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# State of Palestine

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2023

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# Overview

Palestine continues to face a complex protection and humanitarian crisis due to prolonged occupation, internal political divisions, and recurrent conflict. In 2022, the situation was exacerbated by heightened conflict, economic stagnation, rising food and fuel prices impacted by the conflict in Ukraine, and the lingering effects of COVID-19.

With the rise in food prices<sup>1</sup> significantly reducing purchasing power, 1.8 million Palestinians are now food-insecure.<sup>2</sup> In 2022, WFP assisted 51 percent of non-refugee<sup>3</sup> food-insecure individuals in Palestine.

In response, WFP delivered a comprehensive assistance package to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), 1 (No Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) under the 2018-2023 Palestine CSP.

**Overall, WFP successfully reached 380,593 people across all activities.**<sup>4</sup> Women and girls represented almost half of those assisted by WFP. The assistance was largely cash-based transfers that provide food assistance to individuals and support the local economy. In line with WFP's commitment to promoting local production, 61 percent of food items were purchased locally, at a value of USD 3.9 million.

In the fifth year of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 (CSP), WFP reached 87 percent of the planned number of beneficiaries. Despite funding constraints, WFP was able to maintain consistent monthly assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure individuals. However, WFP was unable to increase the value of cash transfers distributed, resulting in a decrease in the food consumption score for these individuals. WFP's monitoring showed a decline in acceptable food consumption from 2021, particularly affecting people in Gaza and women-headed households.

WFP ensures that assistance is delivered in a dignified, safe manner by sensitizing shop owners and conducting quality standard checks. To protect those in hard-to-reach areas, such as rural communities in Gaza and Bedouin communities in the West Bank, WFP provides in-kind food baskets tailored to meet their food needs.

In 2022, **WFP through its dual mandate in humanitarian and development continued providing life-saving food assistance to food-insecure non-refugee Palestinians** and expanded on its role as a key development actor, contributing to the development-peace nexus. Through expanding partnerships with national institutions, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, and donor governments, **WFP worked to ensure strategic alignment and operational efficiency, and enable wider reach for humanitarian and development actors in Palestine.** A key priority was enhancing food security, ensuring the inclusivity and shock-responsiveness of national systems, and developing scalable, sustainable solutions to protect vulnerable agricultural production systems, with a focus on interventions that communities identified as a priority, including those with disabilities.

WFP invested in providing smart climate-resilient agricultural assets such as solar panels, tools and greenhouses to households and smallholder farmers, equipping them with training to develop skills to adapt their livelihoods to climate shocks. Some of the families that received these assets reported doubling their income from agricultural production this year.

To promote women's economic empowerment and increase employment opportunities, WFP prioritised women-headed households in livelihood interventions in both training and asset-building activities. This included unconventional activities such as fishing and carpentry. WFP challenged gender norms by ensuring women's participation in vocational training in unconventional fields, such as fishing and carpentry. WFP also supported local institutions that target low-income women, survivors of domestic violence, and people with disabilities, paving the way for them to find employment and build self-sufficiency.

Consistent with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17, **WFP continued to be the key enabler for the humanitarian response across sectors in Palestine.** WFP transferred over USD 120 million of humanitarian assistance that reached over 700,000 Palestinians on behalf of partners. WFP also continued providing logistical coordination and the inter-agency community feedback mechanism to partners. WFP's next five-year CSP (2023 - 2028) will build on all its achievements, evaluations, and lessons learned in response to high food insecurity.

# 380,593

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



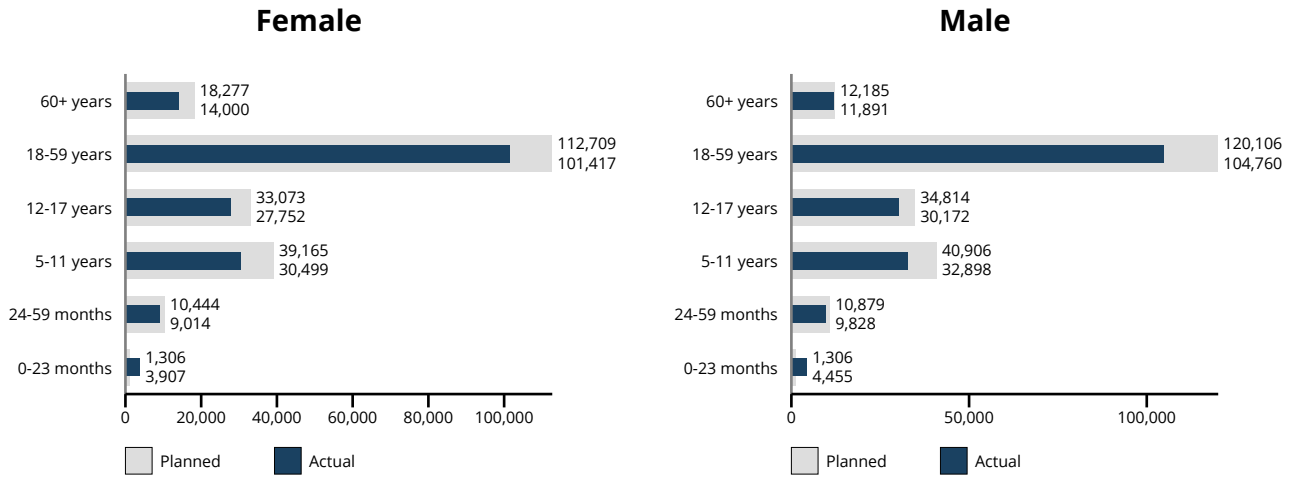
49% female



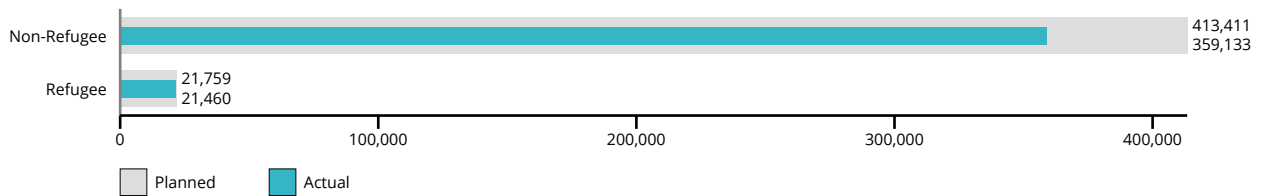
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 36,309 (45% Female, 55% Male)

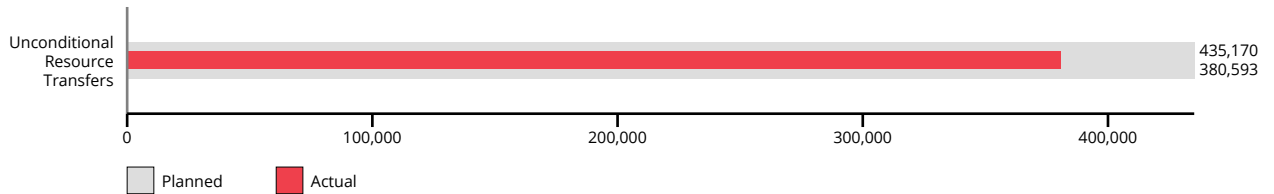
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



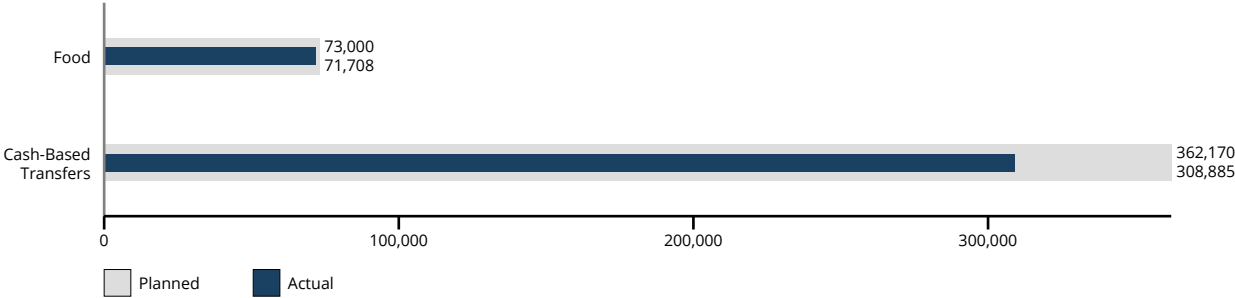
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



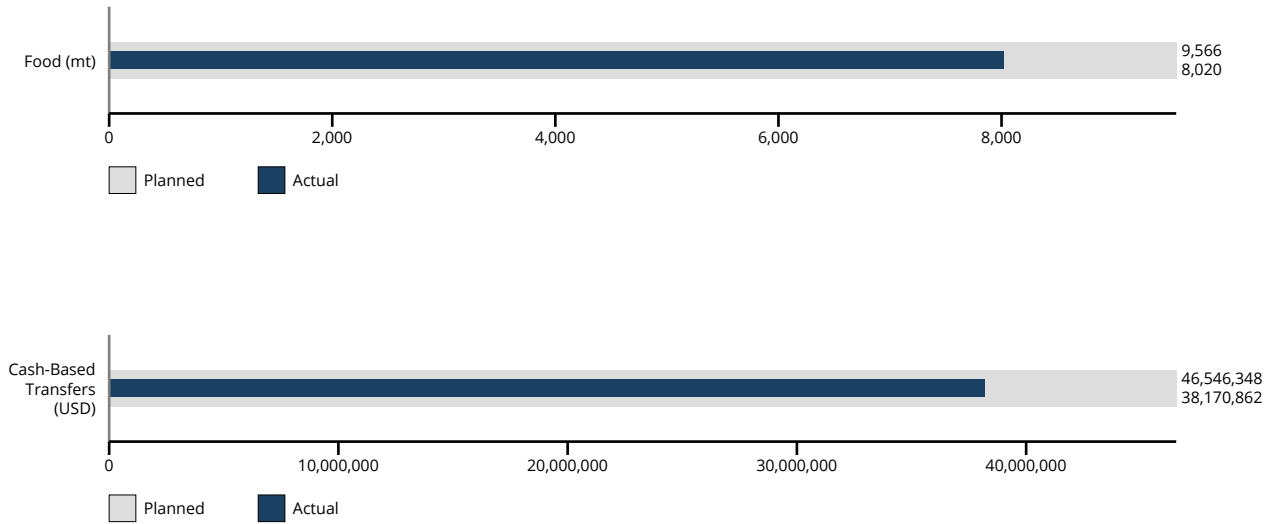
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



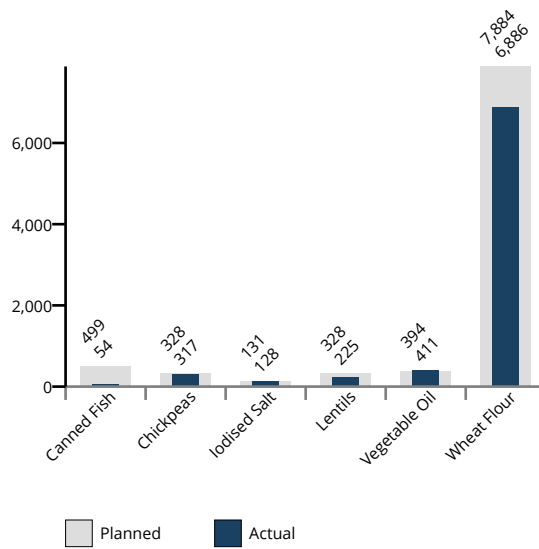
### Beneficiaries by Modality



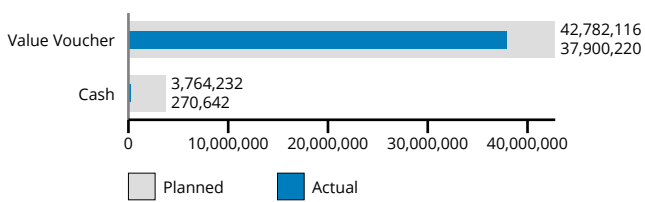
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



**For decades, Palestine has faced a protracted and complex protection and humanitarian crisis.** The crisis is tied to prolonged occupation, internal political divisions and recurrent conflict that pose a threat to the stability and development of the Palestinian people.

In 2022, heightened conflict, economic stagnation, unprecedented levels of rising food and fuel prices compounded by the economic impact of the Ukraine conflict and lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, posed serious challenges to the food security of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians.

Decades of prolonged conflict and the threat of instability continue to affect the Palestinian context, with 2022 seeing the highest number of conflict-related Palestinian casualties in the West Bank in over a decade, as clashes between Palestinians and Israeli security forces in the West Bank and East Jerusalem increased<sup>1</sup>. The year also witnessed increased violence, destruction of property, and more restricted access to basic services further impacting Palestinians' livelihoods. In the Gaza Strip, the August 2022 escalation of violence left many additional families in need of assistance, exacerbating a dire humanitarian situation from 15 years of blockade, high unemployment, and deep poverty.

Restricted movement, trade and access to resources, especially in the Gaza Strip, compounded by water scarcity, high temperatures, desertification, and land and soil contamination, continue to prevent sustainable development and recovery. The lack of a political roadmap continues to negatively affect the economy. In 2021, the State of Palestine ranked 106 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index.

**Poverty is chronic and widespread among Palestinians, resulting directly from limited participation in the labour force.** Unemployment is entrenched and growing, with the most vulnerable individuals being those who cannot work, including persons with disabilities, elderly persons, or those who for various reasons face challenges in obtaining work (notably youth and women). The unemployment rate among women is 43 percent, double that of men (22 percent).<sup>2</sup> Job creation cannot keep pace with a rapidly growing labour force, and the qualifications and skills acquired by many youths do not match market needs.<sup>3</sup>

**This fragile economic situation has left many vulnerable families unable to cope in the face of global food price increases, accelerated by the Ukraine conflict.** In Quarter One of 2022, the food component of the Palestinian Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose steeply to its highest point in the past six years<sup>4</sup>. Palestine relies on imports to feed the population, with Ukraine among the top sources of basic commodities such as wheat flour (32 percent) and vegetable oil (37 percent)<sup>5</sup>. Palestine does not have a national wheat reserve to buffer against soaring prices that saw a 50 percent increase in 2022<sup>6</sup>. The World Bank estimates that if prices continue to rise at 2022 rates, households could face

average total increases of up to 80 percent in the cost of wheat flour and vegetable oil.<sup>7</sup> WFP appealed for additional funds to increase the monthly e-voucher value, unfortunately, the funds did not materialize for 2022, but the increase will be implemented in the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP) period.

Global supply chain interruptions led to a 30 percent increase in operational costs this year. The prices of basic food commodities rocketed - in July 2022, the cost of a WFP food basket in Palestine reached an all-time high, increasing by 20 percent compared to the year before. The increasing cost of food has weakened the purchasing power of WFP's beneficiaries utilizing vouchers, making it harder for families to meet their needs.

**For Palestinians with low purchasing power, every percentage increase in prices reduces people's ability to meet basic food needs. In 2022, the number of food-insecure people rose to 1.84 million across the West Bank and Gaza Strip, almost 36 percent of the population.<sup>8</sup>**

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, **WFP delivered a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), 1 (No Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).** WFP's activities were implemented under the 2018-2022 Palestine CSP which was extended for three months into 2023 through a budget revision. **WFP focused most of the available resources on meeting growing food needs with unconditional resource transfers, (general food assistance, GFA) providing nutrition, and supporting the food security of vulnerable Palestinians** through Strategic Outcome 1. WFP also worked to prevent malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, providing complementary nutritional awareness with food assistance. Under Strategic Outcome 2, **WFP provided its expertise and technical capacity to support in building a social safety net, and simultaneously strengthen national institutions' capacity to absorb shocks.** Additionally, **WFP worked to safeguard livelihoods, build resilience, and reconstitute food systems in vulnerable areas.** Under Strategic Outcome 3, **WFP continued to offer its cash-based transfer platform to the wider humanitarian and development community, provided logistics coordination, and an inter-agency community feedback mechanism, contributing to wider efforts for the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.**

Moving into the next CSP, WFP will build upon the successes of the 2018-2022 CSP and adopt a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach that responds to immediate humanitarian needs whilst addressing longstanding socioeconomic vulnerabilities. While unconditional resource transfers (in the form of cash, vouchers, and in-kind food) will continue to be the main activity for WFP in Palestine, this will be complemented by Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to address micro-nutrient deficiencies by promoting dietary diversity and by integrating nutrition across operations. A Strategic Objective focused on resilience building has been added to the new CSP, moving WFP further into the 'Changing Lives' agenda - this will address socioeconomic vulnerabilities through the provision of livelihood and entrepreneurial skills. Capacity strengthening will remain a central component of the new CSP, from the household level (to enable informed nutrition choices and improve economic empowerment) through to national institutions (to support strategies that strengthen social protection systems). WFP will also continue providing services to the humanitarian community, in the form of a cash-transfer platform, and inter-agency services (such as logistics and a common Complaints and Feedback Mechanism - CFM).

## Risk Management

The global increase in food prices, economic deterioration, and looming threat of instability posed significant risks to WFP's operations.

The risk of instability and insecurity leading to operational difficulties in implementing CSP activities remained high for WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. WFP mitigated those risks by ensuring beneficiaries' safe access to the contracted shops and facilitating monetary liquidity for its cash-based transfer partners. Through vulnerability assessments, WFP identified protection-related risks to ensure accountability to affected populations. WFP monitored compliance with security measures throughout its operations. WFP also managed the inter-agency common CFM beneficiary hotline, where beneficiaries reported any protection and/or safety issues.

Collectively, these factors added to the existing risks affecting Palestinians already struggling from the global pandemic. WFP mitigated the amplification of economic risks through regular monitoring of inflation, particularly international and local prices on food, transport and other supply chain costs impacting WFP, partners, and beneficiaries.

WFP injected approximately USD12 million each month into Palestine through cash-based assistance and service provision for partners. Across its operations, WFP mitigated the risk of assistance being misappropriated or used for unintended purposes through its financial service platform. WFP provided strong oversight of the platform, regular monitoring and verification to ensure proper targeting of beneficiaries, and strictly ensuring that all actors adhere to national monetary authorities' policies on data security and privacy requirements. Mitigation measures for WFP's



broader strategic, operational, fiscal and fiduciary risks included redesigning protocols for beneficiary interaction, contingency planning and ongoing advocacy.

In 2022, WFP Palestine underwent an internal audit to provide assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, governance and risk management processes related to WFP operations in Palestine. The assessed governance arrangements, risk management and controls were deemed to be generally established and functioning well with some improvement requirements, which will be implemented in the next CSP.

# Partnerships

In 2022, WFP accelerated progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals) in Palestine by strengthening existing partnerships and expanding into new collaborations. WFP continued working closely with national institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, and donor governments to **ensure strategic alignment, and operational efficiency, and enable wider reach for humanitarian and development actors.**

In 2022, WFP aligned more strongly with national strategies through expanding dialogue and partnerships with line ministries to strengthen the nexus approach to sustainable solutions for food insecurity in Palestine. WFP expanded on its partnership with the Palestinian Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), providing expertise and support in mapping out needs and strengthening social protection efforts through the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Programme (PNCTP). WFP supported the joint efforts of the MoSD and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to undertake needs assessments by informing targeting considerations and providing expertise in measuring shock responsiveness and strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and community feedback mechanisms. WFP also continued the collaboration with PCBS and the Ministry of National Economy to monitor the market trends (especially in light of the Ukraine crisis), prices, and availability of basic commodities. As part of these efforts, WFP jointly with ILO, UNICEF, and the MoSD continued with the implementation of the final phase of the joint programme to enhance the social protection system for persons with disability (PwD) and older persons.

In line with WFP's global South-South cooperation strategy and its objective to strengthen the capacities of national institutions, WFP coordinated between the Palestine and Jordan offices to create linkages between the Palestinian and Jordanian national counterparts to share lessons learned and open the floor for dialogue on social protection and digitalization processes.

WFP solidified its partnership with the national authorities by signing four new Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and the Palestinian Civil Defense to align strategic visions, ensure the scale-up and sustainability of programmes, and pave the way for policy transformations.

WFP's interventions in Palestine are built on collaborative efforts with **local implementing partners, inter-agency activities, and national strategic direction.**

**For unconditional food assistance,** WFP complements the MoSD's national cash transfers programme, providing monthly cash-based transfers to over 350,000 vulnerable Palestinians every month, in partnership with Global Communities and local NGO MA'AN. In partnership with UNRWA, WFP continues to provide in-kind food assistance to Bedouin and herding communities in Area C.<sup>2</sup>

**For livelihoods and resilience interventions,** WFP continued working with the Ministry of Agriculture, and with implementing partners; the Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ) and Global Communities, leveraging their agricultural expertise and understanding of local context, to deliver climate-resilient agricultural assets<sup>3</sup> to farmers and households in need, improving the food production cycle and supporting livelihoods.

**To promote nutritional health,** WFP worked alongside the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education to design the social behaviour change communications intervention that complements food assistance. WFP partnered with local NGO Juzoor in the West Bank and MAAN in Gaza to provide nutritional awareness activities and home-gardening tools to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). In 2022, WFP and partners expanded the project to include a school intervention component, providing greenhouses and training to schools with the aim of improving nutritional outcomes and raising awareness.

In 2022, WFP expanded on **inter-agency partnerships** that leverage identified synergies between humanitarian interventions targeting the same population groups. With FAO, WFP continued co-leading the Food Security Sector through joint needs assessments and coordination of livelihood interventions. With UNICEF, an MoU was signed to leverage resources and capacities related to the national protection systems and nutrition projects. With UN WOMEN, WFP commissioned a study (Gender Dynamics and Power Relations in WFP Palestine Beneficiary Households, August 2022)<sup>4</sup> to improve gender transformative programming and mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment activities at a national level.

Building on its comparative advantage in Palestine, including its strategic partnerships with the private and financial sectors, robust cash-based platform, and technical capabilities, WFP continued to enable the response of other humanitarian and development actors. **WFP's platform for the provision of cash assistance** continued to expand in 2022, supporting eight UN agencies and NGOs. Through the platform, 766,810 people received USD 121 million through cross-sectoral assistance. WFP also led the **Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism** hotline, available to all Palestinians. Through this service, WFP received 160,000 calls in 2022.<sup>4</sup> WFP continued to lead the **national**

**Logistics Sector**, supporting 28 organisations with the movement of humanitarian aid to Gaza, and building partners' capacities by facilitating trainings and workshops. The sector built a multisectoral digital data collection platform, helped the humanitarian community to identify gaps and bottlenecks, and ensured a harmonised response between humanitarian actors.

**Government donors remained critical enablers for WFP to continue designing and implementing transformative programmes.** As part of the continued learning process in pursuit of a context-relevant and effective cash strategy and programming, WFP, with funding from the Government of Spain, launched a pilot project in Gaza to compare and analyze vulnerable households' purchasing behaviours when given e-vouchers as opposed to unrestricted cash. This pilot project adds insights to other initiatives implemented by WFP through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, including shock-responsive cash to persons with disabilities enrolled under the national social protection system.

The flexible and predictable financial support from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through a second multi-year contribution (2022-2024)<sup>1</sup> has been essential for WFP to sustain and scale up its climate-smart agricultural activities across Gaza and the West Bank. The expansion of such triple nexus-oriented projects in support of more sustainable solutions to food security has also been possible through a new contribution from the SDG Fund. The Bank of Palestine maintained support through WFP's innovative integrative nutrition-agriculture Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives.

In the upcoming year, WFP will broaden its network of collaborators, particularly with the private sector partners. Notably, there has been a growing alliance between the Bank of Palestine and WFP which will be formalized moving forward.

# CSP Financial Overview

**WFP's operations in Palestine continued to have the support of multiple donors in 2022; however, with a substantial drop in funding level and fewer donors compared to 2021.** While statistics show 95 percent of the 2022 needs-based requirement of USD196.6 million was funded, direct donor contributions accounted for USD 37.4 million (compared to USD 76 million in 2021). Carryovers from 2021 (USD 31.3 million of contributions confirmed late in 2021) along with more than USD 120 million funds transferred to implement service provision activities account for the high coverage of need-based requirements.

**WFP initiated an upward budget revision in January**<sup>1</sup> echoing the significant increase in its service provision to other humanitarian and development actors under Strategic Outcome 3. Meanwhile, WFP maintained a similar level of funding requirements as in 2021 for core operations. The lack of sufficient funding during the year forced WFP to continue prioritizing the provision of assistance to the most affected people (approximately 375,000) rather than 435,170 targeted beneficiaries.

**Germany's consistent support of WFP operations was attested by becoming its largest donor in 2022 (second largest donor in 2021).** With total funds of more than USD 17 million, including more than USD 15.5 million through the German Federal Foreign Office towards Strategic Objective 1 activities and around USD 1.7 million through the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)<sup>2</sup> towards Objective 2 activities. Despite a decrease in the amount of funding compared to previous years, **the USA was the second largest donor with USD 5 million.**<sup>3</sup>

**Contributions from the private sector accounted for around 15 percent of the overall contributions in 2022,** mainly through the UAE's Mohammed bin Rashid Global Initiatives (USD 4.7 million), and around USD 600,000 through WFP's Share the Meal individual contributions digital platform.

**Regrettably, WFP did not receive any resources allocated from the United Nations Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) managed multi-donor pooled funds (the Country-Based Pooled Funds).** Although WFP's funding proposals focused on critically underfunded emergency humanitarian activities, such as food and cash assistance following the armed escalation in Gaza in August, they were not considered to receive the funds.<sup>3</sup>

**In 2022, almost 95 percent of the overall funding was earmarked to activities of Strategic Objective 1, of which 93 percent was towards unconditional cash-based transfer (electronic food vouchers) and 7 percent for in-kind food assistance. Flexible unearmarked direct donor funds accounted for less than 1 percent of the allocated resources, while WFP did not receive any flexible multilateral funding in 2022.** WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities, specifically in-kind food assistance, which is more challenging considering the lengthy lead time for procurement and importation of food into the country. Notable to mention that this year, global supply chain interruptions led to a 30 percent increase in operational costs.

**Activities under Strategic Objective 2 were fully covered through predictable multi-year funding from Germany's BMZ; however, with high reliance on one donor to sustain and scale up these activities.** In 2022, WFP increased outreach efforts toward potential donors highlighting the contribution of these activities to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.









**Advance financing** received through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility allowed the contributions received in 2022 to be advanced ahead of confirmation. **This was a crucial instrument enabling WFP to avoid disruptions in the delivery of assistance.**

Over the period of the CSP (2018- 2022), funding was unpredictable. WFP relied on multilateral donor funding to mitigate funding shortfalls and used corporate loan allocations, particularly in the first two years. WFP also mobilized additional resources from new donors, such as Germany, through sustainable partnerships.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	62,961,287	60,101,442	58,759,197	51,777,414
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO01: 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	62,961,287	60,101,442	58,759,197	51,777,414
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households	62,961,287	60,101,442	58,759,197	51,777,414
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	2,187,639	2,102,487	2,490,428	1,711,003
SO02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	2,187,639	2,102,487	2,490,428	1,711,003
Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	2,137,639	2,102,487	2,470,258	1,701,005

Activity 03: Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	50,000	0	20,170	9,998
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	124,200,000	0	124,357,185	116,329,997
SO03: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	124,200,000	0	124,357,185	116,329,997
Activity 04: Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners	124,200,000	0	124,357,185	116,329,997
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,704,750	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	189,348,926	62,203,929	185,606,811	169,818,415
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,931,281	2,931,281	5,241,554	3,180,213
Total Direct Costs	192,280,208	65,135,211	190,848,365	172,998,628

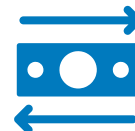
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,300,236	 4,233,788	 2,012,876	 2,012,876
Grand Total	 196,580,444	 69,369,000	 194,565,992	 175,011,504

# 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**



**380,593** people received **general food assistance**



**US\$ 38 million** injected into local economy through WFP e-vouchers



**890 school children** reached through nutritional awareness and agricultural assets in schools.



61% of food items in WFP's in-kind food basket purchased locally

In Palestine, WFP's first and main strategic outcome is to address the rising food needs of the most vulnerable communities and improve the nutritional health of Palestinians. Accordingly, **WFP continued to provide unconditional food assistance through electronic vouchers, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and in-kind food parcels to severely food-insecure Palestinians**, while expanding on **nutrition-focused social behavioural change communication (SBCC)** to advocate for, raise awareness of and provide tools for targeted groups to improve nutritional awareness.

The needs-based budgetary requirement of Strategic Outcome 1, was 87 percent covered in 2022. This outcome received the highest funding, reaching 95 percent of the overall funding.

Across Palestine, and particularly the Gaza Strip, where 1.4 million Palestinians are vulnerable, food-insecure, and reliant on food assistance, the impact of the Ukraine crisis and the ensuing global food crisis have seriously undermined the purchasing power of the poorest and most vulnerable households and hence their ability to put a meal on their tables. Prior to this crisis, the national Government had faced unprecedented financial challenges that led to the suspension of salaries and national allowances for families for more than a year, while Gaza's economy had still not fully recovered from the escalation in 2021.

**WFP reached 380,593 non-refugee, food-insecure Palestinians with monthly food assistance across 16 governorates in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.** Based on the success of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality in supporting people in meeting their food needs and injecting cash to boost the local economy, **the majority of WFP's food assistance was provided in the form of electronic vouchers, with the value of USD 10.3 per person per month for every month of the year.** WFP's monitoring tools showed that consistently, people's top redeemed items were wheat flour, vegetable oil, frozen meat, dairy products, and canned food. The voucher is primarily aimed at improving household food consumption by providing a basket of food items that are commonly consumed by Palestinian households, excluding unhealthy or non-food items. This modality also has a positive secondary effect on the local economy as it prioritizes locally produced items.

**For rural communities in hard-to-reach areas in Gaza, and Bedouin communities in the West Bank that live under access and movement restrictions, WFP provides in-kind food baskets** that consist of fortified wheat flour, vitamin-rich vegetable oil, iodized salt, chickpeas, and lentils. The modality is considered based on protection risks and their remote locations, far from commercial centers. With support from local implementing partners MA'AN and Global Communities in Gaza, and UNRWA in the West Bank, WFP distributed a total of 8000 metric tonnes (MT) of these food baskets, reaching 71,708 households. For many Palestinians with no stable income, this is their source to feed their families. **In line with its commitment to boosting the local economy, WFP increased its local purchase of food from 12 percent to 61 percent, to the value of USD 3.9 million.**



WFP launched a second phase of the multi-purpose cash assistance project, funded by Spain, in December 2022 targeting around 7000 people for 3 months. The assistance value is USD 12.4 per person. The aim of the project is to assess different spending patterns and food security outcome differences between beneficiaries receiving e-vouchers and unrestricted cash.

In 2022, while food insecurity increased due to falling purchasing power, nevertheless the situation did not escalate to the emergency levels seen in previous years.<sup>1</sup> **Nonetheless, WFP maintained consistent monthly assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure individuals as identified by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and additional vulnerability assessments in Gaza.** However, due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to increase the value of vouchers distributed, resulting in a decrease in the food consumption score.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP cash-based and in-kind food assistance had positive effects, particularly on the most vulnerable people, and contributed to enable improved dietary diversity.<sup>2</sup>

WFP's regular assistance has kept the acceptable food consumption score (FCS) level of individuals in the West Bank within the range of 70 to 77 percent over the years. In Gaza, the FCS improved in 2021 due to factors such as the implementation of the MPCA and WFP's emergency response in May 2021, during which the organization expanded its reach to include new individuals.

WFP's assistance has positively impacted households' ability to feed themselves without incurring debt. Even though the target for the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was not achieved, the analysis showed a reduction in the use of negative coping strategies during the CSP period, indicating that WFP has made a positive impact on the households it serves. The most commonly used coping strategies include consuming lower quality and less preferred food, purchasing food on credit, and borrowing food from family and friends.

Recognizing this, WFP placed a strong emphasis on providing livelihood support through projects that promote food production and a more secure income. Despite the decrease in the acceptable food consumption score, **99 percent of beneficiaries reported that the WFP's assistance was critical in supporting their livelihood and income.** This is an indication of how essential food assistance has become over the past year to the vast majority of WFP-assisted households, to buffer against a worsening situation.

Beyond providing assistance, **WFP is implementing a comprehensive approach to addressing the nutritional needs of communities by spreading nutritional awareness and knowledge through a social behaviour change communication initiative,** targeting different groups to help mitigate malnutrition and promote healthy eating habits.

This year, WFP expanded the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives to include two streams:

1. Pregnant and lactating women and girls and mothers of children aged 24-59 months, aimed at reducing anaemia;
2. School children at risk of suffering malnutrition, aimed at swapping unhealthy snacks for healthy ones.

For the first stream, WFP continued collaborating with the Ministry of Health and local implementing partners, Juzoor in the West Bank and Global Communities in Gaza, to provide awareness, cooking, and psychosocial sessions to over 600 women with the goal of promoting healthy eating habits. Furthermore, WFP provided training and direct support to some women to establish home gardens as a source of nutritious food and to generate income. WFP also trained national health workers in clinics around cities where participants live to ensure that the women have access to information and knowledge at any time. Additionally, women have access to groups on social platforms (WhatsApp and Facebook) to create an environment of peer support and engagement.

In 2022, WFP started the second stream of the project by targeting school children. The project began with a WFP Nutrition Ambassadors summer activity in 6 schools across Gaza and the West Bank. During the school year, WFP worked with the Palestinian Ministry of Education to launch school interventions, where children are introduced to climate change and nutrition knowledge. WFP, in partnership with local implementing partners, implemented greenhouses in schools to encourage students and teachers to find sustainable solutions to break the cycle of food insecurity in their community. In addition to providing schools with fresh vegetables as part of students' meals, this allowed students to learn about growing and cultivating nutritious plants, the importance of a balanced diet, and encouraged eco-friendly behaviour.

In the next CSP, WFP will continue its collaboration with the Ministry of Education by expanding SBCC activities across schools to reinforce healthy eating habits among schoolchildren, by producing nutritious food in school gardens and linking local women's associations to schools for the supply of healthy snacks. WFP will also expand its targeting of nutritionally vulnerable groups, notably pregnant and lactating women and girls and mothers of children under the age of 5, to contribute to addressing micronutrient deficiencies (anaemia) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

WFP achieved the Gender and Age Marker score of 3 by addressing the gender inequalities through the SBCC activity and by prioritizing women-headed households for assistance.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of unconditional food assistance – including through CBT and in-kind modalities – and nutrition information to poor and food-insecure households.	3

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



**2,715 individuals** were assisted with climate resilient agricultural assets



**175 Partner staff trained** on Monitoring systems, Guiding evidence-based policy decisions to strengthen safety nets and Financial inclusion initiatives



**US\$ 621,750** earned by individuals receiving livelihood assets



**2,700 households of persons with disabilities** received additional assistance under joint project with **ILO, UNICEF & the Ministry of Social Development**

Strategic Outcome 2 builds on WFP's commitment to enhance food security and shock-responsiveness in national systems and protect the most vulnerable Palestinians. In 2022, **WFP significantly expanded its support to national institutions and increased capacity-strengthening activities.** Through forming additional partnerships and exceeding its training target for national partners, WFP provided tools, guidance, and technical expertise to enhance national institutions' ability to monitor and analyze food insecurity, strengthened the National Social Safety Net, and expanded livelihood projects to support national partners in protecting food systems. These efforts contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals - SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership) and positively impact both national institutions and vulnerable Palestinian households.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP helped to enhance the capacities of national institutions and systems in identifying, targeting and assisting food-insecure vulnerable households. With the funding exceeding the needs-based budget, WFP achieved more than the planned capacity-strengthening activities in Strategic Outcome 2 by the end of 2022.

**To support national institutions in monitoring, analyzing and detecting food insecurity,** WFP provided technical and financial support to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to conduct the first real-time hunger monitoring system in Palestine. Building on last year's success of embedding the Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Index in the Ministry of Social Development's (MoSD) metrics, the monitoring system combines key metrics to help assess, monitor and predict the magnitude and severity of food insecurity in near real-time. Such support aims at enabling evidence-based policy decisions to strengthen safety nets in support of the most vulnerable, taking food security and nutrition considerations into account, and to build household and system resilience to shocks.

WFP also provided training on collecting and analyzing food insecurity data to the PCBS. Over a hundred staff received training to support conducting the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) and towards the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022.

**The global food crisis highlighted the importance of ensuring that national social safety nets can protect the income and assets of the poorest and most vulnerable households.** In Palestine, WFP continued providing technical and operational expertise to support national efforts to enable more inclusive, shock-responsive, and gender-sensitive social safety net provision for the most vulnerable and food-insecure Palestinians.

In 2022, WFP jointly with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued with implementation of the final phase of the Joint Programme "Towards a Universal and Holistic Social Protection Floor for Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons". A pilot to strengthen national safety net shock-responsiveness reached 2,669 households with people living with disabilities (PwD) in Hebron with a total of USD 430,000. Families received a differentiated transfer value depending on the number of people with disabilities per household, to address the differentiated pressing needs of households. Prior to the pilot, WFP supported the MoSD by collecting data for 20,510 registered PwD in the West Bank and integrating them into the unified social registry.

This pilot aimed at developing more inclusive targeting approaches and generating learnings for a more shock-responsive national social protection system.

To support its partner, the MoSD, WFP organized a strategic workshop to enhance the Palestinian National Cash Transfer Program (NCTP). The workshop focused on important aspects such as economic empowerment, incorporation of a unified feedback mechanism, and interventions for addressing unexpected events.

In May, WFP facilitated the first inter-ministerial social protection exchange visit between the Palestinian and Jordanian Ministries of Social Development, along with UNICEF and the World Bank. Discussions covered shock responsiveness, beneficiary targeting, and best practices and lessons learned. Going forward, WFP will explore opportunities for further South-South cooperation aimed at strengthening national social protection mechanisms.

**Amid an economy struggling to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted national financial resources, the impact of Ukraine crisis on global food prices threatened to plunge vulnerable Palestinians further into poverty and food insecurity.** WFP provided its technical expertise to support national institutions in monitoring market trends and analyzing needs.

WFP was granted funding from the UN Joint SDG Fund for a second collaboration with the ILO to look at improving and diversifying financing for more shock-responsive social protection systems. WFP and ILO jointly conducted analysis to enhance the design of the NCTP, looking at the impact of the Ukraine crisis and potential future crises.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, a policy brief was prepared on transfer value determination mechanisms to enhance the NCTP's effectiveness and alignment with other humanitarian and development organizations.

WFP's expertise, agility and operational presence on the ground enable it to contribute to enhancing national Disaster Risk Management strategies and emergency preparedness. As part of its commitment towards building the capacities of national institutions in Palestine to address food insecurity, nutrition and essential needs, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD) to strengthen joint efforts in enhancing respective emergency preparedness and response capacity in case of natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, landslides, and floods. WFP conducted data collection and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) training using open-source mobile data collection and mapping tools for 17 PCD staff.

As part of its **livelihoods and resilience programming**, WFP established a partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to improve food production and food security for Palestinians. The collaboration focuses on four main areas: providing agricultural extension services, developing innovative technologies, facilitating the distribution of assets for sustainable agriculture, and aligning efforts with national priorities.

Accordingly, WFP continued implementing a range of projects designed to improve existing livelihood by enhancing the resilience of households, communities and food systems for the third year.

**WFP provided 543 climate-resilient assets to beneficiaries**, prioritizing women-headed households, bringing the total number of assets provided since 2019 to 1,218.<sup>2</sup> Households receiving these assets reported a significant increase in their agricultural production and decrease in water consumption. The utilization of these assets enabled beneficiaries to become more adaptive to climate change and more resilient to climatic stressors while diversifying their income and promoting efficient use of natural resources<sup>3</sup>. WFP also conducted trainings to equip beneficiaries with skills to improve access to markets and expand opportunities to sell their products through establishing linkages with private sector and agriculture cooperatives

**As part of its commitment to inclusive programming, WFP tailored interventions to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.** Following vulnerability assessments, conducted with its local implementing partner and the MoA, WFP identified and targeted several groups: institutions supporting the most vulnerable, women-headed households and Bedouin communities.

For institutions supporting women with low incomes, at-risk youths, orphans and PwD, WFP provided a range of eco-friendly assets such as greenhouses and solar panel units to reduce energy expenditures and support food purchases. The number of institutions assisted in 2022 increased by 13, bringing the total to 22.

For women-headed households, WFP identified 32 female breadwinners who attended nutrition awareness and cooking sessions under the Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) project and provided them with home gardens, tools, and training to sustain their families and earn an income.

For Bedouin communities facing protection risks in the West Bank, WFP provided 36 mobile sheep barns and veterinary kits to support 200 beneficiaries, to protect their livestock, and thus their livelihood.

The activities were designed, implemented and monitored to include gender and age group considerations and were assigned a WFP Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3, indicating a high level of integration. Moving forward, further considerations will be undertaken for full integration.

In line with the 2022-2025 WFP Strategic Plan and the Palestinian Authority's national priorities, WFP's next Country Strategic Plan will have a dedicated strategic outcome for livelihoods activities, focusing on resilience-building. This outcome will build on the successful completion of WFP's livelihood and resilience pilot phases and aim to address economic drivers of food insecurity, focusing particularly on women, youth and PwD who face some of the highest levels of unemployment and food insecurity.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for implementation of the food security strategy and NSSF reform.	3
Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sector partners and the Government.	3

## Strategic outcome 03: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.



**8 humanitarian actors** channelled **US\$ 116.3 million** via WFP's Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) platform for food and non-food assistance



**100% user satisfaction rate** with WFP's Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) platform, confirming timely and efficient assistance

WFP's Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on the services WFP provides to all actors involved in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Palestine, in contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals). Through its robust and reliable cash-based transfer (CBT) platform, WFP supported humanitarian and development actors in reaching more Palestinians in need, efficiently and cost-effectively, across different sectors.

In 2022, WFP in Palestine had the highest transfer value across WFP's operations globally to support partners - **channelling over USD 116 million of cross-sectoral assistance on behalf of eight partners through its platform**. This assistance covered a range of needs, such as hygiene and sanitation, dignity kits, education grants, and shelter kits.

Through more consistent and large-scale partnerships, **the WFP CBT platform channelled triple the amount it did in the previous year**, providing different types of assistance that reached 766, 810 Palestinians on behalf of partners. Facilitated multi-sectoral assistance has been used more frequently and proved crucial to supporting partners to achieve their collective outcomes, especially following the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in August 2022.

WFP Palestine has vast expertise and capacity in CBT, Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), supply chain and emergency telecommunications. This experience allows WFP the ability to extend its capacity to also support emergency preparedness and medium- to long-term development efforts, depending on the local context. The goal is to build stronger partnerships that enable effective coordination of assistance to people in need.

WFP plays a crucial role in the service provision process, leading the way in configuring assistance, providing assistance through the platform, offering guidance on processes, finalizing shop contracts and payments, and implementing a CFM through a beneficiary hotline. While partners support in identifying beneficiaries for activities and determining the activity's transfer value, frequency and duration, WFP's role in CBT service provision is vital in coordinating and overseeing these efforts. WFP's services are provided on a cost-recovery basis, ensuring its sustainability and continued support for the community.

In addition to the aforementioned services, WFP also monitors the flow of funds and provides detailed monthly, quarterly, and final financial and progress reports, as per agreement. Through WFP's monitoring tools, partners can track the redemption of their assistance. This helps measure trends and informs the wider humanitarian and development community on people's needs, which is used to better tailor assistance modalities.

**Building on the success of WFP's electronic voucher modality, assistance was channelled through monthly distributions and top-ups using a single card and pin code**, allowing people to either purchase food and hygiene products or withdraw multi-purpose cash. This has been critical for vulnerable Palestinian households to manage risks, withstand shocks and build resilience. This is also particularly critical because, due to fiscal constraints, national cash transfer social safety net disbursements to Palestine's most vulnerable households have only been partially resumed since their suspension in 2021.

**To facilitate people's access to assistance, especially in times of conflict, WFP expanded service provision to include more cash-out transfer modalities** through the financial service provider or ATM machines. This has served as a stabilizing factor helping to ensure that needed assistance was delivered in a timely and efficient manner and strengthened emergency preparedness and medium- to long-term development efforts.

The majority of WFP's service provision in 2022 was provided through CBT in the form of multi-purpose cash, with a value of USD 116.3 million, reaching 766,810 beneficiaries. Cash transfers are currently redeemable through financial service providers, ATM bank cards, or cash-out at participating local shops.

**Continuing the success rates of the previous year, partners indicated that the WFP platform allowed efficient and effective delivery of their assistance**. All partners providing feedback reported a 100 percent user satisfaction rate with the platform. Five agencies continued the use of the platform since last year, and three new agencies were

brought onboard in 2022. Overall, eight UN agencies and NGOs utilized the platform this year, including the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Islamic Relief Worldwide, and SOS Children's Villages, ACTED, Al Bayader International, and UN-HABITAT. In 2022, WFP Palestine prepared agreements for four additional partners who will start using the platform in 2023.

WFP also improved the Inter-Agency Hotline (IA Hotline) which aims to support the effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance programmes in Palestine and to ensure a two-way communication channel with affected populations, covering all aspects of complaints and feedback related to service provision.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP's service delivery platform was effective and the increased usage of the platform indicated that it was highly valued by partners. WFP's monitoring and analysis have consistently provided insight into the situation on the ground, and feedback on the results of WFP support. Overall, Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded, with resources to cover transfer values and operational costs.

In 2023, WFP will continue scaling up its efforts to expand service provision by onboarding new partners and exploring additional payment instruments. In the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP will allocate more resources to service provision in order to build the resilience of more vulnerable households and to facilitate the provision of cash-based humanitarian and development assistance to people in need.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The protracted conflict in Palestine, coupled with internal divisions and a deteriorating economy, continues to add barriers to equal and meaningful participation of women in the labour market. While unemployment is prevalent for all, Palestinian women are disproportionately affected, with a 42 percent unemployment rate for women compared to 22 percent for men,<sup>1</sup> and leaving women more vulnerable to the challenges of poverty, and food insecurity.

In 2022, **WFP continued its effort to mainstream gender-sensitive programming and promote the economic empowerment and protection of women in Palestine.** WFP co-chaired the UN Country Team Gender Task Force, along with UN Women, and worked alongside main stakeholders to strengthen collaborative efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality).

To better understand the effect of assistance on households and ensure gender-sensitive programming, **WFP Palestine commissioned a study on "Prevailing Gender Dynamics and Power Relations in WFP Beneficiary Households"**, co-funded by UN Women in 2022. The study highlighted key barriers to gender equality and provided a deeper analysis of gender dynamics and recommendations for future programming. Overall, it indicated that **WFP assistance had a positive impact on relations between spouses and has important protection benefits<sup>2</sup>.**

In partnership with UNDP, FAO, and UN Women, **WFP contributed to the joint programme for mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on Palestinian women's economic participation by providing technical assistance and capacity building to 20 female-led small and medium enterprises in the agri-food sector.** To increase its revenues, WFP also connected them to its network of local shops as an avenue to sell their products.

WFP mainstreamed gender, age and disability throughout its programmes, striving to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in a safe and dignified manner, and ensuring inclusive programming. **Overall, women represented 49 percent of WFP's unconditional food assistance beneficiaries.** To increase their opportunities for employment, WFP prioritised women-headed households in its livelihoods interventions, providing 260 women-headed households, 40 percent of total recipients, with climate-smart agricultural assets to increase their food production.

In 2022, WFP implemented technical vocational trainings for in-demand market skills such as carpentry and smartphone maintenance for youth. Of those trained, 30 percent were young women, challenging structural gender norms and enabling employment in new fields. WFP also supported local institutions that target low-income women, survivors of domestic violence, and people with disabilities (PWD), with agricultural assets to enable climate-resilient agricultural production.

Under the Social Behaviour Change Communication project to promote nutritional health and awareness, **women were targeted with nutrition activities, and additional complementary food vouchers** (restricted to high-iron commodities) to increase their consumption of iron-rich foods. The activities also targeted male spouses to increase their knowledge of and involvement in nutrition and create an enabling environment for gender equality.

Gender and protection were integrated into WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as cross-cutting issues that were effectively mainstreamed into operations. There was systematic collection and analysis of gender/age-disaggregated data, including data on disability. WFP will be placing more emphasis on gender-transformative approaches in the next CSP.



# 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**

**Palestine remains a protracted and complex humanitarian and protection crisis, characterized by more than half a century of occupation, internal political divisions, and recurrent escalations of violence.** In the West Bank and East Jerusalem, increased violence, destruction of property and movement restrictions, and restricted access to basic services and livelihoods continued throughout 2022. In the Gaza Strip, another escalation of hostilities in August 2022 increased humanitarian and protection needs.

**In collaboration with partners, WFP sought to decrease protection risks for all beneficiaries and ensure their safety and dignity by mainstreaming protection principles across the programming.**

In the West Bank, WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) took special precautions in providing assistance to communities, delivering food to refugees and non-refugee Bedouins and herding communities at or near their dwellings. UN agencies accessing these areas contribute to safeguarding the population at risk against forced displacement.

**Women and girls continue to face significant risks, including of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), early and forced marriage, intimate partner or family violence, sexual harassment, rape, denial or inequitable access to resources, psychological abuse and risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.** To help address these issues, WFP continued to advance its work to implement the Humanitarian Country Team's action plan on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by raising beneficiaries' awareness of risks related to exploitation and abuse. A Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activity was developed to raise awareness of PSEA at national level. WFP also participated in a PSEA Training-of-Trainers conducted by the PSEA network coordinator and provided its staff with training on GBV detection and referrals.

**WFP supported capacity-strengthening efforts within the Ministry of Social Development to better assess protection needs and support programme design for persons with disabilities (PWD).** The inclusive social protection registry, supported by WFP, enabled the Government to identify and register vulnerable people, mainly PwD, in the West Bank. In 2022, WFP continued to follow up with 30 women with disabilities that were trained in food processing and who suffer from intersecting inequalities based on their gender, disabilities, and poverty by linking them to internship opportunities and markets.

**Overall, 99.9 percent of beneficiaries across the activities conducted by WFP in 2022 reported that WFP programmes were accessible and implemented in a safe and dignified manner, respecting their needs, rights and capacities.** Safety and protection-related risks and challenges were identified through vulnerability assessments with women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities based upon on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and the assessments of cooperating partners. WFP continued to prioritize vulnerable populations in its programming, including women-headed households, elderly-headed households and PwD.

**WFP in 2022 continued to work to fulfil its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitments in Palestine.** This included the provision of accurate, timely, transparent and accessible information as well as a dedicated hotline and Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), providing a safe and confidential tool for WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. WFP established AAP focal points at its Country Office and Field Office to ensure that local needs and preferences are embedded in programme design and implementation.

**Throughout WFP programmes, beneficiaries were regularly informed and updated on the provision, duration, value, and modality of the assistance through mobile text messaging from WFP and its cooperating partners.** Beneficiaries were consulted on several matters, such as SBCC materials, preference for resilience activities, and voucher operational modalities. In 2022, WFP also began its first verification exercise to ensure that assistance continues to be delivered to the intended beneficiaries. The activity was carried out in conjunction with a multi-channel communication strategy, disseminating key messages to guide beneficiaries through the verification process and build community trust.

**The WFP helpline services expanded significantly in 2022, continuing its position as the main accountability mechanism for beneficiaries and communities in Palestine.** Over the course of the year, the CFM received more than 210,000 calls with cases referred to relevant staff and partner agencies based on the type of enquiries, complaints and type of assistance. In 2022, WFP expanded its CFM staffing capacity to ten trained operators and one supervisor, each with a social assistance background. The affected population and communities were informed and sensitized on the CFM through different channels.

On behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP manages the Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (IA CFM) made available to the entire humanitarian community. The IA CFM, a toll-free nationwide hotline, establishes a coordinated and reliable hotline that ensures a two-way communication channel with affected communities. In 2022, WFP worked to bring onboard new partners and expects to scale up operations in 2023.

**In 2022, WFP continued using monitoring and evaluation tools to track, prevent and mitigate the risk of abuse and harmful practices towards beneficiaries.** It regularly monitored the compliance of all contracted shops with WFP's operational guidelines, and anti-fraud and corruption policies. Monitoring measures aimed to ensure that quality and hygiene standards were met, stocks were kept in good condition, beneficiary registries and books of account were accurately handled, and vouchers were exchanged against the right items at the correct prices.

WFP's monitoring of transactions, including at retail outlets helped address any technical issues as well as mitigate against the risk of potential fraud."This was achieved through various risk-control mechanisms such as real-time verification of voucher redemption, financial reconciliation, and the issuance of performance bonds for participating retailers. Additionally, local shops contracted by WFP underwent sensitization training to ensure efficient, timely, and appropriate service to the over 300,000 people who redeem their vouchers every month. Shop owners were also required to sign a code of conduct, which they were reminded of on a quarterly basis, ensuring they are always aware of the clauses and compliances they need to adhere to. These quality standards for shops improve the services they offer the Palestinian community.

WFP Palestine began consultations to develop a community engagement strategy, aimed at identifying entry points for mainstreaming AAP and inclusion operationally, to be implemented in the next CSP.

# Environment

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

Water scarcity, high temperatures, desertification, and land and soil contamination are increasingly posing challenges to poverty and food security in Palestine. **The inability to access and manage the already limited natural resources leave many Palestinians vulnerable to the effects of climate change and has had considerable limitations on food production and agricultural labour.**

Palestine also suffers from high levels of air and water pollution and is prone to natural disasters and hazards, including earthquakes, floods, droughts, and landslides.

Palestine witnessed a decrease of between 5 and 15 millimetres (mm) in annual average rainfall between 1950 and 2020 and an increase of between 0.3 and 1.5 C in annual average temperatures<sup>1</sup>. It is predicted that by the end of the century, annual rainfall will decrease by 30 percent.<sup>2</sup> For the already semi-arid climate, will have devastating impacts on agricultural production.

In 2022, WFP continued supporting national adaptation efforts by building the resilience of vulnerable populations to mitigate climatic and environmental changes through providing climate-smart agricultural assets, increasing green areas in rural agricultural communities, introducing urban agriculture, and adopting eco-friendly initiatives in its facilities and operations.

**WFP provided smart climate-resilient agricultural assets and training to households and smallholder farmers.** Imposed access restrictions to natural water resources have meant that farmers are unable to take full advantage of water availability. Through WFP climate-smart interventions, smallholder farmers reduced their water consumption by 40 to 60 percent,<sup>3</sup> while increasing their outputs.

**To increase awareness and community engagement around the importance of climate action,** WFP incorporated greenhouses into the nutrition-led social behaviour change communication in schools.

WFP, along with its implementing partners in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip participated in trainings on "Environmental and Social Risk Screening and Risk Management of Programme Activities", ensuring that implemented projects are aligned with the "Environmental and Social Standards" of WFP. In line with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (2021), WFP integrated environmental considerations across the programme through utilizing the corporate environmental and social risk screening tool aiming to identify and address the relevant risks. All operational field-level agreements (FLA) signed with partners in 2022 included filling a screening tool under each activity.

WFP has made several efforts to prioritize sustainability in its operations and on its premises. In the renovation of the Gaza sub-office, solar panels were installed and partially cover the office's power needs. WFP Palestine also recycled 2 tons of paper and disposed of 360 items of furniture. As part of its commitment to promote sustainability, WFP identified and contracted a printing company that uses recycled paper for all external promotional materials and calendars, making this the office's new standard.

Additionally, WFP provided wooden pallets from its warehouses for use in carpentry resilience trainings for youth in Gaza. This wood was then recycled and turned into office furniture and other wooden products, serving as a means of income.

In its next Country Strategic Plan, WFP will be implementing various initiatives aimed at scaling up cost-effective methods for renewable energy integration.

# Meals Connecting People



The scent of pomegranate wafts from a hidden community kitchen nestled in the hills of Hebron, where a group of women gather for a weekly cooking and nutrition session facilitated by the World Food Programme (WFP). This week, they were making '*rumaniyya*', a dish originating all the way from Shuja'yya in Gaza, and cooked with pomegranates, brown lentils, eggplants, garlic, olive oil, and lemon juice.

For these women, the weekly cooking sessions, which are part of WFP's social behavior change communication project, are not just about learning new recipes and improving their nutrition. They are also a time to connect with each other, to share their stories, and cherish traditional recipes passed down in their families.

As the access restrictions imposed on Gaza and the West Bank make it difficult for people to move between the two areas, WFP's cooking sessions have introduced their participants to a number of diverse food traditions. With its ease of preparation, '*rumaniyya*' popular in the coastal cities of Palestine, has quickly also become popular in the West Bank. It is a tantalizing option for more than 380,000 Palestinians who receive monthly e-vouchers from WFP, as well as food baskets with lentils and vegetable oil, among other food commodities.

In her humble home, Reem serves the delicious dish to her family for special occasions. For her, making '*rumaniyya*' is not just about cooking, but about the shared experience of families coming together and enjoying a shared meal. While this unique dish is nutritious and filled with flavour, history, and love, it also tells a story of agony and hardship. Like many Palestinian families, Reem's is burdened by the absence of a sustainable income due to the ever-rising unemployment rates. The deteriorating economy has left them to further slide into debt and poverty.

Reem is afraid the family would soon be unable to afford fresh pomegranates as the prices of fresh products and other food commodities are rocketing upwards. "This year, prices have been rising to ridiculous levels," she said. "We cut out meat from the shopping list, and I am afraid fresh vegetables and fruits might be next."

For Reem, and many others, the monthly WFP voucher is a lifeline that helps them put food on the table. Like the hundreds of thousands of families receiving this assistance in the West Bank and Gaza, Al Bakir depends on it to sustain the majority of their monthly food needs.

To empower self-sufficiency, WFP also provided Reem with a greenhouse, seeds, and training to grow vegetables and fruit on the roof of their home. Their favorite is tomatoes, which she uses to cook the iron-rich recipes she learned during the sessions for her family.

Sixty kilometres away, the women in Gaza gathered at another of the WFP cooking sessions. There, the women enjoyed learning how to prepare lentil '*fattah*', a dish coming all the way from south-east Jerusalem. Prepared with love and especially suitable for cold winter days, Al Faqir family in Gaza emphasize WFP's help in putting '*fattah*' on the table. "We receive lentils, wheat flour, and vegetable oil in the WFP food basket," says Fatimah. For many Palestinian families that experience cold Palestinian winters, lentil soup or lentil '*fattah*' serves as an excellent nutritious dish that warms the heart and the body.

Olive oil, a symbol of Palestinian culture and heritage, is essential on every Palestinian table. But many families, including Fatimah's, cannot afford it. "Prices are constantly rising because farmers are struggling to pay the cost of fertilizer and because rising temperatures are reducing our harvest," Fatimah said.

Across Palestine, the Ukraine crisis compounds the already difficult economic conditions and falling purchasing power faced by Palestinian families, while also weakening critical food supply chains. Furthermore, across the West Bank, settlement activity and associated violence, the loss of land, destruction of property, and restricted access to essential services all continue to undermine Palestinian livelihoods.

Despite all this, food remains a powerful tool for connecting people. Through the power of recipes, WFP has built a bridge by enabling Palestinian women to cook meals that are nutritious, affordable and delicious. The recipes cooked in Gaza and the West Bank in different sessions are part of a cook book that WFP has developed through the precious contributions of many Palestinian families. The recipes enable a delicious and pleasurable dining experience with meals made from low-cost but nutritious ingredients for the families WFP serves across Palestine.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Between January and December 2022, the cost of WFP's standard reference food basket increased 19 percent in Palestine.

[2] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, 2022: 1.5 million people have been food insecure during 2019-2021. The Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) survey of 2022 points to 33.6% of the population (or about 1.8 million people) being moderately or severely food insecure (of which 2.2 per cent would be in the SDG 'severe' category). There is a prevalence of 24% in the West Bank, and 75% in the Gaza Strip. During the 5-year duration of the CSP, the percentage of food-insecure people remained almost the same level.

[3] 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 their home and means of livelihoods as a result of the declaration of Israel as an independent state in Palestine under British rule.

[4] Unlike in previous years when COVID-19 and the 2021 escalation in Gaza led to WFP assisting more than the planned number of people, the context did not escalate to the level of emergency that would require assisting additional number of people. Despite this, WFP was able to maintain consistent monthly assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure individuals as identified by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and additional vulnerability assessments in Gaza. However, due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to increase the value of vouchers distributed, resulting in a decrease in the food consumption score for these individuals.

## Context and Operations

[1] OCHA, Occupied Palestinian Territories Protection of Civilian Reports

[2] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. 2020. Press release on the occasion of International Youth Day 2020.

[3] - There is a significant mismatch between labour market needs and the qualifications of Palestinian graduates, as young people are often encouraged to pursue academic degrees for which there is a low labour market demand. The Inadequate skills are also perceived to be an impediment to entrepreneurship activity. The skills shortage is explained by three main factors: (1) the low levels of foundational cognitive and socio-emotional skills acquired through basic education; (2) the mismatch between the fields of study in vocational and higher education that students choose and the fields of occupation that are demanded in the labor market (particularly among female students); and (3) the inadequate quality of the vocational and higher education programs to equip students with job relevant technical skills (including digital skills). (Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute 2013)

[4] World Bank – Ad Hoc Liaison Committee report.

[5] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, PCBS

[6] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, PCBS. Additional note: To tackle the increase in prices, the government issued a Value Added Tax (VAT) exemption of 16 percent on all sales of wheat flour wrapped in bags of 25 kg and a VAT exemption of 16 percent for bakeries for six months (March-August).

[7] World Bank – Ad Hoc Liaison Committee report.

[8] The figure rose from 1.78 million (Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey 2020) to 1.84 million in 2022 (MSNA, 2022).

## Partnerships

[1] The first multi-year contribution (2020-2022) from BMZ helped WFP lay solid foundations for its climate-smart agricultural activities to support the food security and nutrition status and livelihoods of vulnerable households, special care institutions and schools

[2] Area C constitutes about 61 percent of the West Bank territory; the area was committed in 1995 under Oslo II to be "gradually transferred to Palestinian jurisdiction". The area is still under the Israeli administration.

[3] Climate-resilient agricultural assets include greenhouses, hydroponics, aquaponics, wicking beds, and other tools. More information available under Strategic Outcome 2.

[4] Upon the request of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Palestine and on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP led the establishment of a national Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism (IA CFM). The IA CFM was established and started working in August 2021 as a country-wide toll-free hotline phone number (1-800-124-126) contracted by WFP with a private sector company. The IA CFM can be accessed by all Palestinians in Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem, daily from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm. The call center receives calls and register their inquires and complaints then sends the notification to WFP or its partner for review and follow up. The CFM tool allows for generating monthly and quarterly reports which enables data analysis for understanding key inquiries, concerns, and trends. Such information projects the current living status of our beneficiaries and their urgent requirements, especially in times of escalations and unforeseen economic downfalls. The tool can be used as an early warning of key movements, gaps, and preferences which leads to re-shaping the programme's approaches.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Budget Revision #8 increased funding requirements to USD196,580,445, including USD120,000,000 for service provision. Another Budget Revision (BR#9) was approved towards the end of the year reflecting the extension of CSP (2018- 2022) into 2023, for two months, with total funding requirements of USD 35,550,599.

[2] BMZ total funding allocations in 2022 (around USD 1.7 million) are part of two multi-year contributions (EUR 3 million each) from BMZ, for 2020-22 and 2022-2024.

[3] WFP received four contributions through the Country Based Pooled Funds in 2021, with a total amount of around USD2.3 million.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Such as in Gaza in the previous year and during the COVID-19 pandemic the year before.

[2] While the targeting system was reviewed during CSP implementation, some shortcomings were noted in the proxy means test formula (PMTF). WFP updated its PMTF targeting tool to include two new modules that enhance its effectiveness and efficiency, in addition to regular monitoring and adjustments to address any exclusion or inclusion errors.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] - This included evaluating the impact of the Ukraine crisis on poverty and food insecurity and recommending monitoring mechanisms to assist in shock-responsive action

[2] - These assets include hydroponics, aquaponics, greenhouses, wicking beds, fodder units, sheep barns and basic agricultural inputs like tools and seeds.

[3] - Over three years, participants reported a total of USD 621,750 being earned through selling their produce.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] PCBS, Women and Men in Palestine October 2022

[2] Study of Prevailing Gender Dynamics and Power Relations in WFP Palestine Beneficiary Households, Pushkar M. Sharma, August 2022.

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/gender-relations-and-power-dynamics-wfp-palestine-beneficiary-households-study-wfp-and>

[3] - In particular, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and mothers of children under five.

## Environment

[1] These figures are based on historic climate data mainly from Hijjoka, Y. and others. 2014. Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

[2] WHO, Health and Climate Change Profile oPT 2022, file:///C:/Users/alia.zaki/Downloads/WHO-HEP-ECH-CCH-22.01.04-eng.pdf

[3] WFP monitoring Data.

## Meals Connecting People

Photo: Family sharing a delicious rummaniya meal

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# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>							
WFP Strategic Goal :				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\$	809,300	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	220,196	194,004	88%
	female	214,974	186,589	87%
	total	435,170	380,593	87%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	1,306	4,455	341%
	female	1,306	3,907	299%
	total	2,612	8,362	320%
24-59 months	male	10,879	9,828	90%
	female	10,444	9,014	86%
	total	21,323	18,842	88%
5-11 years	male	40,906	32,898	80%
	female	39,165	30,499	78%
	total	80,071	63,397	79%
12-17 years	male	34,814	30,172	87%
	female	33,073	27,752	84%
	total	67,887	57,924	85%
18-59 years	male	120,106	104,760	87%
	female	112,709	101,417	90%
	total	232,815	206,177	89%
60+ years	male	12,185	11,891	98%
	female	18,277	14,000	77%
	total	30,462	25,891	85%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	21,759	21,460	99%
Non-Refugee	413,411	359,133	87%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	435,170	380,593	87%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	499	54	11%
Chickpeas	328	317	96%
Iodised Salt	131	128	97%
Lentils	328	225	69%
Vegetable Oil	394	411	104%
Wheat Flour	7,884	6,886	87%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,764,232	270,642	7%
Value Voucher	42,782,116	37,900,220	89%

## 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	178,912	153,671
			Male	183,258	155,214
			<b>Total</b>	<b>362,170</b>	<b>308,885</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	36,062	32,918
			Male	36,938	38,790
			<b>Total</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>71,708</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,566	8,020
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	46,546,348	38,170,862

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Poor and severely food insecure non refugees receive diverse and nutritional food in order to improve their dietary diversity.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	15,700	16,092
E*: Targeted population (woman,men,boys, and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	100	110
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	600	617

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> Gaza - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	
	Overall	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0.17	0.6	0.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	0.21	0.6	0.6	
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0.21	0.6	0.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥72	≥72	56.27	72.1	70	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥72	≥72	62.68	77.3	71	
	Overall	70	≥72	≥72	61.88	76.5	71	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥80	≥80	74.26	91.7	87	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65	≥80	≥80	81.21	95.1	92	
	Overall	65	≥80	≥80	80.34	94.5	91.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≤10	≤10	17.49	17	18	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	12.99	18.1	19.8	
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	13.55	17.9	19.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0.19	0.1	0.3	
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0.17	0.1	0.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤3	≤3	3.8	1.2	1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤3	≤3	2.38	1	2	
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3	2.56	1	1	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≤85	≤85	82.34	82.4	81.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≤85	≤85	86.8	81.3	79.6	
	Overall	85	≤85	≤85	86.24	81.5	79.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≤20	≤20	25.74	8.3	12.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤20	≤20	18.6	4.9	7.7	
	Overall	34	≤20	≤20	19.49	5.4	8.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≤25	≤25	39.93	26.7	29	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	34.94	21.7	27	
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	35.56	22.5	28	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥75	≥75	59	77	73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	≥75	≥75	67	85	76	
	Overall	64	≥75	≥75	66	84	76	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤15	≤15	25	18	20	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤15	≤15	23	12	19	
	Overall	23	≤15	≤15	23	13	19	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤10	≤10	16	5	7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	10	3	5	
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	11	3	5	
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	WFP
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	programme
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	1.18	1.2	1	WFP
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	1.43	1.8	1	programme
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	1.35	1.6	1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≥90	≥90	58.41	65.7	68	WFP
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	75.27	74.3	74	programme
	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	70.11	71.8	72	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥80	≥80	71.19	78.9	80	WFP
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	85.97	85.6	85	programme
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	81.45	83.7	83	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≤10	≤10	7.87	8.7	8	WFP
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	7.41	6.5	7	programme
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	7.55	7.1	7	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0.2	0	WFP
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0.09	0.1	0	programme
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0.06	0.1	0	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤1	≤1	3.74	2.5	2	WFP
	Male	3	≤1	≤1	1.6	1.4	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤1	≤1	2.25	1.7	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≤85	≤80	90.95	90.1	91	WFP
	Male	85	≤85	≤80	91.17	91.7	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≤85	≤80	91.1	91.3	92	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	≤20	≤20	28.81	20.9	20	WFP
	Male	29	≤20	≤20	13.95	14.3	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤20	18.49	16.2	17	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤9	≤9	37.86	31.8	30	WFP
	Male	12	≤9	≤9	23.13	24.3	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤9	≤9	27.63	26.5	26	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≥80	≥80	57	68	68	WFP
	Male	24	≥80	≥80	75	79	74	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥80	≥80	70	76	72	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≤10	≤10	25	23	23	WFP
	Male	48	≤10	≤10	18	15	20	programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≤10	≤10	20	17	21	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤10	≤10	17	9	9	WFP
	Male	28	≤10	≤10	7	6	6	programme
	Overall	27	≤10	≤10	10	7	7	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring



Strategic Outcome 02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022 - Resilience Building				
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	30	125
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4
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)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	15	15
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
G: 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)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	2,715	2,715
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	35	35
Activity 03: Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
Service Delivery General				
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	3	8

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Government - <b>Location:</b> Palestine, State of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	2	3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Palestinians receive different types of assistance through the CBT platform						
CBT platform						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided			service	3	8

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> NGOs and UN agencies - <b>Location:</b> Palestine, State of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	≥85	100	100		WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CBT beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	80	80	80	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> Gaza - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	45	33.5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	86	≤5	≤5	7	1.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	7	≥88	≥88	49	65	94	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	≥26	≥26	3.8	9.8	12	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	5	≤1	≤1	3.2	6.7	5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	70	≥73	≥73	93	83.5	83	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> Gaza - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.8	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	99.7	100	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	99.95	99	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.7	=100	=100	99.5	99.5	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.9	99.7	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.8	99.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	=100	=100	99	99	98	WFP
	Male	97	=100	=100	95	96	98	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	96	97	98	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	97	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	99.9	99.8	99	programme
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99.9	99.9	99	monitoring
--								WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

## 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

### Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> Gaza - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> Gaza - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	91	≥95	≥95	72	89	89	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	61	88	89	
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	63	88	89	
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Poor and Food Insecure People - <b>Location:</b> West Bank - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥90	≥90	89	89	90	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥90	≥90	90	90	90	
	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	90	90	90	

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Palestine, State of - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Ali Jadallah

Family gathered around a meal in Gaza

**World Food Programme**

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



# Financial Section

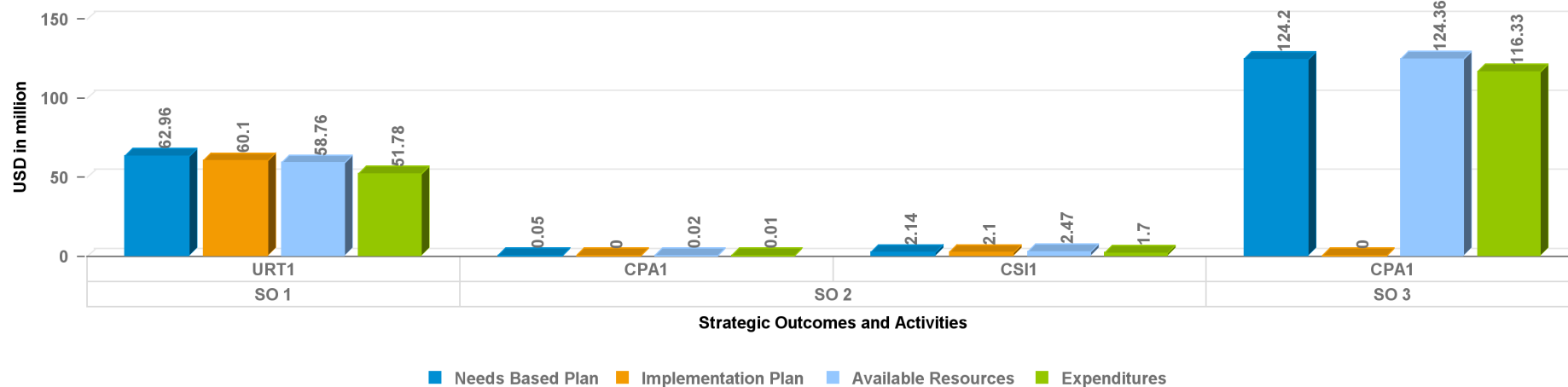
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
SO 3	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government
CPA1	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners
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 2022 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	62,961,287	60,101,443	58,759,197	51,777,414
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>62,961,287</b>	<b>60,101,443</b>	<b>58,759,197</b>	<b>51,777,414</b>
5	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	50,000	0	20,171	9,998
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	2,137,639	2,102,487	2,470,258	1,701,005
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,187,639</b>	<b>2,102,487</b>	<b>2,490,429</b>	<b>1,711,003</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners	124,200,000	0	124,357,186	116,329,998
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>124,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,357,186</b>	<b>116,329,998</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,704,750	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,704,750</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>189,348,926</b>	<b>62,203,930</b>	<b>187,311,562</b>	<b>169,818,415</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,931,282</b>	<b>2,931,282</b>	<b>5,241,554</b>	<b>3,180,213</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>192,280,208</b>	<b>65,135,211</b>	<b>192,553,116</b>	<b>172,998,629</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,300,237</b>	<b>4,233,789</b>	<b>2,012,876</b>	<b>2,012,876</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>196,580,445</b>	<b>69,369,000</b>	<b>194,565,992</b>	<b>175,011,505</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

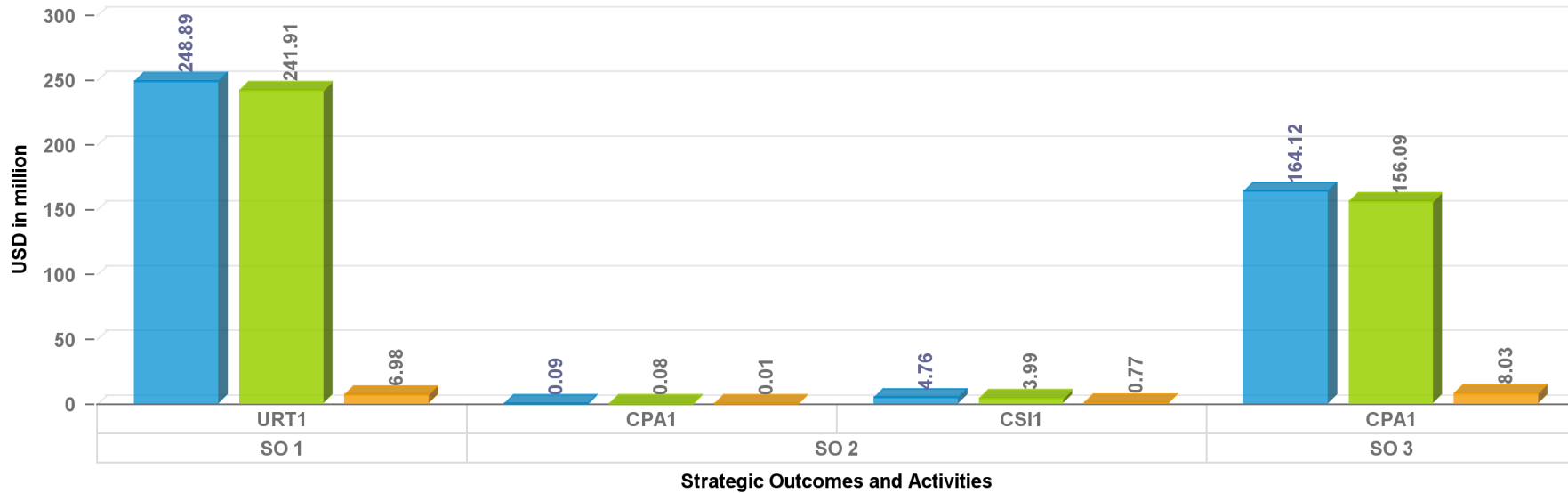
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
SO 3	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government
CPA1	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners
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 2022 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	296,190,538	241,148,177	7,741,006	248,889,183	241,907,399	6,981,783
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>296,190,538</b>	<b>241,148,177</b>	<b>7,741,006</b>	<b>248,889,183</b>	<b>241,907,399</b>	<b>6,981,783</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	250,000	89,739	0	89,739	79,566	10,173
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	7,288,732	4,757,782	0	4,757,782	3,988,529	769,253
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,538,732</b>	<b>4,847,521</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,847,521</b>	<b>4,068,096</b>	<b>779,425</b>
8	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners	167,822,500	164,121,036	0	164,121,036	156,093,848	8,027,188
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>167,822,500</b>	<b>164,121,036</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164,121,036</b>	<b>156,093,848</b>	<b>8,027,188</b>

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



# Annual Country Report

## Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,704,750	0	1,704,750	0	1,704,750
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,704,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,704,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,704,750</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>471,551,770</b>	<b>411,821,484</b>	<b>7,741,006</b>	<b>419,562,490</b>	<b>402,069,343</b>	<b>17,493,147</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>14,374,616</b>	<b>12,998,302</b>	<b>297,221</b>	<b>13,295,523</b>	<b>11,234,182</b>	<b>2,061,341</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>485,926,386</b>	<b>424,819,787</b>	<b>8,038,227</b>	<b>432,858,013</b>	<b>413,303,526</b>	<b>19,554,488</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>20,470,060</b>	<b>15,989,628</b>		<b>15,989,628</b>	<b>15,989,628</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>506,396,446</b>	<b>440,809,415</b>	<b>8,038,227</b>	<b>448,847,641</b>	<b>429,293,154</b>	<b>19,554,488</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures