter of 2020, WFP provided door-to-door in-kind assistance in Gaza, but with strict measures in place to protect beneficiaries and staff against COVID-19 infection. Significant protection risks were neither raised by assisted communities nor observed by WFP and its partner staff, but there were still concerns associated to the distribution of in-kind assistance to Bedouin and herding communities in Israeli-controlled Area C of the West Bank. Concerns arose from 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", WFP delivered its assistance inside 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.

WFP continued the work on the implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)'s Action Plan on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Its consultants engaged with different vulnerable groups, enhancing their awareness of SEA matters and complaint mechanism options. The result of this community consultation will be fed into the communication strategy to be used by HCT members. When COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, physical focus group meetings were replaced with phone interviews and online discussions.

WFP utilized various tools to maximize accountability to the affected population it served in Gaza and the West Bank. WFP provided accurate, timely, transparent and accessible information about its assistance to beneficiaries. Targeted households were regularly sensitized and updated on the provision, duration, value and modality of the assistance through mobile text messaging, cooperating partners and WFP's hotline.

As part of its community feedback mechanisms (CFM), in 2020 WFP continued the use of a hotline with the aim of enhancing two-way communication pathways, strengthen community engagement, promote participatory decision-making and inform programme design. Thanks to the mentioned hotline, WFP was able to consistently and regularly collect community members' feedback and complaints as well as address information requests related to provided assistance and broader aspects related to WFP's presence and operations.

In order to make sure the complaints and feedback received were addressed in a consistent, effective and timely manner, WFP and its cooperating partners established close communication and coordination systems, including through direct in-person interaction, email exchanges and telephone calls.

WFP used a set of monitoring and evaluation tools to track, prevent and mitigate the risk of abuse and harmful practices to beneficiaries. It 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 were kept in good condition, beneficiary registries and books of account were accurately handled, and vouchers exchanged against the right items at the correct prices.

Shop monitoring also enabled WFP to fix technical dysfunctions related to declined voucher transactions. The risk of diversion [1] 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 that insured WFP against fraud.

WFP's inquiries and complaints hotline (7 days/12 hours) continued to provide a safe and confidential tool for WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries alike. Three trained operators with a social assistance background received more than 15,000 calls in 2020. They relayed caller feedback to WFP for any necessary follow-up. Most inquiries focused on eligibility for assistance or requests to increase the voucher value for in-kind food rations. WFP uses beneficiary



feedback to inform operational changes, for example to the frequency of voucher top-ups or changes to the distribution modalities/points. Another example is the provision of a new card to the beneficiary who has reported a lost card.

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

Palestine has been adversely affected by climate change, compounding chronic problems of a shortage of water resources, food insecurity, land degradation, and desertification, all endangering community livelihoods. Extreme weather events, such as drought, have noticeably increased in recent decades. The annual number of precipitation days has decreased and is likely to fall still further in the future. These changes will encourage even more summer drought, water shortages and heatwaves across the region. Climate-related hazards – such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, cyclones, sand and dust storms - are expected to become more frequent and more severe. These worsening climatic conditions are expected to have a significant negative effect on food and water insecurity in Palestine. Drought, water shortage and high temperature reduce crop production and undermine daily social and economic life. Repeated climate shocks further weaken the position of already vulnerable households, resulting, unless checked, in chronic food insecurity, malnutrition, poor health and a decline in economic productivity.

Against this backdrop, WFP has been implementing a resilience-enhancing project in Hebron and Gaza Strip since 2019. The objective is to reduce the impact of weather events on poor and food-insecure people and enhance their capacity to improve their lives. WFP provides both traditional and climate-resilient agricultural (CRA) assets such as hydroponic system, wicking beds and greenhouses to the vulnerable and food-insecure households to enhance the level and quality of food consumption and possibly generating extra income.

With two rounds of experiments successfully concluded [1], WFP is now keen to scale-up the food security programme, of which the climate-resilient agricultural initiative is an integral part. This will be underwritten by accessing the Green Climate Fund-State of Palestine (GCF-SAP) funding window. WFP has drafted a concept note to the Green Climate Fund under the title of “Scaling up climate-resilient agriculture to enhance the resilience, local food production and income of the most climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers in Palestine”. Through this concept note, WFP is leading the way in promoting climate-resilient regenerative agriculture practices among vulnerable and food-insecure groups (farmers, herders, youth and rural communities) in the Palestinian community. These vulnerable groups include 30 percent households headed by women.

The WFP-GCF-SAP concept note is the outcome of long and careful study supported by the “WFP-GCF Proposal Task Force Committee”. In parallel, a pre-feasibility study was developed to further support the concept note by bringing into particular focus the national and local climate context along with specific needs and potential solutions. A strong exit-strategy will be part of the study.

Through the 2030 Fund, WFP has successfully submitted a regional joint proposal to International Climate project and hired consultants to develop a proposal for the Green Climate Fund. WFP has also hired the Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ) for mapping the climate change vulnerability.

At the operational level, WFP Palestine facilities have been using light-emitting diode (LED) since 2014. The office adopts eco-friendly manners such as recycling of batteries, papers and plastics cups.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

1. 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 declaration of Israel as an independent state in Palestine under British colonial rule.
2. The assessment enhanced the PCBS’ capacity by encouraging PCBS to use a non-traditional way in data collection (switching to phone interviews and remote surveys) and to conduct multisectoral analysis.
3. The research’s title is: Barrier Analysis and In-depth Qualitative Interviews Report, West Bank and Gaza Strip, April 2020. This joint Analysis by WFP and UNICEF explored six behaviour barriers that lead to malnutrition to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five. The behaviours explored were: 1) Exclusive Breastfeeding, 2) Continued Breastfeeding, 3) Minimum Dietary Diversity, 4) Feeding Frequency, and 5) & 6) Consumption of high-iron5 foods for pregnant and lactating women, and children 2-5 years old. Behaviours 1-4 were selected by UNICEF and behaviours 5-6 by WFP.
4. WFP drafted an initial concept note for the Green Climate Fund and prepared a pre-feasibility study. The project will be implemented jointly with the National Environmental Quality Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and local specialized NGOs.
5. The main WFP contribution to the Joint Programme is the development of a comprehensive database on people with disabilities. The database will be part of wider efforts to develop a national social registry system. The programme enables addressing food security issues as part of the national approach and includes a sizeable component of capacity building with the MoSD.
6. The prioritization will build on the severity and vulnerability of MoSD caseload, e.g., through using food consumption score and demographic vulnerability criteria (disability, gender of the head of household and age).
7. In line with WFP’s commitment to ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment, women, men, boys, girls, and elderly people from different groups, as well as people living with disabilities were directly involved in WFP’s evaluations and learning activities. As such, gender equality and women’s empowerment, human rights and disability were treated as cross-cutting issues and were mainstreamed throughout the research design, data collection and analysis.
8. WFP engaged in a corporate Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) in 2019 and identified achievements and gaps that will be addressed through an inter-functional work plan. As part of the GTP, WFP headquarters funded a project titled: “Building the Resilience of Vulnerable men and women in the Gaza Strip through Livelihood Support”. In the baseline self-assessment phase, WFP achieved 20 out of 39 benchmarks. Throughout 2020, WFP worked on an improvement plan aiming to graduate in Q2/2021. WFP Palestine Office received USD 10,000 from its Headquarters’ GTP fund that was used to fund a resilience project focusing on a group of women to understand their needs and ensure an enabling environment to support them while attending training and while implementing the interventions.
9. The WFP CBT Platform was extended to seven different humanitarian actors for delivery of humanitarian and COVID-19 response assistance. UNRWA and three INGOs (Terre des Hommes, Action Against Hunger and Islamic Relief Worldwide) used the platform for provision of food voucher. UNICEF used it to provide WASH/hygiene assistance, the Mercy Corps and the UN Population Fund for the provision of food and non-food assistance. The CBT platform channelled around USD 2.1 million with those seven NGOs/UN Agencies for the redemption of food and non-food items.



Context and operations & COVID-19 response

1. Unemployment affects 25.3 percent of the labour force in 2019, ILO 2019.
2. This includes physical barriers such as the Wall, checkpoints, roadblocks, and the Israeli-issued permit system.
3. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics data indicates that most of the valuable land is in Area C, which covers 60 percent of the area of the West Bank, remains inaccessible to Palestinian producers.
4. The occupied Palestinian territory HRP (HRP oPt) issued in December 2020: <https://www.ochaopt.org/hrp-2021>. Food insecurity affects 55 percent of refugees and 45 percent of non-refugees. Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are categorized as refugees and non-refugees.
5. Poverty among individuals who live in households headed by women (31 percent) is slightly higher than households headed by men (29 percent). The national deep poverty line of a minimum budget for food, clothing and housing amounts to 1,974 Israeli Shekels (USD 3.70/person/day).
6. HRP oPt: 2.1 million Palestinians face critical problems relating to protection and forced displacement. Protection threats include threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy. Critical problems of concern relate to the protection of civilians and forced displacement, access to essential services and erosion of resilience with associated humanitarian consequences that translate into needs. HRP data show that 1.5 million people are in critical need of access to essential services.
7. The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) continues to provide refugees with humanitarian assistance despite severe financial problems of its own, partly caused by lack of funding.
8. WFP opened its platform to UNICEF, UNRWA, UNFPA, INGO Islamic Relief Worldwide, INGO Mercy Corps, INGO Action Against Hunger and INGO Terre des Hommes.
9. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – May 2020:
http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_4-10-2020-covid-en.pdf
10. UN Women report showed that a staggering 95 percent of businesses owned by women had been negatively impacted by COVID-19, with 27 of them forced to close.
11. Assisted families consisted of elderly people, persons with disabilities and pregnant and lactating women.
12. Poverty rate increased as a result of COVID-19 from 53 percent to 60 percent according to the World Bank.
13. WFP also provided ready-to-eat meals (canned food, bread and pasteurized milk) in the form of in-kind donation inside UNRWA for the duration of the emergency in Gaza.
14. Door-to-door modality used small trucks to dispatch food from warehouses up to the beneficiaries' houses.
15. An Israeli annexation (of Area C which encompasses 60 percent of the West Bank) remains a real threat to the peace and prosperity of Palestinians living under WFP Palestine Country Office's area of operation, creating a sense of insecurity for all Palestinians. The head of the Government of Israel stipulated a clear intention to annex West Bank areas as early as July 2020. However, with significant regional and international political developments, the likelihood of sudden annexation had significantly decreased.
16. The PA managed to reduce its overall expenditure in the first half of 2020, despite increasing medical and social spending to deal with the outbreak. Donor contributions to the PA treasury have declined by 60 percent, according to PA official sources. However, the PA was unable to pay social allowances and public servants' salaries mainly due to not receiving tax revenues which Israel collects on its behalf. This was the result of the decision of the PA to suspend contacts and coordination with Israel, protesting Israel's plan to annex parts of the West Bank.
17. The PA's decision was in response to the Israel's plan to formally annex parts of the West Bank.

Partnerships

1. The inclusion of the most 'left-behind' groups specifically elderly people and persons with disabilities.
2. WFP formed a Green Climate Fund committee in Palestine alongside the national Environmental Quality Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP continues to work closely with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and co-lead the Food Security Sector with FAO.

CSP Financial Overview

1. Canada, France, ECHO, the Russian Federation, Spain, and Switzerland.
2. WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee allocates multilateral funding to operations and activities based on a number of quantitative indicators of need and qualitative criteria, which sometimes includes replenishing the Immediate Response Account.



Strategic outcome 01

1. 'Barrier Analysis and In-depth Qualitative Interviews Report, West Bank and Gaza Strip', April 2020.
2. The number of contracted retail shops in Gaza is 193 and in the West Bank 135 shops.
3. The USD 336 is 60 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). Assisted families receive the equivalent of USD 336 value in Israeli Shekel (ILS 1,196). The project is currently funded by three donors until the end of 2021.
4. In reference to the table figures on only 32,479 female beneficiaries receiving food transfers out of 36,062 planned: at the time of developing the Needs-Based Plan, the planned figure was based on the actual lists which are updated by UNRWA for area C of the West Bank. The actual 32,479 female is based on the highest number reached in 2020.
5. In the West Bank (Area C), WFP carried out blanket in-kind food assistance to Bedouin and Herders who are particularly vulnerable and face protection concerns.
6. Reaching higher than planned beneficiaries occurred only for a couple of months throughout the year. The scale-up for new COVID-19 beneficiaries was made over two phases, starting in the West Bank, in May (where the majority of COVID-19 response took place), while the second phase took place in November and December covering Gaza as well. The multi-purpose cash modality transfers covered October to December for nearly 1,000 people only while the planned amount was covering 12 months for over 15,000 people.
7. As part of the CSP 2018-2022 within Strategic Outcome 1, WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of WFP's unconditional resource transfer activity under the national social safety net programme. The forthcoming evaluation results will inform the planning and programme design for the CSP and also inform WFP's strategic direction towards supporting the National Social Safety Net Programme (NSSNP).

Strategic outcome 02

1. WFP applies refined tools to enhance programme quality and implementation, vulnerability analysis, needs-based targeting, harmonized social transfers, monitoring and evaluation, accountability and feedback mechanisms. Activity 2 also includes gender-related capacities strengthening of ministries' staff.
2. In 2019, the first round of the pilot started with USD 1 million from SRAC and the second round received another USD 1 million in 2020.
3. WFP was a member of the Committee Charged with Assessing the Social Impacts of the Coronavirus Pandemic.
4. The mandate of the Green Climate Fund committee is the sharing of the information platform and discussion of technical issues related to the GCF project formulation.
5. The multi-dimensional approach indicators for targeting the poor complement WFP's targeting criteria framework. The multidimensional approach covers health, mobility, and social vulnerability criteria.
6. The cooperating partners are: ARIJ, Oxfam and Maan.

Progress towards gender equality

1. Women participation in the labour force was 18.1 percent based on the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic Labour Force Report for the year 2019.
2. WFP had engaged in a corporate Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) in 2019 and identified achievements and gaps that will be addressed through an inter-functional work plan. As part of the GTP, WFP headquarters funded with USD 10,000 a project titled: "Building the resilience of vulnerable men and women in the Gaza Strip through Livelihood Support". Link to a video of one of the participants in the resilience activity is here: <https://oxfam.app.box.com/s/golu2cspga4jxj4l1dkkgl0kw4x4cdii>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. Diversion of the voucher value in the sense of losing value through fraud and misuse of the voucher.

Environment

[1] The results of a cost-benefit-analysis and implementing partner's final reports demonstrated the success of targeted CRA interventions. A finding of considerable importance in contexts with a scarcity of natural resources and high population density as is the case in Palestine was that hydroponics animal feed production uses 75 percent less space and up to 90 percent less water than traditional agricultural production.

**The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is not reporting targets and follow-up values for indicator C.4.1.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	35.01	38.89	38.64	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	214,203	217,659	431,862	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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\$	1,100,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	215,556	217,664	101%
	female	210,444	214,198	102%
	total	426,000	431,862	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,278	5,662	443%
	female	1,278	5,018	393%
	total	2,556	10,680	418%
24-59 months	male	10,650	12,615	118%
	female	10,224	11,850	116%
	total	20,874	24,465	117%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	40,044	37,589	94%
	female	38,340	36,212	94%
	total	78,384	73,801	94%
12-17 years	male	34,080	36,358	107%
	female	32,376	33,266	103%
	total	66,456	69,624	105%
18-59 years	male	117,576	113,136	96%
	female	110,334	110,077	100%
	total	227,910	223,213	98%
60+ years	male	11,928	12,304	103%
	female	17,892	17,775	99%
	total	29,820	30,079	101%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	21,300	21,593	101%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-
Non-Refugee	404,700	410,269	101%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	426,000	431,862	101%

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	7,884	6,690	85%
Canned Fish	499	80	16%
Iodised Salt	131	119	90%
Vegetable Oil	394	390	99%
Chickpeas	328	288	88%
Lentils	328	201	61%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,764,232	1,009,002	27%
Value Voucher	41,649,804	41,828,714	100%

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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	174,382 178,618 353,000	181,724 179,653 361,377
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	36,062 36,938 73,000	32,479 38,006 70,485
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,566	7,769
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	45,414,036	42,837,716
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Poor and severely food insecure non refugees receive diverse and nutritional food in order to improve their dietary diversity.	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	22,800	22,830
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted population (woman,men,boys, and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	265	264

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Poor and Food Insecure People; Gaza; Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	13	WFP
		Male	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	programme
		Overall	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	13	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0.6	0	0	WFP
		Male	0	≥5	≥5	0.6	0	0	programme
		Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0.7	0	0	monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	70	≥72	≥72	70	59	69	WFP
		Male	70	≥72	≥72	71	65	74	programme
		Overall	70	≥72	≥72	71	64	73	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	65	≥80	≥80	88	84	82	WFP
		Male	65	≥80	≥80	92	89	81	programme
		Overall	65	≥80	≥80	91	88	81	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15	≤10	≤10	18	21	16	WFP
		Male	15	≤10	≤10	19.7	19	16	programme
		Overall	15	≤10	≤10	19.4	20	16	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	programme
		Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	≤3	≤3	1	5	2	WFP
		Male	5	≤3	≤3	2	3	3	programme
		Overall	5	≤3	≤3	1	4	3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	85	≤85	≤85	81.4	79	84	WFP
		Male	85	≤85	≤85	79.6	81	84	programme
		Overall	85	≤85	≤85	79.9	80	84	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34	≤20	≤20	12	16	18	WFP
		Male	34	≤20	≤20	8	11	19	programme
		Overall	34	≤20	≤20	8	12	19	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≤25	≤25	29	36	29	WFP
		Male	25	≤25	≤25	27	31	23	programme
		Overall	25	≤25	≤25	28	32	24	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	64	≥75	≥75	73	71	62	WFP
		Male	64	≥75	≥75	76	74.5	64	programme
		Overall	64	≥75	≥75	76	74	64	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	≤15	≤15	20	20	26	WFP
		Male	23	≤15	≤15	19	19.7	24	programme
		Overall	23	≤15	≤15	19	20	24	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13	≤10	≤10	7	9	12	WFP
		Male	13	≤10	≤10	5	5.8	12	programme
		Overall	13	≤10	≤10	5	6	12	monitoring
Poor and Food Insecure People; West bank; Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	5	WFP
		Male	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	5	programme
		Overall	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≥5	≥5	1	2	3	WFP
		Male	0	≥5	≥5	1	2	3	programme
		Overall	0	≥5	≥5	1	2	3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	85	≥90	≥90	68	67	90	WFP
		Male	85	≥90	≥90	74	74	92	programme
		Overall	85	≥90	≥90	72	72	91	monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	70	≥80	≥80	80	74	78	WFP
		Male	70	≥80	≥80	85	82	85	programme
		Overall	70	≥80	≥80	83	80	83	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15	≤10	≤10	8	11	7	WFP
		Male	15	≤10	≤10	7	11	5	programme
		Overall	15	≤10	≤10	7	11	6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	programme
		Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3	≤1	≤1	2	3	1	WFP
		Male	3	≤1	≤1	2	2	1	programme
		Overall	3	≤1	≤1	2	2	1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	85	≤85	≤85	91	88	90	WFP
		Male	85	≤85	≤85	92	87	92	programme
		Overall	85	≤85	≤85	92	87	91	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	29	≤20	≤20	20	26	22	WFP
		Male	29	≤20	≤20	15	18	15	programme
		Overall	29	≤20	≤20	17	20	17	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	12	≤9	≤9	30	30	9	WFP
		Male	12	≤9	≤9	24	24	7	programme
		Overall	12	≤9	≤9	26	26	8	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	≥80	≥80	68	72	75	WFP
		Male	24	≥80	≥80	74	77	78	programme
		Overall	27	≥80	≥80	72	76	77	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	36	≤10	≤10	23	20	16	WFP
		Male	48	≤10	≤10	20	18	16	programme
		Overall	46	≤10	≤10	21	19	16	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29	≤10	≤10	9	8	9	WFP
		Male	28	≤10	≤10	6	5	6	programme
		Overall	27	≤10	≤10	7	5	7	monitoring

Output Results

Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	30	30
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	C.6*: 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)					
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	10

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
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)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		1	1
Activity 03: Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government							
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms						
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.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	1	7	

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National Government; Palestine, State of;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	3	2		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	80
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	92	98.40
			Decisions made by men	Overall	86	≤5	≤5	1	1.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	7	0.10
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	84	82
			Decisions made by men	Overall	5	=1	≤1	4	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	=26	≥26	12	12

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100
			Male	99.70	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	99.70	=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	99.70	=100	=100	100	99.70
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.60
			Overall	99.80	=100	=100	100	99.70
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	99	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	99	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99	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	99	98
			Male	97	=100	=100	98	98
			Overall	97	=100	=100	98	98
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	99	99.90
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99	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	100
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	99	99.60
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99	99.70

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	89
			Male	90	≥95	≥95	89	88
			Overall	91	≥95	≥95	89	89
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	90	81
			Male	83	≥90	≥90	90	80
			Overall	85	≥90	≥90	90	81

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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

Environment indicators

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

Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Palestine, State of	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	0				

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Eman Mohamed

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

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	61,763,722	37,576,619	64,855,534	51,851,510
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,264,542	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	52,331	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			61,763,722	37,576,619	67,172,406	51,851,510
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	47,164	89,739	64,888
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	1,956,625	643,778	1,488,522	963,949
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,006,625	690,942	1,578,261	1,028,837

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,075,802	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,075,802	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			63,770,347	38,267,561	69,826,469	52,880,347
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,823,375	1,500,000	4,182,506	1,763,512
Total Direct Costs			66,593,722	39,767,561	74,008,975	54,643,859
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,328,592	2,584,891	2,343,189	2,343,189
Grand Total			70,922,314	42,352,452	76,352,165	56,987,048



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

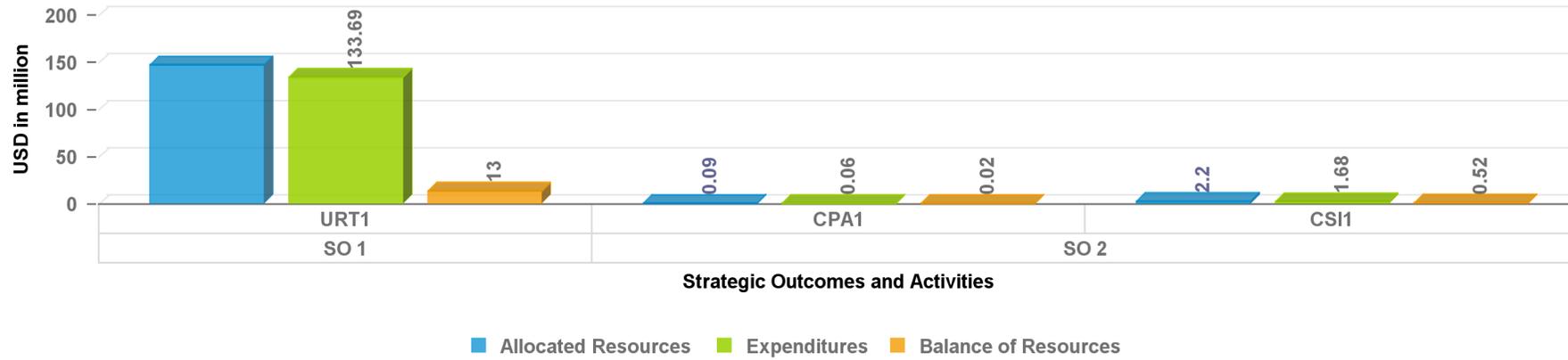
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
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 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	170,313,407	137,459,379	9,231,901	146,691,281	133,687,257	13,004,024
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,264,542	0	2,264,542	0	2,264,542
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	52,331	0	52,331	0	52,331
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			170,313,407	139,776,252	9,231,901	149,008,153	133,687,257	15,320,896

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	150,000	89,739	0	89,739	64,888	24,851
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	3,251,649	2,204,785	0	2,204,785	1,680,212	524,573
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,401,649	2,294,524	0	2,294,524	1,745,100	549,424
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,075,802	0	1,075,802	0	1,075,802
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,075,802	0	1,075,802	0	1,075,802
Total Direct Operational Cost			173,715,056	143,146,578	9,231,901	152,378,479	135,432,357	16,946,122
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,316,804	7,990,230	344,990	8,335,220	5,916,226	2,418,994
Total Direct Costs			182,031,860	151,136,808	9,576,892	160,713,699	141,348,583	19,365,116
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			11,832,071	9,328,489		9,328,489	9,328,489	0

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			193,863,931	160,465,297	9,576,892	170,042,188	150,677,072	19,365,116



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

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