

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### State of Palestine country strategic plan, revision |07|

Gender and age marker code: 3

|                         | Current                           | Change            | Revised                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Duration</b>         | <i>January 2018-December 2022</i> | <i>No change</i>  | <i>January 2018-December 2022</i> |
| <b>Beneficiaries</b>    | <i>435 170</i>                    | <i>No change</i>  | <i>435 170</i>                    |
| <b>Total cost (USD)</b> | <i>318 525 339</i>                | <i>39 929 033</i> | <i>358 454 372</i>                |
| Transfer                | <i>268 050 613</i>                | <i>39 900 000</i> | <i>307 950 613</i>                |
| Implementation          | <i>16 890 780</i>                 | <i>100 000</i>    | <i>16 990 780</i>                 |
| Direct support costs    | <i>14 374 616</i>                 | <i>-</i>          | <i>14 374 616</i>                 |
| Subtotal                | <i>299 316 010</i>                | <i>40 000 000</i> | <i>339 316 010</i>                |
| Indirect support costs  | <i>19 209 329</i>                 | <i>-70 967</i>    | <i>19 138 362</i>                 |

### 1. RATIONALE

1. Driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, political instability, increasing tensions, and a dire development situation, the overall socioeconomic conditions in the State of Palestine have steadily deteriorated in recent years. Even before the COVID-19 crisis hit, the poverty rate was forecasted to rise, due to a lack of economic growth, from 29.2 percent in 2017 to 30.0 percent in 2019 and to 31.1 percent in 2020.<sup>1</sup> The unemployment rate in the State of Palestine reached 25.9 percent in 2020 (22.5 percent for men and 40.1 percent for women).<sup>2</sup>
2. Gaza in particular, has borne the majority of recent negative shocks to socio-economic development, putting at risk public welfare, employment and livelihoods, food security and social cohesion, with a differentiated impact on women. Poverty and unemployment - the key drivers of food insecurity in Palestine - are at their peak. In Gaza, nearly seven out of ten people are poor, half of the workforce is unemployed, and seven out of ten households are food insecure. Before the May crisis, more than 80 percent of wage employees in the private sector in Gaza earned less than minimum wage.<sup>3</sup>
3. This budget revision will increase the budget of strategic outcome 3 (activity 4) to enable WFP to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable households in Gaza through its established cash transfer platform. This humanitarian assistance is an important humanitarian initiative agreed between the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) and the Government of Qatar. WFP will be facilitating the delivery of assistance on behalf of UNSCO.

<sup>1</sup> ILO. Social Protection Floor Assessment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The Labor force survey results 2020, PCBS, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> PCBS, Press Release on the Results of the Labour Force Survey First Quarter (January – March, 2021) Round. Source <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/post.aspx?lang=en&ItemID=3987>

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## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

4. This budget revision does not introduce any changes to the strategic orientation of WFP's CSP in Palestine. Assistance will be provided under Activity 4 of the CSP (Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners). This assistance falls outside of WFP's own targeted assistance for vulnerable households in Gaza, which falls under Activity 1 of its CSP.

### *Strategic outcomes*

#### Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

5. Under this activity, WFP will transfer cash to beneficiaries on behalf of UNSCO as a service provision (using WFP's cash transfer platform). As a service provision arrangement, persons assisted are not considered WFP beneficiaries and UNSCO will determine the eligible beneficiaries to be assisted.

#### Partnerships:

6. Qatar had been providing cash assistance to vulnerable households in Gaza since 2018. This assistance has been complementary to the national social assistance programme which is the main social safety net and a critical source of aid to the local population provided by the Palestinian Authority (PA). However, the programme is currently suspended due to lack of funding. The cash assistance, along with monthly humanitarian aid provided by UN agencies, enables Gazan households to manage risks, withstand shocks, and build resilience.
7. This cash assistance was temporarily suspended following a deterioration of the security situation in the State of Palestine in May 2021, but will resume under this activity based on bilateral agreement between UNSCO and the Government of Qatar. WFP will be implementing the cash assistance in agreement with UNSCO.

#### Service provision:

8. WFP is working with UNSCO and various stakeholders to facilitate assistance in the Gaza Strip as the service provider for UNSCO through the use of its expertise and cash-based transfer systems. WFP will not be involved in the programme design of UNSCO's activity. UNSCO is fully responsible for identifying the beneficiaries; determining the transfer value, transfer frequency, and duration of the activity; and ensuring the beneficiary list does not include any individuals on the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List or any other exclusionary criteria. Transfers will be made to beneficiaries using WFP's existing cash transfer platform.

#### M&E:

9. WFP will monitor the cash flows and provide fund flow statements to UNSCO. UNSCO is responsible for all external communications on the activity. UNSCO and WFP have agreed to use the existing inter-agency Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) telephone hotline which is managed by WFP. UNSCO and WFP will develop a

standard set of Q&As for CFM operators to be able to address upfront information requests related to this service provision. Any complaints related to operational issues that are within WFP’s direct service provision responsibilities (e.g. card management issues) will be addressed directly by WFP. Possible complaints related to the design of the assistance that are out of WFP’s direct control (e.g. eligibility/exclusion criteria, amount of entitlements, etc.) will be reported to UNSCO for trend analysis and possible programmatic changes.

Accountability to affected populations and data protection:

10. WFP is the data processor on behalf of UNSCO, who is the data controller. As data processor, WFP’s responsibility vis-à-vis personal data protection is mostly limited to service provision, secure processing, secure storage and limited access/confidentiality once WFP has received beneficiaries’ personal data from UNSCO. WFP will receive the minimum level of personal data that is absolutely needed to perform the agreed upon service provision and fulfil the specified and legitimate purpose, namely distribution of cash assistance to pre-identified vulnerable households. UNSCO, as data controller, will be responsible for determining the legal basis (e.g. informed consent or alternative viable basis) and the specified and legitimate purpose, ensuring data quality, data security, and respect of data subjects’ rights.

Risk Management:

11. All perceived and potential risks have been included in WFP’s risk registry and will be updated on a regular basis. The implementation of the programme would be a stabilizing factor and thus reduce the likelihood of a deterioration of the situation in Gaza.

**Beneficiary analysis**

12. As this is a service provision, there are no changes in direct beneficiary figures.

**Transfers**

13. There are no changes to the rations or transfers values.

**3. COST BREAKDOWN**

14. This budget revision will affect strategic outcome 3 only.

| <b>COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b> |  |   |  |              |
|--|--|---|--|--------------|
|  | <b>Strategic Result 1 /<br/>SDG Target 2.1</b> | <b>Strategic Result 5 /<br/>SDG Target 17.9</b> | <b>Strategic Result 8 /<br/>SDG Target 17.16</b> | <b>TOTAL</b> |
| <b>Strategic outcome</b>                         | <b>01</b>                                      | <b>02</b>                                       | <b>03</b>  |              |

| Focus Area             | Crisis Response | Resilience Building | Crisis Response |                   |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Transfer               | 0               | 0                   | 39 900 000      | 39 900 000        |
| Implementation         | 0               | 0                   | 100 000         | 100 000           |
| Direct support costs   |                 |                     |                 | 0                 |
| Subtotal               |                 |                     |                 | 40 000 000        |
| Indirect support costs |                 |                     |                 | - 70 967          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           |                 |                     |                 | <b>39 929 033</b> |

**TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)**

|                        | Strategic Result 1 /<br>SDG Target 2.1 | Strategic Result 5 /<br>SDG Target 17.9 | Strategic Result 8 /<br>SDG Target 17.16 | TOTAL              |
|------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|
| Strategic outcome      | 01                                     | 02                                      | 03                                       |                    |
| Focus Area             | Crisis Response                        | Resilience Building                     | Crisis Response                          |                    |
| Transfer               | 259 263 018                            | 5 199 596                               | 43 488 000                               | 307 950 613        |
| Implementation         | 16 017 144                             | 839 136                                 | 134 500                                  | 16 990 780         |
| Direct support costs   | 12 855 346                             | 262 105                                 | 1 257 165                                | 14 374 616         |
| Subtotal               | 288 135 507                            | 6 300 837                               | 44 879 665                               | 339 316 010        |
| Indirect support costs | 18 728 808                             | 409 554                                 | 0  | 19 138 362         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>306 864 315</b>                     | <b>6 710 391</b>                        | <b>44 879 665</b>                        | <b>358 454 372</b> |

**Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight**

| State of Palestine (2018 – 2022)  |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| SR 1 – Access to food<br>(SDG Target 2.1)   | SR 5 - Developing countries have strengthened capacity to<br>implement the SDGs (SDG 17.9)   | SR 8 -efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG 17.16) Sharing of knowledge,<br>expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to<br>country    |
| Crises Response   | Resilience   | Crises Response  |
| <b>SO1: USD 306 864 315</b>   | <b>SO2: USD 6 710 391</b>  | <b>SO3: USD 44 879 665</b>   |
| <b>OUTCOME 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</b>   | <b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022</b>  | <b>OUTCOME 3: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform</b>  |
| <b>OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and severely food insecure non refugees receive diverse and nutritional food in order to improve their dietary diversity (SDG1)</li> <li>Targeted population (women, men, boys and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness</li> </ul> | <b>OUTPUTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national monitoring system to monitor, analyze and build evidence on food insecurity and poverty. (SDG 1)</li> <li>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 (SDG 1)</li> </ul> | <b>OUTPUT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palestinians receive different types of assistance through the CBT platform (Output H)</li> </ul> |
| <b>ACTIVITY 1</b>   | <b>ACTIVITY 2</b>  | <b>ACTIVITY 4</b>  |
| Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food - insecure households (URT)  | Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform (CSI)   | Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners (CPA).  |
|   | <b>ACTIVITY 3</b>  |  |
|   | Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government (CPA)  |  |
|   |  | <b>TOTAL BUDGET: \$358,454,372</b>   |