



World Food
Programme

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State of Palestine

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- Famine looms in the Gaza Strip, where the entire population of 2.2 million people faces alarming levels of acute food insecurity. Four out of every five people have been displaced, trapped in overcrowded areas and barely accessing aid.
- In response to this escalating crisis, WFP has ramped-up its emergency cash and food assistance, supporting over 1.5 million Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank in 2023, three times higher than planned.
- WFP urgently appeals for immediate, unconditional, unrestricted, and safe access to and inside Gaza to reach those isolated and in dire need of life-saving assistance.

WFP emergency assistance, a lifeline for Palestinians

Palestine has endured a protracted cycle of hunger, conflict, and despair for over five decades. In 2023, this cycle reached unprecedented new peaks as tensions escalated in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank on 7 October, resulting in civilian fatalities, widespread destruction, massive displacement, rising food prices and a declining currency. Now, the entire population of Gaza - 2.2 million people - is in urgent need of food, humanitarian assistance and protection. Among them, 1.7 million individuals have been displaced to make-shift shelters or overcrowded areas with limited access to basic necessities^[1].

Around half a million people are facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity, representing the highest share of a population ever recorded globally^[2]. The lack of food coupled with insufficient intake of essential macro and micronutrients is especially concerning for vulnerable groups such as children, elderly, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls^[3].

However, the humanitarian response thus far has been insufficient to avert a looming famine. Several hurdles tied the hands of humanitarian actors to reach enclaved areas. Foremost among them are the staff and assets safety and security concerns, a shortage of crossing points, bureaucratic impediments, fuel scarcity, prolonged power outages, and telecommunication blackouts. As a result, an average of 100 trucks were allowed to enter Gaza by December 2023, compared to a pre-conflict daily average of 500 trucks. As food systems collapse, families grapple with severe food shortages, with a staggering 90 percent of the population enduring entire days without food.

Moreover, the conflict in the Gaza Strip also had ripple effects in the West Bank, resulting in city closures, heightened checkpoint presence, revoked work permits for working in Israel and farmers barred from accessing their agricultural lands. These compounded challenges have negatively impacted livelihoods, the economy, and the food security of thousands of households in the West Bank.

In response to this dire situation, WFP promptly scaled up its life-saving food and cash assistance, reaching 1.5 million food-insecure Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank by the end of the year, three times higher than planned.

With strong support from its donor partners, WFP disbursed monthly electronic cash vouchers totalling over USD 25 million to nearly 500,000 beneficiaries. This assistance included individuals deprioritized in June in Gaza and the West Bank due to funding shortfalls and around 132,000 new recipients affected by Gaza hostilities.

Eight weeks into the conflict, local shops and markets in Gaza were depleted of essential food supplies due to the suspension of commercial cargo deliveries. Consequently, WFP shifted to blanket in-kind food assistance, reaching over 1 million affected Palestinians. In each round of distribution, displaced people residing in host communities received food parcels covering their immediate food needs for 15 days.

To increase food assistance accessibility, WFP established the AMAL (Assistance through Markets Accessible Locally) Programme which allowed beneficiaries to collect food parcels through WFP's network of 304 retail shops in Gaza.

Internally displaced persons in UN-designated shelters received ready-to-eat food such as bread and canned goods to meet their daily needs. In preparation for emergencies, WFP had contracted 24 bakeries to ensure a steady supply of bread to shelters. While bakeries managed to sustain daily bread provision during the first weeks of the conflict, many were forced to cease operations due to the displacement of bakery owners, damage or destruction of facilities, and shortages of fuel, cooking gas, wheat, and other necessary inputs.

WFP rollout of distribution for community-cooked hot meals through cooperating partners began across various locations, serving around 332,400 hot meals to 125,030 individuals. Hot meals provided immediate relief for families in transition whose precarious status was made worse by freezing temperatures. They also helped to bolster income generation for kitchen staff and local communities involved in meal preparation.

Positioning itself at the forefront of life-saving efforts in Gaza, WFP expanded its logistics capacities in Egypt and Jordan, strategically locating them near the Rafah and Karam Abu Salem crossing points into Gaza to allow movement of food at fast pace and scale. WFP procured 123,000 mt of food from eight countries by air, land, and sea between October and December, exponentially higher than the 762 mt received in the previous months. It also increased its warehousing capacity by 300 percent. This allowed WFP to move between October and December, 677 trucks with over 10,000 mt of food into Gaza through Rafah (Egypt) and Karam Abu Salem corridors, in close coordination with the Egyptian and Palestinian Red Crescent Societies, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near-East (UNRWA).

Sporadic access to hard-to-reach areas in northern Gaza, where almost one in every three households is projected to experience catastrophic conditions, presents the most significant challenge to WFP operations. **WFP is actively advocating for immediate, unconditional, unrestricted and safe access to those who remain cut off from life-saving assistance in the northern governorates of Gaza.** Despite these obstacles, WFP succeeded to deliver food through several interagency aid convoys, including the coordination of the first pilot convoy consisting of 46-trucks from Jordan through Karam Abu Salem crossing point.

In line with its commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships), WFP played an enabling role for the humanitarian response in Gaza across the food security, logistics and telecommunications clusters, through information-sharing and coordination of efforts. It also helped to provide more comprehensive humanitarian services to beneficiaries by offering its cash-based transfer platform to 15 partners, injecting over USD 78 million into the local economy and helping agencies to fulfil their mandates beyond food needs at a reduced delivery cost.

Prior to October, under WFP's Palestine country strategic plan (March 2023-February 2028), WFP had expanded its asset creation and skills development activities in the West Bank to boost the resilience of Palestinians against shocks. It also initiated a joint workplan with the Ministry of Social Development to improve the shock-responsiveness of Palestine's social protection system. The escalation of conflict in Gaza brought these activities in Gaza to a halt, shifting efforts towards the emergency response.

1,573,493

Total beneficiaries in 2023



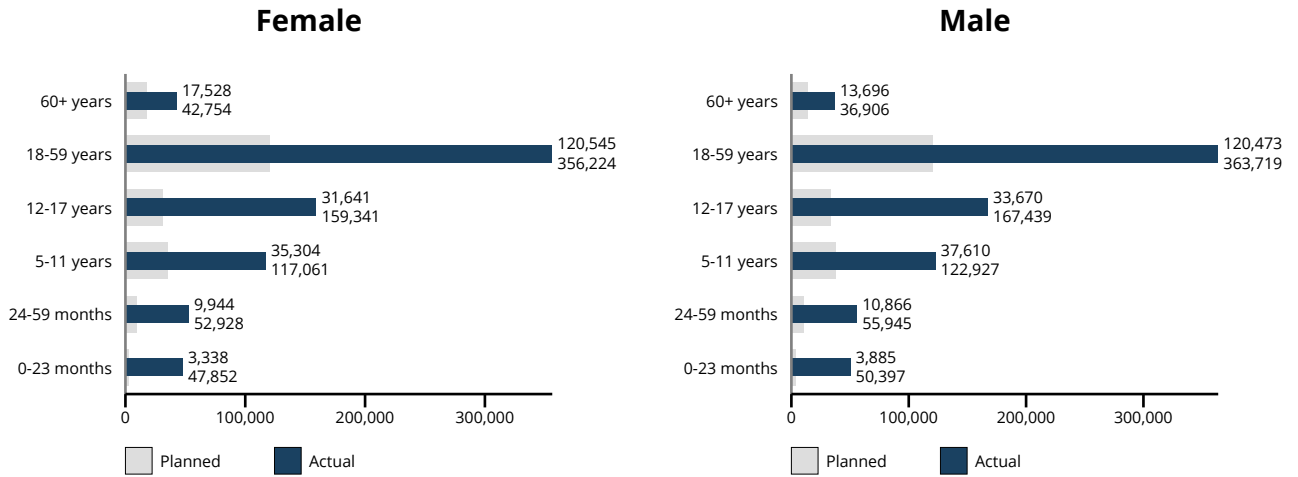
49% female



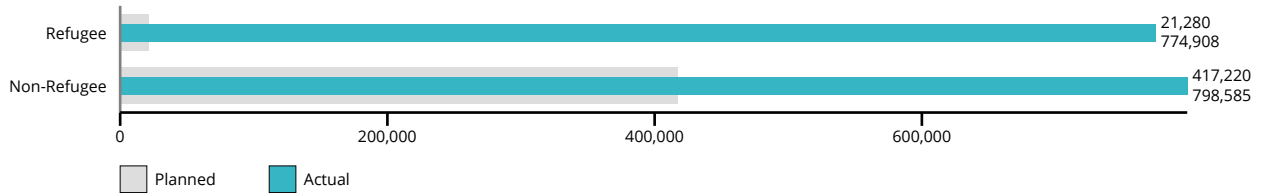
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 150,069 (45% Female, 55% Male)

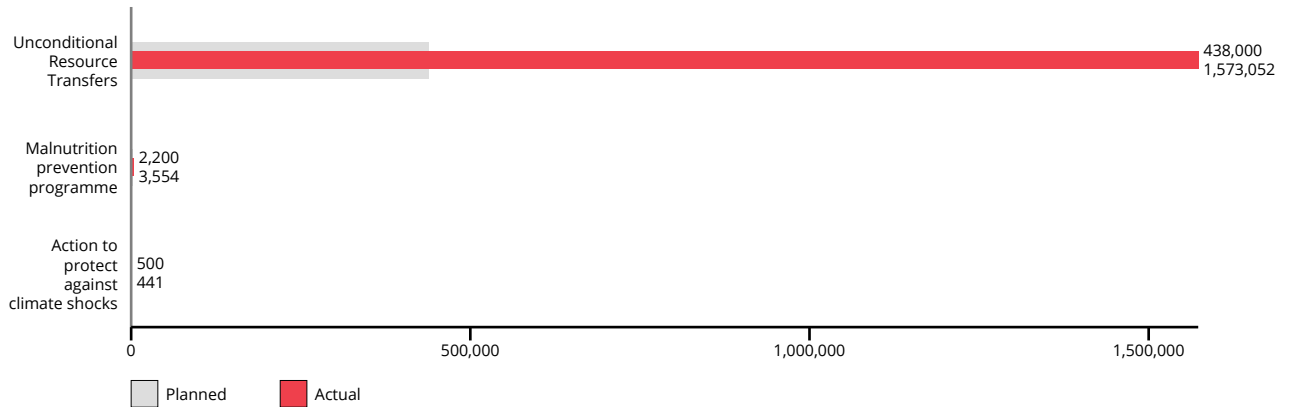
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



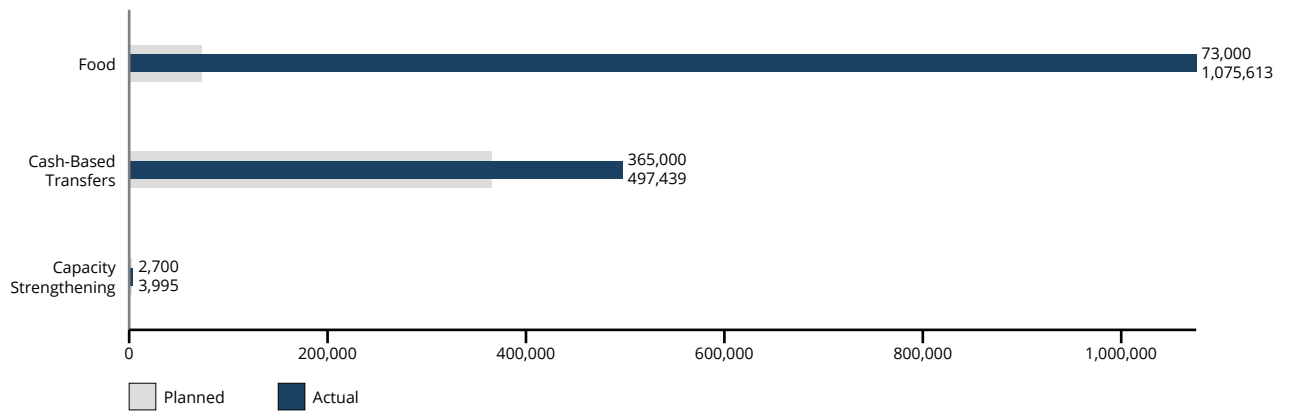
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



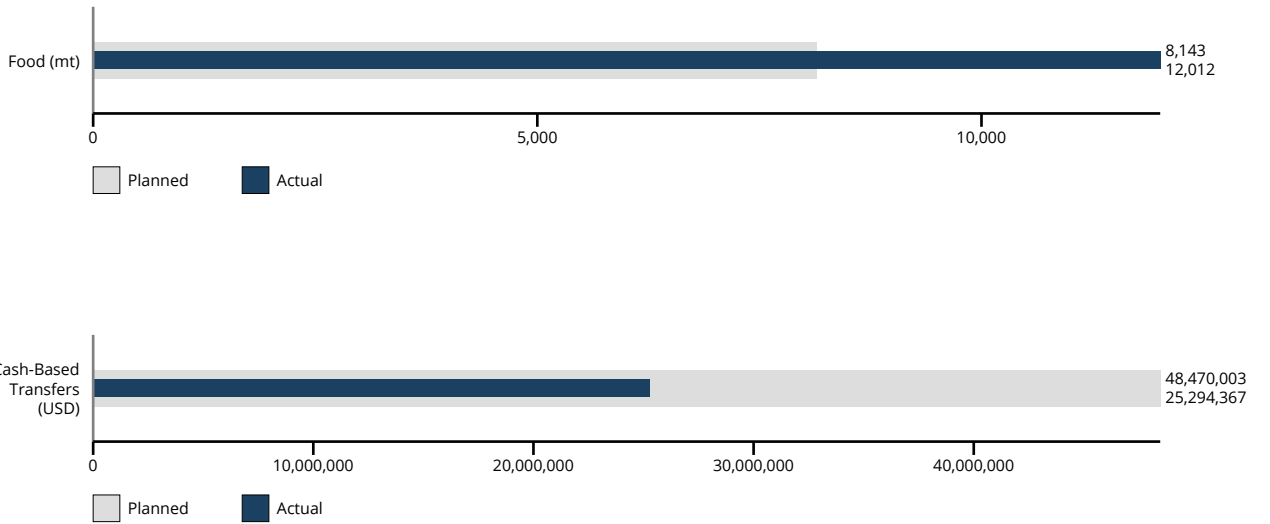
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



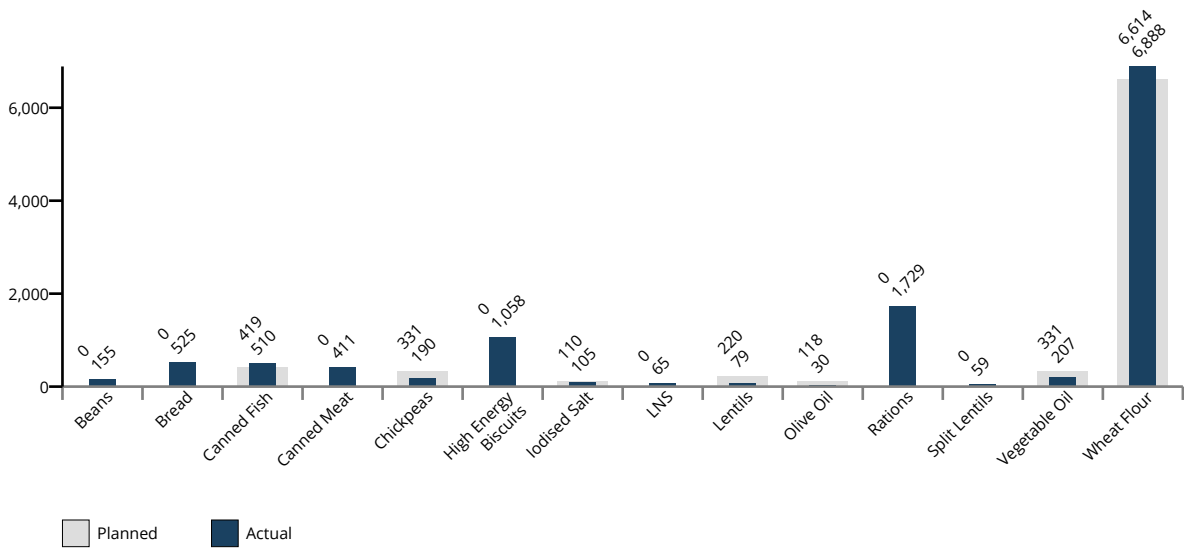
Beneficiaries by Modality



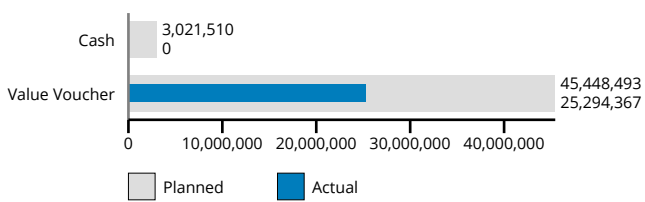
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

A Famine in the making in war-ravaged Gaza



© WFP/Ali Jadallah
Gaza City, November 2023

Decades of compounding crises have shaped the lives of the Palestinians for the worse and eroded their capacities to withstand shocks. In early 2023, a staggering 37.8 percent of households in the West Bank and 64.4 percent in Gaza were food insecure. Eighty percent of Gazans relied on some form of humanitarian assistance^[1]. Reduced purchasing power and limited access to income and nutritious food, caused by high unemployment and rising inflation, worsened food insecurity for thousands of Palestinian families who relied on markets and imported food.

Hostilities, including bombardment, ground operations and closure of the Gaza strip without access to food, water, electricity and other essential items since October 2023 have left Gaza in tatters^[2] and displaced close to 75 percent of the population multiple times, mostly towards the south. Over 1 million people reside in overcrowded shelters and tents squeezed in Rafah governorate, which represents less than 20 percent of the Gaza Strip space, and devoid of basic amenities. The scale, speed, and intensity of the crisis in Gaza are unprecedented. The conflict shows no signs of abating and conditions are worsening daily.

Dire shortages of food, water, shelter, medicine, and sanitation put them at heightened risk of disease, malnutrition and violence. Critical infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, roads, and utilities like power and water sources, along with telecommunications assets, have been destroyed. Prolonged electricity blackout and recurrent telecommunication shutdown hampered the scale up of much-needed humanitarian assistance.

Virtually all Palestinians in Gaza are skipping meals every day while many adults go hungry so children can eat. In December 2023, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis presented devastating levels of food insecurity in Gaza with approximately 50 percent of the population (1.17 million people) projected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and a further quarter of the population (more than half a million people) facing a catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The situation is significantly worse in the northern governorates where close to 400,000 people are in emergency or catastrophe level. Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), persons with disabilities and the elderly are among the most vulnerable. These IPC findings highlight the high risk of famine occurring within the first half of 2024 should the current situation of intense conflict and restricted humanitarian access persist or worsen.^[3]

A nutrition cluster assessment reiterated the worsening malnutrition crisis in Gaza, especially in the north. Over 90 percent of children aged 6-23 months and PBW are consuming two or fewer food groups each day, far lower than the recommended minimum of five food groups. Child wasting has increased by 27 percent. Nearly 10,000 children are at risk of wasting, of which one quarter are projected to face severe wasting, putting them at imminent risk of death. One in six (15 percent) children aged 6-23 months in the north is acutely malnourished, compared to five percent in Rafah, benefitting from relatively higher humanitarian assistance^[4].

In parallel, Gaza's food system is collapsing. About 28 percent of cropland and 20 percent of irrigation wells have been damaged^[5]. Over 70 percent of the fishing boats have been demolished^[6]. Bombardments disrupted seasonal harvesting and planting and would reduce food production.^[7] Hunger, scarce fodder, and water are forcing farmers to slaughter their livestock, depleting their productive assets and further jeopardizing their food security. Food stocking facilities, flour mills, and bakeries ceased to operate, being damaged or lacking fuel, water and cooking ingredients.

In December, 90 days into the conflict with no commercial trucks allowed, food products were close to being completely exhausted in Gaza's shops, while vital supplies such as wheat flour, eggs and dairy had been depleted. Gaza's consumer price index (CPI) had officially increased by 49 percent; food and soft drinks CPI in particular had risen by 76 percent since the onset of the conflict, while actual price spikes may be even greater, diminishing the purchasing power of Gazans by 33 percent.^[8]

Tensions have also worsened in the West Bank. Movement restrictions, property damage and increased settler violence displaced a growing number of Palestinians and disrupted their livelihoods, placing around 600,000 people at increased risk of food insecurity as of December 2023. The olive harvest, a vital income source for Palestinian families, was severely affected. Olive trees were burned, crops were stolen, and farmers were denied access to their lands. Gazan laborers stranded in the West Bank, whose work permits were revoked, experienced high protection risks and socio-economic vulnerabilities, having lost their wages and resorting to harmful coping strategies.

In this highly complex environment, WFP Palestine started the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2028) in March, following its approval by WFP Executive Board in February of the same year. The new CSP reinforces WFP's support to Palestinian authorities to respond to immediate humanitarian needs in tandem with addressing the long-term socio-economic vulnerabilities through enhanced shock-responsive social protection, sustainable climate action and greater access to livelihoods opportunities. In synergy with Palestine's national development plans and UN humanitarian response plans, WFP's CSP aims to end hunger and improve food security in the protracted crisis context of Palestine through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Against Gaza's skyrocketing needs, WFP launched the largest scale up of its emergency assistance on a no-regrets basis, in its decades-long presence in Gaza and the West Bank. A six-month Corporate Scale-Up was activated on 14 October, WFP's highest level of emergency response. Under the CSP's crisis response portfolio, affected households received a combination of emergency food and cash assistance and nutrition support (strategic outcome 1). WFP also contributed to concerted humanitarian efforts through logistics coordination, leading the food assistance working group and emergency telecommunications and delivering on-demand services (strategic outcome 4). In contribution to WFP's changing lives agenda, WFP addressed chronic food needs through asset creation and skills development (strategic outcome 2) and capacity strengthening for the national institutions in charge of social protection (strategic outcome 3). However, the scale of implementation of these activities was lower than planned due to the sudden hostilities in the fourth quarter of the year.

Risk management

Since the escalation of conflict in Gaza in October 2023, WFP operated in an extremely volatile environment. Hostilities have created new risks, including significant access constraints and insecurity affecting beneficiaries and humanitarians alike. WFP developed an 'Emergency Assurance and Incident Management Protocol', which entailed regular review of prevailing risks, implementation of mitigation actions, and consultations with stakeholders.

In the face of strategic and operational risks, WFP rapidly scaled-up its operations to respond to the needs related to mass displacement and catastrophic food insecurity. WFP augmented its supply chain capacity and onboarded additional distribution partners to avert disruptions. It reinforced its advocacy efforts to ensure a safer humanitarian space and to open more border crossings, which contributed to the opening of Karam Abu Salem crossing on 17 December for additional verification and inspection of UN cargo. With the lack of commercial goods entering Gaza, WFP's agility facilitated the shift from cash assistance to in-kind distribution.

WFP employed mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping capacities and engaged third-party process monitoring partners to provide assurance, and better understand markets and challenges affecting WFP's ability to implement standard targeting mechanisms. It deployed a dedicated food security sector coordinator and information

management capacities in Gaza and Jerusalem. WFP led the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to sustain connectivity.

WFP possesses strong digitized assistance delivery and identity management solutions, which were consistently deployed before Gaza emergency. WFP invested heavily in continuously adjusting its approach to the prevailing operational constraints, always minimizing, to the degree feasible, risks of assistance diversion. Community feedback mechanisms and community engagement were strengthened. WFP continued to ensure due diligence of contractual partners and integrated anti-fraud, anti-corruption clauses in all its contractual instruments.

WFP prioritized its duty of care towards staff in Gaza by coordinating security risk measures with UN partners and providing support as required.

Lessons learned

A recent evaluation of WFP Palestine CSP (2018-2022)^[9] recommended to ensure that the new CSP is appropriate to the various possible scenarios facing the State of Palestine, which range from the status quo to a sharp deterioration in conditions. In response, WFP, under the new CSP (2023-2025), maintained maximum agility in its response to Gaza's conflict, shifting between different cash and in-kind assistance modalities, informed by market functionality assessments in addition to other triggers. WFP ensures that its interventions are principled, conflict-sensitive and adhere to protection standards.

Drawing on the organization's extensive operational experience in similar contexts, and lessons learned during the scale-up phase from October to December 2023, WFP intends to continue in 2024 to support the private sector from a food systems perspective through utilizing bakeries and mills, to produce bread at scale, and retailers to facilitate the food aid distribution, at a time when their normal commercial activities are curtailed since the closure of Gaza. WFP will also seek to restore livelihood activities as part of recovery efforts to support local production. This will help WFP achieve its goal of ensuring nutritional adequacy of household food assistance to prevent food insecurity, and malnutrition.

2023, World turned upside-down

The year the world turned upside down



© WFP/Ali Jadallah
Khaled and Siham, Deir El Balah 23 November 2023

Bisan lives in a tent in the courtyard of what was a school-turned into a UN-shelter with thousands of people. *"I wish the war ends, and never returns. And if we go home, even it's destroyed, I wish I can take my belongings from it."*

If she had been asked a few months earlier, her answer might have been different. There is no shortage to a nine-years old wishes. But in Gaza, nothing is the same as it was.

By the end of 2023, an unthinkable war left over a million people displaced, homes destroyed, and Gaza's entire population in crisis levels of hunger. Immediately, WFP's response shifted from resilience building to emergency food assistance for thousands of displaced families in UN shelters, informal camps, and within host communities. WFP staff on the ground worked tirelessly despite sharing the same fate of hunger, displacement, and loss as the people they served.

Here is a glimpse into the lives of the Gazans.

Hind, native of Gaza, chronicled life in Gaza for weeks. Below, she shares her story of displacement, the loss of her home, days without food, losing hope and finding it again.

"We have officially run out of food. People in Gaza city do not even have the freedom to search for food. Anyone who moves would be risking their lives."

We are starving. We are trapped. We are under non-stop explosions, airstrikes, artillery shelling, gunboat fire. Everything, everywhere, all at once."

Khaled, Siham and their eight children lived in their home for over 20 years, surrounded by a garden of fig and date trees. They built it with their own hands, every stone and every tree, as they dreamed it would be a haven for their children.

One day, Siham left Khaled in the living room and walked to the kitchen. The next moment, the house was hit, and Khaled was sent to the hospital with injuries. A few days later they returned to the house to find it in rubble, except for one room where they decided to stay in, till today.

There is no food in their home. For days, Khaled and Siham went with nothing to eat to leave the little they had for their children. With WFP assistance, they now heat canned beans over a fire and eat together amidst the rubble of what used to be their home.

Layla.

"My daughter was strong and healthy. Look at her now she is a skeleton," said Layla as she pointed to her daughter who had lost too much weight during the war. With a heavy heart, Layla recounts the harrowing journey her family has endured since the onset of the war. What began as a brief departure from their home in Gaza, carrying a few belongings and some hope, has spiraled into an endless quest for safety and sustenance that haunts Layla and her family. Days have stretched into weeks, weeks into months, and each passing moment marked by relentless grip of hunger and agony. On a lucky day, Layla waits in line to receive a meal, prepared by the community-led kitchens WFP supports in Gaza. "I always tell the cook that we have a large family," she explained. "And she's kind enough to give us enough for everyone to eat."

The single meal they receive each day has been their only source of food - a temporary reprieve and a fleeting respite from the constant pangs of an empty stomach.

Adnan.

"We risk our lives and come to work every day because people need us. People walk long distances to arrive here and buy something to eat, the least we can do is be there for them," Adnan works at one of the WFP-contracted shops in Gaza, where people are able to redeem their voucher for food items.

He has continued to show up every day from the very beginning, even as supplies dwindled with no way to restock them. "I worry that my people will starve," he said. While most Gaza's shops have run out of basic food supplies, WFP continues its support by channelling food parcels through its network of shops, reaching people faster and empowering shop owners to stay open until the private sector is back on its feet.

Another staff member from Gaza shared her thoughts.

"Before the war, WFP reported that more than 1 million Palestinians in Gaza were food insecure. Today, we, our families, and all Gaza are food insecure. Even as we try to ensure hungry, conflict-affected people have food, we ourselves have barely anything to eat."

Palestinians have been suffering for decades, but the scale and speed of unfolding of the current Gaza crisis is unprecedented. For the people, and for everyone involved in the humanitarian response struggling to meet ramping needs, the world had turned upside down.

Programme performance

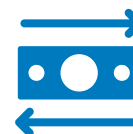
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year



Over 1 million affected Palestinians (50% women) received WFP lifesaving food assistance as part of WFP emergency scale up in Gaza and the West Bank.



3,554 Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women & 41,914 boys & girls under 5 in Rafah received Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement to cover their needs for 1 month



Close to **500,000 affected Palestinians** in Gaza and the West Bank received WFP **lifesaving cash assistance, worth USD 25 million**

In 2023, WFP scaled up its emergency food and cash assistance to affected Palestinians to meet magnified needs and prevent looming famine across Gaza and the West Bank. With 2.2 million in Gaza relying almost exclusively on humanitarian assistance, under strategic outcome 1, WFP ramped up its food and cash assistance reaching over 1.5 million food-insecure people, a three-fold increase compared to its plan.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 1, the largest component of WFP Palestine's portfolio, received 93 percent of all contributions confirmed to the Palestine country office in 2023. While the CSP implementation started with a funding shortfall, generous support from donors received mostly in the last quarter of the year allowed WFP to scale up its immediate response in Gaza and the West Bank. Nevertheless, nutrition programming remained underfunded to implement its plans.

WFP pre-conflict assistance

Prior to the Gaza escalation, WFP had assisted an average of 65,000 beneficiaries in Gaza and Bedouins and herder communities in Area C in the West Bank with quarterly in-kind distribution of wheat flour, chickpeas, lentils, salt and vegetable oil.^[1]

WFP was also providing monthly unrestricted e-vouchers of USD 12.4^[2] to an estimated 300,000 beneficiaries across the West Bank and Gaza Strip, redeemable across 304 contracted shops.^[3] WFP follows a robust identification, registration and enrolment process while providing cash assistance in line with its Cash Assurance Standards to ensure the right people receive the right amount at the right time. Amid a severe funding shortfall, WFP was forced to reduce the cash transfer value to USD 10.3 per capita for all its beneficiaries starting from May 2023 and fully suspend assistance to around 140,000 of its cash beneficiaries^[4] by June. Nevertheless, following the military escalation in Jenin refugees camp in the West Bank in July, WFP supported 2,750 affected individuals (644 households) since August with a three-e-voucher of ILS 550 (USD 147).

Under this activity, WFP engaged 550 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and mothers of children under five in marginalized communities in Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions to raise their awareness of iron-rich food items to prevent anaemia. On-site awareness sessions included biochemical and anthropometric measurements, and distribution of food packages along with education activities. WFP held discussions with nutritionists and healthy cooking sessions on the preparation of iron-rich foods. WFP reached 3,000 PBWG through various platforms such as WhatsApp group messages and a Facebook page with videos and messages on the prevention of anaemia and iron deficiency. Also, 700 marginalized school children and adolescents participated with their parents and their teachers in six summer school sessions in Gaza and the West Bank to learn about hydroponics and iron-rich plant gardening techniques. This encourages healthy dietary practices and avoids chronic diseases that can negatively impact their health in the long term.

Overall, WFP post-intervention survey showed the effectiveness of the SBCC approach in encouraging women to utilize iron-rich food resources through equipping them with knowledge and skills. Overall, 88 percent of mothers became

more aware of iron food sources and 35 percent gained greater awareness of the affordability of available iron-rich foods. The impact extended beyond awareness raising to influence consumption patterns and dietary diversity. The consumption of plant-based iron sources, a key focus in SBCC activities, significantly improved with a 20 percent increase in households with PBWG consuming iron-rich foods (including plant sources) on a daily basis.

WFP emergency scale up

WFP stepped up its emergency assistance employing all means of assistance to respond to fast-climbing and acute food and nutrition needs of affected Palestinians with speed and maximum agility. A diversified modality base increased WFP flexibility to keep up with growing needs and allowed rapid scale up and adaptability of its humanitarian response.

In this respect, WFP extended its cash assistance to around 132,000 newly affected people in Gaza. It also reinstated the regular cash assistance of USD 12.4 along with an emergency top-up of USD 5 to all its new and existing beneficiaries in Gaza and the West Bank as well as those who were deprioritized in June ^[5]. As a result, WFP reached close to half a million people with cash assistance by the end of the year, marking a 36 percent increase compared to its plan, and 60 percent higher than last year's cash assistance. While shops still had available stocks, cash transfers enabled beneficiaries to make their own food choices and helped to sustain the local economy.

With the closure of Gaza since 7 October 2023, the lack of commercial imports, electricity, and fuel created a scarcity of basic goods in shops and markets leading to a lower redemption of WFP vouchers in the Strip. In response to the crisis, WFP has implemented a Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) survey alongside market monitoring. WFP also engaged contracted shops, bakeries, and mills to assess market functionality and ensure timely interventions to address emerging challenges. Regular market monitoring conducted by WFP revealed that both contracted and non-contracted shops are experiencing depletion of food items, with the remaining items being sold at unprecedented, inflated prices. The Food Consumer Price Index (CPI) has surged by 76 percent in December 2023 when compared to pre-crisis levels. The vouchers redemption was also reduced in the West Bank due to some communication issues with the beneficiaries. Therefore, cash-based transfers were no longer viable to support affected people to meet their food needs.

As food became scarcer in Gaza, WFP switched to delivering ready-to-eat (RTE) food assistance, including parcels of family rations of canned and fortified foods, community-cooked hot meals, bread, and nutrient-dense complementary foods to meet the severe needs of internally displaced populations (IDPs) living in UN-designated shelters and communities.

Given the extensive loss of household assets, several families do not have utensils to prepare meals, which is further exacerbated by the lack of cooking fuel and lack of access to water safe for consumption. Against the backdrop of reports of other types of assistance being sold in the markets, the hot meals intervention ensures that vulnerable groups have access to and consume a nutritious meal.

To support the markets' recovery and sustain people's access to food, WFP introduced the AMAL (Assistance through Markets Accessible Locally) Programme^[6], allowing beneficiaries to collect food parcels through its network of contracted retailers and shops which helped the latter to remain functional. However, as the conflict persisted, many of these shops became inaccessible. Factors such as the displacement of shops, restricted access to certain areas, and the destruction or damage of infrastructure further compounded the challenges faced by both WFP and affected communities. WFP continues to monitor Gaza's market functionality regularly to enable a resumption of cash assistance in Gaza when conditions allow.

WFP-supported community kitchens distributed hot meals across multiple locations, offering a source of relief for many families, especially those who were on the move. WFP's network of 25 bakeries^[7] across Gaza had also distributed fresh bread daily to affected communities at the onset of the emergency. However, most of them were forced to cease operations, being damaged or lacking fuel and cooking ingredients.

With the inadequate intake of macro and micronutrients in Gaza, WFP assisted 3,554 PBW and 41,914 boys and girls aged 6-23 months with Medium Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (MQ-LNS) for one month starting from December with Medium Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (MQ-LNS) for one month. LNS is a life-saving nutrient-dense complementary food, intended to provide the essential calories, vitamins, and minerals to prevent and treat malnutrition. As a new commodity for the Gazan population, this has been complemented with SBCC to ensure its optimal use and acceptance.

Leveraging its regional operational presence and humanitarian expertise across Palestine, Egypt, and Jordan, WFP exerted every effort to support those in need across hard-to-reach areas to ensure their uninterrupted access to food in safety and dignity, whenever a window of opportunity arose. Given the multiple constraints and bureaucratic impediments, WFP advocated for a humanitarian ceasefire and the opening of additional crossing points, which paved the way for the establishment of the Jordan-Gaza corridor through the Karam Abu Salem entry point. This window corridor allowed WFP and its partners to move 46 trucks with more than 750 mt of much-needed food by the end of

December 2023, and the corridor continues to be operational. WFP was also part of several interagency relief convoys to the northern areas. However, to deliver on a scale and sustainable manner, much more is needed.

Partnerships

WFP coordinates closely with UNRWA and other food security partners to ensure adequate coverage and coordination of food assistance so that the needs of all 2.2 million people are met, including planning of convoys carrying food assistance for the northern governorates.

WFP delivered its emergency food assistance in partnership with ten local cooperating partners^[8] who helped mitigate access disruptions and reinforce WFP community outreach. As the co-lead of the Food Security Sector, it also worked closely with key line ministries such as the Ministry of Social Development in Ramallah.

With the large-scale displacement and severe insecurity across Gaza, WFP's immediate emergency response relied on a combination of pre-crisis existing lists of beneficiaries and blanket food assistance to meet the needs of all civilians, in coordination with other food security actors.^[9] If conditions permit in a post-conflict stage, WFP will undertake an assessment with other partners to employ a targeting approach in order to review household vulnerability criteria to feed into a re-registration exercise for the national social protection system.

Outcomes

WFP undertakes regular monitoring activities through a third-party monitor (TPM) to ensure assistance achieves its intended programme objectives, whenever security conditions have allowed. During the escalation in Gaza, TPMs conducted on-site distribution process monitoring involving direct observations, accompanied by a survey utilizing tablet-assisted personal interviews with beneficiaries. TPM applied strict ethical and safety considerations conforming with international best practices during times of conflict and humanitarian disasters.

While beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with WFP assistance since the beginning of the implementation of the CSP, the conflict in Gaza, characterized by food prices spikes, dwindling stocks, and humanitarian hurdles constraining WFP assistance delivery, recipient households experienced a severe deterioration of their Food Consumption Score (FCS) towards crisis and catastrophe levels as demonstrated by the IPC assessment results.

In the West Bank, over half of the recipient households reported that WFP's assistance may have stabilized their capacities to meet their essential needs. However, 46 percent of surveyed households resorted to borderline to poor levels of food consumption, of which half were women. In December, violence^[10] and rising restrictions on movement of people and goods pushed the prices of most food commodities upwards as confirmed by 60 percent of WFP surveyed beneficiaries. With the lack of income generating opportunities, around 95 percent of the households indicated that they reduced the quality or preference of their food intake, purchased food through credit, depended on assistance from friends and relatives, or ceased consuming healthy food items such as fruits, meat, and chicken relying solely on basic commodities such as wheat flour, olive oil, and rice.

Moving forward, during an eventual recovery phase in Gaza, when conditions permit, WFP is joining a comprehensive multi-sectorial needs assessment to inform activities that can restore access to food, be that through a shock responsive social protection system or value chains from a food systems perspective.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1, evidenced by the GAM code of 4 for emergency food and nutrition Programmes. By applying gender-sensitive vulnerability criteria, WFP ensured targeted assistance to a diverse range of people in need.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028



441 Food-insecure Palestinians and their **2,144 family members** benefitted from WFP assets and livelihoods training, of which **one third were women**



24 PBWG & mothers of children under 5 at risk of anaemia received an irrigation system & gardening kits to **increase their iron-rich plants production**



77 percent of the population in targeted communities in the West Bank reported **benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base**

The environmental effects of climate change have had a significant impact on the livelihoods of Palestinians, including water scarcity, desertification, hotter temperatures and volatile precipitation patterns. Persistent political fragility, frequent outbreaks of violence, territorial fragmentation, and restrictions on flow of people and goods are exacerbating long-standing and pervasive poverty and vulnerability. Lack of the Palestinian Authority sovereign control over natural resources (water, land, energy) and its tight fiscal space are significantly hampering the country's resilient economic development and adaptive capacities to respond to food insecurity. Climate action is further hamstrung by unplanned urban development and weak service provision. Poor households are disproportionately affected, living in overcrowded and water-stressed areas. Households headed by women and small producers relying on rainfed agriculture and livestock are among the most vulnerable.^[1]

Helping farmers to transition out of poverty and become resilient to shocks has been a continuing focus of WFP's development work in Palestine and at the center of its new CSP. Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to build the resilience of food-insecure households and climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers in Gaza and the West Bank against the impacts of these intertwined and multifaceted shocks and stressors. Building on the successful resilience pilots implemented in previous years, WFP provides targeted households with agriculture and vocational training opportunities, and climate-resilient agricultural assets (CRA) to enhance their livelihoods, increase their income potential and help them better meet their food needs.

Resources to results

Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2023 needs-based plan, having received a significant carryover from 2022. The availability of funds allowed WFP to assist new beneficiaries, but the outbreak of hostilities delayed the implementation of some planned activities in 2024.

Outputs^[2]

In 2023, WFP delivered climate-resilient agriculture assets and training to 388 smallholder farmers^[3] (over one third are women), 24 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and mothers of children under five at risk of anaemia, 46 school focal points and three schools across seven governorates^[4] in the West Bank. These assets benefited 2,155 family members.

In collaboration with its cooperating partner, the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) in the West Bank, WFP provided assets including irrigation systems, greenhouses (construction and rehabilitation), wicking bed systems^[5], open field lands and home gardens (irrigation system, water tank, water pump, seeds, and seedlings), poultry farms, agricultural ponds, hydroponic systems, fixed and mobile livestock barns, and beekeeping units. These assets were complemented with climate-smart agricultural technique training, as well as basic marketing to expand opportunities for participating households to sell their agri-produce.

In the West Bank, the 24 PBWG and mothers of children under the age of five in households at risk of anaemia received an irrigation system and gardening kit (gloves, pruning shears, garden fork, hand trowel, rake) sufficient to prepare a home garden of an average of 150 m². Seeds and seedlings were also provided, sufficient to meet the needs across two planting seasons. Due to high levels of anaemia among PBWG across Palestine, this intervention was part of a wider SBCC approach to increase the households' production and consumption of plant-based sources of iron, through the provision of assets and agricultural inputs. The CP provided the participants with technical extension training and regular follow-up on the project implementation. Assets and training were complemented with awareness-raising sessions on the importance of iron-rich foods and anaemia prevention, and healthy cooking sessions

on iron-rich food preparation.

Under the Nutrition-Friendly Schools initiative, WFP implemented a school garden in three schools in the West Bank, fully equipped with a greenhouse (up to 250 m²), gardening and planting kits, and a diverse assortment of seeds for vegetables that are high in minerals and vitamins and can be consumed raw such as cucumber, tomatoes, bell peppers and herbs, including parsley, rocket, and dill. This approach was designed to empower students with theory and practice related to nutrition and health, as well as foster a sense of responsibility towards the environment through the adoption of sustainable practices, motivating them to adopt healthy behaviours and enjoy the nutritional benefits of the vegetables they cultivated.

In response to climate-induced water scarcity, WFP and ARIJ restored 30 soil and metallic ponds, each with an average capacity of 213 m³. These assets have enabled farmers to expand their agricultural area by up to 30 percent and increased the productivity and quality of their crops by 22 percent. The rehabilitation of the ponds reduced water losses resulting from evaporation and seepage into the soil, amounting to a 22 percent decrease in water prices for targeted households. It also allowed for the collection of rainwater during the winter season, resulting in a 15 percent saving in water quantities used for irrigation operations. Furthermore, beneficiaries of wicking beds reported that soil retention rates were prolonged, enabling 60 percent of the soil to be reused for more than one cycle in the case of wicking beds. Out of every ten beneficiaries surveyed, seven reported an increase in their cultivated land and a rise of 76 percent in the market value of their production by the end of 2023.

WFP introduced the mobile barns in 2023 to better adapt to the seasonal movement of families looking for grazing lands and decrease the effect of heat waves on the cattle through the provision of ventilated shade. WFP delivered fixed and mobile barns to more than 50 families in the most vulnerable rural areas of the West Bank, along with veterinary bags containing necessary medicine items for livestock, vitamins, food supplements, and antiseptic alcohol and disinfecting materials. These participants also received regular veterinary visits, which helped reduce the occurrence of infections among cattle, lowering their average morbidity rate by 33 percent.

Outcomes

Overall, 77.3 percent of livelihoods participants in the West Bank indicated that they benefitted from the assets created or rehabilitated ^[6] through WFP. Furthermore, 85 percent of households reported an increase or diversification in production and 65 percent of households reported improved ability to manage and maintain household livelihood assets. These encouraging results demonstrate the immediate gains at the household level of receiving an agricultural asset and appropriate training.^[7]

While CRA projects have demonstrated overall success, customizing interventions to the preferences and needs of each household, while ensuring sustainability, has proven to be effort and time-consuming. In the context of access restrictions in the West Bank, this has added considerable work for the CP. WFP and CPs will seek to identify the most profitable assets for future CRA interventions and focus on those most cost-effective.

The escalation of the conflict in the last quarter of 2023 impeded the delivery of assets to beneficiaries in the West Bank and postponed all activities with the cooperatives to 2024. Furthermore, a Palestine tree-planting schools project, funded by the Bank of Palestine, has been delayed due to access constraints and will be implemented in 2024.

Moving forward, WFP aims to identify entry points for early recovery livelihood and asset creation/rehabilitation activities in Gaza. These efforts will address food security and nutrition needs while strengthening the food system across the various stages of the food value chain, including production, processing, storage, transport infrastructure, and markets. WFP will prioritize critical pathways based on a comprehensive assessment of needs and capacity. Early recovery activities will involve restoring agricultural production and storage assets, improving food processing facilities, and supporting market transport infrastructure and food retailers.

Gender and age marker (GAM)

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of all livelihood activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP emphasized the engagement of women, including heads of households, and persons with disabilities in the CRA activities which helped to increase their engagement in household decision-making as evidenced by WFP monitoring of activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women and youth	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.



WFP, World Bank & the Ministry of Finance will provide in-kind/cash support to vulnerable households in Gaza to build resilience from economic shocks



WFP continues to work closely with Ministry of Social Development to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of Palestine's social protection system

Strengthening social protection has been one of the key priorities of the Palestinian Authorities. Despite reform efforts, the system remains fragmented with inconsistent outcomes, limited reach and substandard quality due to a fiscally constrained Government, relying heavily on shrinking external aid. Two out of five Palestinian families get some form of social protection support, either from the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) or from aid agencies. The current escalation is expected to exacerbate existing structural inefficiencies, bringing the economy to recession and deepening poverty for those already vulnerable.

In this context of precariousness and climbing vulnerabilities, WFP Palestine introduced strategic outcome 3 under its new CSP to scale up support to national institutions to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of the country's social protection system and improve its nutrition- and food security-sensitivity.

Capitalizing on the successful collaboration with MoSD, the core social protection provider in Palestine, WFP substantially broadened its capacity-strengthening assistance to national institutions to improve the efficiency of the system architecture. To enable this expansion, WFP formed new partnerships, providing knowledge and learning tools, guidance, and technical know-how to enhance the analytical capabilities of national institutions informing social protection policy decisions.

In this respect, WFP and MoSD conducted a workshop to craft an action plan for areas of potential support including targeting, data analysis, early warning, monitoring and evaluation, resilience and economic empowerment along with providing technical advice to set-up a grievance redress mechanism. Gathering 45 participants from both MoSD and WFP, discussions proved fruitful, fostering coordination and establishing clear timelines and focal points. This will impact positively MoSD systems and improve the quality of services delivered in a cost-efficient manner.

Furthermore, WFP is working with MoSD to establish a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) unit within the Ministry to serve as a hub of data collection, analytics, spatially visible and feeding into evidence-based decision-making. However, the escalation of the conflict in Gaza and the West Bank disrupted the implementation of these activities, compelling both the Ministry and WFP to prioritize the emergency response.

WFP took an active role in supporting MoSD in co-chairing the Persons with Disabilities (PwD) thematic working group. WFP plays a significant role in various intersectoral groups, including the Cash Working Group, Social Protection Working Group, and Nexus Working Group, engaging with multiple stakeholders. These groups have a common goal of enhancing coordination between social protection and cash partners to facilitate a more effective emergency response in both the West Bank and Gaza.

Additionally, WFP assisted the Ministry of Labour in responding to the urgent needs of Palestinian workers from Gaza stranded in the West Bank due to the conflict, providing 2,936 workers them with MPCA through WFP's cash platform.

In collaboration with the World Bank, the European Union, and other stakeholders, WFP provided financial support to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to conduct the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS), a multi-purpose survey on household budget and living standards including food security, based on which official poverty estimates are estimated for the Palestinian territories, with results expected in 2024.

With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO), WFP had jointly commissioned an evaluation of their joint programme, "Towards a Universal and Holistic Social Protection Floor for Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons in the State of Palestine". Conducted between June 2022 and January 2023, the evaluation concluded that the joint programme largely achieved its intended results and made an important contribution to social protection policies. However, several areas could be improved, including those related to coordination, gender, monitoring of outcomes, communication, and governance. In light of these findings, several capacity-strengthening and training initiatives for national institutions were planned for implementation in the fourth

quarter of 2023 to advance the programme's achieved outcomes further. Due to Gaza escalation, WFP was forced to postpone these activities to prioritize emergency response efforts. The three joint programme partners are currently developing a new project focused on PwD and older persons, to advance the programme's achieved outcomes further.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Gaza and the West Bank, WFP has signed an agreement with the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) at the end of December to implement the "Additional Financing II (AFII) West Bank and Gaza Strip COVID-19 project". In 2024, the project aims to assist 75,400 food-insecure Palestinian households (an estimated 377,000 individuals of which half will be women) in Gaza Strip with emergency in-kind/ready-to-eat food parcels, covering their food needs for 15 days. It also entails capacity building for the government, with a focus on MoSD.

Poor and food insecure people affected will be targeted based on the lists of affected people provided by the MoSD and WFP cooperating partners since the outbreak of the hostilities, as well as existing WFP beneficiary lists. The MoSD lists partially include severely vulnerable families in Gaza that were enrolled in the National Social Registry system prior to the current conflict and whose vulnerabilities are expected to have worsened in the current emergency. WFP is collaborating with the MoSD to develop a self-registration tool aimed at facilitating the registration and documentation process for project beneficiaries within the current context of the Gaza Strip. Where possible and depending on access, WFP seeks to prioritize PwD and/or old persons and/or households headed by women in the most affected geographical areas. WFP will ensure the deduplication of beneficiaries, in coordination with the food security and cash sector working groups and governmental bodies. The initiative also seeks collaboration with women's civil society organizations in humanitarian settings.

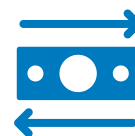
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions for the implementation of national strategies and plans	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year



WFP-led Logistics Cluster worked as an effective enabler of the humanitarian response in Gaza through logistics coordination with **178 partners**



WFP's cash-based transfer platform supported **15 partners to transfer USD 78 million** to affected Palestinians to support their food and non-food needs

WFP provided cost-effective on-demand cash and logistics services to the humanitarian community to reach beneficiaries across Gaza and the West Bank. Activities under this strategic outcome were sufficiently funded in 2023 with available resources covering 74 percent of the funding requirements.

CBT Platform

In 2023, WFP expanded the provision of its technical expertise and cash-based transfer (CBT) platform to **15** humanitarian agencies^[1] to facilitate the implementation of their projects, almost double the number of partners in 2022. The platform channelled **over USD 78 million of cross-sectoral assistance**^[2] to around 550,000 people contributing to the emergency response to the hostilities in Gaza, the prevention of gender-based violence, and child protection.

Each month, WFP injected over *USD 2 million* into the Palestinian economy through its direct cash programmes and facilitated the transfer of USD 8 million through its cash-based transfers platform on behalf of humanitarian and development partners.

Through the use of a magnetic card or a redemption code, different organizations were enabled to deliver cash and other types of humanitarian and development assistance (hygiene and sanitation) which enhanced aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness and coordination. The expansion of WFP service provision served as a stabilizing force helping to respond swiftly to the amplified needs of households affected by Gaza's conflict, along with the medium-long term development efforts.

As shops had run out of food commodities, many partners had to switch from food vouchers to cash. WFP CBT platform facilitated multi-sectoral assistance and was proven crucial to support partners to achieve their collective outcomes. This has been evidenced by external stakeholders' responses to WFP's satisfaction survey. Reporting 100 percent satisfaction (either very satisfied or satisfied) with the platform, WFP partners indicated that the platform allowed efficient and effective delivery of assistance, enabling them to reach beneficiaries, especially during the escalation of hostilities in Gaza.

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster (LC) worked as an effective enabler of the humanitarian actors through logistics coordination, bringing together 178 partners since its activation on 16 October 2023 following the Gaza escalation. It operates through three coordination streams: one based in Jerusalem, focusing on Palestine and the Gaza Strip; another led from Cairo, focusing on access to Gaza from Egypt and a third based in Amman to support the coordination of movement of humanitarian relief through the Jordan corridor to Gaza. Staffing capacities have expanded from Jerusalem and Cairo to Al Arish and the Gaza Strip and Amman, aiming to strengthen the response inside the Gaza Strip, ensuring strong coordination and an uninterrupted pipeline of aid.

LC was able to support humanitarian actors from the first phase of the response, facilitating access to temporary storage in Rafah in the Gaza Strip; road transport from Rafah entry point to common warehouses and cargo notification transshipment services for partners to be notified when their cargo crosses Rafah. In addition, common storage services were also launched to support partners with cargo consolidation in Port Said, Egypt, one of the main entry points for sea cargo to be dispatched to Rafah. To support the movement of humanitarian relief via the Jordan corridor to Gaza, LC is coordinating with humanitarian partners to consolidate requirements and facilitate access to WFP-led convoys through Israel and Egypt and into Gaza.

A Palestine Logistics Capacity Assessment^[3] included the most recent assessments of the Gaza public health capacity for warehousing and logistics. In its support to the humanitarian needs in terms of logistics capacities and coordination,

LC conducted two surveys - Storage Needs and Capacity in Gaza and Egypt, and Immediate Needs in Gaza. To help monitor the pipeline for Gaza and the actual movement of cargo through the convoys, LC has continuously collected and reported data on the incoming humanitarian cargo pipeline, current stocks in country and the movement of humanitarian convoys through Rafah.

Together with the IMPACCT Working Group, LC continues its advocacy efforts for expedited customs clearance processes for humanitarian aid importation in Egypt and supports the community by clarifying customs and importation procedures in coordination with humanitarian partners and Egyptian authorities. LC also played an essential role in the advocacy efforts for the fuel to be allowed to enter Gaza and to reopen other entry points that would allow more aid to enter the Strip.

LC has actively supported key relief actors to deliver assistance on behalf of the humanitarian community in Gaza with its expertise and providing equipment and services to augment the logistics capacity of the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) and Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS). In Egypt, LC provided a total of 20 trucks (including two reefers) to ERC, to support the humanitarian convoys from Al Arish (Egypt) to Rafah. In addition, ERC storage capacity in Al Arish to receive and consolidate cargo was expanded by 3,200 m² with the installation of ten Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), with a dedicated set-up for the temperature-controlled cargo through 4 inflatable cold rooms. In the Gaza Strip, the Logistics Cluster has handed over and installed a total of 18 MSUs (5,760 m²) that have augmented the offloading capacity in the Rafah handover point, Karam Shalom crossing, and the storage capacity of four UN Agencies and international NGOs.

In December 2023, LC initiated engagement with partners and conducted a logistics assessment in Jordan for potential inter-agency support. LC^[4] will continue to support the humanitarian community and key responders with coordination, information management, logistics expertise, and capabilities augmentation.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM)

WFP continued to support humanitarian and development actors in reaching more Palestinians in need, efficiently and cost-effectively, across different sectors through its CBT platform, including vulnerable women and gender-based violence survivors, as evidenced by the GAM score of 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to meet needs of targeted populations	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provision of inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls remained at the core of WFP humanitarian action in Palestine. WFP continues to reinforce its proactive measures to ensure women and girls are able to meet their food and nutrition needs without experiencing violence, abuse or discrimination.

In 2023, Gaza and the West Bank became among the most dangerous places in the world for women and girls. Women and children accounted for 70 per cent of the over 27,000 Palestinian casualties in Gaza since the conflict escalated on 7 October 2023.^[1] More than one million women and girls have already been displaced to congested and unsafe shelters where they are deprived of basic services, placing them at augmented risk of gender-based violence and child protection, exacerbated by deeply-rooted gender inequalities.

Even before the current escalation, women and girls' rights were undermined with over one million in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.^[2] As violence continues, women and girls are facing the threats of conflict, disease and famine on a daily basis and turning to drastic measures to put food on the table for themselves and their family members. Women with disabilities, particularly older persons, and those heading households are likely to be the hardest hit by violence and negligence. Lacking lifesaving provisions such as water, food, fuel, medicine, health care, and hygiene products, including for menstrual needs, and warm clothes, adolescent girls and PBWG are facing acute malnutrition and worsening maternal and child health outcomes.

In this respect, WFP continued to mainstream gender and age considerations across all its interventions where feasible and advocate for safe and principled access for the most vulnerable to receive food assistance. Sex and age disaggregated data is collected to better understand the different circumstances, needs, interests and priorities of women, men, boys, and girls and address them equitably. WFP monitoring of the activities is gender-responsive in nature allowing to capture the impact of gender dynamics on the lives of vulnerable beneficiaries, especially women and girls.

Under the general food assistance, following the unprecedented deterioration of the food security among women and girls in Gaza, WFP provided them with lipid-based nutrient supplements to address their acute malnutrition along with complementary Social and Behavior Change Communication to increase its acceptance.

Prior to October hostilities, under the nutrition assistance, WFP engaged PBWG in the West Bank in nutrition and health messaging to increase their knowledge and ownership as stakeholders in the health, nutrition and food security of their families. WFP conducted ten gender awareness sessions for 166 contracted shop owners in Gaza to sensitize them on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) and the new cash assistance cards issued for the beneficiaries in the name of the husband and wife together to support women empowerment and joint decision making in the family. WFP also conducted an awareness session on GEWE for the Ministry of Social Development field staff to strengthen their support for women's empowerment and joint decision-making in the family.

In the West Bank, post-distribution monitoring showed that women constituted the primary decision-maker in using the electronic vouchers in 94 percent of cash-recipient households, suggesting that cash helped to empower them in family decision-making.

Under the livelihoods and asset creation activities, WFP prioritized women residing in climate-vulnerable areas in Gaza and the West Bank to equip them with the skills needed to increase their income, improve their food security, and help them transition out of poverty. A survey among women beneficiaries throughout 2023 revealed an enhancement in their agricultural practices because of their enhanced access to productive assets, and labour-saving technologies, especially among the beneficiaries who received wicking bed systems, home gardens, and sheep barns. WFP's support helped to boost their revenue through generated profit, which improved their family's well-being. Along with the financial gains, there was a perceived positive change in women's engagement in decision-making at the household level as women participants felt empowered to influence family decisions individually or jointly with men.

As part of its commitment to achieve gender equality and zero hunger, WFP continued to co-chair the United Nations Country Team Gender Task Force, along with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). To ensure gender-responsive life-saving humanitarian assistance, WFP signed a new service provision agreement with UN-Women to assist 14,716 women-headed households (equal to 73,582 people) in the Gaza Strip in 2024, representing 30 percent of all households headed by women in Gaza.

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

The situation in Palestine, previously a protracted humanitarian and protection crisis, has escalated into a protection calamity in 2023 with over 1.7 million of the population displaced, often multiple times. Palestinians have been living under occupation and blockade for over five decades, facing numerous challenges such as excessive use of force, arbitrary arrest, evictions, demolitions of properties, forced displacement, and movement restrictions. These challenges have resulted in psychosocial distress, economic loss, poverty and increasing food-insecurity.

Prior to October, around 1.13 million people in Gaza and 735,000 people in the West Bank were estimated to need protection^[1]. **As a result of the recent escalation, all 2.2 million Palestinians in Gaza were left without protection, enduring more than three months of unparalleled violence, and little to no access to basic services or sufficient amount of aid required to meet the daily energy requirements**^[2]. The erosion of rights disproportionately affects marginalized groups, including boys and girls, the elderly, women - particularly those who lost their husbands - and people who have become disabled because of the conflict.

Protection concerns in the West Bank increased even prior to October 7, driven by displacements, property damage from Israeli military actions in refugee camps, and a surge in settler violence throughout 2023, particularly pronounced in the last quarter^[3]. Heightened tensions led to a significant increase in Palestinian casualties, mass displacement, and tighter restrictions on Palestinian movement and goods, resulting in substantial livelihood losses and increased poverty.

In line with its commitment to uphold Accountability to Affected Populations and ensure dignified access to assistance, WFP conducted two Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training sessions for around 25 men and women staff from all its cooperating partners (CPs) in Gaza and the West Bank to increase their capacities. CPs were requested to complete an online PSEA self-assessment through the United Nations Partner Portal. Those with low or medium capacity have developed a capacity strengthening implementation plan to be completed by January 2024. WFP also remained active in the Interagency PSEA Working Group.

Following the escalation on 7 October, WFP conducted a swift reassessment of the evolving protection needs and safety challenges to strengthen operational safeguards and risk mitigation associated with the delivery of assistance, for both affected people and WFP staff in the country. WFP conducted vulnerability assessments and interacted directly with people of different genders and ages. WFP also used on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and the evaluations of its CPs. WFP continued to prioritize the most vulnerable people, especially households headed by women and those most at risk. WFP also enhanced the integration of conflict sensitivity across its operations through training 172 staff from WFP, the UN Country Team and civil society. A humanitarian-development-peacebuilding expertise was deployed to coordinate the nexus thinking among various stakeholders.

WFP also revamped its existing Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)^[4] processes to ensure beneficiaries and community members had an efficient platform to safely request assistance, raise concerns, or seek answers to their queries, given the significant increase in the volume of calls from Gaza as the needs increased at a rapid scale.

In 2023, WFP received more than 350,000 CFM calls in Palestine, 67 percent more than in 2022. From 7 October to 31 December, WFP's helpline received 92,345 calls (on average, more than 2,000 per day), almost double the number of calls received during the same period in 2022 (55,771 calls). In light of the escalating emergency and the growing needs, the call center experienced a sharp increase in calls. In response, WFP increased the number of operators at the call center and enhanced their capacities through training, coaching and mentoring to ensure that queries are responded to, referred according to identified referral pathways, and resolved.

Nearly 20 percent of callers were women, compared to 13 percent in 2022. Almost all the cases were raised from Gaza, mostly requesting assistance. Notably, there has been a gradual increase in requests for food assistance (69 percent) over time, coupled with a decrease in requests for cash (12 percent). Conversely, a relatively low number of cases were raised from the West Bank, underscoring the need to raise awareness in that region.

WFP also expanded the CFM's intake capacity by mid-December 2023 which allowed the answering of more calls and a clearer understanding of the needs on the ground by both WFP and partners. It also rolled-out the corporate process monitoring escalation system (Sugar CRM ^[5]), starting mid-December, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of case-handling systems throughout the feedback cycle and ensured compliance with WFP's data protection principles. From the calls, close to 144,000 cases were registered in 2023 through Sugar CRM. Remaining open cases broadly represented referrals to external partners. Around 11 percent of cases were referred to UNICEF.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to adapt the CFM to expand its accessibility and outreach through an enhanced telephony system, and wider information dissemination via various digital and in-person solutions as feasible, along with building external referral pathways.

Moreover, WFP continued to lead the national Inter-Agency CFM (IA CFM), established since 2021 using WFP's own toll-free hotline phone number operated by REACH. The year was marked with the signature of a UN-to-UN agreement with UNICEF to leverage its helpline to engage with affected people in East Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza. This collaborative effort is part of an inter-agency coordination strategy aligned with WFP's humanitarian service provision approach in Palestine. In 2023, the IA CFM received 351,588 calls, almost three times higher than 2022.

WFP has also established a systematic two-way referral pathway with other humanitarian actors on the ground to respond to the rising support requests ^[6] received through the IA CFM that extend beyond the mandates of WFP and UNICEF to ensure assistance complementarity and minimize fatigue and frustration among affected people.

WFP is working with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster to build protection referral for GBV cases potentially encountered or received through WFP CFM and other channels. During the emergency response in Gaza, WFP in partnership with International Medical Corp (IMC), provided food assistance for 50 GBV survivors at IMC hospital. A GBV awareness training is currently being organized targeting WFP hotline operators focusing on GBV guiding principles and data protection. As part of the efforts to improve protection-driven programming, WFP in partnership with UNFPA provided its field monitors with a training on GBV detection and referral.

Consolidating information from WFP's CFM and IA CFM enabled WFP to enhance programme analysis and trend identification for evidence-based decision-making and timely programme adaptation amid a highly fluid and uncertain context. Specifically, the CFM helped to validate the programmatic decision to halt cash assistance in Gaza during the conflict given the limited functionality of markets and inflation, as supported by the drop in requests for cash assistance calls and the increase of the demand for food.

Post Distribution Monitoring results from 2023 showed that none of the WFP cash and in-kind beneficiaries in the West Bank experienced any barriers to access WFP assistance. Women beneficiaries did not report any safety challenges when accessing WFP assistance while around 3 percent of men felt unsafe on their way to distribution points, given their communities are located close to settlements and checkpoints. On another note, all men beneficiaries reported being treated respectfully by WFP and partners while a small proportion of women reported a disrespectful treatment towards them, where WFP followed up on. The proportion of beneficiaries reporting accessible information on WFP programming, including PSEA, improved throughout the year, evenly among women and men (close to 47 percent informed, compared to 45 percent at baseline). In Gaza, while assistance was accessible throughout the year prior to the October violence outbreak, widespread insecurity made it impossible for WFP assistance to be accessible safely.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Palestine's environment remains severely degraded due to high incidence of poverty and prolonged conflict that has affected the country for decades. The country is also suffering from the impacts of climate change, experiencing water scarcity, air pollution, land degradation and desertification. Palestine is vulnerable to earthquakes, floods, droughts, and landslides due to its geographic location and climatic conditions. It also lacks the capacity and resources to cope with and recover from these disasters, especially under the Israeli blockade and occupation. Active fighting in Gaza and the West Bank has resulted in widespread damage of arable land, crops, and most agricultural infrastructures. These environmental challenges have serious implications for the health, livelihoods and food security of the Palestinian people, as well as for the prospects of peace and justice in the region.

In line with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, 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 signed with partners in 2023 included filling a screening tool under each activity.

Moreover, WFP has joined hands with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank to implement the "Additional Financing II West Bank and Gaza SPJ COVID-19 Emergency Response" project aiming to provide in-kind and/or cash support to households at risk in Gaza to aid relief and recovery as well as build resilience from economic shocks. Under this project, and in alignment with agreements made with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank, WFP is committed to ensuring that the project activities are carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible and sustainable manner. This commitment involves adhering to the agreed-upon Environmental and Social Assessment Instruments and adjusting implementation based on the prevailing situation. WFP will take responsibility for compliance with the relevant sections of the Environmental and Social Commitment Instruments outlined in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP). These documents have been mutually agreed upon between WFP, the Ministry of Finance, and the World Bank.

WFP has created an Environment and Social Safeguards Guidance Report, complete with a compliance work plan to assist the Ministry of Finance in updating the aforementioned list of documents. WFP has also crafted a communication aimed at partners, communities, and distribution points, focusing on Environment and Social Safeguards and community feedback mechanisms, which is scheduled for imminent publication. Furthermore, both the documents are translated into Arabic. Safeguard measures have been seamlessly integrated into WFP's project management and operational processes. The project, incorporates the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and adheres to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. Continuous assessment of the project's Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts will guide the application of measures as circumstances allow, with established mechanisms for grievance redress. To facilitate inter-agency community feedback, a centralized call center has been developed to address various types of feedback and complaints, including those related to GBV, SEA/SH, and issues involving WFP or partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet rolled out the Environmental Management System in Palestine. With the challenging context in Gaza and West Bank in 2023, WFP will multiply efforts in 2024 to reduce the environmental impacts of its operational footprint in the country and contribute to a green post-conflict recovery programming. The aim is ultimately to limit the potentially negative impacts WFP activities may have on the environment, people, and communities, while increasing their environmental and social sustainability in Palestine.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Despite national fortification programs and iron/folic acid supplements, the Palestinian population suffers from the double burden of malnutrition, especially among children, involving deficiencies in micronutrients coupled with elevated rates of non-communicable diseases, overweight, and obesity. Before hostilities escalated in Gaza and the West Bank in October 2023, about half of the population had experienced more than one micronutrient deficiency, notably vitamin A, D, and zinc. Anaemia represented a moderate public health problem, prevailing among 50 percent of young children and 30 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW). Chronic and acute malnutrition was considered mild public health issues, with rates of moderate or severe stunting at 9 percent in the Gaza Strip and 8.5 percent in the West Bank for children under five and wasting rates of 0.8 percent in Gaza and 1.7 percent in the West Bank. Overweight was a moderate public health problem, affecting 57.8 percent^[1] of adults and 8.6 percent of children under five^[2].

Intensified hostilities, restricted humanitarian access leading to severe shortages of food and lifesaving assistance caused a steep decline in the nutrition of pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children, especially in the North. Over 90 percent of children aged 6-23 months and PBW face severe food poverty, eating less and having access to the lowest nutritional food value. Around 15.6 percent of children aged 6-24 months in the north and 5 percent in the south are acutely malnourished. At least 90 percent of children under five are affected by one or more infectious disease^[3].

While scaling up the delivery of humanitarian food assistance, WFP embedded nutrition considerations across all its activities prioritizing the nutrition quality of the assistance provided as an imperative measure to mitigate the escalating risk of further deterioration in the nutritional status of the affected population.

Under its life-saving assistance in Gaza (strategic outcome 1), WFP considered the nutrition needs of all family members with special attention to the most vulnerable. To promote dietary diversity, WFP food parcels delivered to internally displaced people (IDPs) residing in communities consisted of various ready-to-eat items, including chickpeas, white beans, green peas, Halaweh bars, canned meat, fortified biscuits and date bars to cover 61 percent of the food needs of a household of five members for 10 days, which was intended to be completed by bread to cover 100 percent of the daily energy requirements.

IDPs in UN-designated emergency shelters received bread, canned food, fortified biscuits and dates bars enriched with vitamins and minerals to support their nutrition while on the move. Ready-to-eat date bars represented a vital source of concentrated nutrition during the emergency as cooking facilities may not be available^[4]. Recognizing the significance of bread as a staple food for people in Gaza, WFP supported 25 contracted bakeries to provide affected people with daily bread. Nevertheless, fuel shortages have triggered a crippling halt in bread production across all 130 bakeries in Gaza. Hence, WFP is currently helping the bakeries to bounce back through providing them with fortified wheat flour, cooking ingredients and equipment to resume production and revive the break supply chain across Gaza Strip.

As some staples prices have skyrocketed since the escalation of hostilities, an adequate and healthy diet is beyond the reach of Gazans. By November 2023, the food system was collapsing in Gaza. Only one-quarter of the 304 shops contracted by WFP were open while others had run out of essential food items or were selling them at alarmingly inflated prices. Moreover, food was of little use without the ability to cook, forcing some to survive on one meal a day.

Hence, WFP opted to focus its life-saving assistance on blanket in-kind distribution to ensure all vulnerable people have access to food, including its cash beneficiaries who were not able to redeem their entitlements anymore. Additionally, WFP provided community-cooked hot meals, through its cooperating partners, as a flexible and adaptable solution to prevent acute hunger for isolated populations, IDPs, people in transit and host communities who lack cooking facilities.

Alongside food assistance, WFP supported 3,554 PBW and 41,914 children aged 6-23 months with lipid-based supplementary food (LNS) to provide them with vital nutrients needed to prevent malnutrition. This was complemented by social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions, and infant and young children feeding practices to raise their awareness about its nutritional assistance and increase its acceptability.

Before the conflict, SBCC sessions were provided to PBWG and mothers of children under five in Khan Younis and Rafah in Gaza and Yatta and Hebron in the West Bank and to raise their awareness of anaemia prevention. These areas were identified based on the high prevalence of anaemia, as well as the limited access to healthcare and nutrition education in these underserved communities. Each session included approximately 20 women to provide them with practical knowledge and skills to overcome barriers to proper nutrition and maternal and child health practices. Additionally, the sessions aimed to improve communication and decision-making abilities related to managing anaemia and other health issues affecting women and their families. The sessions also aimed to educate parents and caregivers about the importance of proper nutrition in preventing anaemia in young children and provide guidance on the types of iron-rich foods and other essential nutrients.

WFP SBCC program has also trained some of the beneficiaries who demonstrated a strong commitment to expanding their knowledge and benefiting their communities as "champions". These champions served as leaders and assistants in later SBCC sessions and conducted their own sessions on various topics including healthy lifestyle and eating habits, breastfeeding and proper complementary feeding for children, food safety and hygiene.

Moreover, in July 2023, in preparation for nutrition-awareness summer camps for school children, WFP conducted trainings for the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) staff and volunteers in the West Bank and Gaza on promoting healthy nutrition and eating habits among children and adolescents. The SBCC summer camps, each covering a period of 7 to 10 days, managed by PRCS, reached 1,245 children, adolescents and teachers from marginalized communities in six schools in the West Bank and Gaza with interactive activities to promote healthy food choices, contributing to building a healthier and more informed generation. Based on SBCC post assessment, 88 percent of trained mothers showed increased awareness of iron-rich food sources and food interaction. Family dynamics improved with husbands and other family members being supportive, contributing to positive changes in eating behaviours. Participants reported increased self-confidence, empowerment, and the ability to share nutrition knowledge with others.

Under strategic outcome 2, nutrition aspects were also integrated across WFP's "grow your own garden" initiative implemented in the West Bank and Gaza. Each woman beneficiary received a planting space or garden, along with training and agricultural kits and seeds. This initiative aimed to increase the availability and accessibility of healthy food in urban and rural marginalized areas. WFP piloted a nutri-agriculture intervention in schools, specifically designed to benefit school-age children and adolescents across six schools, with three located in the West Bank and three in Gaza. This initiative incorporated SBCC activities to foster healthier eating habits and was complemented with hands-on experiences facilitated through the provision of smart agriculture greenhouses to empower students with a practical and sustainable approach to agriculture. By offering students the opportunity to cultivate their own food and consume what they grow, the intervention encouraged them to make healthier snack choices while simultaneously equipping them with agricultural skills. WFP is also working closely with other UN stakeholders to enhance the nutrition sensitivity of Palestine's social protection system. It built the capacities of the Ministry of Social Development staff on integrating food security and nutrition considerations in its multidimensional poverty assessments and planning for further capacity strengthening.

Despite all these efforts, the surge of violence in Gaza and the West Bank and severe constraints on the delivery of life-saving food assistance are undermining people's access to nutritious food. As WFP food supplies entering Gaza are far from being sufficient to satisfy soaring needs or reaching enclaved areas, the nutritional situation is likely to worsen.

Partnerships

Robust donors support enabled WFP emergency response in Gaza

Strong partnerships forged with an expanded network of humanitarian and development actors enabled WFP to effectively ramp up its operations to respond to the overwhelming needs faced by Palestinians.

While WFP had been maintaining a network of 11 partners ^[1] since the inception of the CSP in March 2023. Following the flare up of hostilities in Gaza in October, WFP's emergency response in Gaza and the West Bank received unprecedented support from public and private donors, including 17 new donors ^[2] this year. Its partnership base grew exponentially to 28 Government donors, one International Financial Institution, one United Nations agency, 29 private sector entities, and one UN Country-Based Pooled Fund administering agency.

Government donors represented a critical source of funding for the operation, helping to increase WFP Palestine's available resources almost five-fold compared to 2022, reaching the highest level of funding for the past five years. Assistance from traditional donors such as the United States, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Canada grew significantly, while new donors contributed, such as Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, helping to improve the efficiency of WFP's operational design and minimizing supply chain disruptions. The year was also marked by a generous contribution from the European Commission towards WFP's emergency response, after a short halt in 2022, making it the third largest contributor to the operation in 2023. This was complemented by flexible funds from Germany which supported the pipeline coverage of WFP emergency in-kind and cash assistance in Gaza. Additionally, WFP Palestine received the first ever contribution from the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Finance with the World Bank as the source of funding.

At the onset of the Gaza conflict, WFP received unprecedented support from 28 new private entities supporting WFP emergency assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, with contributions totalling around USD 21 million, almost thirty-fold higher than 2022. This included generous funding from local private entities such as the Arab Islamic Bank and Bank of Palestine to distribute emergency food parcels to IDPs, echoing the adherence of local private sector actors to social responsibility and solidarity. WFP also succeeded in raising individual donations through the ShareTheMeal application and WFP's individual giving platforms, worth USD 12 million.

WFP continued to position itself as an operational and knowledge partner to the Palestinian Authorities. It consolidated its partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, strengthening its capacities to monitor food security and respond to shocks through enhanced national strategies and policies on nutrition-oriented social protection. WFP's network of 304 local retailers and 25 bakeries throughout Gaza and the West Bank was also vital in delivering much-needed cash and food to the displaced Palestinians during the recent escalation.

As humanitarian access across Gaza has shrunk, limiting the capacity of humanitarian organizations to operate at the scale required, WFP engaged in advocacy for continued and unimpeded access to populations in need of urgent food assistance in Gaza. WFP complies with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security rules and regulations to ensure the safety of its staff and assets. WFP also advocated for opening additional access points to scale up humanitarian relief with the resumption of commercial transport to increase the availability of food and other basic services.

As such, after weeks of coordination with all parties, WFP played a leading role in the establishment of a second corridor to Gaza from Jordan through Karam Ben Salem crossing along with Rafah crossing point which has been the only open route to Gaza from Egypt for two months since the beginning of the conflict on 7 October. This collaboration has come following the Aqaba Process Meeting, hosted by the King of Jordan in December 2023, which called for the opening of additional border crossings and the use of Jordan as a base for aid entering Gaza.

Building on its comparative strengths in the country, including its extensive field footprint, long-standing country presence and technical capabilities, WFP **expanded its enabling and multistakeholder partnerships that facilitate the activities of other humanitarian partners.** WFP co-led and participated in various clusters and platforms, such as the Food Security Cluster, the Logistics Cluster, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, and the Cash Working Group, to facilitate joint planning, humanitarian advocacy, and lifesaving response.

WFP's provision of common services has been an important enabling element of the response, with WFP providing logistics and telecommunications services to a multitude of partners across sectors. WFP also

expanded its cash-based transfers platform capabilities with 15 NGOs and UN Agencies, compared to seven in 2022, who leveraged it for their own programmes and channelled around USD 65 million to households in need across Palestine.

Focus on localization

In Palestine, WFP partnered with ten cooperating partners (CPs),^[3] of which 60 percent were local,^[4] to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance and support livelihoods. Out of these, six partners were newly contracted after the escalation of conflict in October and two were extended to help WFP mitigate access disruptions and reinforce its community outreach. Selected through the UN Partner Portal, these strategic partners were identified given their wide network of subcontracted community-based organizations that can support WFP's response in Gaza and coordinate with key actors on the ground.^[5]

These partners brought a deep understanding of community needs and local contexts, geographical proximity to beneficiaries when humanitarian access has been restrained, as well as complementary technical knowledge. WFP worked to build their capacities on financial reporting, monitoring, accountability, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender. WFP regularly conducts stringent due diligence assessments of all partners in line with WFP's corporate due diligence standards and risk management policy.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Transformative inter-agency partnerships were an integral part of WFP's approach in 2023 to leverage synergies between interventions targeting the same population groups. WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies and international institutions to align its strategies and share information. These partnerships enabled WFP to reach more people in need and improve the quality and efficiency of its emergency response. Delivering food assistance alongside UNRWA has been vital to support 2.2 million people in Gaza.

WFP is developing a new initiative with UNICEF and ILO to enhance the social protection system of Palestine together with Palestinian authorities to sustain at scale social assistance to people at risk with a focus on persons with disabilities. WFP and the World Bank have been working together at the operational and policy levels to support Palestine's social protection system and initiated the provision of emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable in Gaza and the West Bank.

Under its resilience-building pillar, WFP signed an MoU with the ILO to collaborate on a joint initiative aimed at enhancing the resilience of vulnerable families in Hebron district by connecting women-led agricultural cooperatives with WFP-contracted shops, to improve access to income at the cooperative levels and access to locally grown and produced foods at the level of WFP e-voucher recipients in Hebron district. Prior to 7 October, WFP had signed an MoU with GIZ to implement, along with the Palestinian Employment Fund, a 'Learn to Earn' TVET project, targeting 100 unemployed youth in Gaza - the initiative had to be suspended due to escalation of conflict in Gaza and activities will be transferred to the West Bank for implementation in 2024.

WFP also signed a service provision agreement with UN-Women to provide gender-responsive lifesaving assistance to 14,716 women-headed households, representing 30 percent of all women-headed households in Gaza.

Financial Overview

Flexible & sustained funding vital for WFP response scale-up

In March 2023, WFP started implementing its five-year country strategic plan (CSP) with an overall requirement of USD 608.4 million, 12 percent higher than the previous CSP (2018-2023). In June 2023, WFP Executive Director approved a first budget revision increasing the overall budget of the CSP by 75 million ^[1] to reflect an extension of the on-demand service provision contract with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) for the provision of cash assistance through WFP's CBT platform until December 2023.

At the beginning of the CSP implementation in March 2023, WFP experienced a severe funding shortfall of 80 percent which forced it to suspend assistance to 40 percent of its beneficiaries by June 2023.

Following the outbreak of violence in Gaza in the last quarter of the year, donor funding increased considerably enabling WFP to ramp up its emergency response in Gaza to meet heightened needs. Although the operation received more than double the amount of funding required to meet its needs-based plan of USD 189 million, the latter amount does not include the funding needs of WFP emergency response in Gaza which is at the level of USD 760 million to assist 1.1 million affected people with food and cash assistance until the end of 2024. By the end of 2023, the emergency response was only 55 percent funded. Moreover, 71 percent of funds were received in the last three months of the year, contributing to a carryover of USD 175 million for 2024 which will be key to enable WFP to continue delivering to save lives in Gaza as WFP adapts its operations to the complex emergency.

Overall, 83 percent of all funds received were directed multilateral contributions, while the remaining 17 percent were flexible funds worth USD 37 million received for the first time in the last five years.

Approximately 57 percent of funding received in 2023 was confirmed at the strategic outcome level or above, allowing some flexibility in allocation by the Country Office. Emergency response activities under Strategic Outcome 1 received the greatest level of support, with 71 percent of resources directed to emergency food or cash-based assistance. WFP's CBT platform and common logistics services under Strategic Outcome 4 received 17 percent of the total funding while the resilience building activities under Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for 1 percent. Social protection activities under Strategic Outcome 3 didn't receive any contributions.





































WFP continues to advocate for increased unearmarked funding contributions without strict expiry dates and/or activity-specific conditionalities. This allows WFP to balance its internal pipeline more efficiently and effectively, taking into consideration fluctuating market prices, global supply chain challenges, and unexpected changes within the operating environment, which cannot always be anticipated in a volatile conflict context like in Palestine.

















With commitments from donors, WFP was able to make use of WFP corporate advance funding mechanisms, critical in enabling WFP's scale-up response in Gaza, receiving a total of USD 194 million; USD 130 million through the Immediate Response Account and USD 64 million through the Macro Advance Financing facility.

As the humanitarian crisis unfolds, WFP is developing an upward budget revision of its CSP requirements to address the unprecedented needs in Gaza and the West Bank. The budget revision for 2024 constitutes a continuation of the strategic orientation of the CSP and is in line with the United Nations Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2023.^[2] It will expand exponentially the crisis response to allow WFP to respond to and mitigate the most severe impacts of the drastic deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank. It will also align the resilience building and social protection activities under strategic outcomes two and three to facilitate the transition from humanitarian assistance to early recovery and social safety nets for those who require longer-term assistance to their meet food security and nutrition needs. This would contribute to the stabilization and strengthening of the Gaza food system when the conditions permit.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	70,039,077	28,438,163	348,918,174	64,837,402
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	643,806	0
SO01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	67,429,960	26,872,693	343,228,500	63,035,302
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	67,429,960	26,872,693	342,320,793	63,035,302
Non-activity specific	0	0	907,706	0
SO02: Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	2,609,116	1,565,470	5,045,867	1,802,099
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities	2,609,116	1,565,470	4,286,937	1,802,099
Non-activity specific	0	0	758,930	0

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 522,383	 522,383	 0	 0
SO03: National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.	 522,383	 522,383	 0	 0
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	 522,383	 522,383	 0	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 110,069,362	 37,269,362	 80,721,104	 65,067,918
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	 110,069,362	 37,269,362	 80,721,104	 65,067,918
Activity 04: Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	 108,799,999	 35,999,999	 70,207,044	 63,492,542
Activity 05: Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	 1,269,363	 1,269,363	 10,514,059	 1,575,376
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 24,409,479	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 180,630,823	 66,229,909	 454,048,758	 129,905,321

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,681,543	 3,681,543	 16,395,695	 2,123,238
Total Direct Costs	 184,312,367	 69,911,453	 470,444,453	 132,028,559
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,764,165	 2,074,170	 13,766,507	 13,766,507
Grand Total	 189,076,532	 71,985,623	 484,210,961	 145,795,066

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNRWA. February 2024. UNRWA Situation Report #82 on the situation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-82-situation-gaza-strip-and-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem>

[2] IPC. 2024. IPC Global Initiative - Special Brief - Gaza Strip. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis - December 2023–February 2024. Rome, Italy. January 2024. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Dec2023Feb2024.pdf.

[3] Ninety percent of children under five are affected by one or more infectious diseases and some 81 percent of households lack safe and clean water heightening their vulnerability to illness and diseases. Global Nutrition Cluster. 2024. Nutrition Vulnerability and Situation Analysis /Gaza. <https://www.nutritioncluster.net/sites/nutritioncluster.com/files/2024-02/GAZA-Nutrition-vulnerability-and-SitAn-v7.pdf>

Operational context

[1] WFP. 2022. Palestine: monthly market dashboard. wfp_palestine_monthly_market_dashboard_5-may2022.pdf (fcluster.org)

[2] UNRWA provided healthcare services to the vast majority of the refugees in Gaza through 22 centers. By the end of 2023, only 37% of primary healthcare facilities were functional.

[3] IPC. 2024. IPC Global Initiative - Special Brief - Gaza Strip. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis -December 2023–February 2024. Rome, Italy. January 2024. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Dec2023Feb2024.pdf ; IPC_Gaza_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Nov2023_Feb2024.pdf (ipcinfo.org)

[4] World Health Organization reported a 55 percent increase in cases of diarrhoea between November and December 2023 among children under five. Pre-conflict, anaemia was prevalent among pregnant women and infants, with 75% of children under 1 year classified as anaemic. Global Nutrition Cluster. 2024. Nutrition Vulnerability and Situation Analysis /Gaza. <https://www.nutritioncluster.net/sites/nutritioncluster.com/files/2024-02/GAZA-Nutrition-vulnerability-and-SitAn-v7.pdf>

[5] FAO. 24 January 2024. Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture in Gaza. <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gIEWS-update-palestine-29-january-2024>

[6] Over one hundred days into the war, Israel destroying Gaza's food system and weaponizing food, say UN human rights experts | OHCHR

[7] Unharvested and unprocessed olives in October and November 2023 could result in income loss of USD 45 million. War on Gaza: weaponizing access to water, energy and food (unesco.org)

[8] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. January 2024. PCBS | Monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers by Major Groups of expenditure and Region for January - December 2023 and Percent Changes from January - December 2022; FSS Gaza Update #13, https://fcluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/GAZA_UPDATE_%2313_0.pdf

[9] The evaluation was conducted between September 2021 and June 2022, commissioned by the Independent Office of Evaluation to assess WFP's strategic positioning and role https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000145841?_ga=2.34884072.830925402.1707080779-1893524453.1688903094

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP food basket (22.22 kg per ration) consists of canned chickpeas, canned beans, canned meat/chicken, canned vegetables, toasted breads/fortified biscuit/date bars and Halawa. It is sufficient for a household of 5 members to cover 61 percent of their food needs for 2 weeks. Around 30 mt of olive oil was procured from WFP – contracted local olive oil cooperatives to support their agriculture production. It will be distributed in 2024 as part of WFP in-kind food basket as a healthy addition to the dietary consumption of marginalized households given its significant nutritional value.

[2] which covers around 50 percent of the food minimum expenditure basket (MEB) per individual - definition of what a household/individual requires in order to meet their basic needs.

[3] 102 shops in the West Bank and 202 shops in the Gaza Strip

[4] Following the ration cuts, WFP monitoring calls with beneficiaries who have had their assistance suspended showed a decline and change in the food consumption patterns of almost all of the interviewed individuals (97%) after the suspension. Many of them have either reduced or completely stopped consuming certain food groups, including dairy products, wheat flour, pulses, rice, meat, canned food, eggs, and fruits, which they used to purchase through WFP's vouchers. WFP Palestine Monthly Market Dashboard, July 2023

[5] WFP existing beneficiaries received cash assistance of USD 12.4. Around 132,000 new beneficiaries in Gaza were included in WFP assistance. Beneficiaries whose assistance was suspended in July 2023 resumed receiving their cash at the regular value USD 12.4.

[6] Under this activity, WFP delivers the in-kind food parcels to its network of contracted retailers and shops. Targeted populations are then informed to collect their entitlements from the relevant retailer, this allows for flexible distribution points and helps the retailers to remain functional by providing them compensation for the use of the site.

[7] In addition to the 24 bakeries contracted before October as an emergency preparedness measure (3 bakeries in Rafah, 3 in Khan Younis, 2 in Deir AlBalah, 9 in North Gaza, 7 in Gaza City), WFP contracted a new bakery in Khan Younis in October 2023, bringing the total number of contracted bakeries to 25.

[8] Cash assistance CPs are MAAN Development Center and In-kind food assistance CPs are, Global Communities, Catholic Relief Services, Heroic Hearts, the foundation for human rights and freedoms and humanitarian relief, Islamic Relief Worldwide, PARC, and ACTED. Nutrition SBCC activities were implemented in partnership with a specialized local NGO called Juzoor. Hot meals distribution was done with the NGO, Rebuilding Alliance. LNS distribution was done in partnership with a local NGO called Sharek Forum. The school gardens and grow your own garden initiative were implemented with Arij in the West Bank and the summer camps with PRCS in West Bank and Gaza.

[9] Faced with challenges related to mobile and network operability, WFP CPs adopted a flexible approach, alternating between a paper-based system and WFP's PIT system for beneficiary verification and delivery of assistance. This adaptability ensured the continuation of distribution processes despite technological challenges.

[10] Between October 7, 2023, and February 6, 2024, OCHA documented 507 instances of Israeli settler violence against Palestinians in the West Bank, leading to casualties, property damage, or both. The peak occurred in October and November 2023, but has since subsided. Notably, on February 5, 2024, settlers reportedly set fire to a Palestinian-owned farm building in Jenin, destroying the house and surrounding vegetation. Additionally, in a previous incident, settlers from the same outpost contaminated a well that is used by residents with two dead dogs. OCHA Flash Update #112, Settler Violence, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-112>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] World Bank. 2023. West Bank and Gaza Country Climate and Development Report.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/west-bank-and-gaza-country-climate-and-development-report>

[2] In Gaza, WFP and its cooperating partner, Global Communities, delivered climate-resilient agriculture assets and related capacity strengthening to 158 smallholder farmers, 39 PBWG and mothers of children under five at risk of anaemia, three schools and one cooperative across all governorates of the Gaza Strip. However, with the escalation in conflict that started in October 2023, it is believed that many of these assets are destroyed.

[3] Participants were identified from the lists of vulnerable households of the Ministry of Social Development with an emphasis on households headed by women or residing in climate vulnerable zones with prior agriculture know-how. Small-scale farmers were also selected from the lists of the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating partners.

[4] Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, Jericho, Nablus, Tubas and Tulkarem

[5] Agri-interventions such as greenhouses and wicking beds were chosen due to their sustainability, safety, low input cost, ease of operation and maintenance, less water requirement, and provision of fresh and chemical-free vegetables. Greenhouses have a lifespan of over 15 years, while wicking beds can serve between eight to ten years. The irrigation systems used in these interventions are simple yet efficient, and the piping used has anti-calcification properties to combat clogging after each cycle of usage. In the case of wicking bed systems, the water saving rate can reach up to 70 percent when compared to conventional irrigation.

[6] The asset-based index focuses on two areas of benefits expected from the implementation of this climate-resilient agricultural project – the increase or diversification in production as a result of the project, and the improved ability to manage and maintain household livelihood assets as a result of the project.

[7] The livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI) results do not demonstrate immediate positive changes as these will manifest themselves over the course of the CSP period (2023-2028). The LCSI results show slight improvements (by 3 percentage points) for households not using livelihood based coping strategies, and a one percentage point reduction in households using stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies. However, these figures are statistically insignificant and the measure of the LCSI would be most appropriate in years to come. Furthermore, data for these indicators was collected in December 2023, where 3 months of the Gaza escalation in conflict has had an impact on the West Bank also, impacting potentially on households' coping strategies due to the economic situation.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Namely, partners are AWDA, UNSCO, SOS, UNRWA, Islamic Relief, Action Against Hunger, , ACAD, IOM, Bayader, Global Communities, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, Qatar Red Crescent, Apolo solidaridad, and ACTED

[2] The cash amount transferred is lower than planned due to the temporary suspension of the UNSCO activity for 4 months.

[3] <https://dlca.logcluster.org/palestine> It was published in October 2023 and updated in November and December with the support of HELP Logistics and Jon Snow, Inc

[4] In close cooperation with the lead agency and the humanitarian community, a gaps and needs analysis (GNA) will be undertaken to identify current needs and gaps in the Gaza Strip, which will become the basis for tailoring the LC strategy.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] UN-Women. January 2024. Gender Alert: The Gendered Impact of the crisis in Gaza. Gender alert: The gendered impact of the crisis in Gaza | Publications | UN Women – Headquarters

[2] UNOCHA. January 2023. Humanitarian Needs Overview of Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] UNOCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview of Occupied Palestinian Territory 2023. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-needs-overview-2023>

[2] Protection Cluster. Gaza Protection Situational Update. 23 October 2023. https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/231026_gaza_protection_situation_analysis_0.pdf

[3] Since January 2023, 908 Palestinians have been displaced due to home destructions during Israeli military operations, with 85% (775 individuals) displaced between October 7, 2023, and February 7, 2024, predominantly (95%) in the refugee camps of Jenin, Nur Shams, and Tulkarm (OCHA link). During the period from October 7, 2023, to February 7, 2024, 377 Palestinians, including 96 children, have been killed in conflict-related incidents in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, with the majority (365) killed by Israeli forces. In 2024, from January 1 to February 7, 68 Palestinians, including 15 children, were killed, predominantly by Israeli forces. Moreover, between October 7, 2023, and February 7, 2024, a total of 4,426 Palestinians sustained injuries in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. (OCHA, link)

[4] WFP's CFM toll-free hotline can be reached seven days a week via phone and covers West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza. Beside the Hotline, whenever security conditions allow, other two-way communication channels used by WFP are: 1) complaint boxes available at contracted shops in Gaza; 2) face-to-face interaction with beneficiaries during the distribution of in-kind food at distribution points, redemption of CBT entitlements at contracted shops, or during post distribution monitoring visits conducted by WFP's monitoring assistants.

[5] Sugar CRM is complemented with a dashboard that reflects the feedback collected, allowing the country office to detect significant trends and monitor the situation on the ground. The dashboard was specially built to cater to the specific needs of the context and emphasize as well as facilitate the feedback of the groups identified as more at risk of protection issues

[6] These include requests for tents, clothing, medical assistance, wheelchairs, and other aid forms for persons with disabilities and serious injuries.

Nutrition integration

[1] Assaf et al (2023). Analysis of the nutritional status in the Palestinian territory: a review study. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10391640/

[2] PCBS SDGs statistical report 2022: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2676.pdf>

[3] Global Nutrition Cluster. 2024. Nutrition Vulnerability and Situation Analysis /Gaza. <https://www.nutritioncluster.net/sites/nutritioncluster.com/files/2024-02/GAZA-Nutrition-vulnerability-and-SitAn-v7.pdf>

[4] WFP monitoring team has observed a significant surge in the popularity of date bars, fortified biscuits, Halaweh bars, and biscuits. This is particularly evident among mothers, who consistently highlight the essential role these items play in offering snacks for their children and families. The significance of these snacks goes beyond mere sustenance, as they provide access to quality and nutritious food, alleviating concerns for mothers, fostering a sense of security, and enhancing the emotional well-being of both children and families.

Partnerships

[1] Ten Government donors (Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, UAE, USAID) and one private donor (Bank of Palestine).

[2] 17 new Government donors (Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and UK).

[3] Global Communities, Catholic Relief Services and Rebuilding Alliance

[4] MAAN Development Center, Sharek Youth Forum, Juzoor, Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and Applied Research Institute Jerusalem Society (ARIJ). While ARIJ is WFP's partner implementing the resilience projects in the West Bank, the remaining executed WFP emergency food and nutrition assistance in Gaza either by distributing ready to eat parcels or lipid nutrient base supplements or/and cooking and delivering hot meals to affected people upon the recent escalation in Gaza

[5] CPs were identified and screened either through the registered list on UNPP and a competitive process or social media where their activities were published and so directly selected during the emergency phase.

Financial Overview

[1] USD 72 million for ODS under Activity 04, Strategic Outcome 5, is for cash assistance from Qatar which is provided through WFP's platform and which WFP does not need to fundraise for.

[2] UNOCHA. 2023. Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2023. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2023>

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	220,200	797,333	362%
	female	218,300	776,160	356%
	total	438,500	1,573,493	359%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,885	50,397	1297%
	female	3,338	47,852	1434%
	total	7,223	98,249	1360%
24-59 months	male	10,866	55,945	515%
	female	9,944	52,928	532%
	total	20,810	108,873	523%
5-11 years	male	37,610	122,927	327%
	female	35,304	117,061	332%
	total	72,914	239,988	329%
12-17 years	male	33,670	167,439	497%
	female	31,641	159,341	504%
	total	65,311	326,780	500%
18-59 years	male	120,473	363,719	302%
	female	120,545	356,224	296%
	total	241,018	719,943	299%
60+ years	male	13,696	36,906	269%
	female	17,528	42,754	244%
	total	31,224	79,660	255%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Non-Refugee	417,220	798,585	191%
Refugee	21,280	774,908	3641%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	500	441	88%
Malnutrition prevention programme	2,200	3,554	161%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	438,000	1,573,052	359%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	155	-
Bread	0	525	-
Canned Fish	419	510	122%
Canned Meat	0	411	-
Chickpeas	331	190	58%
High Energy Biscuits	0	1,058	-
Iodised Salt	110	105	95%
LNS	0	65	-
Lentils	220	79	36%
Olive Oil	118	30	25%
Rations	0	1,729	-
Split Lentils	0	59	-
Vegetable Oil	331	207	63%
Wheat Flour	6,614	6,888	104%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	45,448,493	25,294,367	56%
Cash	3,021,510	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year			Crisis Response		
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Vulnerable and food-insecure people receive assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their essential needs, including food and nutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	700 300 1,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female Male Total	1,200 1,200	3,554 3,554
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	218,050 219,950 438,000	776,025 797,027 1,573,052
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Male Total		23,204 19,846 43,050
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	8,143	12,012.19
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,021,510	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	45,448,493	25,294,366

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Vulnerable and food-insecure people receive assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to meet their essential needs, including food and nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	300	304

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Nutritionally vulnerable people and their communities benefit from awareness raising and behaviour change activities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	2,200	1,245
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	3,000	3,000

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	44	≥45	≥35		WFP
	Male	30	≥45	≥35		programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥45	≥35		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58	≥80	≥60		WFP
	Male	61	≥80	≥60	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥80	≥60		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤15	≤30		WFP
	Male	29	≤15	≤30	40	programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤15	≤30		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤15	≤10		WFP
	Male	10	≤15	≤10	48	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤15	≤10		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	53	≥60	≥50	53	WFP
	Male	47	≥60	≥50	48	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥60	≥50	51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59	≥80	≥65	57	WFP
	Male	71	≥80	≥65	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥80	≥65	63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤15	≤25	26	WFP
	Male	19	≤15	≤25	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤15	≤25	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤5	≤10	17	WFP
	Male	10	≤5	≤10	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤5	≤10	13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥8	≥8	4	WFP
	Male	4	≥8	≥8	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥8	≥8	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≤87	≤87	91	WFP
	Male	89	≤87	≤87	89	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≤87	≤87	90	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤5	≤5	5	WFP
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≥75	≥75	69.25	WFP
	Male	83.3	≥75	≥75	80	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.5	≥75	≥75	74.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≤25	≤25	30.46	WFP
	Male	16.5	≤25	≤25	20	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤25	≤25	25.65	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0.29	WFP
	Male	0.2	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≥75	≥75	61	WFP
	Male	70.6	≥75	≥75	72.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥75	≥75	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≤24	≤24	37	WFP
	Male	26.6	≤24	≤24	26.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤24	≤24	32	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	2	WFP
	Male	2.8	≤1	≤1	1.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	≤35	≤35	45	WFP
	Male	30	≤35	≤35	29	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤35	≤35	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤8	≤8	5	WFP
	Male	12	≤8	≤8	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤8	≤8	9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≤20	≤20	17	WFP
	Male	22	≤20	≤20	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥37	≥37	33	WFP
	Male	36	≥37	≥37	37	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥37	≥37	35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & in-kind group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥2	≥2		WFP
	Male	0	≥2	≥2		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	86	≤86	≤86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≤86	≤86	
	Overall	86	≤86	≤86	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≤12	≤12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≤12	≤12	
	Overall	14	≤12	≤12	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥81	≥81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥81	≥81	
	Overall	80	≥81	≥81	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≤19	≤19	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	
	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	=0	=0	
	Overall	1	=0	=0	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥62	≥62	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≥62	≥62	
	Overall	58	≥62	≥62	

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	≤35	≤35	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≤35	≤35	
	Overall	37	≤35	≤35	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤3	≤3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤3	≤3	
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	71	≤60	≤60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≤60	≤60	
	Overall	68	≤60	≤60	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤3	≤3	
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	≤15	≤15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤15	≤15	
	Overall	12	≤15	≤15	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥22	≥22	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥22	≥22	
	Overall	17	≥22	≥22	

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Vulnerable people benefit from enhanced livelihood and entrepreneurial skills and improved access to productive assets to improve their livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks and stresses, including climate-related shocks and stresses					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	250	135
			Male	250	306
			Total	500	441

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Vulnerable people benefit from enhanced livelihood and entrepreneurial skills and have improved access to productive assets to improve their livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks and stresses, including climate-related shocks and stresses					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	6,705	2,155
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Vulnerable people benefit from enhanced livelihood and entrepreneurial skills and improved access to productive assets to improve their livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks and stresses, including climate-related shocks and stresses					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	69	27
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	814	388
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	32	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	1,500	1,500
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	66	≤60	≤60		WFP
	Male	76	≤60	≤60		programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≤60	≤60		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤5	≤5		WFP
	Male	3	≤5	≤5		programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10	≤15	≤15		WFP
	Male	15	≤15	≤15		programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤15	≤15		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	≥20	≥20		WFP
	Male	6	≥20	≥20		programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=80	≥50		WFP
	Male	0	=80	≥50		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	≥50		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Livelihood group - **Location:** West Bank - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤13	≤13	20	WFP
	Male	10	≤13	≤13	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤13	≤13	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤10	≤10	7.5	WFP
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤35	≤35	32.5	WFP
	Male	35	≤35	≤35	35	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥42	≥42	40	WFP
	Male	42	≥42	≥42	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥42	≥42	43	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=80	≥50	74.3	WFP
	Male	0	=80	≥50	77.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	≥50	77.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 04: (3.1) Vulnerable and food-insecure people benefit from the improved capacity of national systems and institutions to be more shock-responsive and sensitive to food security and nutrition needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	40	0	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	200	200	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	5	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	2	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	0	

Outcome Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	=1	=1	1	WFP survey
Target Group: National system - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	=5	=3	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	Crisis Response
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Other Output

Activity 04: Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Humanitarian and development actors benefit from WFP's on-demand services and are better able to reach and serve the most vulnerable people

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.13: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.13.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	Service Delivery	Number	15	15
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Service Delivery	US\$	130,000,000	78,124,221

Activity 05: Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 06: (5.1) Humanitarian and development actors are better able to provide assistance to vulnerable people through WFP's inter-agency services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NGOs and UN agencies - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: Cash Transfer Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0		≥85	100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-kind and CBT FLAs - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind and CBT FLAs - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood FLAs - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood FLAs - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Capacity strengthening - Act 3 - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≤100	≤100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	27	≥27	≥27		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	3	≤3	≤3		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	70	≥70	≥70		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	91	≥91	≥91	94	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤25	≤25		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥25	≥25		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	64	≥50	≥50	64	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≤25	≤25	22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	14	≥25	≥25	14	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing		Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	11,291	≥11291	≥11,291	55,150	WFP
	Male	13,984	≥13984	≥13,984	61,687	programme monitoring
	Overall	25,275	≥25275	≥25,275	116,837	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	99.8	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	97.3	WFP
	Male	98.5	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	97.96	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	178,885	=219300	≥178,885	776,025	Secondary data
	Male	184,417	=221200	≥184,417	797,027	Secondary data
	Overall	363,302	=440500	≥363,302	1,573,052	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	86	≥95	≥95		WFP
	Male	91	≥95	≥95		programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	49	≥95	≥55	50.68	WFP
	Male	40	≥95	≥50	41.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥95	≥50	46.87	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88	≥95	≥95		WFP
	Male	91	≥95	≥95		programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74	≥95	≥75	75	WFP
	Male	70	≥95	≥75	70.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥95	≥75	71.88	WFP programme monitoring

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World Food Programme

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Financial Section

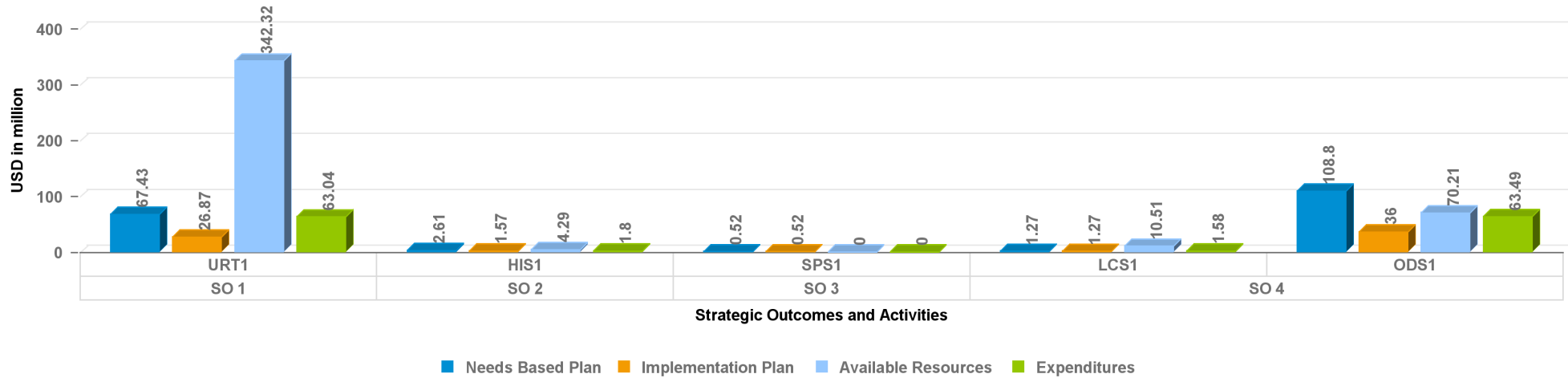
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2		Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028
SO 3		National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people
SO 2	HIS1	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans
SO 4	LCS1	Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors
SO 4	ODS1	Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations

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Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	24,409,480	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	24,409,480	0
2.1	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	67,429,961	26,872,693	342,320,794	63,035,303
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	907,707	0
	Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities	2,609,117	1,565,470	4,286,937	1,802,100
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	758,930	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	643,807	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			70,039,077	28,438,163	348,918,175	64,837,402

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	522,383	522,383	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			522,383	522,383	0	0
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	108,800,000	36,000,000	70,207,045	63,492,542
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	1,269,363	1,269,363	10,514,060	1,575,377
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			110,069,363	37,269,363	80,721,104	65,067,919
Total Direct Operational Cost			180,630,824	66,229,909	454,048,759	129,905,321
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,681,544	3,681,544	16,395,695	2,123,238
Total Direct Costs			184,312,368	69,911,453	470,444,454	132,028,559
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,764,165	2,074,170	13,766,508	13,766,508
Grand Total			189,076,533	71,985,623	484,210,961	145,795,067



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

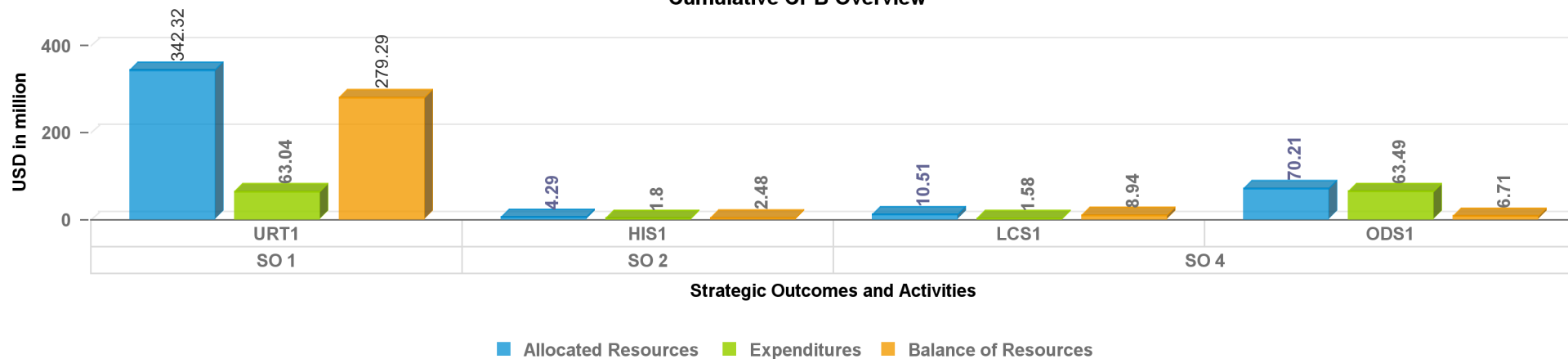
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people
SO 2	HIS1	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities
SO 4	LCS1	Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors
SO 4	ODS1	Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	67,429,961	167,452,606	174,868,187	342,320,794	63,035,303	279,285,491
		Non Activity Specific	0	907,707	0	907,707	0	907,707
	Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities	2,609,117	4,286,937	0	4,286,937	1,802,100	2,484,838
		Non Activity Specific	0	758,930	0	758,930	0	758,930
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	643,807	0	643,807	0	643,807
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			70,039,077	174,049,988	174,868,187	348,918,175	64,837,402

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	522,383	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			522,383	0	0	0	0	0
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	108,800,000	70,207,045	0	70,207,045	63,492,542	6,714,502
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	1,269,363	10,078,425	435,635	10,514,060	1,575,377	8,938,683
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			110,069,363	80,285,469	435,635	80,721,104	65,067,919	15,653,185
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	24,409,480	0	24,409,480	0	24,409,480
Subtotal SDG Target			0	24,409,480	0	24,409,480	0	24,409,480
Total Direct Operational Cost			180,630,824	278,744,936	175,303,822	454,048,759	129,905,321	324,143,437
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,681,544	12,086,262	4,309,433	16,395,695	2,123,238	14,272,457

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 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	184,312,368	290,831,198	179,613,255	470,444,454	132,028,559	338,415,894
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	4,764,165	13,766,508		13,766,508	13,766,508	0
		Grand Total	189,076,533	304,597,706	179,613,255	484,210,961	145,795,067	338,415,894

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures