



World Food
Programme

SAVING
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State of Palestine

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

1. With 91 percent of Gaza's population facing crisis-level food insecurity, families have been struggling amid unprecedented destruction, constant displacement, and severe access restrictions.
2. Amid intense conflict and a complex, insecure access and operating environment, WFP reached over 2.1 million people across Palestine, but with drastically reduced food and cash assistance. Desperation has been mounting, with families forced to sell belongings, incur debt, or resort to unsafe food just to survive.
3. In the West Bank, escalating instability and economic downturn deepened food insecurity. Movement restrictions strained WFP's food and cash assistance, leaving many unable to afford or access enough food.

Second Year of Gaza Conflict: Strained Emergency Response

The conflict in Palestine continued to escalate in 2024, displacing 1.9 million people [1] with devastating consequences. Markets collapsed, infrastructure was destroyed, and access to basic services became increasingly limited.

At the start of the year, food security projections warned of an imminent famine by May, driven by prolonged disruptions in humanitarian access. Malnutrition was particularly severe among children, the elderly, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and persons with disabilities, with thousands at risk of life-threatening hunger. As the situation worsened, WFP scaled up operations, reaching 1.6 million people by April, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations. However, despite this initial scale-up, response efforts began to wane in the second half of the year, with growing constraints on food availability and distribution. By September, 1.84 million people were in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, with food consumption levels deteriorating sharply [2]. Due to severe food shortages, WFP was only able to support half of the targeted families that month, and even then, with reduced rations.

The situation worsened significantly from October, with a sharp decline in assistance. Over half of those relying on WFP assistance were no longer receiving it, as access significantly worsened, including for commercial goods. WFP faced challenges with food parcel distributions, reducing rations further. Some beneficiaries received only wheat flour, while others had limited rations. Meanwhile, supplies for hot meals and bread production were critically low, and shortages, along with soaring prices, left families with limited food access [3]. Simultaneously, rising insecurity and looting of cargo hampered WFP's ability to deliver assistance, particularly in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Many families faced catastrophic hunger, relying on one meal per day or less [4].

Scaling Up Emergency Operations

In total, WFP delivered life-saving food assistance to over 2.1 million people across Palestine - 283,390 in the West Bank and 1,859,406 in Gaza, but with far less food and less cash than their immense needs. The majority of beneficiaries were adults aged 18-59, followed by children aged 24-59 months. Around 7 percent were persons with disabilities, comprising mostly males. Notably, over 1.3 million of those reached were refugees, reflecting the demographic composition of the affected population [5]. Overall, actual assisted beneficiaries exceeded plans due to operational adjustments and evolving needs on the ground. Despite the scale of the operation reaching more people than in 2023, this was only achieved through severe ration cuts, leaving food distributions drastically below actual needs. Critical shortages meant many families received only a fraction of the planned assistance, with some households (average 5 members) receiving a single 25-kg bag of wheat flour covering less than 50 percent of their calorie intake while key staples remained unavailable, underscoring the dire humanitarian situation.

The volatile security situation and ongoing border closures made humanitarian access unpredictable. Despite these obstacles, WFP worked to expand logistics operations in Egypt, Jordan, and Israel throughout 2024. WFP coordinated the movement of 11,520 trucks carrying over 176,000 mt of food and relief items through key crossings, including Rafah, Karam Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom, and Erez, into warehouses in Gaza [6]. WFP Palestine contracted ten warehouses

throughout Gaza with an estimated capacity of 30,000 m² to accommodate all incoming cargo. Additionally, the Country Office established contracts with four different transport companies, securing more than 200 trucks through dedicated fleet agreements.

To respond to growing needs, WFP expanded its food distribution network from just two locations in 2023, to over 125 points across Gaza by late 2024, working with 19 humanitarian partners and 18 operational bakeries.

In the West Bank, WFP provided 3,194 mt of in-kind food assistance to 39,845 people, of which 56 percent were refugees. Additionally, WFP expanded the safety net outreach reaching over 190,000 people [7].

Reduced Assistance

The scale of food shortages was significant; while WFP had originally planned to distribute 269,705 mt of food in Gaza, only 65 percent [8] were successfully delivered due to access constraints and insecurity.

To sustain assistance, WFP adapted its response by prioritizing available food items, substituting inaccessible commodities, and leveraging partner contributions amid severe constraints.

With market systems collapsing, the 18 WFP-supported bakeries produced only a fraction of their pre-conflict output, as soaring wheat prices made bread unaffordable for most residents. Bakeries closed intermittently, depending on the intensity of the ongoing conflict and the availability of supplies provided by WFP. To fill gaps, WFP distributed hot meals and emergency ready-to-eat rations, though supply shortages forced reductions in portion sizes and food variety.

Moreover, WFP continued to take into consideration the specific needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five, ensuring that critical lipid-based nutritional supplements were distributed where possible. However, looting and stock disruptions meant that many vulnerable groups did not receive adequate nutrition support. The irregular flow of goods entering into Gaza, as well as the inaccessibility of some areas inside Gaza, such as Gaza City and the North of Gaza, for the majority of 2024, meant that those two vulnerable groups did not receive adequate nutrition support.

Cash-Based Assistance (CBT)

WFP reached 312,550 people across Gaza and the West Bank [9] with USD 34.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), only one-third of the planned amount, due to market disruptions and limited retail availability and functionality.

In the West Bank, escalating violence further destabilized the livelihoods of already vulnerable people and weakened the economy. The suspension of work permits in Israel, coupled with increased movement restrictions, led to surging unemployment and widespread income loss. Infrastructure destruction and disruption of economic activities left much of the population without formal employment, deepening the humanitarian crisis. Nevertheless, markets remained functional, and CBT increased sixfold compared to 2023, primarily distributed as value voucher top-ups and prioritized for displaced people with multiple basic needs impacted by military operations.

In Gaza, where market access remained severely constrained and liquidity was scarce, in-kind assistance was the main modality for 2024, complemented by small-scale cash assistance re-introduced from July. CBT focused on central areas (Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis) where markets remained partially functional. Market collapse led to extreme food shortages and rising malnutrition risks. The worsening Food Consumption Scores (FCS) [10] confirm that families struggled to secure enough food each month, increasing malnutrition risks, especially for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and persons with disabilities.

Protection

At crowded distribution sites, WFP implemented protection measures to ensure the safety of vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. These efforts included crowd management strategies, designated women- and child-friendly spaces, and awareness campaigns on gender-based violence (GBV) referral pathways. To support maternal and child health, breastfeeding corners were established at nutritional supplement distribution sites.

Looking Ahead

Following the 19 January 2025 ceasefire phase 1, recovery depends on sustained access, aid, commercial flow, security, and law and order. While late 2024 / early 2025 saw marginal food security gains, needs remain immense, uncertainty is on the rise as fighting is ongoing. WFP will continue its lifesaving assistance and recovery efforts, including food systems support. Restoring commercial imports and cash liquidity is crucial, while WFP is actively implementing engineering and road repairs. Meanwhile, the precarious situation in the West Bank deepens regional food insecurity.

2,142,796

Total beneficiaries in 2024



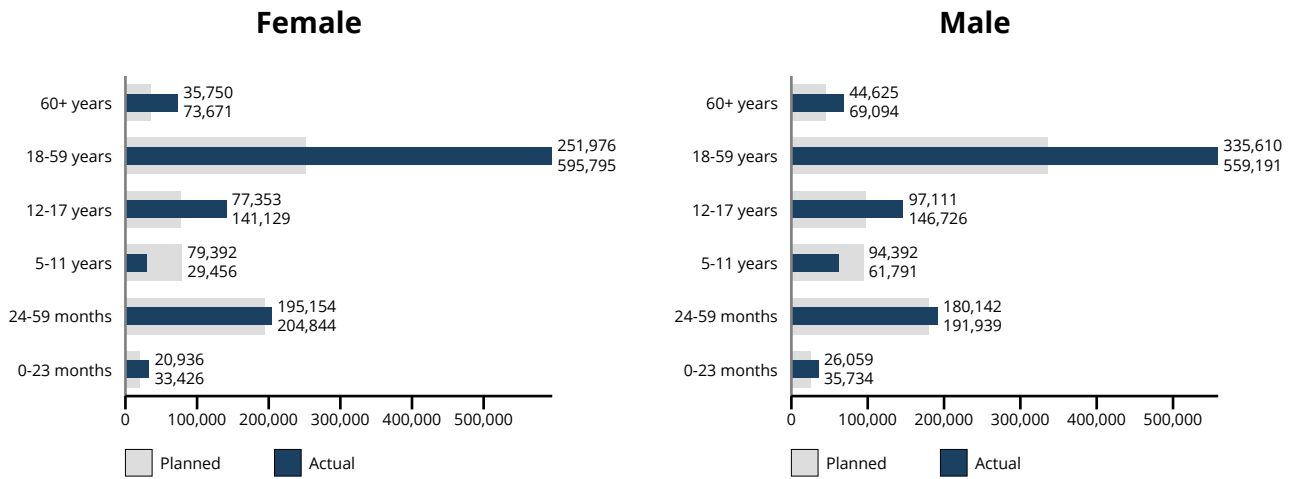
50% female



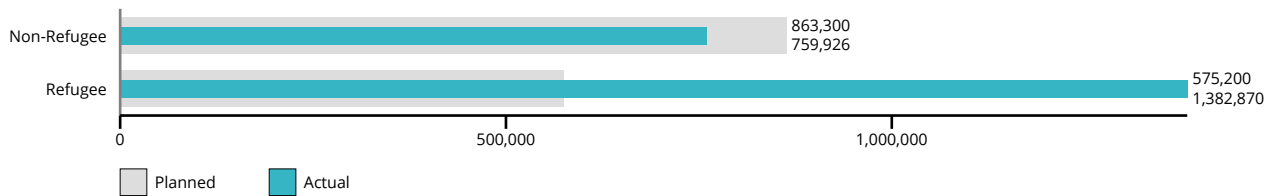
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 148,222 (41% Female, 59% Male)

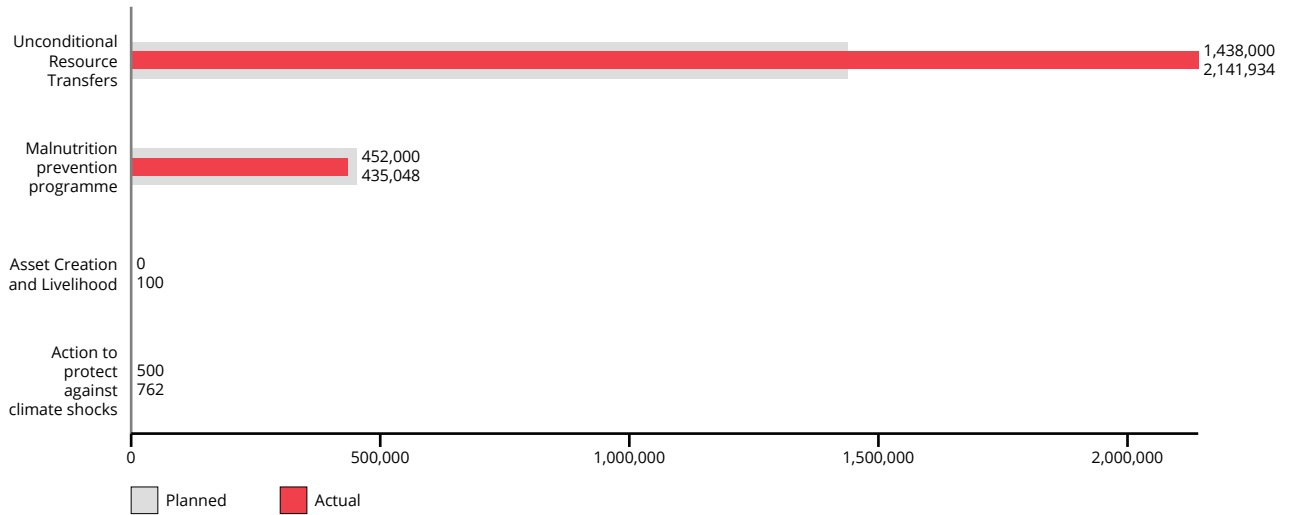
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



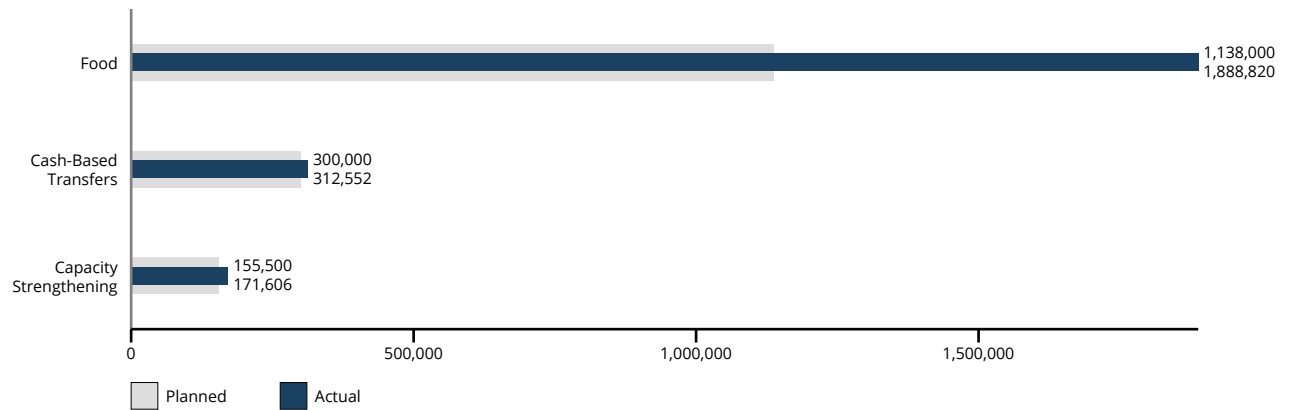
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



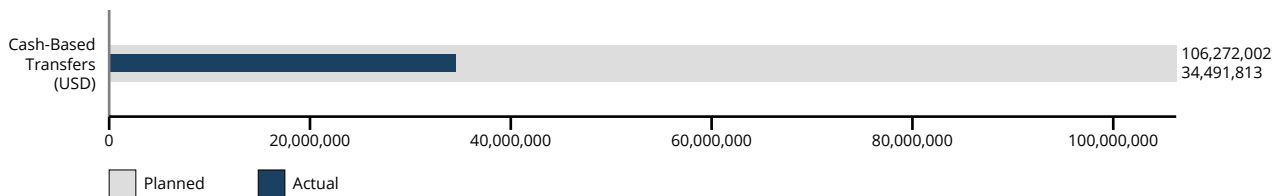
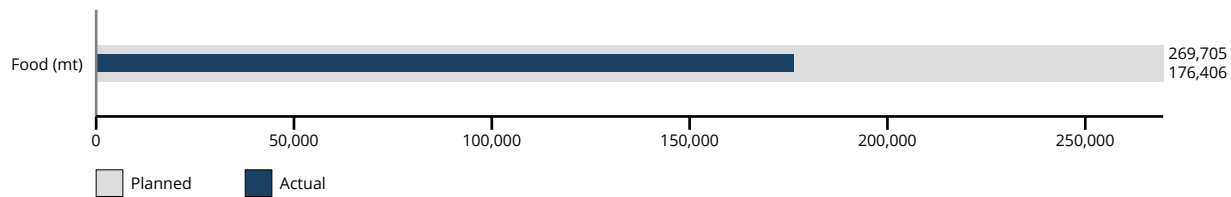
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



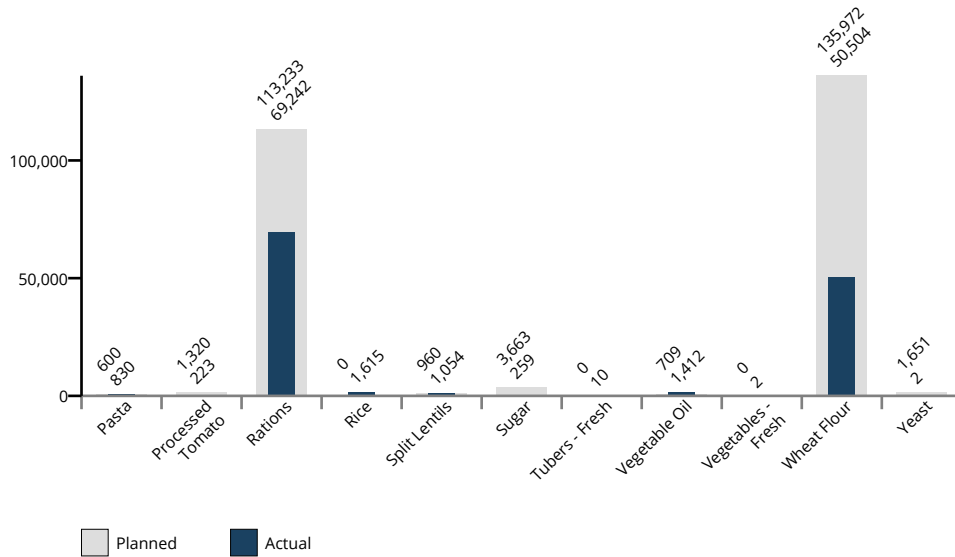
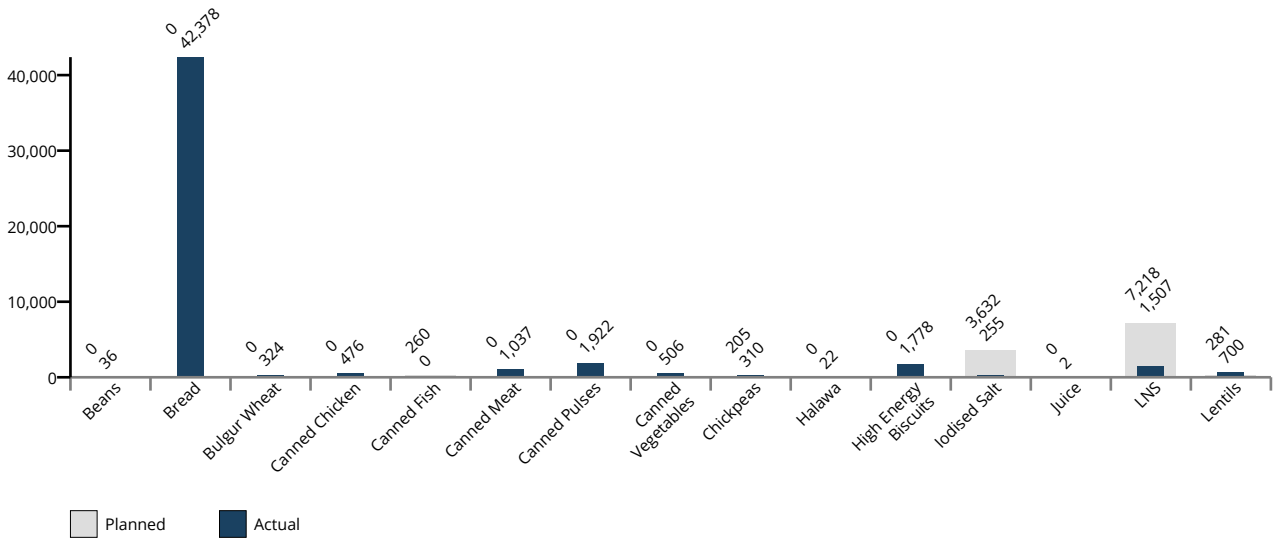
Beneficiaries by Modality



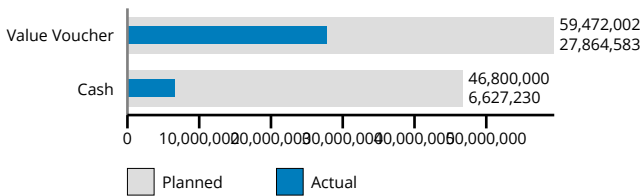
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

A Looming Catastrophe in Gaza Amid Prolonged Crisis



© @ WFP/Ali Jadallah

A man carrying WFP provided hot meal to his family after struggling in line for hours to get it.

2024 saw an intensification of humanitarian challenges in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, which faced an unprecedented and worsening crisis. The prolonged conflict, escalating severely in late 2023, devastated lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure, leaving the Strip on the brink of famine. WFP and humanitarian agencies warned of a rapidly worsening situation, with urgent calls for a ceasefire to prevent further deterioration.

Food insecurity across Palestine reached critical levels in 2024, with Gaza suffering the most severe impacts. By mid-2024, acute food insecurity in northern Gaza reached critical levels, with 20 percent of households classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and 45 percent in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) [1], reflecting an alarming risk of famine amid ongoing conflict and restricted humanitarian access. Acute malnutrition among children under five doubled in northern Gaza, reaching 30 percent by March. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, along with children, were most affected, struggling to meet even basic dietary requirements due to the collapse of food systems and limited humanitarian access. As the year progressed, over 90 percent of Gaza's population faced critical levels of food insecurity, with acute malnutrition rates among children under five remaining extremely high by November [2].

The situation was exacerbated by access restrictions for aid, sharp declines in commercial supplies, and skyrocketing food costs, which surged by over 1,000 percent compared to pre-conflict levels [3]. With markets in decline and fresh foods disappearing, the population increasingly relied on humanitarian aid, although this was severely constrained by the irregular entry of goods into Gaza.

Strategic Outcome 1: Meeting Urgent Food and Nutrition Needs

WFP's operations in Gaza were particularly crucial during this crisis, aiming to reach 1.1 million beneficiaries monthly with general food distribution (GFD), hot meals, bread through supported bakeries and specialized nutritious food for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and children. Cash-based transfers (CBT) were

temporarily suspended due to market disruptions, forcing WFP to scale up direct food assistance. However, as border crossings were blocked, WFP had to adapt by scaling down food distributions and ration sizes to maximize reach.

Bombardments and infrastructure destruction worsened the crisis. Key supply routes, including Rafah, Karam Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom, and Erez, were often inaccessible, restricting essential goods like wheat, fuel, and medicine. WFP faced administrative barriers, security risks, and looting, disrupting aid efforts. Ongoing violence displaced about 1.9 million people (90 percent of Gaza's population), further complicating logistics and food delivery [4].

Strategic Outcome 2: Enhancing Livelihoods and Resilience

The collapse of local food systems further exacerbated the crisis, with the agricultural and fishing sectors in Gaza severely damaged. Over 68 percent of cropland, 52 percent of agricultural wells, and 44 percent of greenhouse areas were damaged [5], while more than 80 percent of commercial facilities and 68 percent of the total road network were either destroyed or rendered non-functional [6], severely disrupting daily life and exacerbating the humanitarian emergency.

In response, WFP not only provided food but also supported economic resilience by implementing cash-based transfers (CBT) where markets remained functional, reopening bakeries, and piloting cash assistance to support local markets and providing beneficiaries with the dignity of choice. These interventions played a key role in sustaining some level of economic activity in an otherwise collapsing economy.

In the West Bank, escalating violence and movement restrictions significantly increased economic hardship and food insecurity with the Food Security Cluster estimating at least 700,000 people in need of food assistance in 2024, a 17 percent increase from the start of the year and a 99 percent increase from prior to the start of the conflict [8]. The economic downturn, worsened by movement restrictions and settler violence, caused further displacement and property damage. OCHA reported severe impacts on daily life, leaving civilians and humanitarian workers in need of protection [9].

Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthening National Institutions and Social Protection

WFP worked to strengthen national systems for sustainable and inclusive social protection. In the West Bank, it collaborated with national institutions to enhance crisis response, emergency preparedness, and social protection. Through capacity-building, WFP provided technical support to improve food security monitoring, refine safety nets, and integrate cash-based assistance. It also partnered with local NGOs, enhancing their ability to deliver food aid and resilience programmes.

Strategic Outcome 4: Supporting Humanitarian Actors and Strengthening Logistics

WFP's response was not limited to direct food aid but also included broader humanitarian support through logistics coordination, telecommunications, and emergency supply chain management. As the lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, WFP enabled humanitarian deliveries and ensured access to essential food and non-food items. Through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP provided connectivity for responders, allowing humanitarian agencies to coordinate relief efforts more effectively.

Despite severe restrictions, WFP expanded its operational capacity by working with 19 local and international partners and leveraging alternative supply routes through Egypt and Jordan, ensuring a more efficient humanitarian response.

Aligning with National and International Humanitarian Plans

WFP's operations were aligned with broader national and international humanitarian priorities [10]. In collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and local authorities, WFP focused on both immediate food assistance and long-term resilience strategies. The integration of efforts into national plans ensured that food security and nutrition interventions were not just reactive but also contributed to strengthening local and national capacities for future crisis response.

By maintaining strong partnerships and leveraging alternative supply routes through Egypt and Jordan, WFP expanded its operational reach and mitigated some of the challenges posed by ongoing access restrictions. However, the continued instability and conflict underscored the urgent need for sustained international support to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

Risk management

Extreme violence and instability in Gaza severely tested WFP's risk management. Despite high risks, WFP remained operational, leveraging emergency protocols, UN coordination, and donor support to assist affected populations.

Robust risk management systems, including comprehensive and ad hoc risk assessments, ensured resilience and informed critical decisions.

Security risks were extreme, with attacks on WFP vehicles, accommodations, and warehouses. WFP navigated these threats within the UN security framework, investing in advocacy, humanitarian-military coordination, security staffing, and protective measures.

Access restrictions created logistical bottlenecks, which WFP mitigated through humanitarian diplomacy, alternative supply corridors, and strategic stock management. Looting of convoys and warehouses prompted security advocacy, route adjustments, and continued coordination with donors and oversight bodies.

To maintain food assistance despite severe constraints, WFP implemented a flexible, risk-informed distribution framework. Nonetheless, within the framework of the global assurance project, WFP decisively strengthened control measures to the degree permissible by the operational environment. Enhanced partner management, third-party monitoring, and community feedback mechanisms ensured oversight. Digitized distribution processes improved record-keeping, anomaly detection, and aid allocation. WFP expanded digital tools for partner management, reporting, and performance tracking, improving transparency and compliance. The self-registration application enabled displaced populations to update their location and access assistance. Telecommunications breakdowns and access challenges hindered real-time tracking, necessitating manual documentation and increased staffing.

In the West Bank, escalating hostilities required contingency measures and emergency interventions. WFP advocated for increased funding, scaled up cash assistance, and prepared for major in-kind responses. To strengthen business continuity, WFP assessed the resilience of supply chains and enhanced security readiness. Security staffing was increased, and essential equipment was acquired. WFP also expanded its network of contracted retailers to improve access to assistance.

Lessons learned

WFP's experience in Gaza reinforced that operational capacity cannot replace a secure environment where stakeholders uphold humanitarian principles. Despite additional crossings, adjusted routes, and unarmed escorts, severe access restrictions and lawlessness prevented sufficient aid deliveries. Humanitarian operations depend on strong external cooperation to ensure effective food assistance.

Despite volatility, WFP innovated to combat food insecurity. In Gaza, repeated mass displacement required rapid adaptation, including large-scale hot meal provision. Budget revisions enabled cash assistance in both Gaza and the West Bank—via e-wallets in Gaza—based on market feasibility and risk assessments. In the West Bank, WFP adapted cash-based transfers to meet emergency needs. WFP also developed strategies to revitalize Gaza's private sector for long-term recovery, though execution remained hindered by the near-total collapse of commercial supply chains.

WFP Lifeline For War-Torn Gaza

WFP Offers Lifeline Amid War-Torn Gaza



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Amid the crowds in Rafah, a man is holding his WFP parcel that he just received from a distribution point

Throughout 2024, as war and displacement reshaped every aspect of life in Gaza, families endured extreme hardship - loss of loved ones, homes destroyed, and the daily struggle to find food.

Amidst the conflict, WFP remained on the ground, working tirelessly to ensure that food reached those who needed it most. Whether through parcels that became a lifeline, bread through bakeries, nutrition supplements, or hot meal kitchens. WFP provided assistance to two million people across Gaza.

Two million stories. Here are some of them:

Grieving while struggling to put food on the table

In a makeshift camp in Deir El Balah, Nadia Hijazi lives in a cold tent with her only remaining daughter and extended family. Two months ago, a missile destroyed her home, taking the lives of her four other children. The family's journey to search for safety was marked by uncertainty and hardship.

For months, Nadia's family has relied on WFP's canned food parcels, which she collects after hours of standing outside in line, shivering from exposure to the elements. Adults often forgo meals, to save what little they have for the children. "My daughter wakes up, and I search for something to feed her, but there is none. I give her a loaf of plain bread to keep her full," Nadia shared.

The arrival of WFP food parcels has brought some relief to the family. "Now, I will feed everyone with it," she said. "We all live together and eat together."

Fighting to keep malnutrition away from her loved ones

In a crowded distribution centre in South Gaza, Shayma holds her five-year-old son's hand tightly as they wait for food under the heat of June. Her older son had already surrendered to malnutrition, a heartache she couldn't bear to repeat.

"There's nothing I can feed him," pointing to her child, "nothing I can do for him here," Shayma said. Hunger still looms over her family, she decided to leave the city and evacuate to southern Gaza to save the rest of the family. A journey that she thought would bring a better future.

She arrived at Khan Younis with nothing in her hands, hoping to find assistance. "I come to get the nutrition supplements from here once a month. They help me ensure my kids are sustained nutrition-wise," she shared. Like thousands, Shayma's words reflect countless parents in Gaza, where malnutrition and hunger threatened the lives of their children during the course of the war.

Stability to Survival

For Suliman and Nour, life changed overnight. Displaced multiple times, they eventually returned to their crumbling home in Khan Younis - it was their last option left. Suliman worked at an ice cream factory, but when it was destroyed, so was his livelihood.

"The war exposed my family to hunger and degradation I worked my life to protect them from," he shares.

Now, their children spend hours each day standing in long lines for water, bread, and WFP-supported hot meals, carrying food back home through the October rain. Like many families in Gaza, this couple relies entirely on WFP's food aid. "If we don't stand in line for hot meals, we will not eat," Suliman says.

WFP's Lifesaving Support

Amid the severe humanitarian crisis WFP continues to provide a lifeline for families in Gaza. Food parcels, designed to meet essential nutritional needs with minimal cooking, remain a critical source of sustenance for families like Nadia's, Shayma's, and Suliman's.

WFP's interventions help millions withstand the crisis, offering not just sustenance, but a measure of stability and hope.

Programme performance

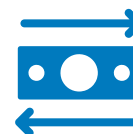
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year



Over **2.1 million** affected Palestinians (50% women) **received WFP lifesaving food assistance** as part of WFP emergency scale up in Gaza and the West Bank



170,744 Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women & 264,304 children under 5 received Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement to cover their needs



Over **312,000** affected Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank received WFP lifesaving cash assistance, amounting to **over USD 6.6 million**

Emergency Scale-Up: Responding to Rapidly Deteriorating Conditions

In 2024, WFP significantly expanded its food and cash assistance to address escalating food insecurity in Palestine, particularly in Gaza, where near-total dependence on humanitarian aid persisted. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted over 2.1 million vulnerable people across Gaza and the West Bank—40 percent more than in 2023. This scale-up was critical in mitigating famine risks, yet extreme food shortages meant that needs remained unmet. Food insecurity deepened, with over 80 percent of Gazan households maintaining borderline and poor food consumption. In the West Bank, food consumption remained below target levels, with 40 percent of WFP-supported households maintaining borderline and poor food consumption, contributing to them being unable to meet adequate dietary need. Post-Distribution Monitoring in the last quarter of 2024 confirmed these trends [1].

From 5 February to 31 December 2024, WFP's self-registration platform enabled over 1.7 million people to register for assistance, ensuring more efficient, accessible, and transparent enrollment. Disseminated via community outreach, SMS, social media, local authorities, and partners, the tool improved access for those in remote or conflict-affected areas. This digital platform not only allowed WFP to streamline assistance but also ensured that those most in need could receive support without bureaucratic delays. The efficiency of the self-registration process helped WFP identify groups at risk more effectively, prioritizing aid for those facing the most severe hardships.

Despite surpassing planned beneficiary targets by 49 percent, food and cash distribution faced logistical challenges. WFP was forced to provide reduced rations due to insecurity, damaged roads, border closures, and import restrictions, with just under half of the planned food delivered (48 percent). In Gaza, fuel shortages and storage constraints further disrupted operations. Market disruptions led to a over 1000 percent food price increase, with inflation reaching 520 percent above pre-conflict levels by December. This unprecedented price surge left even families who had previously managed to secure food struggling to afford necessities. The economic burden on households intensified, and humanitarian assistance became the primary means of survival for most families. By late 2024, 86 percent of households in Gaza reported resorting to crisis or emergency survival strategies. In contrast, West Bank markets remained stable with accessible basic food items despite the ongoing conflict and movement restrictions, with only a 3 percent consumer food price index increase from pre-conflict [2].

Cash-Based Transfers and Market Support

Following the resumption of private-sector truck entries into Gaza in July 2024, WFP adapted its response, combining in-kind food assistance with cash assistance. Market volatility initially reduced cash-based transfers' effectiveness, necessitating a shift to direct food assistance. WFP later reinstated cash assistance through a value voucher redeemable via an unrestricted e-wallet, enhancing financial inclusion and market stability. Households received 1,000 ILS (USD 265) in one-off monthly assistance, with transfer values aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket set by the Gaza Cash Working Group. Despite plans to expand cash assistance, market instability remained a challenge, requiring continued monitoring and adjustments to ensure that cash assistance remained viable for affected households.

To mitigate risks, WFP strengthened market monitoring, collaborating with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to track economic indicators. Monthly price data informed cash interventions to maintain relevance amid fluctuating conditions, allowing WFP to adjust transfer values as necessary to reflect market realities and purchasing power. WFP also worked with financial service providers to ensure the timely distribution of cash assistance, minimizing delays and ensuring that beneficiaries could access funds promptly.

Among Gaza cash assistance recipients, 90 percent expressed satisfaction due to purchasing flexibility, ease of redemption, and timely assistance. The ability to use cash assistance to purchase fresh and locally available food items contributed to better dietary diversity and improved overall food security outcomes. The success of cash assistance highlighted the importance of a flexible assistance model adapting to market conditions, to the needs of beneficiaries while also supporting local economies through market-based interventions when context allows. In contrast, 43 percent of in-kind beneficiaries were satisfied with food parcel diversity mirroring the need to access fresh food, while 86 percent of hot meal recipients commended the meal variety.

In the West Bank, reliance on negative coping strategies increased, with 67 percent of households adopting crisis or emergency measures, up from 46 percent in 2023. Emergency cash assistance supported over 5,300 families affected by military incursions, complementing voucher top-ups under the National Cash Transfer Programme, the Ministry of Social Development's flagship safety net. By the year's end, WFP provided USD 6.6 million in direct cash transfers and USD 27.9 million in voucher assistance, supporting food-insecure Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank. Although total cash assistance delivered rose from USD 25 million in 2023 to USD 34 million in 2024, only one-third of the planned amount was delivered due to funding constraints and operational challenges.

Tackling Malnutrition Amidst Worsening Food Security

To address rising malnutrition, WFP expanded its prevention of acute malnutrition programme, increasing specialized nutrition food assistance. This expansion enabled WFP to reach 170,744 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 264,304 children under five with Lipid-based Nutritional Supplements (LNS-MQ), significantly improving access to nutritional supplements.

Nutrition assistance included social behaviour change communication (SBCC) support, which exceeded its target, reaching 164,744 women and caregivers of children who received LNS-MQ at food distribution points (makeshift camps, formal and informal shelters, host communities, healthcare posts, etc.) to improve their nutritional well-being. These efforts aimed to address the compounded challenges of food insecurity, restricted healthcare access, and adverse effects of conflict and displacement by promoting sustainable dietary practices, improving maternal and child nutrition, and fostering community-led health interventions.

Towards the end of the year, WFP initiated a new activity (activity 9) to provide crisis-affected school-aged children with date bars and fortified biscuits at schools and Temporary Learning Spaces established by UNICEF and UNRWA to contribute to meeting their food and nutrition needs. Amid severe destruction of educational infrastructure, the complementary provision of nutritious food assistance in these centres supported children's mental and physical health, while paving the way for an eventual return to education.

Scaling Up Hot Meal Assistance and Community Kitchens

To support displaced populations, WFP expanded community kitchens from 15 in 2023 to 63 in early 2024, producing 200,000 meals daily, complemented with bread. During Ramadan, meal distribution rose to 500,000 meals per day across 104 kitchens. Following the May 2024 military escalation in Rafah, WFP relocated and expanded operations, reaching 460,000 daily meals, ensuring the provision of culturally appropriate and nutritionally balanced meals. Community kitchens not only provided hot meals but also supported local employment by hiring displaced workers to assist in food preparation and distribution.

Supporting Bakeries

WFP Palestine supported 18 contracted bakeries by supplying essential inputs, including wheat flour, yeast, sugar, salt, and fuel, enabling them to resume operations and produce bread. This initiative ensured the availability of affordable bread for vulnerable communities, as it was sold at a subsidized price, helping to mitigate the impact of rising food insecurity amid ongoing humanitarian challenges.

Strengthening Partnerships for an Integrated Response

WFP mobilized USD 725 million - more than double the amount mobilized in 2023 - enabling large-scale operations to meet heightened needs. Funding was provided by 28 governments, the private sector, and public campaigns like ShareTheMeal. To enhance localized response efforts, WFP expanded its partnerships with Palestinian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), increasing its network from 5 to 19 local cooperating partners, strengthening last-mile delivery, and ensuring timely assistance. Strengthened partnerships allowed for more effective resource allocation, reducing duplication and improving coordination of emergency response efforts.

Despite strengthened partnerships, WFP faced operational challenges, including access restrictions, security risks, and market disruptions, delaying aid deliveries and requiring adjustments in assistance modalities. Coordination with United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners remained critical in addressing these challenges and ensuring continued support to affected populations.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP aims to balance emergency relief with long-term food security by expanding shock-responsive social protection, strengthening food value chains, and supporting smallholder farmers. Investments in sustainable food systems, local production, and infrastructure rehabilitation will be key to fostering resilience and reducing long-term dependence on humanitarian aid.

Gender and age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M)

Gender and age considerations were integrated in the provision of food assistance, reflected in the assignment of GaM - M code 3. WFP gender-responsive monitoring mechanisms assessed the impact of its activities on vulnerable beneficiaries, particularly women and girls.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP provided climate-resilient agricultural interventions to **6,350 vulnerable households**, benefiting 1,651 women and 4,699 men.



WFP supported **31 agricultural cooperatives**, including 13 olive oil, 13 food processing, and 5 grape cooperatives, benefiting over **862 individuals**.



76% of agricultural livelihood participants reported benefits from WFP assets. 85% of households saw increased or diversified food production.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 [1], WFP has contributed to SDG Target 2.1 by ensuring that vulnerable people, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, have improved access to food, livelihood opportunities [2], and enhanced resilience to shocks [3]. By equipping farmers, cooperatives, and young professionals with essential resources and training, WFP helps build self-reliant communities.

WFP implemented 12 different climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) interventions tailored to household needs and capabilities, focusing on asset creation and rehabilitation. These included the establishment of greenhouses, home gardens, hydroponics, beekeeping, animal sheds, and food processing facilities. The activities were implemented in 43 localities in five governorates of the West Bank (Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, Tulkarem and Qalqilya).

Compared to the previous year, WFP maintained its target of 6,350 households supported with climate-resilient support in 2024. WFP launched vocational and job placement activities in 2024 in three governorates in the West Bank (Nablus, Jenin and Hebron). The project is dedicated to empowering vulnerable and unemployed Palestinian youth by offering tailored technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes designed to enhance employability. Through a dual strategy of classroom instruction and on-the-job training, the initiative aligns with the Palestinian National Development Plan. It targeted key demographics such as unemployed graduates, women, and youth, and was implemented in two strategically selected governorates with high unemployment rates and labor market potential.

The war and economic instability severely impacted Palestinian livelihoods in 2024. Water scarcity, desertification, and restricted movement worsened food insecurity and income instability. Smallholder farmers, especially those reliant on rain-fed agriculture, faced damaged land and market restrictions, while households headed by women and persons with disabilities encountered greater livelihood barriers.

In response, WFP's resilience-building efforts in Palestine focused on strengthening food systems, increasing income opportunities, and mitigating the impact of both climate-related challenges and conflict-induced shocks. In 2024, the number of climate-adaptation assets built in high-risk areas of the West Bank almost doubled compared to the previous year, reaching 762. This progress was driven by the diversification of CRA interventions, prioritizing high-impact, sustainable solutions while strengthening community engagement. Targeted support included women-led food processing groups, small food enterprises, cooperatives, and charitable institutions, fostering resilience and economic empowerment at the local level.

In Gaza, access constraints and security risks severely disrupted WFP's resilience projects. Farmers in high-risk areas faced delays in receiving agricultural inputs, disrupting crop cycles and production. Widespread damage to agricultural infrastructure—including sheep barns, broiler farms, wells, and greenhouses—further worsened food insecurity. WFP prioritized emergency food assistance in Gaza while contributing to the "early recovery plan", a collective effort led by the World Bank, UN agencies, Palestinian authorities, and NGOs to restore livelihoods and strengthen resilience in the strip.

Resources to Results

Although Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2024 needs-based plan, heightened conflict and access restrictions delayed some activities in the West Bank and completely halted Gaza resilience projects, resulting in lower-than-planned expenditures.

Outputs

In the West Bank, WFP supported 6,350 individuals with climate-resilient farming interventions, of which 32 percent were women. These programmes included setting up greenhouses, home gardens, hydroponic systems, beekeeping units, and animal sheds, as well as rehabilitating water ponds to support sustainable agriculture. Rehabilitation and creation of agricultural assets—including irrigation systems, greenhouses, —restoring 1,200 hectares of land, benefitted rural households by increasing productivity and sustainable farming opportunities. On the other hand, constructing and restoring agricultural ponds helped the beneficiaries in retaining their arable lands by lowering water scarcity levels and the use of efficient watering systems. These agricultural interventions provided long-term benefits by improving soil fertility, reducing water consumption, and increasing household food production, making families less dependent on external aid. The ongoing conflict, administrative delays, movement restrictions, and supply chain disruptions have made it increasingly difficult to access essential materials for infrastructure projects.

In the West Bank, WFP also provided TVET courses and on-the-job training to 100 youth, including 36 women and 64 men, equipping them with skills in renewable energy, food processing, modern farming techniques, and business development. At the second stage, 57 of the beneficiaries who successfully concluded the training chose the wage employment pathway, and 43 chose the self-employment pathway. These efforts aimed at increasing self-sufficiency and job opportunities, particularly for those facing economic hardship. Women, in particular, faced greater challenges in securing employment due to limited opportunities and mobility restrictions. WFP is addressing this by strengthening partnerships with private companies and micro-financing programmes to create more sustainable job prospects for trained individuals [4].

Through partnerships with 31 agricultural cooperatives in the West Bank—including 13 olive oil, 13 food processing, and five grape cooperatives—WFP supported 862 small farmers, particularly grape farmers in Hebron and Bethlehem, by improving production, processing, and market access. These cooperatives received training in business management, marketing, and modern farming techniques, for producers to increase their earnings, enhance food security, and develop more sustainable businesses. In this context, this enabled to build, restore or maintain 847 assets. These training initiatives strengthened self-reliance, reduced aid dependency, and promoted sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable Palestinians

Outcomes

In the West Bank, improved irrigation boosted crop yields by 22 percent, cutting vegetable costs by USD 44 per month. Livestock losses dropped by 33 percent, aiding herd sustainability. With 73 percent of farmers expanding cultivation, yields rose 29 percent. However, the number of smallholder farmers struggling to access markets increased due to worsening movement restrictions.

Based on WFP's monitoring, in the West Bank, around 76 percent of WFP agricultural programme participants benefited from provided assets, 85 percent reported an increase in food production or crop diversity, and 65 percent of households reported improved ability to manage and maintain household livelihood assets. These results are encouraging and demonstrate the immediate gains at the household level of receiving an agricultural asset and appropriate training. Support for 31 cooperatives boosted product quality and market competitiveness by 25 percent, while women-led groups (76 percent of members) expanded their reach and income. Livestock projects improved veterinary care and feeding techniques, reducing animal sickness by 33 percent. Women's economic empowerment remained a key focus, with 87 percent of those in livestock programmes gaining greater control over household finances. Structural barriers, including limited childcare access and social norms restricting mobility, continue to hinder women's employment opportunities.

Lastly, promoting the Land Collective Cultivation approach, WFP helped farmers to reduce costs such as ploughing and harvesting for farmers cultivating in the same areas. Almost all (95 percent) targeted farmers perceived collective farming interventions as crucial for safeguarding their land, with 78 percent highlighting the importance of the adopted techniques in preventing land degradation. Moreover, 77 percent acknowledged the project's contribution to improving household and national food security, while 74 percent of farmers interviewed recognised the intervention's role in providing additional income and reducing food expenses.

Nevertheless, 56 percent of interviewed households—nearly double last year's figure—resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies, with female-headed households affected more than male-headed ones. While emergency aid remains critical, long-term strategies such as financial inclusion, digital market access, and sustainable agriculture are essential for fostering self-reliance.

Gender and age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M)

The implementation of WFP's resilience and livelihood interventions in 2024 was tailored to the specific needs of women participants and was assigned Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M) code 4.

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

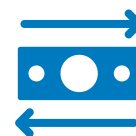
Strategic outcome 03: National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.



WFP and local authorities expanded **food vouchers to 166,000 NCTP beneficiaries**, a 350% rise, while aiding 35,000 pre-crisis beneficiaries.



WFP and MoSD enhanced Palestine's social protection collecting data from **346,000 Gaza households**, including **86,000 registered**.



WFP and Ministry of Labour aided **4,214 Gazan workers** stranded in the West Bank with three cash transfers totaling **7,088,900 ILS**.

Throughout 2024, WFP played a central role in strengthening national capacities in social protection, food security, and emergency response. Through its close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and other national actors, WFP contributed to the resilience and efficiency of social protection mechanisms. While substantial progress was made in capacity strengthening and training, additional effort is required to meet long-term objectives, particularly in expanding social protection frameworks and ensuring sustainable food security mechanisms.

Cash assistance provided by WFP as part of the Gaza emergency response has played an important role in supporting families and contributed to gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and child protection. By supporting families in meeting their immediate needs with dignity, cash assistance helps alleviate economic hardship, a factor linked to domestic violence.

WFP and its partners ensured women have equal access to cash-based interventions, tailored to meet their needs and capacities. When women receive cash directly, it can enhance their financial autonomy and decision-making power, contributing to reduced vulnerability to violence.

Strengthening Social Protection Systems

Strengthening social protection has remained a key priority for the Palestinian Authorities, particularly in light of the ongoing crisis in Gaza, which has placed unprecedented strain on existing safety nets. In response, WFP continued working closely with MoSD to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of Palestine's social protection system. One of the most notable advancements was the Ministry's full transition to the National Social Registry (NSR) as the primary management information system for beneficiary data collection. WFP leveraged data from the MoSD NSR for its food top-up programme and emergency shock-responsive programming, alongside the reduced intake form. To enhance targeting, WFP has integrated food security indicators into the registry's data collection forms.

By the end of 2024, 141,382 households were registered in the NSR, forming the primary targeting source for various assistance programmes. This includes **86,696 households from Gaza and 54,686** from the West Bank. Some of these households were previously recorded in a legacy system, while others were newly registered. By November 2024, all data had been fully migrated to the NSR, ensuring a centralized and comprehensive database for humanitarian support.

Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry in collecting data from 363,000 households through the online reduced intake form—346,000 from Gaza and 17,000 from the West Bank. However, only 86,000 of these households are currently registered in the complete NSR form, with no confirmation on whether the remaining data has been deduplicated or when these households will begin receiving assistance.

To improve efficiency, MoSD is preparing to implement digital payments under its "Saving Lives Programme", to support families in Gaza, marking a significant step toward modernization.

Expansion of Food Voucher Assistance

The National Cash Transfer Programme, a cornerstone of Palestine's social protection system, faced severe disruptions following the escalation on 7 October 2023, leading to the suspension of all social safety nets in Gaza. MoSD has shared beneficiary lists from the National Social Registry and launched an online reduced intake form, streamlining data collection for affected households. While efforts are underway to resume these payments in 2025, the Ministry has meanwhile relied heavily on international humanitarian actors, including WFP, to fill critical gaps. Leveraging existing beneficiary data, WFP significantly expanded its food voucher assistance, scaling up support to 166,000 National Cash Transfer Programme beneficiaries by July 2024. This marks a 350 percent increase from pre-crisis levels and a

substantial rise from 2023, when only 47,000 beneficiaries were supported.

The expansion primarily focused on the Northern West Bank, where WFP has been the sole provider of a regular social safety net since August 2023. By the end of 2024, WFP was able to provide food vouchers in the West Bank to 192,000 beneficiaries through 143 participating shops. Each beneficiary received a top-up of 50 ILS (USD 14) per person per month for food assistance. Beneficiaries reached expanded significantly compared to 2023, when fewer beneficiaries were covered, and the top-up value was lower due to funding constraints.

In the last quarter of 2024, WFP aimed to extend food voucher assistance to 200,000 individuals, further reinforcing its role in safeguarding food security for vulnerable populations, a target reached in the first quarter of 2025.

Emergency Response and Humanitarian Assistance

To enhance emergency response capacity, WFP supported the Ministry in providing rapid assistance to West Bank hotspots affected by military incursions. These interventions led to valuable lessons learned, informing future shock-responsive measures and improving MoSD's protocols for crisis response. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry facilitated quarterly mobile distributions in partnership with UNRWA, targeting 38,500 Bedouins and herders. However, logistical constraints delayed the third quarter's distributions, following the second-quarter distributions cancellation due to UNRWA's inability to conduct distributions. The constraints were a toll on 2024, with the total cash transfers through partner services reaching only USD 78.1 million, significantly below the planned USD 130 million, reflecting a shortfall of nearly 40 percent.

WFP also played a crucial role in supporting Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank due to the escalation. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour (MoL), WFP facilitated three rounds of cash transfers, assisting 4,214 workers with a total of 7,088,900 ILS (approximately USD 1.9 million) in emergency support. This assistance was a critical intervention, as no comparable support was provided in 2023. These efforts underscored WFP's ability to swiftly adapt and provide direct assistance to vulnerable populations affected by the crisis. These emergency cash transfers helped displaced workers meet their essential needs, preventing deeper economic distress and demonstrating WFP's ability to quickly adapt to emerging crises.

Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Strengthening

A significant milestone in 2024 was the knowledge exchange workshop held in Amman, Jordan, from 21 to 23 October. Organized by WFP Palestine and supported by WFP Jordan, the workshop brought together representatives from MoSD in Palestine and Jordan, as well as the National Aid Fund, to refine emergency response strategies, recovery planning, and system strengthening. The event facilitated knowledge-sharing on key areas such as feedback mechanisms, geographic information systems, targeting, and monitoring and evaluation. As a result, the ministry outlined a work plan for continued technical assistance and engagement with WFP to enhance its social protection systems.

Resources to Results

In 2024, WFP allocated USD 565,960 to strengthen national institutions, maintaining the same funding level as in 2023. While training and policy support progressed, more efforts are needed to better allocate resources. WFP will focus on directing funds toward high-impact activities to strengthen national systems. Sustained engagement with ministries is needed to accelerate progress in policy reform, ensure data-driven decision-making, and build long-term resilience.

Challenges and Future Steps

Challenges in strengthening national policies continued, with only Shock-Responsive Social Protection Protocols enhanced in 2024, despite a target of five protocols. Government shifts and crisis response delayed progress, including the establishment of a geographic information systems unit and reporting on West Bank livelihood programmes. Despite setbacks, WFP supported policy development and national frameworks.

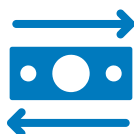
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



The WFP-led Logistics Cluster coordinated with over **250 partners** to support humanitarian operations in Gaza.



WFP's cash-based transfer platform facilitated **USD 8 million** in aid to **26,571 households** in Gaza and the West Bank.



A total of over **46,000 metric tons** of aid were facilitated by the Logistics Cluster through road transport operations to common/partner storage sites.

Despite the unprecedented challenges in Gaza in 2024, WFP remained a key enabler of humanitarian and development responses in Palestine, providing essential cash-based transfer (CBT) and common logistics services to support partners in addressing the escalating crisis in Gaza and ongoing needs in the West Bank. Through the activation of a logistics platform, efficient cash assistance, and effective coordination mechanisms, WFP facilitated the timely delivery of multi-sectorial assistance, reinforcing its critical role in one of the world's most complex operational environments.

Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) Platform

WFP continued to provide its technical expertise and cash-based transfer (CBT) platform to enable humanitarian and development partners to implement their projects. In 2024, seven agencies utilized WFP's CBT platform, surpassing the initial target of five and reflecting strong collaboration and demand. However, this represented a decline from 2023, when 15 agencies used the platform, largely due to the worsening security situation and access constraints in Gaza along with the limited cash liquidity and non-functional markets.

Throughout the year, WFP facilitated over USD 8 million in cash transfers to 26,571 households in Gaza and the West Bank on behalf of humanitarian partners. This exceeded the planned target of USD 5.5 million by 46 percent but remained significantly lower than the USD 78 million transferred in 2023, following the cessation of the UN joint cash after the 7 October escalation.

Amid dwindling food stocks in Gaza, many partners transitioned from food vouchers to direct cash assistance. As limited private-sector trucking resumed in July, WFP restarted cash-based transfers to help households cope with economic volatility. CBT was designed based on essential needs assessments, allowing recipients to prioritize expenditures. Through the use of a magnetic card or a redemption code, different organizations were enabled to deliver cash and other types of humanitarian assistance (hygiene), enhancing aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness, and coordination. WFP worked closely with partners to maintain liquidity at cash-out locations, ensuring efficient service to beneficiaries.

Despite these challenges, WFP's CBT platform remained a critical tool for humanitarian response, receiving a 100 percent satisfaction rating from partners in follow-up assessments. This reinforced its reliability and effectiveness in supporting agencies to respond swiftly to the evolving humanitarian crisis in Palestine.

Logistics Cluster

Activated on 16 October 2023, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to play a critical role in supporting humanitarian actors through logistics coordination and information sharing, and by facilitating common logistics services at no-cost to the user. The Cluster rapidly established operational hubs in Gaza, Jerusalem, Cairo, Al Arish, and Amman, facilitating the movement of humanitarian supplies across multiple corridors and coordinating through a regional approach. Throughout the year, the Logistics Cluster held over 134 meetings with more than 253 partners, for coordinated and streamlined logistics planning aiming at reducing duplication of efforts.

Throughout fifteen months of war in Gaza, humanitarian organizations faced extreme security risks, severe access constraints, and acute logistical challenges in delivering aid. The destruction of key logistics infrastructure—including warehousing and transport networks—exacerbated these difficulties. Three rounds of a Gaza Humanitarian Warehouse Mapping Survey were conducted, of which the last iteration in November 2024 revealed that 74 percent of partners' warehouses were non-operational, of which 84 percent were due to infrastructure damage and 15 percent hindered by access constraints. Of the operational storage facilities, 78 percent were reported to have a capacity of 1,000 m² or less, underscoring the relatively modest dimensions of the available warehouses. Regulatory hurdles, fuel shortages, and telecommunications disruptions have severely delayed life-saving aid, especially due to significant limitations placed on

temperature-sensitive logistics. Complex customs, security screenings, and bureaucratic barriers further hindered large-scale delivery.

Between the first and the last quarter of 2024, partner truckloads entering Gaza declined by 47 percent, reaching an all-time low of 1,303 truckloads in October (as per data compiled by OCHA)—a fraction of the pre-war levels, which presented a daily average of 500 truckloads entering the Strip. The limited availability of transport trucks, deteriorating road conditions, and restricted spare parts availability further hampered logistics operations.

Despite challenges, the Logistics Cluster carried out essential coordination and information-sharing activities, and provided access to storage and transport services, to support humanitarian partners. In Amman, the Cluster consolidated 27,252 m³ of humanitarian cargo, while in Gaza, it facilitated the temporary storage of 57,482 m³ of supplies on behalf of 51 partners.

A cargo notification system supported 31 partners at Rafah, streamlining cargo transfers until its discontinuation in May 2024 due to the incursion. Throughout the year, seven warehouses were established and relocated as the conflict evolved, in addition to 20 Mobile Storage Units deployed to partners in Gaza. In May, active conflict forced the suspension of all Logistics Cluster services in Rafah, including notification, storage, and transport. In response, on 28 May, a new 1,700 m² warehouse with 2,200 m² of outdoor space was opened in Deir al Balah.

A total of over 46,000 mt of aid were transported through the Logistics Cluster facilitation, of which over 74 percent (34,000 mt) was inside Gaza, moving supplies from key entry points to common storage facilities or directly to partners' warehouses. Additionally, the Cluster supported humanitarian organizations by facilitating 23 back-to-back convoys, dispatching 302 trucks from Jordan, and 75 direct modality convoys, transporting 964 trucks of humanitarian cargo via the Government-to-Government modality and the Aqaba-Nuweiba route.

In Egypt, the Logistics Cluster supported the expansion of the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) storage capacity by over 9,000 m² in mobile storage units, in addition to temperature-controlled units, ablution facilities, prefabricated offices, lighting infrastructure, and handling equipment. The Cluster also provided the ERC access to 20 trucks to strengthen logistical operations in Al Arish. Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster plays a key role in supporting the ERC in drafting daily truck manifests to facilitate cargo movement into Gaza.

Since August 2024, the Logistics Cluster focused on the elaboration and implementation of a Gaza Logistics Augmentation Plan to enable and sustain humanitarian logistics in the Strip. WFP has been coordinating with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) Southern Command, the Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT), and the Civil Liaison Administration (CLA) to establish and maintain humanitarian routes and crossings. As part of these efforts, the Logistics Cluster supported a part of WFP critical road repairs to improve access for aid deliveries for the benefit of the broader humanitarian community, with some projects already completed and others still in progress, pending facilitation by Israeli authorities.

To further strengthen logistics capacity and expand the Gaza fleet capacity, the Logistics Cluster is in the process of receiving the in-kind donation of 96 additional vehicles, including 27 trucks and two fuel tankers donated by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and 11 trucks and a fuel tanker by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). These assets aim to strengthen the delivery capacity of humanitarian aid and ensure that essential supplies reach affected communities.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), led by WFP, played a vital role in restoring communication infrastructure in Gaza amid blackouts, mobile network disruptions, and energy shortages. To address these challenges, ETC deployed solar-powered communication kits, expanded Very High Frequency (VHF) radio coverage, and ensured secure connectivity for humanitarian organizations. It also collaborated with local broadcasters to deliver emergency alerts and trained partners in maintaining communication systems. ETC provided rapid-response solutions at key health and logistics hubs, enabling real-time coordination. Working with global and regional partners, ETC mobilized resources to sustain and expand these efforts, ensuring reliable connectivity for responders and affected communities.

Gender and age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M)

Gender and age considerations were integrated into the provision of WFP CBT platform for humanitarian partners, reflected in the assignment of GaM - M code 3. Cash assistance provided through partners addressed inequalities through targeting households headed by women, women at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), in addition to GBV survivors.

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 the empowerment of women and girls remained central to WFP's humanitarian interventions in Palestine. WFP continued to implement gender-responsive programming to ensure that assistance was inclusive and adapted to the distinct needs and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys. However, in 2024, data collection challenges hindered comprehensive gender equality reporting, particularly regarding decision-making and economic empowerment.

Conflict and displacement in Gaza and the West Bank have worsened food insecurity and gender-based violence for women and girls. Households headed by women and adolescent girls faced higher risks of forced marriage, domestic violence, and other negative risks and coping mechanisms due to limited access to essentials. In Gaza, economic hardship restricted women's financial independence, while in the West Bank, rural women had minimal control over resources and decisions.

WFP maintained its commitment to addressing these challenges by integrating gender considerations across its programming where feasible and advocating for equitable access to food assistance and livelihood support. WFP played a key role in contributing to the development of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Gender Action Work Plan for 2024, ensuring that gender equality considerations were integrated into humanitarian response strategies. Additionally, WFP participated in the Gender Scorecard exercise, reviewing progress on gender equality goals, particularly UNCT-SWAP indicator 4.2 [1], and assessing gender-sensitive programming effectiveness.

In 2024, WFP contributed to the UN Gender Task Force (GTF) in Palestine by actively participating in GTF meetings, offering valuable insights on gender-related issues and how they affected food security.

As part of its gender mainstreaming efforts, WFP sought to assess men and women's engagement in decision-making at the household level, but no data was collected in 2024 due to insecurity.

In Gaza, gender disparities in financial control persisted, with most (70 percent) households reporting women's independent decisions on cash and food aid, while 3 percent stated men made decisions alone. Joint decision-making remained at 27 percent, showing no significant change. WFP aimed for 50 percent joint decision-making, but 2024 data was unavailable. In the West Bank, 64 percent of households practiced joint decision-making in both 2023 and 2024, while 22 percent remained men-led and 14 percent women-led, showing little change despite WFP's efforts.

Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods

To address these challenges, WFP implemented programs promoting financial and social inclusion. In the West Bank, WFP provided vocational training through tailored Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs, targeting 100 individuals, including vulnerable youth and women, to enhance technical and soft skills for self-sufficiency.

Additionally, WFP supported 31 agricultural and food processing cooperatives, providing climate resilience assets and capacity-building initiatives. Five of these cooperatives were led by women and served 1,809 individuals, enhancing women's access to training, leadership roles, and income-generation opportunities.

The mixed gender-disaggregated data in 2024 underscored the need for better monitoring. WFP continues to enhance data collection and analysis to inform gender-based programming, identifying protection risks and needs through qualitative and quantitative research to improve inclusive response. Tracking economic empowerment and decision-making indicators is crucial to measuring progress, ensuring equitable development, and addressing gender disparities in Palestine.

Moreover, WFP continued to collaborate with local and international partners to provide targeted support to households headed by women, aiming to reduce economic vulnerabilities and improve food security. Efforts included advocating for policies that enhance women's access to resources, livelihood opportunities, and decision-making

platforms. Gender awareness sessions and capacity-building initiatives promoted gender equality in humanitarian response mechanisms.

In 2024, WFP in Gaza partnered with Global Communities to pilot a cash-for-work project that targeted households headed by women and would focus more in the future cohort on Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and victims. The project aimed to generate income opportunities and empower women at both household and community levels.

However, WFP's inability to collect data to assess women and men reporting economic empowerment for 2023 and 2024 limited capturing these interventions' impact. Strengthening monitoring mechanisms is essential to track women's financial independence and resource access.

Recognizing the heightened risks faced by adolescent girls and women with disabilities, WFP emphasized the need for tailored interventions that respond to the specific needs of individuals. Ensuring access to hygiene products, healthcare services, and protection mechanisms remained a priority to safeguard dignity and well-being among affected populations.

The 2025 ceasefire should allow WFP in Gaza to have better access to collect information on inclusive participation for different community members and targeting that is based on existing risks that are faced by women and girls in Gaza. Additionally, new field-level agreements signed with partners included dedicated budgets for empowerment training, accountability mechanisms, and accessible assistance.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP remained committed to ensuring that affected people in Palestine accessed assistance safely, with dignity, and in a manner that upheld their rights and integrity. Through strengthened accountability mechanisms, inclusive engagement, and enhanced protection measures, WFP continued to take into account the voices and preferences of those it assists, adapting its response to the evolving humanitarian crisis.

Evolving Protection Landscape

In Gaza, ongoing hostilities and widespread insecurity worsened Palestine's humanitarian crisis in 2024, with protracted displacement, movement restrictions, and limited access to basic services heightening protection risks [1]. Groups at risk—including children, the elderly, women, and persons with disabilities—faced disproportionate risks, showing heightened needs for continued protection interventions.

The decline in protection was particularly evident among households headed by women and persons with disabilities, who faced increasing challenges in safely accessing assistance due to mobility restrictions and increasing risks in conflict-affected areas. Additionally, barriers to accessing assistance increased, with 93 percent of beneficiaries in Gaza reporting no obstacles, down from 99 percent in 2023.

In the West Bank, 99 percent of surveyed beneficiaries in 2024 reported no safety concerns at WFP distribution sites. However, protection challenges persisted due to ongoing displacement, movement restrictions, and economic losses, jeopardizing meaningful access to assistance [2].

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

In line with its Accountability to Affected People (AAP) commitments, WFP continued to operate a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) [3], allowing beneficiaries to voice concerns, request assistance, and provide real-time feedback on programme interventions. Recognizing the increased demand for information and support, WFP expanded helpline capacity to accommodate rising call volumes and improve response times.

In 2024, WFP significantly expanded safe reporting channels for Protection, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), reaching 1,078,321 women (+39%) and 1,064,475 men (+34%) via the helpline, chatbot, and new help desks. A centralized call center strengthened accountability, allowing communities to report concerns, including GBV and exploitation. During the war, WFP introduced a chatbot and partner-operated help desks, enhancing access to information and feedback mechanisms. Regular community engagement ensured a people-centered emergency response in Gaza.

As for Gaza City and the North, WFP established community networks of volunteers who provided WFP with insights on protection concerns related to food security and the general situation in areas like Beit Hanoun and Jabalia. This community-based mechanism enabled WFP to identify distribution points in high-risk areas and to make informed decisions on where best to locate distribution points. It resulted in advocacy through WFP leadership, humanitarian-military interaction, and inter-agency channels for humanitarian access, and distributions on the ground to inaccessible areas through modalities consulted with affected communities in a setting of extreme insecurity.

In Gaza, while efforts continued to disseminate information on assistance, GBV referral and PSEA mechanisms, WFP could not collect data to confirm progress in this area. In the West Bank, only 71 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving accessible information about WFP programming, falling short of the 95 percent target. To address these challenges, WFP is refining its communication strategies, leveraging both digital and in-person outreach mechanisms to ensure that all beneficiaries—particularly marginalized groups—have access to critical programme information. 98 percent of WFP cases were from Gaza, and two percent from the West Bank. In Gaza, 77 percent of cases were resolved by agents, while 23 percent required escalation. In the West Bank, 82 percent were handled by agents, and 18 percent were escalated.

Most cases in Gaza were reported via the hotline (94.6 percent), followed by the chatbot (5 percent) and the help desk (0.33 percent), a new channel. In the West Bank, 80 percent of cases came through the hotline and 20 percent via the chatbot. Flyers with hotline and chatbot details are available at all distribution points.

Enhancing Protection Mainstreaming and Risk Mitigation

WFP remained committed to enhancing the capacity of staff and partners to integrate protection and conflict sensitivity into all aspects of its operations. In 2024, WFP continued conducting PSEA training for its cooperating partners, equipping them with the necessary knowledge, skills and tools to safeguard affected people. The training reached 172 WFP staff members, UN Country Team personnel, and civil society partners and contributed to strengthening the understanding of protection risks and identification of mitigation measures.

Additionally, WFP strengthened Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response mechanisms by working closely with the GBV sub-cluster and the SAWA national helpline [4] to establish effective and confidential referral pathways for survivors. This collaboration enhances support for GBV survivors, integrating prevention and response into WFP's broader protection efforts while providing a reliable link to women-led grassroots civil society organizations.

At the same time, conflict-sensitive programming was reinforced through detailed risk analyses, enabling WFP to tailor interventions to local contexts and mitigate unintended harm, particularly in high-risk areas.

Future Outlook and Areas for Improvement

Moving forward, WFP will continue to adapt its approach to the evolving humanitarian landscape in Palestine to ensure that affected people receive life-saving assistance in a manner that respects their dignity, safety, and rights. In 2025, WFP aims to finalize its Community Engagement Action Plan to provide a structured framework for community participation across the programme cycles and help address gaps in information community engagement, particularly in Gaza and the West Bank.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Palestine continued to face significant environmental challenges, exacerbated by protracted conflict, economic instability. The region remained highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, and droughts, while also experiencing severe water scarcity, air pollution, land degradation, and desertification. Ongoing hostilities in Gaza and the West Bank have further strained natural resources, damaging agricultural land, infrastructure, and ecosystems. These environmental stressors posed a serious threat to food security, livelihoods, and long-term resilience, requiring coordinated efforts to mitigate risks and promote sustainability.

In Gaza, the impact of environmental challenges was particularly severe. Water scarcity remained a critical issue, with the contamination of groundwater due to over-extraction and pollution making access to safe drinking water and irrigation increasingly difficult [1]. This has contributed to declining agricultural productivity, forcing farmers to depend more on expensive imported food. In addition, the destruction of agricultural land and infrastructure due to recurrent hostilities has reduced local food production, further exacerbating food insecurity [2].

In line with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), WFP Palestine has continued to integrate environmental and social considerations across its programme activities. In 2024, WFP strengthened its focus on monitoring environmental and social risks in field-level agreements, memorandums of understanding, and construction contracts, with the corporate environmental and social risk screening tool selectively applied to identify and address risks. However, implementation remained uneven, particularly in Gaza, where general food distribution and livelihood activities have yet to incorporate environmental and social risk screenings [3].

To further advance these commitments, WFP has maintained its collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank under the Additional Financing II West Bank and Gaza SPJ COVID-19 Emergency Response project. WFP remained responsible for compliance with the agreed-upon Environmental and Social Commitment Instruments, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP). The Environment and Social Safeguards Guidance Report and accompanying compliance work plan continued to serve as key tools in supporting sustainable programme implementation.

Despite these efforts, operational challenges persisted, particularly in Gaza. The absence of environmental risk screening in key activities was partly due to limited technical capacity among cooperating partners and the operational constraints posed by ongoing hostilities. Additionally, financial limitations have restricted the ability to scale up environmental risk screening. Addressing these gaps will require targeted investments in training and stronger coordination with government agencies and international donors to ensure compliance with environmental safeguards.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

As of 2024, WFP has yet to roll out the Environmental Management System (EMS) in Palestine. However, recognizing the urgent need to reduce the environmental impact of humanitarian operations, WFP is committed to enhancing sustainability efforts amid the challenging operational context in Gaza and the West Bank. These efforts will focus on improving waste management, minimizing resource consumption, and incorporating environmental risk mitigation measures into programme design.

The lack of an Environmental Management System (EMS) was particularly evident in WFP's energy consumption patterns. In both Gaza and the West Bank, over 90 percent of energy needs were met through diesel generators, a reliance that not only increases carbon emissions but also exposed operations to the volatility of fuel prices. Given the high dependency on imported fuel, this posed a significant financial and environmental burden for the operation.

However, amidst the ongoing conflict, advancing environmentally sustainable initiatives remained challenging, as immediate humanitarian needs and operational continuity necessitated urgent prioritization

Despite the absence of a formal EMS [4], WFP has taken steps to improve environmental sustainability in its operations. WFP attempted to enhance resource efficiency in the West Bank, including water conservation measures and exploring renewable energy options. Progress in Gaza has been limited due to operational challenges. Waste management remained an area for improvement, with efforts underway to explore responsible disposal solutions. Some sustainability considerations have been integrated into procurement, though implementation varies. Environmental awareness activities have taken place, but there was no formal training programme.

While initial steps have been taken to introduce energy efficiency measures and explore renewable energy options, particularly in the West Bank, full implementation remained pending. In Gaza, operational constraints continued to hinder the adoption of sustainable practices, particularly in waste management and sustainable procurement. Compared to 2023, there has been no significant expansion of environmental sustainability initiatives in Gaza, underscoring the need for increased investment in this area.

In the coming year, WFP will work to address existing gaps by strengthening environmental and social risk screenings, with particular attention to Gaza. Efforts will also focus on reducing reliance on diesel power, improving waste management, and integrating sustainability considerations into procurement. While progress has been made, especially in the West Bank, further steps are needed to ensure consistent environmental safeguards across all operations and enhance long-term resilience.

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

The prolonged cycle of conflict, food insecurity, and economic decline in Palestine has escalated to an unprecedented crisis, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities in both Gaza and the West Bank. The Palestinian population continued to experience the double burden of malnutrition, with widespread micronutrient deficiencies alongside increasing rates of non-communicable diseases, overweight, and obesity.

Before the escalation of hostilities, micronutrient deficiencies were already a significant public health concern, with half of the population experiencing deficiencies in vitamins A, D, and zinc. Since the onset of the crisis, acute malnutrition has deteriorated dramatically, particularly in Gaza, where projections indicated that between September 2024 and August 2025, approximately 60,000 children aged 6-59 months will suffer from acute malnutrition, including 12,000 severe cases, while 16,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women will require urgent treatment [1]. In the West Bank, pre-conflict vulnerabilities have deepened, with the National Nutrition Cluster projecting that more than 21,000 children aged 6-59 months will experience malnutrition, 25 percent of whom require humanitarian intervention. Nutrition vulnerability assessments and MUAC screenings from September to October 2024 have revealed a five- to ten-fold increase in proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates compared to pre-crisis levels [2].

Scaling Up Nutrition Response Amidst Crisis

To mitigate the escalating risk of famine and malnutrition, WFP integrated nutrition considerations across all its activities, adopting a no-regrets approach to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of affected people. WFP's general food assistance utilized multiple delivery channels, including food baskets and a hot meals programme, designed to enhance dietary diversity and meet essential nutritional needs through additional protein and fat beyond standard daily rations.

Under its life-saving assistance in Gaza, WFP ensured that food assistance addressed the nutritional needs of all family members, with special attention to the most vulnerable. WFP food parcels for internally displaced persons (IDPs) included a variety of ready-to-eat items designed to cover 100 percent of the food needs of a five-member household for 15 days. Additionally, WFP scaled up community-cooked hot meals, providing an average of 301,000 beneficiaries daily with a flexible and adaptable solution to bridge nutritional gaps for isolated populations, IDPs, people in transit, and host communities lacking cooking facilities.

Nutrition integration has been prioritized across all WFP strategic outcomes to ensure that vulnerable people receive comprehensive support. Under its emergency response, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches across all food assistance interventions. In addition to emergency food assistance, WFP worked to embed nutrition considerations into its resilience-building interventions. However, while general food distribution fully incorporated nutrition-sensitive components, livelihood programmes, particularly those supporting climate-adaptive assets and agricultural practices, did not include any nutrition-sensitive interventions in 2023 or 2024. This gap highlights the need for further integration in future resilience-focused programming.

Targeted Nutrition Interventions for Vulnerable Groups

WFP Palestine's nutrition strategy prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months, aiming to prevent acute malnutrition and reduce morbidity and mortality risks. In response to the worsening crisis, WFP introduced a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) to provide specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children, addressing widespread micronutrient deficiencies and severe food shortages.

Through life-saving specialized nutrition assistance, WFP distributed ready-to-eat, high-fat, protein-rich Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements - Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) to 435,048 unique individuals, including 264,304 children and 170,744 pregnant and breastfeeding women, ensuring that almost 100 percent of beneficiaries received an adequate combination of fortified foods or dietary diversification support.

Enhancing Community and Household Capacity to Protect Nutrition

WFP supported communities by integrating nutrition-sensitive awareness campaigns across its interventions. In Gaza, Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) messaging was introduced alongside food distributions, emphasizing breastfeeding and appropriate feeding for children under two. In the West Bank, WFP delivered a large-scale Ramadan campaign focused on anemia prevention, reaching 42,000 individuals from 6,000 households with both nutrition messaging and one-month food parcels. In both regions, these efforts contributed to ensuring that all general food distribution beneficiaries (100 percent) were reached with nutrition-sensitive support in 2024, mirroring the achievement of 2023.

Challenges in the West Bank and Nutrition-Sensitive Programming

While WFP expanded its nutrition response in Gaza, the worsening security situation, movement restrictions, and funding shortfalls led to the suspension of most nutrition programmes in the West Bank, including school-based feeding and Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) sessions targeting school-age children, adolescents, and mothers of young children. Despite these constraints, some targeted activities continued, particularly in the most vulnerable communities across the Middle, North, and South of the West Bank.

Meeting Standards for Nutrition-Sensitive Programming

WFP's nutrition-sensitive score improved from 8 to 9 in 2024, yet the end-CSP target remains at 12, underscoring the need for further integration of nutrition-sensitive components across all interventions. The lack of nutrition-sensitive components in livelihood programmes remained a critical gap, particularly in climate-adaptive assets and agricultural initiatives.

A vulnerability analysis has been conducted, identifying risks contributing to malnutrition. However, looking ahead, WFP aims to expand the integration of nutrition-sensitive programming beyond emergency food distribution. In particular, embedding nutrition considerations into livelihood and climate resilience initiatives will be critical. The lessons learned from successful nutrition-sensitive interventions in general food assistance provide a strong foundation for future improvements. By strengthening these efforts, WFP can ensure that all its interventions contribute to sustained improvements in nutrition outcomes for vulnerable communities in Palestine. Further research is needed on barriers to accessing nutritious diets, including affordability and consumer preferences. Addressing these gaps through updated assessments will strengthen WFP's ability to combat food insecurity and malnutrition.

Partnerships

Solidified donors' support sustained WFP emergency response

In 2024, WFP expanded on partnerships established during the last quarter of 2023 to secure sufficient funding and advocacy to support WFP's emergency response in Gaza and the West Bank during an unprecedented deteriorating food security, nutrition, and protection crisis.

WFP received **USD 676 million** in donations, comprising **USD 618 million from government donors** and **USD 58 million from private donors**. This substantial growth compared to 2023 underscores donor partners' unwavering confidence in WFP as a leading food security actor and a key enabler of emergency logistics and telecommunications services, particularly in Gaza.

Notably, WFP saw a significant broadening of its government donor base in 2024, with contributions from 28 government donors [1], including eight new government donors [2]. The support from longstanding donor partners increased significantly, with the United States leading with over half of the received contributions, followed by other traditional donor partners [3]. The emergency prompted numerous key donors to renew their commitment to WFP, reaffirming its status as a trusted partner. Among the prominent contributors was the European Commission's ECHO, which became WFP's third-largest donor in both 2023 and 2024. Likewise, the United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, returned as a key contributor in response to the current crisis. Direct multilateral contributions [4] throughout the year from other donors revived bilateral partnerships with WFP Palestine [5].

The vital support from Austria, Estonia, France, Iceland, and Norway under the "**Grain from Ukraine**" initiative provided emergency in-kind food to the severely food-insecure people in Gaza. Furthermore, contributions through the UN Country-Based Pooled Fund offered another multi-donor funding stream for rapid emergency response.

In addition, **flexible funding from initiatives like the USD 4 million from its internal Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC)** was pivotal in supporting WFP's emergency response pipeline, ensuring that WFP could sustain its operations even amid changing conditions and needs.

Support from private sector entities and individual giving demonstrated remarkable consistency and funding growth, nearly tripling in 2024. WFP received contributions from 33 local, regional, and international private sector donors, with individual donations through the ShareTheMeal platform and WFP's Individual Giving campaigns accounting for more than half of private contributions.

Collaboration with local authorities played a crucial role in strengthening WFP's leadership in emergency response, ensuring a coordinated and effective approach to crisis management. In particular, partnerships with the Ministry of Social Development underscored the importance of investing in national capacities to enhance the country's ability to respond swiftly and effectively to shocks. Simultaneously, engagement with the Palestinian Employment Fund highlighted the critical need to build the resilience of vulnerable Palestinian families, enabling them to withstand and recover from hardships.

Furthermore, WFP reinforced its commitment to national priorities by maintaining strategic partnerships with key ministries through Memorandums of Understanding. Its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture focused on resilience-building and livelihood support, fostering sustainable food systems for vulnerable communities. The partnership with the Ministry of Health prioritized nutrition interventions, ensuring that vulnerable populations, especially children and pregnant or breastfeeding women, received adequate dietary support. These partnerships collectively strengthened national systems and enhanced WFP's ability to deliver impactful, long-term support.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its partnership with the World Bank in Palestine, focusing on humanitarian food assistance and long-term recovery efforts for Gaza. Since its launch in December 2023, the program has delivered 3,570 mt of food parcels to 201,400 households, reaching over 1 million people.

Beyond food assistance, WFP engaged in strategic discussions with the World Bank and key partners on social protection, nutrition, education, and agriculture, positioning itself as a leader in Gaza's recovery planning. This collaboration also helped WFP secure USD 1 million from the Islamic Development Bank for additional in-kind assistance.

To ensure accountability and maintain donors' confidence, WFP reinforced its monitoring and assurance systems. WFP used innovative digital tools, such as **United Nations Partner Portal, Partner Connect, and PIT streamline partner management**, to improve reporting, and ensure compliance with WFP standards, and leveraged to track performance metrics and improve transparency.

WFP also conducted **regular partner audits and evaluations** to identify and address gaps, ensuring that all activities adhered to the highest standards of efficiency and compliance. Capacity-building workshops focused on risk management and reporting further strengthened partner performance.

Focus on localization

WFP expanded its local partner network from five cooperating partners in 2023 to 19 in 2024, enhancing geographic coverage and outreach to vulnerable populations. It strengthened localization efforts, partnering with 11 international NGOs and eight national NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) for context-specific and culturally attuned responses.

Aligned with Grand Bargain commitments, WFP supported local organizations through capacity-strengthening initiatives, including training in project management, compliance, accountability, protection, and digital tools. These efforts improved efficiency, coordination, and direct communication with affected populations, allowing for adaptive programming.

WFP also worked with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on food security assessments and partnered with the Ministries of Labor and Agriculture to expand vocational training and address climate change impact.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP played a pivotal role in humanitarian coordination, leading the Logistics Cluster and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), co-chairing the Food Security Sector, and actively participating in the Cash Working Group, Health Cluster, and Nutrition Cluster. Through these coordination mechanisms, WFP enhanced resource allocation, optimized impact, and strengthened multi-sectoral response planning while minimizing duplication.

In Gaza, the Logistics Cluster played a critical role in facilitating the coordinated delivery of humanitarian aid amidst significant access and infrastructure challenges. By providing logistics services such as transportation, warehousing, and supply chain coordination, the cluster ensured that essential supplies, including food, medical equipment, and shelter materials, reached vulnerable communities efficiently and effectively. This allowed WFP to contribute its technical expertise and logistical capacity while benefiting from the complementary strengths of other agencies.

Additionally, in 2024, WFP partnered closely with UN agencies to deliver a coordinated and impactful humanitarian response. Notable joint initiatives included food distributions, shelter support, and nutrition assistance in education centers. Through collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP addressed the critical nexus of food security, nutrition, and peacebuilding. Joint food distributions ensured that displaced families and vulnerable groups received essential rations, while nutrition programs in education centers provided fortified meals and supplements for children to combat malnutrition. Shelter support initiatives combined food aid with essential non-food items, addressing immediate needs in displacement sites. Coordination with UNRWA's cash assistance programs allowed families to purchase food where markets were functional, while collaboration with UNICEF's child protection and health programs linked food aid to broader well-being and resilience-building efforts.

Financial Overview

Flexible & Sustained Funding Vital for WFP Response Scale-Up

In 2024, WFP continued implementing its five-year Country Strategic Plan 2023-2028 (CSP) amid an escalating humanitarian crisis in Gaza, resulting in a more than five-fold increase in financial requirements compared to 2023. Fully-funded needs-based plan requirements of the year helped WFP to balance an agile emergency response with long-term resilience objectives. Increased flexible and strategic funding, coupled with proactive financial planning, enabled an unprecedented scale-up of life-saving food assistance while maintaining a forward-looking approach to sustainable food security solutions.

At the start of 2024, WFP faced a severe funding gap, threatening operations. However, additional contributions beyond the initial Implementation Plan (IP) were secured, prompting a midyear Budget Revision (BR) to realign resources with CSP priorities. This allowed for greater flexibility in resource allocation and a timely response to the crisis.

Throughout the year, WFP Palestine adjusted its operations through three budget revisions to meet evolving needs. In May, WFP activated the emergency telecommunications cluster and established a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the transport of passengers and light cargo from Cairo to El-Arish, in Egypt, and onward to Rafah to support humanitarian actors. It also increased its targeted beneficiaries by 1 million and adjusted its in-kind food basket, which increased its overall budget by USD 642 million (BR02) to reach a total of USD 741 million.

In July, WFP increased the budget for Activity 05 (Logistics Cluster) by USD 30 million to enable WFP to provide enhanced logistical support to humanitarian actors operating in Gaza (BR03). In December, WFP deactivated UNHAS services and added two new activities for early recovery (Activity 8) and emergency school feeding for children at schools and Temporary Learning Spaces (Activity 9), leading to increasing its needs-based requirements for 2025 to USD 1.6 billion (BR04). It also reviewed its planned beneficiaries for 2025, maintaining assistance to 1.1 million beneficiaries in Gaza, while slightly increasing the number of beneficiaries targeted in the West Bank (BR04).

In 2024, WFP available resources nearly tripled to USD 967 million, including a carry-over of USD 291 million from 2023 and USD 676 million secured during the year. This significant increase enabled WFP to expand emergency food assistance in Gaza while continuing to support resilience and social protection programs in the West Bank.

Allocation of Resources

The funding surge was driven by Gaza's worsening humanitarian crisis, which required large-scale emergency food assistance. Strategic outcome 1 (emergency response) received the largest share of funding—USD 725 million, more than double the amount of USD 343 million received in 2023. This primarily expanded food assistance in Gaza and supported nutrition and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives for people at risk, while the West Bank experienced moderate increases to sustain resilience and livelihood support programs.

Strategic outcome 2 (livelihood and resilience) funding remained stable across 2023 and 2024, a small portion of WFP's operation, reflecting a focus toward immediate humanitarian needs in Gaza. Nevertheless, it helped to sustain resilience investments in the West Bank, ensuring continuity in vocational training, income-generating initiatives, and livelihood support for vulnerable groups. BMZ-German grants supporting resilience activities under this strategic outcome exemplified the benefits of predictable, multi-year funding, facilitating strategic planning and efficient resource allocation.

Strategic outcome 3 (social protection and institutional capacity building) budget level remained stable, reaffirming WFP's commitment to strengthen national institutions and supporting sustainable, inclusive social protection systems.

Strategic outcome 4 funding (humanitarian coordination and cash-based transfer (CBT) services) increased by almost one quarter in 2024 compared to the previous year. This rise highlighted WFP's central role in inter-agency response coordination, particularly in Gaza, where streamlined humanitarian efforts and CBT services have been crucial for responding to urgent needs.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, introduced in 2024, was budgeted at USD 1.97 million, ensuring better coordination among humanitarian actors responding to the crisis.

Diversification of Funding Sources and Early Commitments

The volatile operational landscape in Palestine underscored the need for early funding commitments, advance financing, and flexible contributions. Securing multi-year funding aimed to mitigate gaps, reduce disruptions, and optimize procurement planning.

The timing of contributions had a direct impact on operations. In 2023, over 50 percent of the total funding arrived late, complicating program delivery and creating budget uncertainty. In contrast, 2024 saw earlier disbursements with a 37 percent rise improving planning, supply chain efficiency, and aid distribution.





















WFP's primary funding sources remained multilateral and directed contributions. Joint UN funding mechanisms, particularly in cash-based transfers under strategic outcome 4, strengthened inter-agency coordination. Private-sector contributions also grew slightly, signaling a diversification of funding streams. Corporate funding sources have also helped to rapidly scale up emergency response.

In 2024, WFP received major contributions from key donors, including USAID/BHA (USD 377 million), EU-ECHO (USD 48 million), Germany (USD 43.6 million), Japan (USD 24 million), and the Republic of Korea (USD 20 million), supporting critical humanitarian assistance efforts.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	819,787,103	271,310,325	769,829,128	418,069,338
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	955,128	0
SO01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	816,988,013	266,441,101	763,994,318	415,391,902
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	816,988,013	266,441,101	725,262,216	415,391,902
Non-activity specific	0	0	38,732,102	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	2,799,090	4,869,224	4,879,682	2,677,436
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	2,799,090	4,869,224	4,772,005	2,677,436
Non-activity specific	0	0	107,677	0

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	565,960	565,960	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.	565,960	565,960	0	0
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	565,960	565,960	0	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	60,330,468	26,938,234	100,246,835	48,700,129
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	60,330,468	26,938,234	100,246,835	48,700,129
Activity 04: Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	6,000,000	10,400,000	29,403,369	15,711,560
Activity 05: Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	52,356,839	16,538,234	70,028,235	32,526,978
Activity 07: Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community	1,973,629	0	815,230	461,591
Non-SDG Target	0	0	24,589,218	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 880,683,531	 298,814,519	 894,665,181	 466,769,467
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 23,415,653	 8,519,261	 27,680,392	 8,054,181
Total Direct Costs	 904,099,184	 307,333,780	 922,345,573	 474,823,648
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 58,366,078	 19,281,423	 44,618,313	 44,618,313
Grand Total	 962,465,262	 326,615,203	 966,963,886	 519,441,961

Data Notes

Overview

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[1] United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (2025, February 13). UNRWA Situation Report #159 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. UNRWA.

<https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-159-situation-gaza-strip-and-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem>

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (2024). IPC Country Analysis: Palestine (Gaza Strip). Retrieved from

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157065/>

[3] United Nations. (2024). Gaza Strip IPC Report (September 2024 - April 2025). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/gaza-strip-ipc-report-sep24-apr25/>

[4] World Food Programme. (2024). New Gaza food security assessment sees famine risk persisting amid ongoing fighting and displacement. Retrieved from

<https://www.wfp.org/news/new-gaza-food-security-assessment-sees-famine-risk-persisting-amid-ongoing-fighting-and>

[5] The refugee status of the majority of those reached is based on UNRWA classifications, which recognize Palestinian refugees as individuals displaced during past conflicts and their descendants. This designation affects access to services and humanitarian assistance in the region

[6] ReliefWeb. (2024). Gaza humanitarian response update (30 September - 13 October 2024). Retrieved from

<https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gaza-humanitarian-response-update-30-september-13-october-2024>

[7] These 190,000 beneficiaries assisted with food vouchers under the National Cash Transfer Programme include 166,000 beneficiaries under MOSD (initial target is 150,000 beneficiaries which increased to 166,000 beneficiaries given the ongoing monthly additions and deletions) along with 40,000 beneficiaries are accounted for from UNRWA lists.

[8] The figure corresponds to the overall trucks and metric tonnage that arrived into warehouses in Gaza in 2024, consisting of dispatches minus losses.

[9] Cash assistance in the West bank supported 243,712 people (212,637 people received vouchers of ILS 50/month; 3,683 Gaza workers received cash transfers of ILS 700/month for 3 months; 27,392 people in northern West Bank received one-off transfer of ILS 200) and 68,840 people in Gaza received a cash transfer of ILS 200/month for 6 months. In-kind food assistance supported 39,845 people in the West bank while the rest was delivered in Gaza.

[10] FAO. (2024). <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/64f05d76-5b98-4d73-8eff-00aa0b438da5/content>

Operational context

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- [1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (2024). IPC Country Analysis: Palestine (Gaza Strip). Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157065/>
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- [3] World Food Programme. (2024). WFP Palestine Market Monitor: Gaza, November 2024. Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/wfp-palestine-market-monitor-gaza-november-2024>
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- [5] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2024). Gaza: Geospatial Data Shows Intensifying Damage to Cropland. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/gaza-geospatial-data-shows-intensifying-damage-to-cropland/en>
- [6] World Bank. (2024). Joint World Bank-UN Report Assesses Damage to Gaza's Infrastructure. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/02/joint-world-bank-un-report-assesses-damage-to-gaza-s-infrastructure>
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- [8] 2025 Flash Appeal, here: <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-december-2024-enar>
- [9] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024). Humanitarian Situation Update 230: West Bank. Retrieved from <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-230-west-bank>
- [10] WFP's interventions were guided by the UN Flash Appeal and other relevant humanitarian frameworks, ensuring alignment with broader emergency response efforts: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2023). Occupied Palestinian Territory Flash Appeal: [October 2023 - December 2023]. United Nations. <https://www.unocha.org>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a standard measure used to assess household food security. It considers dietary diversity, food frequency, and the nutritional value of meals consumed. A higher score indicates better food security. The details required to calculate the FCS-N for Gaza could not be collected over the phone, and data collection for the entire ECMEN module is not feasible via phone interviews. This means that follow up values in SO1 outcome data table under "Economic capacity to meet essential needs" could not be collected.

[2] The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the cost of essential goods over time. In Gaza, the extreme price increases were driven by supply chain disruptions, restricted commercial truck entries, and limited market functionality. Meanwhile, in the West Bank, WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of National Economy helped stabilize markets, resulting in only a modest price increase of 3% throughout 2024. WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis- Market Monitor. November 2024. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000163177/download/>

Strategic outcome 02

References:

[1] Nutrition activities in the West Bank were entirely suspended due to the deteriorating security situation, movement restrictions, and funding constraints. This included nearly all nutrition interventions, such as school-based programs and Social and Behavior Change (SBC) sessions aimed at school-age children, adolescents, and mothers of young children.

[2] Key interventions and resources transferred included agricultural asset creation, skills development, and capacity strengthening, which contributed to increased food production, strengthened livelihoods, and improved economic inclusion, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized groups.

[3] The outcome indicator for livelihoods in the West Bank will not be reported in this cycle, as participants only began their training in the third quarter of 2024 and have not yet completed it. This indicator will be measured within three to six months following training completion and will be included in the 2025 Annual Country Report.

[4] Due to updated corporate guidance, FFT tag was added this year in the reporting of tier one beneficiaries.

[5] For Activity 2 planned values are not part of the NBP as FFT tag has only been recently to the the actual based on updated corporate guidance.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

References:

[1] WFP supports climate-resilient activities to enhance self-sufficient food production and income generation through green and sustainable practices in West Bank. 29% participation of women in livelihood activities helps empower GBV survivors, offering them the economic independence needed to break the cycle of violence and strengthen their resilience against future risks. Climate-resilient activities contributed to enhance self-sufficient food production and income generation through green and sustainable practices. These activities included the construction and rehabilitation of greenhouses, home gardens, hydroponics systems, beekeeping, livestock farming, and the installation of solar panels. By prioritizing women-headed households, WFP aims to leverage its expertise in applying innovative solutions to transform food insecurity into equitable development opportunities.

[1] The UNCT-SWAP (United Nations Country Team System-Wide Action Plan) Gender Equality Scorecard is a standardized assessment tool designed to evaluate and enhance the UN Country Teams' (UNCTs) performance in mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women. Indicator 4.2 specifically assesses whether the organizational culture within the UNCT fully supports the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. This involves evaluating staff perceptions regarding gender equality, discrimination, and the extent to which the work environment fosters inclusivity and equal opportunities for all genders. Achieving a supportive organizational culture is crucial, as it ensures that gender equality principles are embedded in daily operations, decision-making processes, and the overall work environment of the UNCT.

[3] Under "CC.5.2. Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component", information was not collected since the livelihood component (Activity 2) is not classified as a nutrition-sensitive component, so all beneficiaries under this component are not and will not be benefited from a nutrition-sensitive component.

Protection and accountability to affected people

References:

[1] While nearly all WFP beneficiaries in Gaza reported feeling safe when receiving assistance, a decline in safety perceptions from 99.6 percent in 2023 to 97 percent in 2024 indicated growing concerns over accessibility and exposure to risks during aid distributions.

[2] 98.27 percent of beneficiaries reported no barriers to access, slightly below WFP's 100 percent target. Although safety perceptions improved, the percentage of beneficiaries reporting full access to assistance declined marginally by 1.7 percentage points, indicating continued difficulties for certain groups, particularly those in remote or restricted areas. WFP maintained close coordination with partners to address these gaps and ensure uninterrupted access to essential support for those in need.

[3] WFP uses two encrypted platforms: CCS for call management (including a chatbot) and SugarCRM for case management. Access is restricted to authorized users, with data sharing limited to encrypted files. High-sensitivity cases are flagged, and anonymous reporting is allowed. The IVR system provides a privacy notice, while MODA and the chatbot ensure secure, automated data handling.

[4] Providing support, protection, and social counseling to survivors of violence, the organization is dedicated to raising community awareness and advocating for the rights of vulnerable groups. Its top priority is combating all forms of violence, abuse, and neglect against women and children. By actively engaging with society and decision-makers, it strives to promote human values, foster gender equality, and create a safer, more dignified life for all.

[5] Regarding the decline in the percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes, security risks were primarily reported while beneficiaries traveled to or from distribution points. Most incidents occurred while returning home, likely due to movement restrictions, overcrowding, and risks of violence. A small number of respondents also reported feeling unsafe at the distribution sites themselves.

[6] The sharp decline in access to information about WFP programs in Gaza was mainly due to the introduction of a new beneficiary list in 2024. Many newly enrolled recipients were unfamiliar with WFP assistance, which contributed to reduced awareness of available services. To address this, WFP is working on improving communication through SMS messages, community meetings, and engagement with local partners.

Environmental sustainability

References:

[1] United Nations. (2024). Environmental impact of conflict in Gaza. Retrieved from

https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/environmental_impact_conflict_Gaza.pdf

[2] United Nations. (2024). IPC Gaza Strip acute food insecurity: February-July 2024 special brief. Retrieved from

https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/IPC_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Feb_July2024_Special_Brief.pdf

[3] As of 2024, none of the agreements or contracts for general food distribution and livelihood activities in Gaza had been screened for environmental and social risks, maintaining a 0% screening rate. This is unchanged from 2023, despite WFP's target of screening 100% of agreements by the end of the Country Strategic Plan. This gap highlights the urgent need for enhanced monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure sustainability considerations are integrated into programming. In contrast, the West Bank has made notable progress, achieving a 100% screening rate for all agreements related to general food distribution and climate-adapted livelihood activities, up from 0% at baseline. This marks a significant improvement, demonstrating a strong commitment to aligning operations with environmental safeguards.

[4] The year 2024 has seen mixed progress in environmental sustainability efforts across WFP Palestine's operations. The most significant improvement has been in the West Bank, where the proportion of screened agreements for general food distribution and livelihood activities increased from 0% at baseline to 100%, demonstrating full compliance with WFP's environmental safeguards. This contrasts sharply with Gaza, where screening remains at 0% for the second consecutive year, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions.

Nutrition integration

References:

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (n.d.). IPC country analysis details map. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157986/>

[2] UNICEF. (2024). State of Palestine humanitarian situation report No. 32, 31 October 2024. Retrieved from

<https://www.unicef.org/media/165531/file/State-of-Palestine-Humanitarian-SitRep-No.32-31-October-2024.pdf>

Partnerships

References :

[1] The following countries and organizations contributed to the WFP's efforts: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, EU (ECHO), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSrelief), Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK (FCDO), and USAID.

[2] Contributions were also received from Australia, Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Iceland, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, and Romania.

[3] Additional support came from Germany, the European Commission (The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, ECHO), Japan, France, United Kingdom, Canada, and Switzerland.

[4] WFP received USD 9 million in flexible multilateral contributions, including USD 5 million earmarked by the Netherlands for the Palestine emergency.

[5] Other contributing countries include Republic of Korea, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, United Arab Emirates, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	777,939	1,064,475	137%
	female	660,561	1,078,321	163%
	total	1,438,500	2,142,796	149%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	26,059	35,734	137%
	female	20,936	33,426	160%
	total	46,995	69,160	147%
24-59 months	male	180,142	191,939	107%
	female	195,154	204,844	105%
	total	375,296	396,783	106%
5-11 years	male	94,392	61,791	65%
	female	79,392	29,456	37%
	total	173,784	91,247	53%
12-17 years	male	97,111	146,726	151%
	female	77,353	141,129	182%
	total	174,464	287,855	165%
18-59 years	male	335,610	559,191	167%
	female	251,976	595,795	236%
	total	587,586	1,154,986	197%
60+ years	male	44,625	69,094	155%
	female	35,750	73,671	206%
	total	80,375	142,765	178%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	575,200	1,382,870	240%
Non-Refugee	863,300	759,926	88%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	500	762	152%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	0	100	-
Malnutrition prevention programme	452,000	435,048	96%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,438,000	2,141,934	148%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	36	-
Bread	0	42,378	-
Bulgur Wheat	0	324	-
Canned Chicken	0	476	-
Canned Fish	260	0	0%
Canned Meat	0	1,037	-
Canned Pulses	0	1,922	-
Canned Vegetables	0	506	-
Chickpeas	205	310	151%
Halawa	0	22	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	1,778	-
Iodised Salt	3,632	255	7%
Juice	0	2	-
LNS	7,218	1,507	21%
Lentils	281	700	249%
Pasta	600	830	138%
Processed Tomato	1,320	223	17%
Rations	113,233	69,242	61%
Rice	0	1,615	-
Split Lentils	960	1,054	110%
Sugar	3,663	259	7%
Tubers - Fresh	0	10	-
Vegetable Oil	709	1,412	199%
Vegetables - Fresh	0	2	-
Wheat Flour	135,972	50,504	37%
Yeast	1,651	2	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	46,800,000	6,627,230	14%
Value Voucher	59,472,002	27,864,583	47%

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General	Female	660,311	1,078,070	
		Distribution;	Male	777,689	1,063,864	
		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Total	1,438,000	2,141,934	
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	155,140	126,945	
			Male	142,860	137,359	
			Total	298,000	264,304	
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	154,000	170,744	
			Total	154,000	170,744	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	269,705	176,406.46	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,218	1,506.74	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	46,800,000	6,627,231	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	59,472,002	27,864,583	

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.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	US\$	357,196	357,196
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	140	154
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
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) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	149,000	164,744

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	44	≥45	≥37			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥45	≥37			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥45	≥37			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58	≥80	≥65	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	≥80	≥65	17.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥80	≥65	17.5	12	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤15	≤26	60.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤15	≤26	54.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤15	≤26	55.9	40	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤15	≤9	22.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤15	≤9	27.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤15	≤9	26.6	48	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	≥52	53	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥60	≥52	48.2	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥60	≥52	49.8	51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59	≥80	≥70	56	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥80	≥70	62	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥80	≥70	60	63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤15	≤21	24	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤15	≤21	23	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤15	≤21	23	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤5	≤9	20	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤5	≤9	15	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤5	≤9	17	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	2.4	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥8	≥8	4.9	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥8	≥8	4	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	90	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≤87	≤87	89.1	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≤87	≤87	89.4	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	7.6	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	6.6	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	69.8	69.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.3	≥75	≥75	77	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.5	≥75	≥75	74.5	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	29.9	30.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	≤25	≤25	22.7	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤25	≤25	25.2	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	0.3	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.2	=0	=0	0.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	0.3	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	61.4	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.6	≥75	≥75	71	72.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥75	≥75	67.6	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	34.7	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.6	≤24	≤24	26	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤24	≤24	29.1	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	3.9	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≤1	≤1	3	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	3.3	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	≤35	≤35	56	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤35	≤35	48	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤35	≤35	51	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤8	≤8	12	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤8	≤8	18	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤8	≤8	16	9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≤20	≤20	16	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤20	≤20	16	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	16	19	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥37	≥37	16	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥37	≥37	18	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥37	≥37	17	35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & in-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - 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 programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥2	≥2			WFP 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
	Male	86	≤86	≤86			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≤86	≤86			WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	14	≤12	≤12			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤12	≤12			WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	80	≥81	≥81			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥81	≥81			WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	19	≤19	≤19			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤19	≤19			WFP programme monitoring

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
	Male	1	=0	=0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	=0		WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	58	≥62	≥62		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≥62	≥62		WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	37	≤35	≤35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤35	≤35		WFP programme monitoring
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
	Male	5	≤3	≤3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	71	≤60	≤60	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≤60	≤60	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68	≤60	≤60	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	69.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤3	≤3	77.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	75.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	≤15	≤15	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤15	≤15	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤15	≤15	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥22	≥22	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥22	≥22	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≥22	≥22	0.5	WFP programme monitoring

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.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		36
			Male		64
			Total		100
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	215
			Male	250	547
			Total	500	762

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	6,350	6,350
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	5,588	5,588
			Number	1,300	1,300
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
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	2,458,500	2,458,500
			US\$	181,000	181,000
			US\$	28,000	28,000
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15

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	Food assistance for asset	Number	762	762
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	31	31
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	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	Food assistance for training	Number	100	100

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - 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 programme monitoring
	Male	76	≤60	≤60			WFP 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 programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤5	≤5			WFP 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 programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤15	≤15			WFP 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 programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥20	≥20			WFP 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	≥55			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=80	≥55			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	≥55			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	49	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤13	≤13	24	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤13	≤13	30	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤10	≤10	14.5	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	30	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	26	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤35	≤35	14.5	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤35	≤35	27	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	24	34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥42	≥42	22	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥42	≥42	19	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥42	≥42	20	43	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=80	≥55	79.7	74.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=80	≥55	75.2	77.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=80	≥55	76.3	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	49	≤50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≤50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤50				WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	51	≥48				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥48				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥48				WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥2				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥2				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥2				WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	10.07	=10.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.37	=10.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.3	=10.3				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood/vocational training - Location: West Bank - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥60				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60				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.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2	
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	15	15	
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	20	20	
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	2	1	
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	1	1	
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	2	2	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	=1	1	0	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year					Crisis Response	
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	5	7	
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\$	5,500,000	8,019,824	
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	
Activity 07: Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community						
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 08: (7.1) Humanitarian and development actors benefit from improved ICT coordination and services to assist vulnerable populations.						
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	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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			100	100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not applicable			Not applicable		-
Target Group: CBT - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	Overall	Not collected			Not collected		-
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not applicable			Not applicable		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	Overall	Not collected			Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard				WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting		Missing	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	60,460	55,150	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13,984	Not applicable	Not applicable	87,762	61,687	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25,275	Not applicable	Not applicable	148,222	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - 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	97.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	96.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	97		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	99.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	99.1		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	=100	=100	92.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	92.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	92.79		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	98.95	97.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	=100	=100	98.85	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	98.89	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.86	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.91	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.21	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	98.85	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	98.98	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - 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 programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP 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 programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP 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 programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP 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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.24	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.42	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	97.56	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.48	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.27	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	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	Approaching	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	=219,300	=218,300	1,078,321	776,025	Secondary data
	Male	184,417	=221,200	=220,200	1,064,475	797,027	Secondary data
	Overall	363,302	=440,500	=438,500	2,142,796	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	86	≥95	≥95	6.28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95	4.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	4.9		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	≥60	18.37	50.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥95	≥55	18.1	41.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥95	≥55	18.2	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - 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 programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95			WFP 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	≥80	73.17	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥95	≥80	70.45	70.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥95	≥80	71.1	71.88	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-kind and CBT FLAs - Location: Gaza Strip - 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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood FLAs - Location: Gaza Strip - 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			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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8	=12	=12	9		WFP survey
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	99.98	=100	=100	99.98		Secondary data
	Male	99.96	=100	=100	99.94		Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	=100	=100	99.96		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Not applicable	Not applicable		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	Not applicable	Not applicable		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	-

Cover page photo © @ WFP/Ali Jadallah

A family is dining on the rubbles of their home. They cooked a meal using WFP food parcel.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

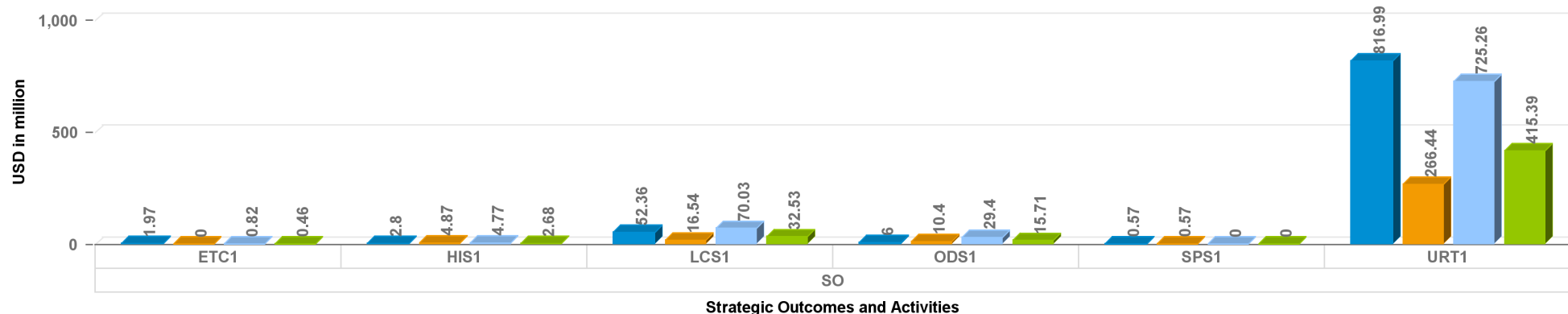
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	ETC1	Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community
SO	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	LCS1	Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors
SO	ODS1	Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations
SO	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans
SO	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people

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Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	955,128	0
	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	38,732,102	0
2.1	Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	Non Activity Specific	0	0	107,677	0
	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	816,988,013	266,441,101	725,262,216	415,391,902
	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	2,799,090	4,869,224	4,772,005	2,677,436
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			819,787,103	271,310,325	769,829,128	418,069,338
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	565,960	565,960	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			565,960	565,960	0	0

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community	1,973,629	0	815,230	461,591
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	52,356,839	16,538,234	70,028,235	32,526,978
		Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	6,000,000	10,400,000	29,403,369	15,711,560
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			60,330,468	26,938,234	100,246,835	48,700,129
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	24,589,218	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	24,589,218	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			880,683,531	298,814,519	894,665,181	466,769,467
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			23,415,653	8,519,261	27,680,392	8,054,181
Total Direct Costs			904,099,184	307,333,780	922,345,573	474,823,648
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			58,366,078	19,281,423	44,618,313	44,618,313
Grand Total			962,465,262	326,615,203	966,963,886	519,441,961



Michael Hemling
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

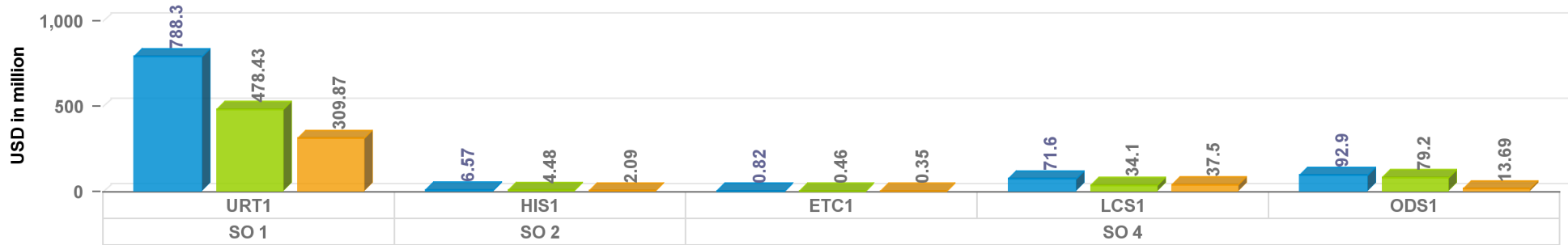
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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	ETC1	Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community
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 2024 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	884,417,974	738,889,215	49,408,304	788,297,519	478,427,204	309,870,315
		Non Activity Specific	0	38,732,102	0	38,732,102	0	38,732,102
	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	5,408,207	6,574,105	0	6,574,105	4,479,536	2,094,569
		Non Activity Specific	0	107,677	0	107,677	0	107,677
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	955,128	0	955,128	0	955,128
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			889,826,181	785,258,227	49,408,304	834,666,530	482,906,740

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	1,088,343	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,088,343	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	114,800,000	92,895,912	0	92,895,912	79,204,102	13,691,809
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	53,626,202	71,167,977	435,635	71,603,612	34,102,355	37,501,257
		Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community	1,973,629	815,230	0	815,230	461,591	353,640
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			170,399,831	164,879,119	435,635	165,314,754	113,768,048	51,546,706

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	24,589,218	0	24,589,218	0	24,589,218
Subtotal SDG Target			0	24,589,218	0	24,589,218	0	24,589,218
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,061,314,355	974,726,563	49,843,939	1,024,570,502	596,674,788	427,895,714
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			27,097,197	27,315,328	2,488,302	29,803,630	10,177,419	19,626,211
Total Direct Costs			1,088,411,552	1,002,041,891	52,332,241	1,054,374,132	606,852,207	447,521,925
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			63,130,243	58,384,821		58,384,821	58,384,821	0
Grand Total			1,151,541,795	1,060,426,712	52,332,241	1,112,758,953	665,237,028	447,521,925

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, Chief, CFORC
 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