



World Food
Programme

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State of Palestine

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- Across Palestine, WFP reached over 2.4 million people with life-saving assistance despite intense conflict, a volatile operating environment, and severe access restrictions. However, these gains remain fragile and further improvements in families' livelihoods depend on meaningful progress in recovery efforts.
- In the Gaza Strip, 77 percent of the population faced crisis-level food insecurity or worse, as families struggle amidst destroyed infrastructure, lack of shelter, and intermittent military operations.
- In the West Bank, continued military operations, record levels of settler violence, movement restrictions, and economic downturn have further strained efforts to improve food insecurity, support livelihoods, and build resilience.

Third Year of Gaza Conflict: Ongoing Emergency Response

Throughout 2025, WFP operations in Palestine demonstrated a consistent pattern; when access and security conditions improved, WFP operations were immediately scaled up, food availability was stabilized and the risk of famine was mitigated. Following the January ceasefire in Gaza, WFP rapidly resumed distributions, increased ration sizes, reinstated hot meals, expanded support to bakeries, and scaled up nutrition services.

Conversely, when access was restricted, gains were quickly reversed. From March through September, an 80-day blockade followed by limited border crossing access, renewed hostilities, and escalating insecurity led to stock depletion, bakery shutdowns, and the suspension of general food assistance and life-saving nutrition support. The result was a declaration of famine in August 2025.

The October ceasefire marked a clear turning point in operational access. WFP rapidly expanded operations again, reaching over one million people in the first month. By December, all activities were fully re-established across Gaza, enabling families to eat an average of 2 meals per day, compared to just 1 meal per day in July. This increase in humanitarian assistance, combined with marginally improved commercial supplies, was instrumental in pushing back the risk of famine as evidenced in the December IPC report.

Food Assistance in a Highly Constrained Operating Environment

Overall, WFP delivered life-saving food assistance to over 2.4 million people across Palestine, reaching beneficiaries across all ages, genders, locales, and abilities (around 9 percent of people reached were persons with disabilities). This represented an increase of 62 percent against planned beneficiary targets, largely due to the contingent caseload that WFP took on from UNRWA. This rapid increase in operations combined with frequent and protracted security and access constraints resulted in several challenges in the delivery of sufficient and timely assistance [1].

Throughout 2025, WFP frequently provided reduced rations, mainly due to the irregular flow of goods into Gaza resulting from access constraints and import restrictions. To sustain assistance, WFP constantly adjusted procurement, transport and delivery plans to maintain deliveries from Egypt, Jordan, the West Bank and Israel. Throughout 2025, WFP delivered over 210,000 metric tons of food aid through all corridors to the Gaza entry points that were accessible at different times during the year, including Erez, Karam Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom, Kissufim and Zikim. Due to insecurity driven by hunger and desperation following months of blocked crossings, not all of the assistance was distributed through regular distribution networks. Particularly from May to October, large crowds gathered along transport routes amid deepening desperation and looted cargo directly from trucks during transit. Fuel shortages and limited storage capacity further disrupted operations.

In response to insecurity and inaccessibility due to military operations and to support the local market economy where possible, WFP supplemented in-kind assistance with digital transfers via e-wallets. This enabled vulnerable groups to access available food on markets to complement the staples WFP provides, enabling higher dietary diversity where possible.

Targeted Digital Cash Assistance

By the end of 2025, WFP provided USD 81.9 million in direct cash transfers and USD 45.7 million in voucher assistance, supporting food-insecure Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank. Although total CBT assistance rose by a factor of four from USD 34.5 million in 2024 to USD 127.6 million in 2025, only 40 percent of the planned amount was transferred due to funding constraints and operational challenges such as market functionality.

In Gaza, where market functionality remained highly contingent on security conditions, the collapse of the first ceasefire led to a prolonged reliance on in-kind assistance through much of 2025. Severe market disruptions resulted in acute food shortages and a deterioration in nutrition outcomes, limiting the feasibility of cash-based interventions. From late August onwards, WFP gradually reintroduced cash-based transfers (CBT), initially in central governorates (Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, and Gaza) where markets had become partially operational. Prioritization focused on households with persons with disabilities and chronically ill members who received one-off, life-saving transfers directly deposited into their e-wallets [2]. By the end of 2025, WFP had incrementally scaled up monthly digital transfers coverage to 60,000 households (300,000 people) in December, with plans in place to increase further in 2026 and to begin transitioning from a complimentary approach to replacing in-kind with e-wallet assistance.

In the West Bank, intensified military operations, particularly in the refugee camps and record levels of settler violence in Area C further destabilized the livelihoods of Palestinians. An already fragile economy was hit by the ongoing suspension of work permits and population movement restrictions, resulting in surging unemployment and widespread income loss. Infrastructure damage, including house demolitions, repeated raids on civil society organizations, and disruption to local economic activity left large segments of the population without access to stable employment, exacerbating humanitarian needs.

Despite these constraints, markets across the West Bank remained largely functional, enabling WFP to sustain its support for the National Cash Transfer Programme, reaching chronically food-insecure households through predictable food voucher assistance. Emergency shock response assistance was scaled up, to assist households affected by livelihood shocks or displaced by military incursions. Throughout 2025 WFP also maintained the *First 1,000 Days* Programme, providing cash top-ups to pregnant and lactating women to meet increased nutritional needs, assisted Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank to partially replace prolonged loss of income, and assisted Bedouin and herding communities in Area C through a hybrid model of food vouchers and in-kind food assistance to ensure continuity of assistance.

Protection measures and safeguarding

In 2025, the operating environment presented unique protection challenges, including repeated displacements and severe overcrowding at distribution sites which exacerbated protection challenges for vulnerable groups. In response, WFP scaled up protection measures, including creating awareness among cooperating partners and their frontline staff at distribution sites on safeguarding and safe referrals. WFP closely coordinated with the Protection Cluster, Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network.

Looking Ahead

Following the 11 October 2025 ceasefire, envisaged as Phase I of a broader peace framework, prospects for recovery in Gaza [3] remain closely tied to the peace process. This would imply sustained, predictable humanitarian and commercial access, the continued opening of crossings, the restoration of internal security and law and order and a credible transition to stable administrative arrangements. Short-term humanitarian gains depend on maintaining access at scale, while medium-term recovery requires a political and operational transition.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to deliver lifesaving assistance across Palestine, expanding CBT and supporting local markets where possible. Early recovery components will be included across all activities, focusing on activities such as road clearing, supply chain rehabilitation and supporting food systems.

2,414,401

Total beneficiaries in 2025



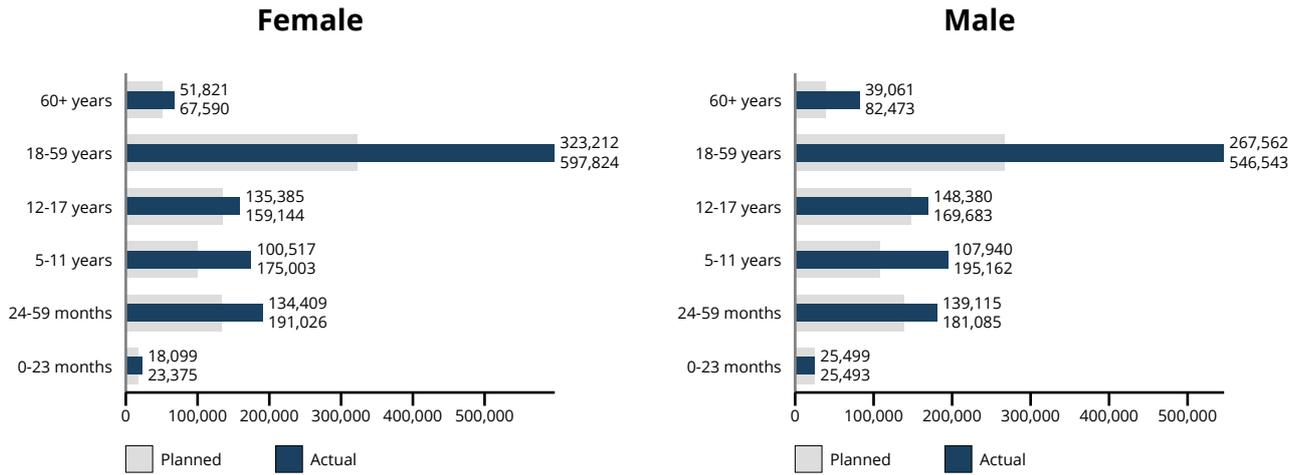
50% female



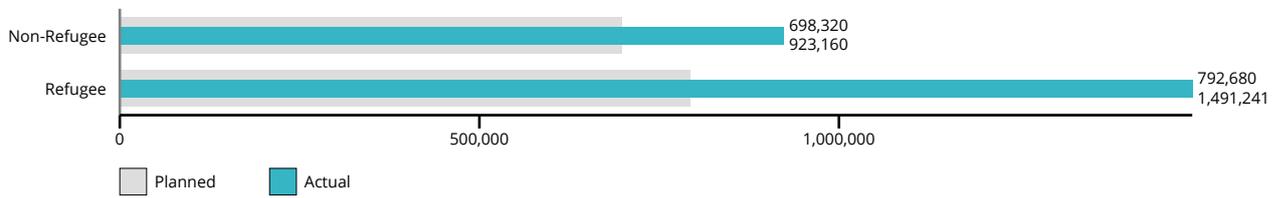
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 236,264 (44% Female, 56% Male)

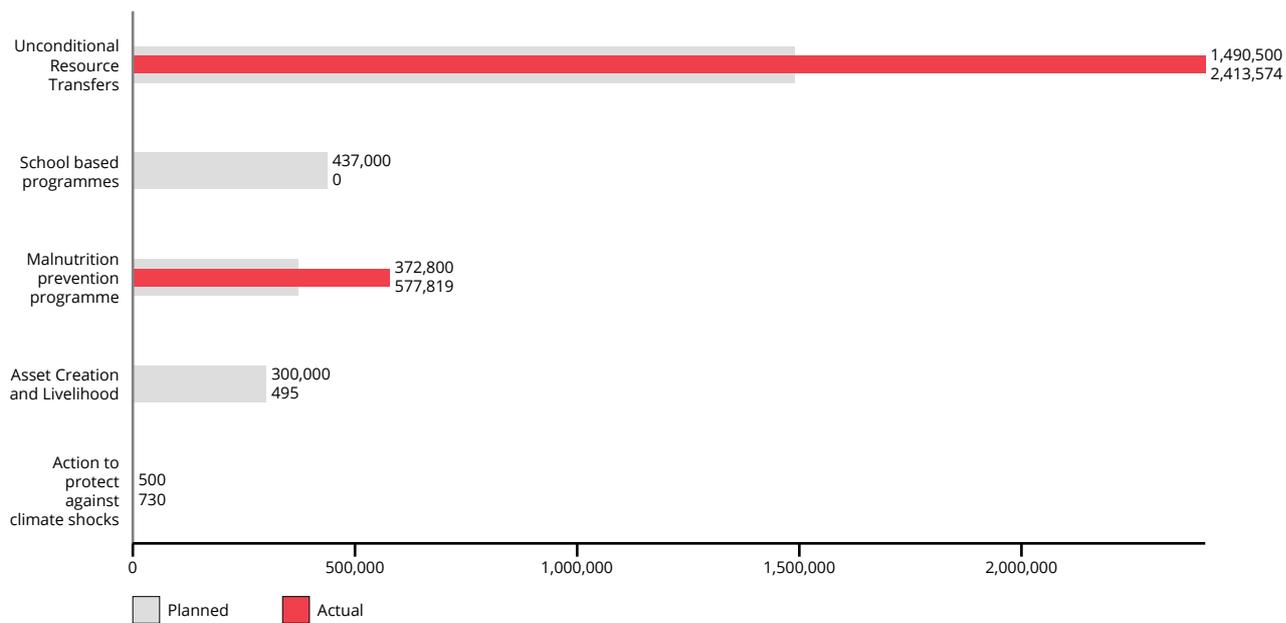
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



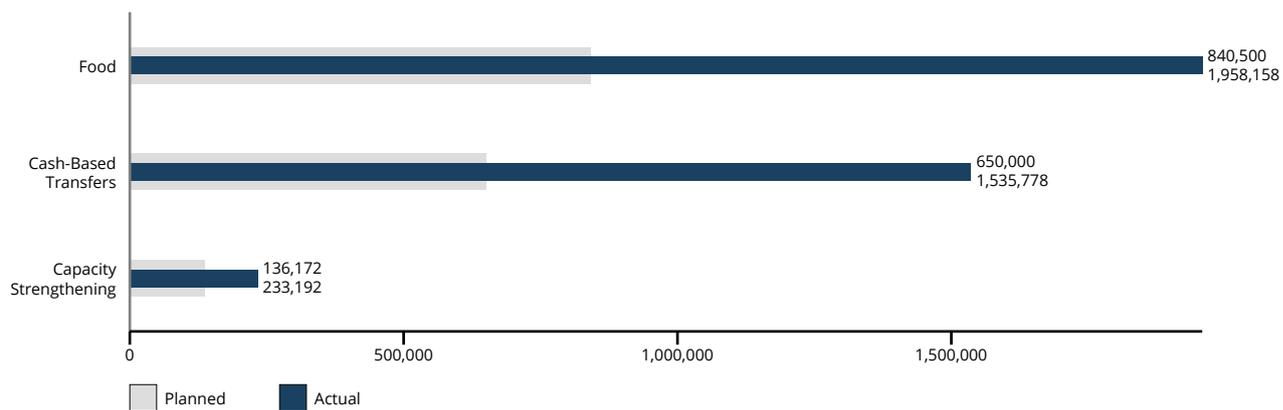
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



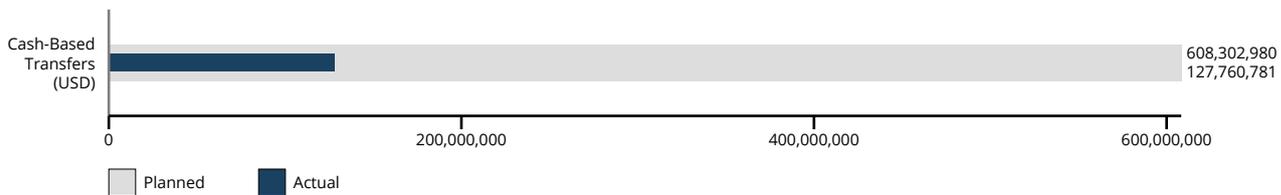
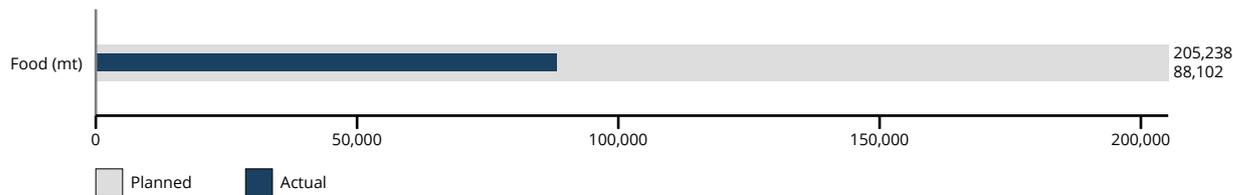
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



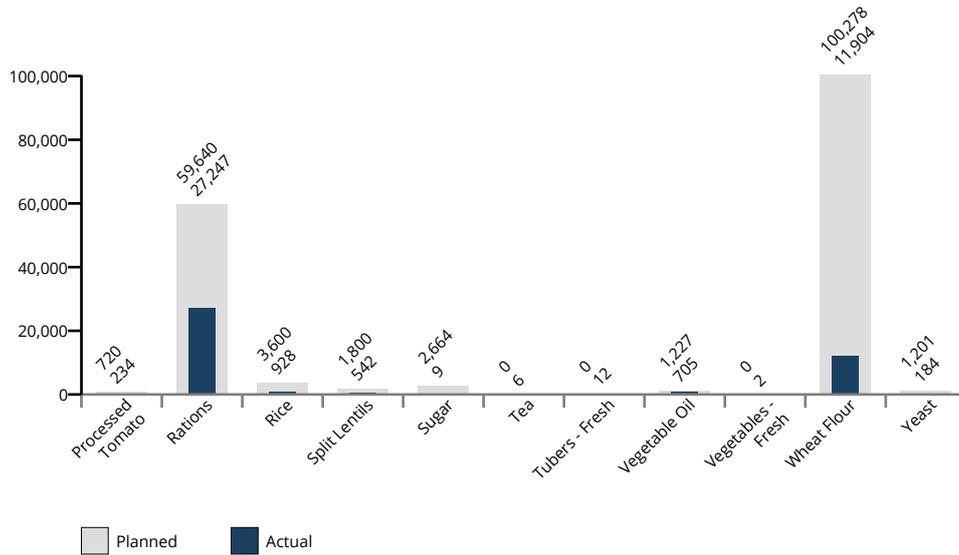
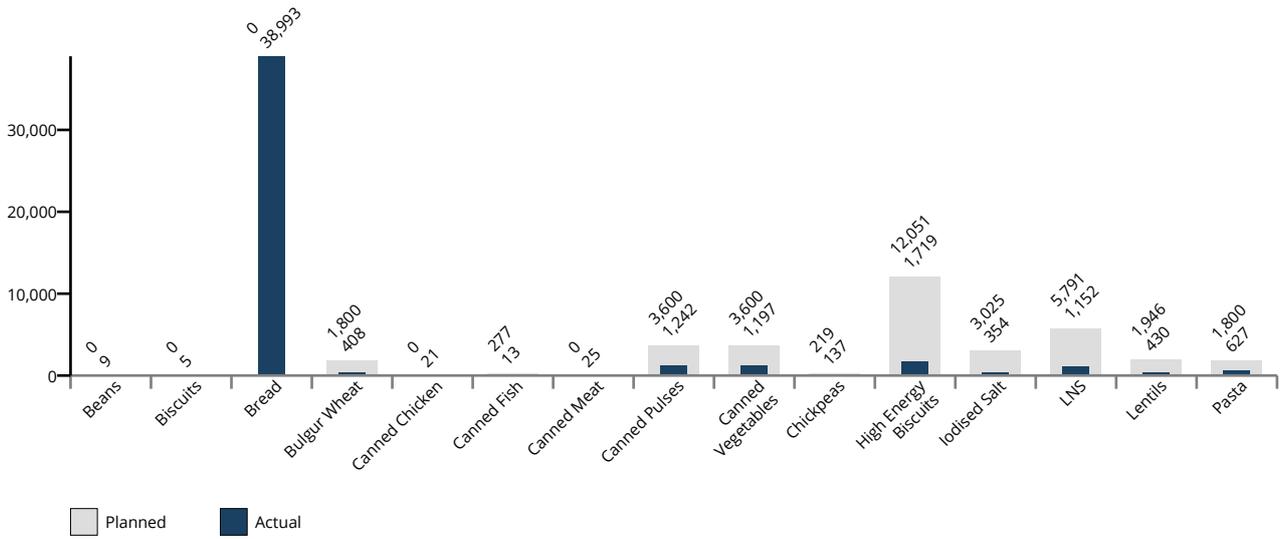
Beneficiaries by Modality



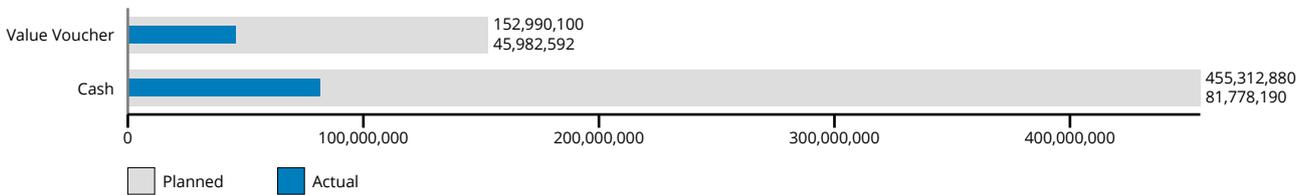
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Famine Conditions Reversed in Gaza Amid Protracted Crisis



Food insecurity across Gaza, already critical in 2024, reached its peak in 2025 following the collapse of the January ceasefire and the subsequent blockade. The resumption of hostilities triggered repeated mass displacement, renewed market collapse, and increasingly severe restrictions on access to food and essential services. As a result, Gaza governorate was classified as experiencing famine in August 2025 [1]. This happened despite repeated warnings from WFP and humanitarian agencies of a rapidly worsening situation [2] and urgent calls for a ceasefire, to prevent further deterioration. This marked the first famine classification in the Middle East under the IPC system. It signaled that indicators for extreme food consumption gaps, widespread malnutrition and mortality risks had been met in parts of

the territory after nearly two years of relentless conflict, displacement, and access constraints.

On 11 October, a second ceasefire came into effect which enabled a surge in humanitarian aid volumes entering the Gaza Strip. WFP and partners rapidly scaled up food assistance, bakeries, hot meals, nutrition support and cash-based transfers. A subsequent IPC analysis in December 2025 found that famine conditions had been offset [3], following improved access and increased food assistance after the October 2025 ceasefire. However, severe acute food insecurity and underlying vulnerabilities remained.

The reversal in trajectory highlights how maintaining humanitarian access was the single most decisive factor influencing food security outcomes across the Gaza Strip in 2025. Concurrently, the uptick in commercial supplies that entered Gaza after the ceasefire pushed prices down, increasing food diversity on markets and expanding the coverage of both food and cash assistance to highly vulnerable population groups in all areas of the Gaza Strip.

Strategic Outcome 1: Meeting Urgent Food and Nutrition Needs

WFP's emergency operations provided a lifeline to those in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank during the ongoing crisis, reaching 2.4 million beneficiaries amidst ongoing military operations, insecurity, and severe access restrictions. In the West Bank, WFP's shock-responsive assistance expanded existing support to the Ministry of Social Development's national social protection system. In Gaza, WFP adapted and innovated its approach as the situation developed. General food distribution (GFD) was combined with digital-payments/e-wallets, hot meals, bread through supported bakeries, and specialized nutritious food for vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and children. When market conditions allowed, WFP scaled up cash-based transfers. Following the blockade, when food insecurity was very high, the context became exceptionally volatile and high-risk. WFP continued to operate, prioritizing wheat flour provision, to try to stabilize market prices and prevent panic in the population about the possibility of bread, the staple food, disappearing from people's diets.

Strategic Outcome 2: Enhancing Livelihoods and Resilience

The collapse of the economy in the Gaza Strip and the severe strain on the economy of the West Bank is erasing decades of development gains [4]. In Gaza, insecurity and operational conditions prevented planned activities in livelihoods and resilience, though WFP's continued use of cash-based transfers and injection of income-generating jobs via bakery support played a role in sustaining minimal livelihood support. In the West Bank, WFP continued to reach targeted households with climate resilient agricultural interventions and livelihood activities, seeking to improve individuals' resilience to shocks in the face of escalating violence, movement restrictions, and increased economic hardship [5].

Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthening National Institutions and Social Protection

WFP worked alongside national partners throughout 2025, advancing a shared agenda to enhance the Palestinian social protection system. In addition, WFP offered technical support in areas such as monitoring, assessments, nutrition, community feedback mechanism (CFM), GIS, and improvements in service delivery functions. As military incursions and settler violence in the West Bank intensified [6], WFP supported anticipatory and preventive measures in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), UNRWA, and the interagency Cash Working Group, enhancing shock-responsive programming, inclusive social protection, and crisis-response protocols.

Strategic Outcome 4: Supporting Humanitarian Actors and Strengthening Logistics

WFP's response to the crisis in Gaza extended beyond direct food assistance to include broader humanitarian support through logistics coordination, telecommunications, WFP-managed digital payment platform provision, and emergency supply chain management. As the lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, WFP facilitated access to Gaza by coordinating and compiling the daily overview of interagency cargo to be called forward by authorities. In addition, within Gaza, WFP facilitated interagency transport and storage services for the humanitarian community, enabling logistics services for shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and other key relief items. Through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), WFP provided secure communications services for humanitarian agencies, enabling responders to coordinate relief efforts effectively.

Aligning with National and International Humanitarian Plans

WFP aligned operations in Palestine with broader national and international humanitarian priorities [7], including food security, shock-responsive safety nets, deduplication efforts, and food systems recovery. As the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) were severely constrained following the introduction and enforcement of unprecedented Israeli legislation in January 2025, WFP worked closely with UNRWA and the rest of the UN system to address urgent food assistance needs. This included incorporating an expanded number of people in need of general food assistance in Gaza. It also meant implementing a hybrid assistance approach combining wheat flour allocation with a shock-responsive voucher programme to support Bedouin and Herder communities in the West Bank, alongside long-term resilience strategies.

By integrating these efforts into national response plans, WFP ensured that food security and nutrition interventions also contributed to strengthening local and national capacities for future crisis response. Diversifying procurement opens through local and regional providers and maintaining supply routes through the West Bank, Egypt and Jordan, WFP maximized supply chain flexibility to sustain delivery options as iterative challenges arose. The fragility of the October 2025 ceasefire and ongoing access constraints for critical relief items underscore the need for sustained international support, not only to prevent any reversal of the humanitarian situation but to also to continue early recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Risk management

Gaza's complex and high-risk operating environment continued to place extraordinary strain on WFP's risk management and assurance systems in 2025. Emergency protocols, strengthened UN coordination, and sustained donor engagement were central to maintaining operations and sustaining large-scale food assistance to populations facing catastrophic food insecurity.

Security risks facing staff, partners and beneficiaries remained extreme, including serious incidents regularly affecting humanitarian activities and premises. In response, WFP continued operating within the UN security framework, intensified humanitarian diplomacy and civil-military coordination. WFP invested in protective measures including the expanded use of armored vehicles and revising convoy configurations to reduce staff exposure during high-risk movements.

Systematic access restrictions and unpredictable crossing conditions continued to disrupt deliveries, leading to congestion, delays, reduced cost efficiency, and exposure of commodities to damage or loss. WFP mitigated these risks through route diversification, alternative supply corridors, contingency stock positioning and engagement with authorities and partners.

Looting and interception of humanitarian cargo by the desperate population escalated amid a breakdown of civil order in the late spring and summer of 2025 because of insufficient assistance levels, insecurity and access constraints. WFP advocated relentlessly for conducive operating conditions to be established, noting that WFP and partners demonstrated their capacity to deliver at scale through strong assurance systems when provided with such conditions (during periods of ceasefire). WFP further strengthened convoy coordination, adjusted movement patterns, enhanced loss tracking and maintained transparent reporting to donors and oversight bodies. WFP continued to leverage third-party monitoring, partner oversight and community feedback mechanisms, scaling up digitized distribution and partner management systems to improve traceability, anomaly detection and accountability.

In the West Bank, WFP expanded cash-based assistance, reinforced business continuity planning, increased security capacity, and expanded its network of contracted retailers, while maintaining readiness to scale in-kind assistance should access or market conditions deteriorate further.

Lessons learned

WFP's experience in the Gaza Strip reaffirmed that operating effectively in a volatile, insecure environment requires not only strong operational capacity but agile, adaptive delivery. To maintain the supply chain despite frequent access disruptions, WFP pre-positioned strategic buffer stocks across multiple corridors, enabling rapid scale-up during periods of ceasefire. Inside Gaza, WFP increasingly managed suppliers and service providers in line with commercial practices, ensuring planning, sourcing, and delivery reflect real market constraints. With over 80 percent of the population in Gaza unemployed, improved food availability alone would not translate into adequate access without purchasing power. WFP's e-wallet assistance injected demand into the local market for securing a diversified diet, encouraging market reliance, supporting local livelihoods, and targeting those most vulnerable to ensure no family was left without WFP support.

In the West Bank, a phased approach strategy allowed WFP to address urgent humanitarian needs while simultaneously laying the foundation for longer term, sustainable support through a gradual transition toward social protection systems and job opportunities. Integrated targeting and programming across shock response and regular programming helped ensure complementarity, coherence and continuous support when responding to emergency displacement, settler violence, and military incursions [8].

WFP Keeps Hope Alive in Gaza

WFP delivers a lifeline amid war in Gaza



© WFP/Maxime Le Lijour

Malak, 2 years old and suffering from moderate malnutrition, eats a piece of bread with her mother, Rawan, after they fled Gaza City due to attacks.

Scaling up assistance when access permitted

2025 was a year of extremes in the Gaza Strip. Following the announcement of a ceasefire on 19 January, many people hoped that the suffering of the previous 15 months of war would finally ease. WFP and its partners responded quickly, reactivating and scaling up activities within weeks.

By mid-March, Um Abdallah was receiving WFP food parcels each month. While her family still lacked fresh foods such as meat and vegetables, which remained unaffordable, the assistance provided a reliable source of food and some sense of stability.

Cut off from aid, and slipping into famine

These hopes were short-lived. An aid blockade that lasted 80 days, and the collapse of the January-February ceasefire pushed families back into crisis. Despite a limited easing of restrictions and partial resumption of aid in May, the IPC warned that Gaza was on the brink of famine was looming, as the volume of assistance entering the Strip remained far below needs.

In the months that followed, intensified military operations caused widespread loss and suffering. In August, amid announcements that Gaza City would be seized, the IPC confirmed famine in Gaza Governorate and warned of its likely spread to Khan Younis and Deir al-Balah.

Fighting malnutrition as people live on 1 meal a day

Severe food shortages between March and August took a heavy toll on families. For Hedaia, a young widow and mother of two, it meant watching her child slip into malnutrition. She relied on relatives who queued for hours at distribution points or WFP-supported hot meal kitchens, risking their lives to bring food back.

As resources were exhausted, many families either remain trapped in Gaza City or fled under August's displacement orders to escape the relentless airstrikes and ground operations.

Raghda, a pregnant mother of two, was already suffering from malnutrition when she fled Gaza City for Deir al-Balah. With her husband ill, she spent her days searching for food, often skipping meals so her children could eat. Fortunately, after enrolling in a WFP-supported malnutrition treatment programme, her condition began to improve.

A new ceasefire brings a new hope

In October, shortly after the war entered its third year, a new ceasefire was announced and aid flows resumed. Despite continued restrictions, WFP scaled up most activities and consistently reached over one million people.

In a makeshift tent in Khan Younis, Amani was finally able to provide more than basic staples for her family. A WFP digital transfer to her e-wallet allowed her to purchase food that was completely inaccessible to her just days before, as well as clothes for her children and some medicine.

Throughout the year WFP stood by the people of Gaza during one of the most severe humanitarian crises in recent history, doing everything it could despite immense challenges, for families like Um Abdullah's, Hedaia's, Raghda's, and Amani's. When it was allowed to work at full speed, WFP consistently reached over one million people with food assistance, offering a critical source of sustenance, stability, and hope. With the continued support of its partners, WFP will sustain this assistance as needs persist.

Programme performance

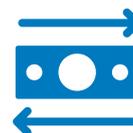
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year



Over **2.4 million** affected Palestinians (50% women) received WFP **lifesaving food assistance** as part of WFP emergency scale up **in Gaza and the West Bank**



227,120 pregnant & breastfeeding women/girls & **345,562** children under 5 received **Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement** to cover increased **nutritional needs**



Over **1.5 million** affected Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank received WFP **lifesaving cash assistance**, amounting to over **USD 127.6 million**



41 WFP-supported **community kitchens** produce **415,000 meals daily**, meeting immediate food needs alongside playing an important social and economic role



19 WFP-supported **bakeries**, including eight in the north, produce more than **181,000 bread bundles per day** (sufficient for a family of five for one day)



56% of households in Gaza reported **adequate food consumption** (up from <1% in July) thanks to WFP's **rapid scale-up** during the October ceasefire

Rapid Scale-Up when Access Enabled Response to Unprecedented Needs

WFP sustained lifesaving food and cash assistance at scale in 2025 to address escalating food insecurity in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where near-total dependence on humanitarian aid persisted. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted over 2.4 million vulnerable people across Gaza Strip and the West Bank— a 15 percent increase over 2024 and 60 percent more than in 2023.

However, periodic access restrictions, including constraints on aid entering Gaza and on WFP's distribution network reaching those most in need, at times prevented assistance from being delivered at scale. Market disruptions following the 80-day aid blockade led to increases of over 4,900 percent in some food commodities such as wheat flour and sugar [1], severely limiting the ability of market-based assistance. Combined with insecurity and supply shortages, these conditions drove extreme food insecurity, with famine conditions declared in Gaza Governorate in August 2025. Sustained humanitarian and commercial food entry during the October ceasefire finally brought the prices of key staples down to pre-conflict levels by December. However, the prices of food items required for a balanced diet, such as vegetables, fruit, dairy and meat remained in 2025 much higher than pre-crisis levels and beyond the reach of most people, the vast majority of whom had no reliable source of income. Even by the end of 2025, over 44 percent of households in Gaza maintained borderline or poor food consumption [2], much higher than target, while 86 percent of households reported resorting to crisis or emergency coping strategies, showing no improvement compared to 2024. These outcomes were a result of access constraints rather than limitations in operational capacity.

In the West Bank, the cumulative impact of conflict, movement restrictions, and a prolonged economic downturn continued to undermine food security and livelihoods. Food consumption showed no improvement from 2024, with 37 percent of WFP-supported households maintaining borderline and poor food consumption, contributing to many being unable to meet adequate or balanced dietary needs. In addition, 10 percent more of people reported resorting to emergency coping strategies, indicating continued erosion of household resilience that undermines future income capacity, while reinforcing the need to scale and reorient assistance towards recovery and asset protection.

Cash-Based Transfers and Market Support

Throughout 2025, WFP delivered multipurpose cash assistance through digital payments via e-wallets [3] in Gaza. E-wallets helped ease pressure from the cash liquidity shortage in Gaza, improving transaction efficiency, and allowed WFP to respond flexibly to changing markets, access, and security conditions. In the West Bank, vouchers were continued for the majority of cash transfer recipients, with some transfers via e-wallets for shock-affected households.

During the January ceasefire, under which commercial goods were permitted to enter the Gaza Strip, WFP scaled up digital transfers to complement in-kind food assistance. However, assistance was reduced following the resumption of war and the sharp decline in commercial supply in March. By August, WFP began increasing e-wallet transfers to assist people, including households without able-bodied men, during the period of access constraints for in-kind assistance. After the October ceasefire, WFP scaled up digital assistance once more, to complement in-kind assistance, while planning to begin transitioning households from in-kind to cash assistance from January 2026.

WFP maintained the commitment to reaching the most vulnerable households and strengthening financial inclusion, while managing risks and adjusting the response [4] based on the purchasing power of households, throughout the year. Among Gaza digital cash transfer recipients, post-distribution monitoring consistently showed high satisfaction with the e-wallet mechanism and lower satisfaction with the one-month duration of support [5]. Most beneficiaries prioritized food purchases, particularly vegetables, milk, and dairy, indicating the modality's importance in increasing dietary diversity and improving overall food security outcomes.

In the West Bank, individuals displaced by conflict and insecurity resulting from military incursions, primarily from refugee camps in the northern governorates, received emergency multipurpose cash through e-wallets, with relatively high satisfaction across most key areas of assessment [6]. After three rounds of multi-purpose cash, the most vulnerable households were transitioned to voucher top-ups under the National Cash Transfer Programme, the Ministry of Social Development's flagship safety net.

Addressing Malnutrition Amidst Collapsed Food Security

As the humanitarian situation deteriorated and access to adequate food declined, WFP expanded nutrition programming to halt and reverse the deterioration of nutritional status among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children under five (CU5) in Gaza. Nutrition assistance was delivered through UNRWA health clinics, shelters and displacement sites, targeting the most vulnerable populations. As food availability worsened, WFP broadened its response from prevention to include treatment for malnourished PBW/G, ensuring timely nutrition support for vulnerable groups. A nutrition cash top-up was introduced in the West Bank to address the immediate nutritional needs of high-risk groups of PBW/G and CU5 and enable better dietary diversity and access to fresh commodities.

WFP's nutrition response fully integrated Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) to strengthen outcomes. Through tailored nutrition education and counseling for PBW/G and caregivers of children under five, WFP promoted optimal feeding practices, including breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, and maternal nutrition during emergencies. In Gaza, SBCC activities exceeded targets, reaching 227,210 women and caregivers of children who received LNS-MQ at food distribution points. In the West Bank, WFP also exceeded its targets, reaching 5,137 beneficiaries through SBCC activities linked to nutrition cash top-ups, including awareness sessions, cooking demonstrations, vendor sensitization, and direct SMS/WhatsApp messaging.

Building on work in temporary learning spaces from 2024, after the October ceasefire WFP scaled up its assistance to a third of crisis-affected school-aged children in Gaza with fortified date bars and biscuits in over 250 temporary learning spaces established by UNICEF, UNRWA, and Education Cluster partners to contribute to meeting their food and nutrition needs [7]. With approximately 93% of school buildings rendered non-functional by the war [8], these fortified biscuits helped address the short-term hunger needs of many of the 640,000 school-aged children without sustained access to formal, in-person education.

Sustaining Hot Meal Assistance and Community Kitchens

Hot meals remained one of WFP's most critical assistance modalities throughout 2025, and WFP aimed to maintain them during periods of severe access constraints. In April, amidst the crossings blockade, WFP continued to provide general food assistance through hot meals and nutrition support, drawing on food stocks accumulated during the 42-day ceasefire in early 2025. When in-kind distributions and bakeries were forced to suspend, hot meals became the primary channel for reaching the most vulnerable until stocks were completely exhausted and the hunger crisis spiked in severity.

After an eventual suspension of bakeries and hot meals in May due to aid restrictions and heightened insecurity at sites due to overcrowding, WFP managed to resume support to community kitchens after access improved and re-stocking was possible. In response to mass displacement following the Gaza City offensive in September, 41 community kitchens were re-opened, producing 415,000 meals daily, ensuring access to culturally appropriate and nutritionally balanced meals for displaced families.

Beyond food provision, these kitchens also created temporary employment and income support for displaced workers involved in meal preparation and distribution, helping to support livelihoods alongside immediate food needs.

Supporting Bakeries and Bringing Back Fresh Bread

Supporting bakeries is a central pillar of WFP's food assistance in the Gaza Strip. By the end of March 2025, WFP had 25 supported bakeries. However, shortages of wheat flour and other essential inputs made it impossible to continue bread production after the blockade began. Bread disappeared from markets and wheat flour prices surged, reaching their peak at ILS 1,200-1,250 (USD 350-360) per 25-kg bag in May through July before decreasing to ILS 300-400 (USD 80-100) per 25-kg bag in August. In late May, WFP briefly reactivated five bakeries in central Gaza, but escalating insecurity, looting, and crowd violence forced the suspension of all bakery activities within days. Ongoing insecurity and access restrictions meant that bakery support remained largely suspended until the ceasefire in October, making the return of fresh bread a top priority for WFP.

Following the October ceasefire, WFP rapidly restored bakery operations at scale, reactivating 17 production lines and supplying essential inputs including wheat flour, yeast, sugar, salt and fuel. By December, 19 bakeries, including eight in the north, were producing more than 181,000 bread bundles per day (2 kg each). Bread was distributed either for free via hot meal kitchens or sold at a subsidized price via a network of 146 contracted retailers. This helped expand the coverage of bread sale points, improve crowd control at bakeries, and increase access to subsidized bread as populations moved due to displacement trends. If commercial supply of commodities continues, WFP will begin a gradual transition away from direct supplier-side subsidies in 2026 towards empowering households to purchase bread directly through markets, in line with a more market-driven approach and the scale up of digital payment assistance.

Looking ahead

Should the ceasefire hold and Gaza peace plan progress, WFP will aim to balance immediate emergency relief with longer-term food security objectives. This entails gradually transitioning from in-kind assistance to regular cash-based assistance for targeted vulnerable families, as part of a decisive shift toward market-based interventions, while expanding shock-responsive social protection, strengthening food value chains, and supporting smallholder farmers. Early investments in local production, sustainable food systems, and infrastructure rehabilitation will be critical to building resilience and gradually reducing long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance.

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 [11].

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's **climate-resilient agricultural interventions** reached **3,650** individuals in communities as a result of WFP support



WFP supported **5 agricultural cooperatives under the grape value chain**, benefiting **250 members** and their families, planting **263 dunums** of arable land



20 mothers and caregivers were provided **training and assets** to establish home gardens, improving access to **nutrient dense foods**, **diversifying diets**



96% of agricultural livelihood participants reported **fully functional/productive assets**. **76%** reported **improved income** and **enhanced living conditions**

In 2025, WFP supported farmers, cooperatives, and young professionals in the West Bank with essential resources and training, to strengthen livelihoods and build self-reliant communities. These efforts aimed to improve access to food, nutrition, livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups - including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, while enhancing resilience to shocks [1]. WFP's monitoring during the year showed notable improvements in agricultural performance. Enhanced irrigation systems boosted crop yields by 26 percent, while livestock resilience also showed a 33 percent drop in livestock losses, helping stabilize herd sustainability. A large share of farmers was enabled to expand cultivation, increasing their planted areas by 263 dunums (approximately 26 hectares), contributing to an overall rise in yields. WFP's agricultural support also brought tangible and transformative benefits to beneficiaries - a strong majority of participating households, 71 percent, stated that they had an increased or diversification of production, while 70 percent of households improved their ability to manage and maintain their livelihood assets.

Despite these gains, an elevated percentage of households, 60 percent, persisted in using emergency or crisis coping strategies, reflecting the scale of challenges affecting the livelihoods of those living in the West Bank. The year 2025 witnessed a dangerous escalation in systematic Israeli military and settler violations targeting the agricultural sector in the West Bank [2], posing a security threat to Palestinian farmers, including confiscation of land and damage to water and agricultural infrastructure. These actions undermined national food security and directly attacked the livelihoods and resilience of farmers who depend on their land. Smallholder farmers, especially those reliant on rain-fed agriculture, faced damaged land and market restrictions, while women-headed households and persons with disabilities encountered greater livelihood barriers.

Supporting climate-resilient agriculture and adaptation

To help alleviate economic pressure on rural households, WFP implemented six climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) interventions tailored to household needs and capabilities, focusing on asset creation and rehabilitation. Activities included the establishment of greenhouses, home gardens, hydroponics, mesh systems, agricultural ponds, and preparation of vegetable farms. These interventions were implemented in 15 localities in three governorates of the West Bank (Bethlehem, Hebron, and Tubas). As in previous years, WFP fully met its target for its climate-resilient activities, supporting 3,650 individuals in the West Bank as a result of climate resilient farming initiatives, with women representing 34 percent of participants.

WFP's resilience-building efforts addressed key structural challenges in the West Bank, including water scarcity, desertification, and movement restrictions. The creation and restoration of agricultural assets—such as irrigation networks, greenhouses, and 93 hectares of farmland—helped rural households boost productivity and expand sustainable farming opportunities, resulting in an increase of roughly 6,000 metric tons in agricultural produce. Rehabilitated water-retention ponds in water-stressed areas and other climate-adaptation assets reached hundreds of participants and their families, enabling families to retain arable land by reducing water scarcity and improving irrigation efficiency. Collectively, these efforts improved soil fertility, reduced water consumption, and increased

household food production and income, thereby reducing reliance on external assistance. These results were achieved despite the ongoing conflict, administrative delays, movement restrictions, and supply chain disruptions, which increasingly hindered access to essential materials for infrastructure projects.

Capacity-building was integrated into all interventions. Beneficiary households received a complete package of sessions and workshops on agricultural practices, including pruning and safe pesticide use. One hundred sixty households benefited from the interventions, in addition to 286 participants from 2024 who still receive agricultural extension services.

Strengthening value chains

Building on the successes of 2024's grape value chain interventions in creating sustainable livelihoods and strengthening economic resilience, WFP scaled up its interventions in 2025 to enhance productivity, adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices, develop a local nursery, and improve market readiness for grape farmers [3]. The interventions specifically aimed at addressing the systemic constraints within the grape value chain in Hebron and Bethlehem governorates, whose rural communities face rising unemployment and food insecurity.

WFP's assistance focused on improving production, processing, and market access to enhance the grape value chain. WFP provided 150 households with metal structural components to build or restore their grape vine farms, and in collaboration with 5 agricultural cooperatives reached over 250 members and their families. Cooperatives received training in business management, marketing, and modern farming practices, enabling producers to increase their income, strengthen food security, and build more resilient livelihoods. WFP also supported 153 smallholder farmers by establishing a specialized nursery to ensure seedling quality, promoting innovative agricultural practices, and intensifying market access interventions to strengthen the value chain holistically.

Empowering agricultural cooperatives and supporting women's empowerment

WFP's experience in Palestine shows that cooperatives and farmers' organizations enable small-scale producers to overcome barriers to essential resources and inputs and participate more fully in local and global markets. In 2025, WFP continued to work and offer support to more than 30 cooperatives from previous years, including 3 that are women-led, while adding an additional five grape agricultural cooperatives. This support contributed to a 25 percent improvement in product quality and competitiveness, enabling farmers to better position themselves in local markets.

A key focus has been reducing structural barriers and power dynamics by responding to and empowering different groups according to their needs especially women and girls to ensure sustainable change. Women-led groups comprise 76 percent of cooperative membership. WFP promotes leadership quotas for women and establishes women-only committees to ensure their voices are heard and leadership potential recognized. Training programs also raise awareness among cooperative members about the harmful effects of gender inequality in households, workplaces, and society. Targeted capacity-building initiatives - including financial, marketing, and logistics training - were provided to expand women farmers' access to agricultural technologies, strengthen their technical and managerial skills, and build social capital and influence in decision-making processes.

Unlocking green energy's dual benefits in the West Bank

In 2025, WFP supported the shift towards the adoption of sustainable practices and renewable energy in Palestine, targeting 13 charitable institutions and agricultural and food processing cooperatives across 6 governorates (Bethlehem, Tulkarem, Jenin, Hebron, Nablus and Qalqilya) with installation of solar panels. With an average monthly production of 2,500 kilowatt per week, the 13 targeted institutions save approximately USD 6,325 in electricity bills that can be spent on replenishing food stocks and purchasing food-related inputs, while also reducing their operation's carbon footprint and contributing to national climate mitigation efforts.

Addressing unemployment through vocational and job placement

In 2025, WFP delivered vocational and job placement activities in three governorates in the West Bank (Nablus, Jenin and Hebron) [4], with all ninety-seven participants successfully finishing their training and joining the job market either in wage positions or self-employment [5]. Training provided skills in renewable energy, food processing, modern agriculture, and business development to unemployed individuals who were matched directly with private sector job opportunities, ensuring their smooth integration into the labor market. This resulted in enhancing the economic resilience and financial independence for unemployed women and youth, boosting their self-reliance. The activities were facilitated through sector mapping and engagement with private sector stakeholders to identify labor market needs and available job vacancies. Beneficiaries received workplace readiness training, coaching services and ongoing mentoring to enhance job retention.

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 will continue to monitor sex and

age disaggregated outcomes to inform additional follow-up.

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 **236,336 national cash transfer programme** beneficiaries, a **19%** rise from 2024 and **7x** pre-crisis



WFP and the Ministry of Labour assisted **4,597 Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank** with three cash transfers totaling **USD 2.5 million**



WFP and local authorities provided **anticipatory and emergency** food vouchers and e-wallets to **165,952** beneficiaries **affected by military incursions**



WFP facilitated quarterly **hybrid** food voucher and in-kind distributions reaching **41,804 Bedouins and herders in Area C**, in partnership with UNRWA

In 2025, WFP worked closely with national partners to strengthen the Palestinian social protection system and enhance its capacity to respond to shocks [1]. Key engagement with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) was complemented by coordination with the Ministry of Labour (MoL), the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). These partnerships supported national priorities related to capacity strengthening, food security, and emergency preparedness and response.

Through collaboration with MoSD, WFP contributed to strengthening the National Cash Transfer Programme (NCTP) and the National Social Registry (NSR), integrating food-voucher top-ups within the broader national response framework in the West Bank. This approach ensures that emergency assistance remains aligned with national systems and responsive to evolving needs. In parallel, WFP partnered with the MoL to support Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank, delivering assistance through national mechanisms to help meet basic needs throughout 2025. As military incursions intensified in the Northern West Bank, WFP worked with MoSD, UNRWA, and the Cash Working Group to implement a coordinated response. In addition, WFP coordinated closely with MoSD to support anticipatory and preventive measures, including food-voucher assistance informed by joint monitoring of security developments and early-warning indicators.

Strengthening safety nets in the West Bank

Following severe disruptions to the NCTP in the West Bank and its complete suspension in Gaza since 7 October 2023, WFP worked closely with MoSD to sustain assistance to the most vulnerable households in the West Bank. Support was delivered through a cash-based transfer top-up [2] to regular NCTP assistance, using existing beneficiary registries and national delivery systems to ensure continuity and timeliness of assistance.

By December 2025, over 236,336 NCTP beneficiaries were reached - a 19 percent increase compared to 2024 and a substantial expansion from 2023 when only 35,000 beneficiaries were reached. The scale-up focused primarily on the northern West Bank, where WFP has effectively served as the sole provider of a regular social safety net since August 2023 amid heightened insecurity and service disruption, utilizing a network of 176 participating retailers across the West Bank.

Enhancing shock responsiveness of the national social protection system

WFP worked with MoSD in 2025 to improve the national protection system's shock responsiveness, which remains a core priority for the Palestinian Authority particularly in light of the protracted crisis and the unprecedented strain placed on existing safety nets.

A key milestone was an interagency risk assessment [3] led by WFP to examine the risks associated with both sharing and withholding humanitarian cash data and to propose safeguards to enable secure, practical information and data exchange.

This work enabled progress across sensitive policy and technical areas and supported coordination under the Triple-Strand Safety Nets (3SSN) framework, which brings together MoSD, WFP, and UNRWA to improve strategic alignment, data interoperability, and response readiness during shocks.

Emergency response and humanitarian assistance

To strengthen emergency response capacity, WFP supported MoSD in delivering rapid assistance to people in West Bank hotspots affected by military incursions, providing food and e-wallet assistance totalling ILS 45 million (USD 13.5 million) to 165,952 Palestinians. The food/cash hybrid approach introduced in 2025 was the result of a survey that WFP and UNRWA conducted to learn lessons from the response in 2024. The analysis helped both organisations to better understand access to markets, protection risks, and assistance preferences.

WFP's three-phase emergency response approach in the West Bank first focused on the immediate provision of food vouchers to families in hotspot and high-risk areas in coordination with MoSD and UNRWA. Phase II included the delivery of multi-purpose cash assistance for meeting basic needs across three rounds in coordination with UNRWA, MoSD, and the Cash Working Group. Lastly, Phase III, which was still underway by the end of 2025, involves the verification and onboarding of eligible households into WFP's regular food voucher programme, with the potential integration of these families into national safety nets in coordination with MoSD.

In parallel, WFP facilitated quarterly hybrid-assistance distributions, combining food vouchers with in-kind assistance in partnership with UNRWA to reach 41,804 Bedouins and herders in Area C.

WFP also maintained its support for Gazan workers stranded in the West Bank following the escalation of hostilities. In coordination with the MoL, WFP facilitated three rounds of emergency cash transfers, assisting 4,597 workers with a total value of ILS 8.4 million (USD 2.5 million).

These interventions addressed the immediate needs of IDPs and those at risk of displacement. WFP analysed operational lessons to inform subsequent shock-responsive programming and strengthen MoSD's future crisis-response protocols.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

WFP supported MoSD beyond cash transfers, focusing on community feedback mechanisms (CFM), geographic information systems (GIS), and broader shock-response system strengthening.

In 2025, a comprehensive assessment of gaps within MoSD's CFM system conducted by WFP informed a roadmap to strengthen the system, outlining priority investments in training, staffing, data protection, and software and hardware infrastructure. Technical assistance will continue through 2026 to support the establishment of a more robust, responsive, accessible and user-centered CFM system aligned with MoSD's operational needs.

In parallel, WFP supported the establishment of a GIS unit within MoSD to strengthen evidence-based decision-making across social protection and emergency response functions, including for the Ministry of Relief. In 2025, WFP supported the recruitment of a dedicated GIS officer and began assisting with the development of core systems, datasets, and analytical tools to operationalize the unit.

Linking Social Protection to Nutrition and Resilience

In 2025, WFP advanced nutrition-sensitive social protection by integrating nutrition indicators into national data systems, improving the targeting of pregnant and breastfeeding women and other nutritionally vulnerable groups for social safety nets and pathways toward economic empowerment. This included strengthening data linkages between the two ministries, convening three inter-ministerial coordination meetings, and supporting the enrichment of the national social registry with updated lifecycle and nutrition-related data to inform food security and nutrition outcomes.

In parallel, WFP initiated the *Fill the Nutrient Gap* (FNG) analysis as a multisectoral platform engaging key ministries and stakeholders. The analysis aims to inform transfer-value calculations, improve diet quality outcomes, and promote a life-cycle approach to social protection and nutrition programming. Findings are expected to guide future programme adjustments and contribute to national nutrition policy dialogue and coordination.

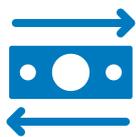
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

N/A [4].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP's **interagency cash-based transfer platform** facilitated the transfer of **USD 16 million** in assistance to **28,347 households** in Gaza and the West Bank



Over **USD 7 million in savings** from preventing assistance overlap **amongst cash-based actors** in Palestine using a **blockchain-powered tool hosted by WFP**



The WFP-led **Logistics Cluster** coordinated with over **218 partners** to support humanitarian operations in Gaza, including cargo from Egypt and Jordan.



Over **84,707 metric tons of aid** were **facilitated by the Logistics Cluster** in Gaza through road transport operations to common/partner storage sites



The WFP-led **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster** enabled inter-agency communication via **VHF radio**, **UN staff training**, and **fuel supply coordination**.

WFP was a key enabler of the broader humanitarian and development responses in Palestine, in 2025 hosting the cash-based transfer (CBT) platform, unlocking efficiencies through de-duplication tools, and providing common logistics and telecommunication services to support partners in addressing the escalating crisis in Gaza. Facilitating the timely delivery of multi-sectoral assistance reinforced WFP's critical role in one of the world's most complex operational environments.

Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) Platform

WFP continued to provide technical expertise and cash-based transfer (CBT) platform as a humanitarian service to enable humanitarian and development partners to implement their projects. In 2025, four agencies utilized the platform, meeting WFP's target and reflecting strong collaboration and demand. While this is just over half of 2024 usage rates when 7 agencies used the platform, it is largely attributable to the worsening security situation and access constraints in Gaza along with the limited cash liquidity and non-functional markets. Despite this, the amount of cash transfers declined just 11 percent from 2024, with WFP facilitating for the four partners over USD 16 million in cash transfers to 28,347 households in Gaza and the West Bank throughout the year.

This critical tool for humanitarian response received a 100 percent satisfaction rating from partners in follow-up assessments, showing that its reliability and effectiveness supports agencies to respond swiftly to the evolving humanitarian crisis in Palestine.

Unlocking Efficiency through Deduplication with Building Blocks

In early 2025, WFP launched Building Blocks (BB) in Gaza to support deduplication of humanitarian multipurpose cash assistance. This means analysis of planned distribution lists for different organisations to identify any duplicate beneficiaries, through secure data sharing, powered by blockchain technology. As a result, roughly USD 7 million in savings were realized from preventing assistance overlap from January 2025 to January 2026 amongst cash-based actors including UNICEF, UNRWA, Mercy Corps, and Catholic Relief Services. BB services were also extended to Food

Security Sector actors, with 9 partners already adopting the tool. This increases the level of efficiency and assurance across the operation, for WFP and the broader humanitarian community.

Privacy impact assessments (PIA) were conducted for both Gaza and West Bank, with the Gaza PIA focusing on risks to beneficiary personal data across the programme lifecycle while the West Bank PIA was more focused on engagement with MoSD. The identify management (IDM) solutions WFP adheres to include secure data collection, processing and strict protocols about data sharing. In 2025, WFP Palestine further strengthened these processes by piloting the use of SCOPE for management of cash transfers and in-kind assistance, with a full rollout anticipated for 2026.

Logistics Cluster

Activated on 16 October 2023, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued in 2025 to support 218 humanitarian partners responding to the Gaza emergency crisis through strengthened logistics coordination, information-sharing, and facilitated access to common logistics services at no-cost to users. The Cluster maintained its regional presence alongside its partners throughout their supply chain routes, supporting coordinated efforts and advocacy across Gaza, Jerusalem, Cairo, Al Arish, and Amman.

Throughout 2025, logistics operations inside the Gaza Strip faced extreme challenges such as volatile security conditions, widescale infrastructure damage, and shortages of electricity and fuel. Access restrictions consistently hampered the flow of humanitarian aid entering Gaza, such as entry-point closures, restrictions related to humanitarian organisation registration, limitations on the types of aid items permitted to enter Gaza (e.g. fuel, telecommunications and critical enabling logistics equipment), unpredictable cargo clearance mechanisms, customs clearance procedures, repeated cargo scanning, and the mandatory use of escorts within Israel. The 80-day blockade in 2025 crippled logistics pipelines through mounting demurrage costs, aid expiration and spoilage.

In response to these challenges, the Logistics Cluster sustained coordination and logistics services across the region to support partners in the delivery of life-saving aid into and inside Gaza. Access to common transport services were facilitated via Jordan with 16,755 metric tonnes (mt) transported from Jordan to Gaza crossings on behalf of 38 partners. This was complemented by onward dispatches into Gaza of 84,707 mt of aid [1] to move relief items from entry points to common storage locations or directly to partner warehouses on behalf of 19 partners. In response to fluctuating cargo flows, the Cluster maintained operational flexibility, expanding its temporary storage capacity across Gaza to a total capacity of 7,800 m² by the end of the year. [2]. To further strengthen logistics capacity of humanitarian aid and expand the Gaza fleet, the Logistics Cluster received authorisation to deploy the generous in-kind donation of 15 trucks by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 10 forklifts through the United States Department of State.

The Cluster compiled the daily overview of UN and INGO trucks to be called forward by authorities, in support of clearance processes and prevention of bottlenecks. Through 147 interagency coordination meetings, the Cluster also provided partners with access to information on upstream interagency pipelines, entry-point procedures, and contextual updates enabling targeted advocacy for improved humanitarian access. Information was also shared via the dedicated Palestine operation webpage [3] to provide a common understanding of key constraints affecting humanitarian logistics.

In Jordan, the Logistics Cluster significantly strengthened its support to the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) in 2025 to enhance JHCO's ability to facilitate humanitarian cargo at scale and support high-volume convoys and complex multi-partner operations from Jordan to Gaza. Funded by ECHO, the Cluster supported JHCO logistics capacity by rapidly expanding their warehousing capacity by 4,200m² and through four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), deploying a warehouse management system and temporary operational staffing, and offering technical advice.

In Egypt, the Cluster sustained its support to the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), to facilitate the Egyptian aid route amidst frequently shifting regulatory requirements for aid entry into Gaza. The Cluster provided logistics assets including four temperature-controlled units and two fuel tankers through the generous support of Agility as part of the Logistics Emergency Team (LET) [4], while also providing technical guidance and targeted training sessions in Al Arish and Cairo.

Through a regional approach to coordination, information management, and facilitation of common logistics services, the Logistics Cluster remained central to sustaining humanitarian response efforts in Gaza throughout 2025 and maintained flexibility for rapid scale-up in a highly constrained operating environment.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2025, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) significantly strengthened its support to keep responders connected despite restricted access, import barriers, and volatile security conditions, ensuring humanitarian operations continued amidst a collapse in Gaza's telecommunications.

ETC expanded very-high-frequency (VHF) radio coverage across Gaza, providing critical connectivity for responders, and enabling affected communities to access life-saving assistance. A USD 1.5 million fuel contribution from USAID allowed ETC to maintain essential telecommunications services during periods of heightened risk of system collapse.

To strengthen operational readiness, ETC, working closely with UNDSS, trained more than 50 UN staff on radio and satellite communications in 2025, improving staff safety and confidence in high-risk environments. By the end of the year, user satisfaction reached 96 percent, up from 83 percent in 2024, highlighting ETC’s critical role in enabling humanitarian action under extremely challenging conditions.

Gender and age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M)

In 2025, WFP continued to integrate gender and age considerations in its CBT platform resulting in a GAM-M code of 3 [5].

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

In 2025, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls remained central to WFP's humanitarian response in Palestine. WFP applied a gender-responsive approach, ensuring assistance was inclusive and adapted to the different needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

Ongoing conflict and mass displacement in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank worsened food insecurity and gender-based risks for women and girls. Women-headed households and adolescent girls faced heightened exposure to domestic violence, forced marriage, and harmful coping mechanisms due to limited access to basic services and livelihoods. In Gaza, almost the entire population required humanitarian assistance, with women comprising 49 percent of the adult population.

WFP integrated gender considerations across all programmes and advocated for equitable access to food assistance and livelihood support. Assistance prioritized the most vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, which accounted for 35 percent of households receiving food assistance. In 2025, WFP Palestine participated in the Gender Scorecard exercise, reviewing progress on gender equality goals, particularly UNCT-SWAP indicator 4.1 and 4.3 on assessing UNCT leadership's commitment in championing gender equality and gender parity [1]. WFP also 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.

In Gaza, post-distribution monitoring showed that WFP assistance had a positive effect on household and community relations, with over 90 percent of beneficiaries of digital cash assistance reporting no tensions linked to assistance in the household and in the community. Similarly, women's decision-making power improved significantly - joint decision-making rose to 66 percent, showing an increase from 27 percent in 2024 and exceeding WFP's target of 50 percent. An average of 24 percent of households reported women's independent decisions on cash and food aid (down from 70 percent in 2024), while just 3 percent stated men made decisions alone. In the West Bank, there was significant change in decision making, where an average of 77 percent of women are the primary decision makers, despite men often receiving the entitlements and filling the role of head of household for 94 percent of households.

Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods

WFP linked women's economic empowerment with livelihood recovery, promoting financial and social inclusion. In 2025, WFP supported 97 individuals in the West Bank, including 95 women, through tailored Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), to strengthen technical and soft skills for self-reliance. WFP also supported agricultural and food-processing cooperatives with climate-resilient assets and capacity-building [2]. Three women-led cooperatives directly reached 649 people (301 women), and indirectly benefited 3,245 individuals, expanding women's access to income, skills, and leadership opportunities.

In the Gaza Strip, where over 88 percent of households reported losing a livelihood source, WFP scaled up targeted digital cash assistance, prioritizing women-headed households. Post-distribution monitoring shows that cash-based assistance through e-wallets contributed to improved food consumption and increased women's decision-making over household needs, helping reduce vulnerability. WFP also strengthened data collection and analysis to inform gender-responsive programming, using qualitative and quantitative research to identify protection risks and track economic empowerment and decision-making outcomes. Through the use of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) and the self-registration application (SRA), WFP has been able to target female-headed households and the most vulnerable for assistance.

In the West Bank, through the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme targeting the first 1,000 days in a child's life, WFP promoted gender equality and women's empowerment by placing women at the center of nutrition decision-making. In 2025, a total of 5,015 pregnant and breastfeeding women and mothers of children under 5 were targeted from highly vulnerable households in the West Bank. They received nutrition top-ups issued in their own names, strengthening their control over household food purchases and enhancing their agency in nutrition-related decisions. Key household

influencers, including husbands, were actively engaged to support women's nutrition-related decisions, promote shared caregiving responsibilities and reinforce positive social norms. WFP further empowered women through the innovative "Grow Your Home" project, aimed at supporting 20 women in the West Bank to maximise the nutritional output on small plots of land. They were provided with agricultural tools and training to cultivate iron-rich vegetables, enabling them to improve their household dietary diversity, reduce food expenses and generate supplemental income. This integrated approach addressed immediate nutritional needs and expanded women's economic opportunities.

To improve access to assistance, WFP strengthened self-registration (SRA) in both Gaza and the West Bank, providing women with a channel to register and receive assistance [3]. Community outreach, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), was conducted to raise awareness and encourage use of the platform. Adolescent girls and women with disabilities face heightened risks in Palestine. For example, when insecurity affected aid convoys in Gaza, it made food assistance largely inaccessible, particularly for female-headed households. Increased security operations and road closures in the West Bank also impacted women's access. WFP deployed tailored responses such as guidelines for CFM hotline agents to better respond to different needs. Cash-based assistance was offered, to help increase access to food and thereby reduce harmful coping mechanisms. Digital cash assistance can also offer access to hygiene products, healthcare, and protection services, to safeguard dignity and well-being of vulnerable women and girls.

In parallel, WFP engaged in advocacy and coordination with partners to strengthen support for women-headed households, promote gender equality in humanitarian response, and advance policies that enhance women's access to resources, livelihood opportunities, and decision-making platforms. As part of recovery efforts in Gaza, WFP will initiate Cash for Work (CFW) activities in 2026 that prioritize women, particularly from female-headed households, and promote their participation in livelihood activities.

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

In 2025, WFP prioritized adapting its response to evolving needs and ensuring that affected people in Palestine accessed assistance safely, with dignity, and in ways that upheld their rights and integrity. This was achieved through strengthened accountability mechanisms, inclusive engagement, and enhanced protection measures.

Evolving Protection Landscape

The protection situation in the Gaza Strip continued to deteriorate in 2025 with communities facing severe food shortages, a lack of income, and risk of harm when accessing food distribution sites and overcrowded shelters [1]. Vulnerable groups - including children, women and girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities [2] - faced disproportionate risks, particularly when accessing WFP general food distribution (GFD). Women-headed households and persons with disabilities faced increasing challenges in safely accessing assistance. This was due to increasing risks due to mobility restrictions, notably during the period from May to October when organized distributions were infrequent to a high level of looting of aid convoy trucks. In contrast, despite a period when there was very limited commercial cargo entering Gaza, barriers to accessing assistance from retailers slightly improved in 2025, with 98 percent of beneficiaries in Gaza reporting no specific obstacles to accessing markets, up from 93 percent in 2024.

In the West Bank, approximately 98 percent of beneficiaries surveyed reported no safety issues when accessing WFP distribution points, but those who did often lived close to illegal settlements and/or needed to pass through Israeli checkpoints [3].

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

In line with Accountability to Affected People (AAP) commitments, WFP Palestine maintained a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in 2025 [4], enabling beneficiaries to voice concerns, request assistance, and provide real-time feedback on programme interventions. WFP increased the number of agents on the helpline from 30 to 39 and introduced a chatbot to deal with the increased number of calls from both Gaza and the West Bank. These measures met an increased demand for information and supported and minimized response times.

WFP also significantly expanded safe reporting channels for Protection, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). In total, the CFM received almost 584,000 cases overall. The vast majority of cases were reported via the hotline. A significant number were also reported through live chat, help desks, and email.

The majority of CFM cases in 2025 were from Gaza (93 percent); although West Bank cases continued to rise significantly. Both in Gaza and the West Bank, the majority of cases were resolved at agent level (87 percent in Gaza and 84 percent in the West Bank), 9 percent of the cases in Gaza as compared to 15 percent in West Bank were escalated internally, while 4 percent of cases in Gaza and 1 percent in the West Bank required external referrals. A total of 17 cases requiring assistance from specialized protection actors were received through the CFM in 2025, which were escalated as required.

Regular community engagement throughout the war has ensured a people-centered emergency response in Gaza. WFP continued to work with community volunteers in Gaza to monitor and provide insight into protection concerns related to food security and overcrowding. Feedback from these channels enabled appropriate protection measures to be taken. WFP continued efforts in 2025 to disseminate information on assistance while working closely with protection partners and service providers to facilitate safe and timely referrals for identified protection cases. In the West Bank, only 71 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving accessible information about WFP programming, falling short of the 95 percent target [5].

To address these challenges, WFP is refining the beneficiary communication strategy. There will be a dedicated queue on the toll-free hotline specifically for the West Bank [6] to improve accessibility and ensure more targeted support for beneficiaries. Plans are also in place to expand in-person outreach activities and helpdesks in the West Bank, to enhance direct engagement with beneficiaries and improve access to programme information, complementing existing remote communication channels.

Enhancing Protection Mainstreaming and Risk Mitigation

WFP strengthened staff [7] and partners' capacity to integrate protection and conflict sensitivity [8] into all aspects of its operations, conducting multiple capacity building initiatives in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip [9]. In the West Bank, a series of inter-agency trainings were conducted in collaboration with the PSEA network and the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR). Trainings targeted WFP retailers, cooperating partners, Ministry of Social Development staff and helpline agents, reaching 78 participants, including 42 women. In Gaza, WFP reached out to 13 bakeries to sensitize 98 security guards and frontline staff on safeguarding, appropriate interaction with beneficiaries and safe referrals, to reduce protection risks and promote safe and dignified access to assistance in the high-risk, overcrowded settings.

WFP also contributed actively to inter-agency coordination, including participation in the UN Gender Task Force, the GBV AoR (Area of Responsibility), the Child Protection AoR, and the Protection Cluster. Through these platforms, WFP strengthened protection integration, including delivering protection training for CBT retailers in the West Bank. WFP continued to co-chair the PSEA Network, advocating safeguarding and accountability across humanitarian operations and worked closely with the SAWA national helpline [10] to establish effective and confidential referral pathways for persons seeking GBV specialized services. 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.

Future Outlook and Opportunities

WFP is in discussion with UN OCHA on incorporating and running the inter-agency CFM, to enhance operational efficiency, decision-making and collaboration within the humanitarian community working in Palestine. WFP has also developed a community engagement action plan for 2025-2027, that will incorporate gender and protection indicators and work with women-led organizations and strengthen community-led initiatives. WFP is working on integrating the Palestinian service directory currently being hosted by OCHA into the chatbot where users will be able to access different services available and provided by other organizations.

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)

Throughout 2025, Palestine continued to face significant environmental challenges, exacerbated by the ongoing, protracted conflict in both Gaza and the West Bank, economic decline and instability, as well as erosion of civil society. The region is already 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, however, have greatly damaged the natural systems on which people depend: agricultural land, infrastructure, and ecosystems, among others. These environmental stressors pose a serious threat to food security, health and sanitation, livelihoods, and long-term resilience, requiring coordinated efforts to repair such extensive damage for a sustainable recovery.

In Gaza, the ongoing conflict has created significant environmental challenges, especially water and wastewater management, soil and land, solid waste management, as well as marine and coastal ecosystems. Low-quality water supply and contamination from wastewater and solid waste continued to limit access to safe drinking water and healthy soil [1]. A near collapse in agricultural productivity due to the destruction or dismantling of food production has put significant economic pressure on farmers, while the destruction of agricultural land, wells, greenhouses, and other necessary infrastructure has reduced local food production, further exacerbating food insecurity [2].

In line with WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), WFP Palestine continued in 2025 to integrate environmental and social considerations across all programme activities. Focus was placed 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. In the West Bank, screening of activities, especially those related to livelihoods, remained strong as in previous years with a 100 percent screening rate (all screened activities were categorized as low risk). In capacity-strengthening activities, a single partner, PCBS, was not screened, slightly reducing the overall screening rate compared to 2024.

Implementation remained uneven, however, particularly in Gaza, where general food distribution and livelihood activities have yet to incorporate environmental and social risk screenings [3]. 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. In response to this gap, WFP Palestine has introduced internal measures in 2026 to ensure that ESS screening of all FLAs in Gaza and the West Bank is conducted in a timely and well-documented manner, in line with corporate requirements.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Palestine has still not formally launched an Environmental Management System (EMS), although it has applied environmental considerations to reduce the impact of its operations whenever possible, in line with WFP corporate environmental and sustainability standards. Initiatives have progressed at the Jerusalem Country Office (CO), while rollout in Gaza has not been feasible in nearly all cases due to the ongoing conflict and operational constraints. Energy consumption remains one of the main environmental risk areas across Gaza and the West Bank, where operations have historically relied on diesel generators, resulting in high greenhouse gas emissions and exposure to fuel price volatility. To address this, EMS measure at the Jerusalem CO have focused on improving energy efficiency. In 2025, the annex building renovation replaced all conventional lighting with LED systems, achieving estimated energy savings of 50-70 percent. The renovation also included the installation of a Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) air-conditioning system, replacing 12 conventional split AC units and reducing annual electricity by an estimated 7,000-9,000 kWh. Staff were also encouraged to limit AC use to essential periods. Based on these results, similar upgrades are planned for the upcoming renovation of the main building.

Environmental considerations have also been incorporated into operational practices. Fleet management follows WFP eco-driving standards, including switching off vehicles when not in use to reduce fuel consumption and emissions. Sustainable procurement practices prioritize recycled paper for printed materials, while waste management measures include the segregation and secure shredding of obsolete documents through an external service provider, with shredded material recycled to reduce landfill waste and improve resource efficiency.

In Gaza, implementation of environmentally efficient actions remains constrained by access limitations, damaged infrastructure, and the prioritization of lifesaving activities. Despite this, in the spring of 2025 WFP was able to engage in a limited food for training activity involving 108 women who upcycled WFP packaging materials to produce thousands of reusable bags and hundreds of sun awnings. Waste management and sustainable procurement will be further strengthened once conditions allow.

Going forward, WFP Palestine will continue to focus on energy efficiency, reduced reliance on diesel power, improved waste management, and the gradual expansion of environmentally friendly initiatives across office facilities.

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, hunger, food insecurity, and economic decline in Palestine, affecting both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, intensified pre-existing nutrition vulnerabilities in 2025. The Palestinian population continued to experience the double burden of malnutrition, with widespread acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies alongside increasing rates of non-communicable diseases, overweight, and obesity.

The conflict in Gaza severely affected the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of children under five (CU5) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). Between April 2025 and March 2026 more than 71,000 cases of children aged 6 to 59 months old were expected to suffer from acute malnutrition requiring urgent treatment. This updated estimate, while already representing an increase of 18 percent compared to the 60,000 cases previously estimated last October 2024 [1], later doubled to 132,000 cases in August as the conflict intensified, humanitarian aid remained restricted, and the IPC declared famine in Gaza governorate. This higher figure included more than 41,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to the 14,000 cases estimated from April 2025, and 55,500 cases of pregnant and/or breastfeeding women (PBW) projected to require acute malnutrition treatment, quadruple the April 2025 estimate of 18,000 cases [2]. After significant work by the humanitarian community in bringing aid into Gaza, facilitated by the October ceasefire, the IPC's November 2025 projections showed that famine had been reversed and an improved nutritional status of people, and while the severity of acute malnutrition remained critical or serious in the all governorates [3], WFP was able to accordingly revise down its planned scale-up.

In the West Bank, although malnutrition levels were lower before the crisis, maternal anemia was prevalent, and poor Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices were widespread due to a strained economy. These pre-existing vulnerabilities were anticipated to worsen with continued conflict, underscoring the urgent need to protect and improve nutritional outcomes, particularly among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls. The National Nutrition cluster projected that 21,087 of 6-59 month-old children will be malnourished in West Bank with 25 percent of cases deemed in need of humanitarian assistance. These projections underscore the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to prevent the immediate and long-term impacts of malnutrition in the West Bank.

Scaling Up Nutrition Response Amidst Crisis

WFP adopted a no-regrets approach, integrating nutrition across all activities to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of the affected people. WFP's general food assistance utilized multiple delivery channels, including food parcels and a hot meals programme, to bridge essential nutritional needs through additional protein and fat, beyond standard daily rations [4].

Targeted Nutrition Interventions for Vulnerable Groups

WFP Palestine's nutrition strategy prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls and children aged 6-59 months, aiming to prevent acute malnutrition and reduce morbidity and mortality risks during times of catastrophic food insecurity and exponential rise of acute malnutrition rates.

WFP scaled up the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) offering critical life-saving nutrition assistance to halt and reverse the deterioration of nutritional status among children 6-59 months and PBW/G. Through life-saving specialized nutrition assistance, WFP distributed medium quantity ready-to-eat, high-fat, protein-rich Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements (LNS-MQ) to 572,682 unique individuals, including 227,120 children and 345,562 PBW/G, ensuring that beneficiaries received an adequate combination of fortified foods or dietary diversification support. To ensure comprehensive efforts and strengthen the prevention programme, WFP integrated MUAC screening into BSFP, enabling the identification and referral of malnourished or sick children and PBW/G in need of treatment through established referral mechanisms, including CMAM services, ensuring timely and appropriate care. Results were constrained by ongoing gaps in addressing the root causes of malnutrition, namely food insecurity, inadequate dietary diversity, disrupted health services, and poor water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions.

As the food situation further deteriorated in Gaza, so too did nutrition indicators for PBW/G, with more women falling into malnutrition. This required WFP to scale up nutrition services and introduce a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) to manage undernutrition among PBW/G. The aim was to compensate for possible macro- and micronutrient deficiencies and help PBW/G meet the increased nutritional needs associated with pregnancy and

breastfeeding. WFP provided undernourished PBW/G with supplementary nutritious food in the form of a large quantity, ready-to-eat lipid nutrient supplement (LNS-LQ) as a take home ration. To enhance the overall effectiveness of TSFP, WFP integrated the programme into a broader multisectoral response. TSFP was combined with maternal preventive and curative health care in which women are screened, treated, and monitored, and receive full services to tackle the drivers of acute malnutrition and ensure sustained recovery from malnutrition.

As the security situation in the West Bank further escalated, increased displacement affected the already fragile nutritional status of the poorest and most vulnerable groups. WFP introduced a Cash for Prevention (C4P) project as part of the shock response to address the immediate nutritional needs of high-risk groups, while fostering sustainable practices through Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) activities targeting the first 1,000 days of life. WFP provided a cash top-up for a cycle of 6 months to enable better dietary diversity and access to fresh commodities to 5,015 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5, identified as the poorest by the MoSD and by UNRWA. A combination of C4P with a structured SBCC package strengthened maternal and child nutrition practices through in-person awareness sessions, cooking demonstrations, psychosocial support, and guidance on optimal feeding and dietary diversity. WFP also strengthened nutrition-resilience integration by linking C4P beneficiaries who receive SBCC support with complementary livelihood opportunities. Twenty women with access to a small garden received agriculture training and productive assets to establish home gardens, improving year-round access to nutrient dense foods and supporting diversification of household diets.

Enhancing Community and Household Capacity to Protect Nutrition

WFP supported communities by integrating nutrition-sensitive awareness campaigns across interventions. In the Gaza Strip, Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) messaging was introduced alongside the nutrition services, emphasizing breastfeeding and appropriate feeding for children under two.

In the West Bank, community-based nutrition activities were organized in 25 access-restricted and underserved areas aimed at improving nutrition behaviours. This included nutrition screening (anthropometric measurements and rapid hemoglobin testing), enabling the identification of malnourished or sick children and pregnant or breastfeeding women in need of further support. Identified cases were referred for treatment through established referral mechanisms, ensuring timely and appropriate care. Nutrition counseling on IYCF-E was provided for PBW/G, mothers of children under five, and others in the wider community, benefiting around 2,000 community members.

Meeting Standards for Nutrition-Sensitive Programming

WFP has strengthened its performance in the nutrition-sensitive standard, improving its score from 9 to 10, reflecting measurable progress towards its end-of-CSP 2028 target of 12 and a commitment to continuous enhancement. This improvement is largely driven by developments initiated in 2025, including the launch of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis [5] and continued vulnerability analysis dependent on WFP's CATI data. Although the Theory of Change (ToC) and Programme Impact Pathway were not applied in 2025, they are planned as a key focus for 2026 to enhance nutrition-sensitive programme design in collaboration with relevant sectors and programme activities.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to expand 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 that ensure all of WFP's 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

Strategic Engagement for Effective Assistance

In 2025, strategic engagement with government, local, and private sector partners enhanced operational reach, flexibility, and responsiveness in a highly constrained humanitarian environment.

Solidified Donor Support Sustained WFP Emergency Response

WFP mobilized over USD 860 million in 2025 from donors, a 20 percent increase from 2024, enabling large-scale operations to meet elevated needs in Gaza and the West Bank. Funding was provided by 31 governments, the private sector, UN funds, and public campaigns like ShareTheMeal. The scale and severity of the emergency prompted many key donors to maintain and strengthen their commitment to WFP, reaffirming the organisation's role as a trusted and reliable partner.

Total contributions from donors included USD 802 million from government donors and USD 58 million from private sector partners and individual contributors. These resources represented an increase of 21 percent compared to 2024, echoing sustained confidence in WFP's leadership, delivery capacity, and critical role in enabling emergency food, nutrition and cash assistance, logistics, and emergency telecommunications services, particularly in Gaza.

In 2025, WFP further broadened its government donor base, receiving contributions from 31 government donors [1], including five new donors such as Indonesia, which ranked among WFP's ten largest donors in 2025 [2]. Support from longstanding donor partners increased significantly, with the United States remaining the largest contributor, providing approximately 65 percent of total funding, followed by other traditional donor partners [3].

Germany continued to be the second largest government donor since the escalation of conflict in 2023, playing a central role in financing the humanitarian response and provided a notable contribution of over EUR 11 million for WFP's resilience interventions in the West Bank. The European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) maintained its trust in WFP and ranked as the third largest contributor in 2025. The list of largest government donors also included Canada, France, Sweden, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Norway and the United Kingdom.

Private sector engagement and individual giving remained steady from 2024, contributing significantly towards WFP Palestine's operations in 2025. WFP mobilized resources from 30 regional and international private sector partners, while individual contributions through ShareTheMeal and WFP's individual giving campaigns accounted for more than half of private funding (USD 30 million). This sustained private support provided additional flexibility and contributed to reinforcing WFP's overall funding resilience during a period of heightened global humanitarian demand.

Whole-of-society Approach to Humanitarian Response

Collaboration with local and national authorities played a crucial role in strengthening WFP's leadership in the crisis response, resilience building, and livelihood support. WFP's ongoing partnership with the Palestinian Ministry of Social Development and coordination with the ministries of Labour and Health underscored WFP's commitment of investing in national capacities to enhance the country's ability to respond swiftly and effectively to shocks. Engagement with local agricultural cooperatives, the Palestinian Employment Fund, and ministries of Labor and Agriculture facilitated the expansion of vocational training, identification of job pathways for the unemployed and vulnerable, and adoption of adaptive climate change measures. In 2025, WFP renewed its memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Health, collaborating to improve the referral system for women and children identified with malnutrition, develop SBCC messages, and advance the Fill the Nutrient Gap technical working group agenda. WFP also collaborated with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to track economic indicators and conduct market and price analysis. These partnerships collectively strengthened national systems and enhanced WFP's ability to deliver impactful, long-term support.

WFP continued to reinforce monitoring and assurance systems, affirming its commitment to accountability and maintaining donor confidence through continued use of digital tools such as the United Nations Partner Portal, Partner Connect, and Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) to streamline partner management, improve performance tracking and reporting, and ensure compliance with WFP standards. WFP conducted regular partner audits and evaluations in 2025 to identify and address gaps in efficiency or compliance, while in parallel developing a plan for conducting spot-checks partners beginning in 2026. Capacity-building workshops focused on risk management and reporting further strengthened partner performance.

WFP continued to face operational challenges in 2025, including access restrictions, insecurity, and market disruption, delaying aid deliveries and requiring continuous adjustments and innovative approaches to assistance. Close coordination with United Nations agencies, humanitarian partners, and WFP's counterparts in Israel and the CMCC were essential to navigating these challenges, removing barriers to principled access for WFP and ensuring assistance continued to reach affected populations.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP expanded its partnerships with Palestinian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), increasing its network from 19 cooperating partners in 2024 to 24. Strengthened partnerships allowed for more effective resource allocation, reducing duplication, improving coordination of emergency localized response efforts, support of programmatic scale-up both in scale and geographic coverage, and ensuring last-mile delivery and a continuity of service provision. The latter objective of ensuring continuity was particularly important for 2025 given that several key partner international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) faced deregistration by the Israeli government and the inability to continue work in Palestine.

In the West Bank, WFP's partnerships with the Ministry of Health, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and An-Najah University were critical to sustaining WFP operations in increasingly restricted areas and using local networks to implement nutrition-focused social behavioral change communication (SBCC) activities. They enabled WFP to respond in hard-to-access areas through trusted national networks while also strengthening national ownership and local leadership of programmes. This supported institutional capacity development, and promoted sustainable, community-driven interventions linking humanitarian action with longer-term resilience and development objectives.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Beyond meeting urgent food needs, WFP played a pivotal role in enabling the multi-sectoral humanitarian response in Gaza and the West Bank. WFP led the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), co-chaired the Food Security Sector, and actively participated in the Cash Working Group, Health Cluster, and Nutrition Cluster. In parallel, WFP provided on-demand services in Ashdod and Jordan, offering tailored logistics services for humanitarian partners to accelerate the delivery of life-saving assistance to Gaza. Through these coordination mechanisms, WFP enhanced resource allocation, optimized impact, and strengthened multi-sectoral response planning while minimizing duplication.

In Gaza, WFP led the ETC and Logistics Cluster in facilitating secure telecommunications for first responders and coordinated delivery of humanitarian aid amidst significant access and infrastructure challenges. WFP partnered closely with UN agencies to deliver a coordinated and impactful humanitarian response, with notable joint initiatives including nutrition support in temporary learning spaces in coordination with UNRWA and UNICEF, and emergency specialized machinery and engineering projects (SMEP) for flood mitigation following severe winter storms. In each case, WFP contributed its technical expertise and logistical capacity while benefiting from the complementary strengths of other agencies.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained continuous alignment with the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) Office to ensure coherence across operational planning, access engagement and response prioritization. Coordination with relevant authorities, particularly with the US-led Civil-Military Coordination Center (CMCC) remained essential to facilitating access and managing operational risks inside Gaza. These mechanisms enabled a better coordinated approach, reinforcing collective advocacy on access and security, and enabled partners to operate within an extremely constrained environment.

As Palestine Country Office advances as a pilot country for the UN80 initiative on integrated supply chain matters, the experience of 2025 underscores that effective humanitarian delivery in such environments as Gaza depends on effective coordination with experienced humanitarian partners.

Financial Overview

Flexible & Sustained Funding Vital for WFP Response Scale-Up

In 2025, WFP continued implementing its five-year Country Strategic Plan 2023-2028 (CSP) amid the ongoing multi-faceted humanitarian and economic crisis in Gaza and the West Bank, raising its financial requirements for 2025 by 60 percent over 2024, and a 700 percent increase compared to pre-conflict levels. Funding in 2025 reached 89 percent of WFP's requirements, enabling WFP to balance its agile emergency response and scale-up of life-saving assistance with sustaining social protection and maintaining a forward-looking, long-term approach to livelihoods, resilience, and sustainable food security solutions.

Throughout the year, WFP Palestine adjusted its operations through a standard budget revision approved in April 2025 to meet evolving needs, increasing its emergency food assistance for crisis-response and its livelihood support for resilience building, as well as on-demand services. These additional funds maintained elevated levels beneficiary levels in Gaza, while slightly increasing the number of beneficiaries targeted in the West Bank. WFP maintained the budget increases from 2024 for the Logistics Cluster and Electronic Telecommunications Cluster to continue providing enhanced logistical and telecommunications support to humanitarian actors operating in Gaza in 2025.

In 2025, WFP Palestine's available resources rose nearly 40 percent to over USD 1.3 billion, including a carry-over of USD 442 million from 2024 and USD 894 million in allocated contributions during the year [1]. This significant increase enabled WFP to expand emergency food assistance in Gaza while supporting an increasing number of people in the West Bank through resilience and social protection programs.

Allocation of Resources and Expenditures

The steady increase in funding was driven by Gaza's worsening humanitarian crisis, which continued to require large-scale emergency food assistance. Under all strategic outcomes WFP Palestine underspent compared to available resources, in large part due to contributions being confirmed late in 2025 and the aid blockade preventing supplies entering Gaza earlier in the year, thus delaying the level of delivery required to meet acute needs. Expenditures increased substantially towards the end of the year as cash-based programming was significantly scaled up in Gaza.

Strategic outcome 1 (emergency response) was allocated the largest share of available resources as has been the case in previous years—USD 1.1 billion, 40 percent higher than in 2024. This funding primarily expanded life-saving food assistance in Gaza through a combination of food parcels, hot meals, bakery support, and temporary learning spaces, and supported nutrition and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives for people at risk of malnutrition. More moderate increases in available resources in the West Bank sustained emergency assistance for Gaza workers stuck in the West Bank and IDPs from ongoing military operations.

Strategic outcome 2 (livelihood and resilience) available resources increased from 2024 to USD 16 million in 2025, though still reflecting a relatively small portion of WFP's operation which largely is oriented towards immediate humanitarian needs in Gaza. Nevertheless, the well-resourced activities under this strategic outcome helped to sustain resilience investments in the West Bank, ensuring continuity in climate-resilient agricultural interventions, vocational training and direct job placement, income-generating initiatives, value-chain strengthening, 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 [2], reaffirming WFP's commitment to strengthen national institutions, link social protection to nutrition and economic resilience, as well as support sustainable, inclusive, shock-responsive social protection systems.

Strategic outcome 4 funding (humanitarian coordination, identify management (IDM) and cash-based transfer (CBT) services) remained well-resourced in 2025 to maintain WFP's central role in inter-agency response coordination, particularly in Gaza, where streamlined humanitarian efforts, CBT services, and IDM-deduplication digital solutions have been crucial for responding to urgent needs effectively and efficiently.

Diversification of Funding Sources and Requirement for Early Commitments

The volatile context in Palestine underscores the need for early funding commitments, advance financing, and flexible contributions. Securing multi-year funding is a priority for WFP Palestine as it helps mitigate gaps, reduce disruptions,

and optimize procurement planning.

Early disbursements in the first quarter of 2025, representing 44 percent of funding, helped WFP in improving planning, supply chain efficiency, and aid distribution. Later contributions - 40 percent of funding was received in the fourth quarter - meant that programming of those funds was only possible for early 2026.

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 remained steady, maintaining WFP's diversification of funding streams. Corporate funding sources have also helped to rapidly scale up emergency response.

In 2025, WFP received major contributions from key donors, including USA/DOS (USD 555 million), Germany (USD 51.4 million), EU-ECHO (USD 34.3 million), Sweden (USD 22.8 million), and Canada (USD 21.2 million), supporting critical humanitarian assistance efforts.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,337,576,080	661,129,683	1,103,596,218	491,739,551
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	9,149	0
SO01: Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	1,334,622,105	658,191,528	1,087,238,573	489,808,290
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	997,036,773	642,492,079	1,071,195,205	489,638,472
Activity 08: Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security	243,398,117	2,690,869	183,272	169,818
Activity 09: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.	94,187,214	13,008,581	256,734	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	15,603,363	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	2,953,975	2,938,155	16,348,496	1,931,261

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	2,953,975	2,938,155	9,151,264	1,931,261
Non-activity specific	0	0	7,197,232	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	571,630	145,118	87,777	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.	571,630	145,118	87,777	0
Activity 03: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	571,630	145,118	87,777	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	99,224,325	47,787,506	98,300,204	49,140,801
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	99,224,325	47,787,506	98,300,204	49,140,801
Activity 04: Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	31,925,000	8,596,923	46,565,650	27,349,599
Activity 05: Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	64,188,727	37,604,899	49,842,087	20,326,909

Activity 07: Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community	 3,110,598	 1,585,684	 1,892,467	 1,464,294
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 84,173,458	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,437,372,034	 709,062,308	 1,286,157,657	 540,880,352
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 16,246,749	 10,084,650	 33,510,324	 12,421,298
Total Direct Costs	 1,453,618,783	 719,146,957	 1,319,667,981	 553,301,650
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 92,386,641	 46,177,805	 53,038,118	 53,038,118
Grand Total	 1,546,005,424	 765,324,762	 1,372,706,099	 606,339,767

Data Notes

Overview

[1] To streamline assistance and ensure that those most in need can receive support without bureaucratic delays, WFP Palestine uses a digital self-registration platform. From 1 January to 31 December 2025, WFP's self-registration platform enabled over 453,460 people to register for assistance (of whom 91.5 percent received food assistance), with total registration reaching over 2 million people, ensuring more efficient, accessible, and transparent enrollment. Disseminated via community outreach, SMS, social media, local authorities, and partners, the tool improves access for those in remote or conflict-affected areas as it enables users to update their locations, helping WFP adjust coverage accordingly. The efficiency of the self-registration process helped WFP identify more effectively groups facing heightened vulnerabilities so assistance can be prioritized for those facing the most severe hardships.

[2] Transfer values were aligned with Cash Working Group (CWG) recommendations and agreed minimum expenditure basket benchmarks. Households at the beginning of 2025 initially received 1,000 ILS (around USD 320) (80% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)) in line with the Gaza Cash Working Group as a one-off monthly transfer while WFP tested market absorption capacity and monitored price dynamics. Following the resumption of digital assistance in late August and in response to increased market prices due to limited commercial supply, the Gaza CWG agreed to increase the transfer value to 100% of the MEB to ILS 1,250 ILS (around USD 400).

[3] Reconstruction and recovery needs across Gaza and the West Bank are estimated to exceed USD 70 billion, with the scale and complexity of restoring livelihoods, food systems, and economic stability are unprecedented. United Nations. (2025). Gaza: USD 70 billion need to rebuild shattered enclave. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/unog-press-briefing-14oct25/>

Operational context

[1] In August 2025, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) confirmed that Famine (IPC Phase 5) was occurring in Gaza Governorate, the area encompassing Gaza City and surrounding neighborhoods, with over 640,000 individuals classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and 1.14 million individuals in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), following months of severe access restrictions, market collapse, and the near-suspension of large-scale food assistance. IPC Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for 1 July - 15 August 2025 and Projection for 16 August - 30 September 2025. Accessed from: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/en/?country=PSE>

[2] This formal classification was preceded in late July 2025 by an IPC alert, which warned that a worst-case famine scenario was unfolding across Gaza amid extreme food consumption gaps and rising malnutrition, and that famine was projected to expand to central and southern governorates without significant improvements in access and aid delivery. IPC Alert: Gaza Strip: Worst-case scenario of Famine unfolding in the Gaza Strip. Accessed from: https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_GazaStrip_Alert_July2025.pdf

[3] IPC. (2025). Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for 16 October - 30 November 2025 and Projection for 1 December 2025 - 15 April 2026. Accessed from: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159820/?iso3=PSE>

[4] UNCTAD. (2025). Developments in the economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Retrieved from: <https://unctad.org/news/unctad-report-warns-economic-collapse-occupied-palestinian-territory-calls-urgent>

[5] OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #350 – West Bank, 23 December 2025, accessed at: <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-humanitarian-situation-update-350-west-bank/>

[6] United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (2025, February 10). Large-scale forced displacement in the West Bank impacts 40,000 people. Accessed at <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/official-statements/large-scale-forced-displacement-west-bank-impacts-40000-people>

[7] 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. (2025). Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2025, accessed here: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/flash-appeal-occupied-palestinian-territory-2025>

[8] WFP's emergency response in Palestine will be subject to a corporate emergency evaluation to be conducted throughout 2026 and mid-2027, with the evaluation insights and recommendations to be presented to the Executive Board in June 2027.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 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 more modest price increases throughout 2025. WFP, Market Monitor – Gaza, WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis, May 2025, accessed at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000166660/download/>

[2] 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, which adds a nutrient analysis component, could not be collected over the phone for Gaza, 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. WFP, Market Monitor – Palestine, WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis, December 2025, accessed at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000171349/download/>

[3] WFP adopted the e-wallet modality since January 2025 to deliver multipurpose cash assistance in order to reduce reliance on physical cash during the liquidity crisis, increase operational assurance and efficiency, and to support digital financial literacy in Gaza. WFP operated over 40 onboarding sites to assist people to open an e-wallet, acting as their own digital bank account. The e-wallet is redeemable at over 160 retailers and 500 vendors through digital payments.

[4] To mitigate risks, WFP further strengthened market monitoring in 2025, collaborating with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to track economic indicators and conducting monthly minimum expenditure basket (MEB) analysis to adjust programme design and avoid negative impacts on local market conditions. Monthly price data informed cash interventions to maintain relevance amid fluctuating conditions, informing decisions on the expansion of cash assistance. WFP worked with financial service providers to ensure the timely distribution of cash assistance, minimizing delays, and ensuring that beneficiaries could access funds promptly. WFP also continued to work with Financial Service Providers and the Bank of Palestine to ensure digital financial inclusion, providing dedicated support to people in Gaza to open their e-wallet accounts.

[5] WFP, Gaza Strip Emergency Response. Post Distribution Monitoring Report: Lifesaving Cash Transfers – December 2025.

[6] WFP, West Bank Emergency Response. Post Distribution Monitoring Report: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA/ E-Wallet) – July 2025.

[7] Beneficiaries planned to be reached under Activity 9 (assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children), which received no funding in 2025, were instead reached through WFP's support of Temporary Learning Spaces under Activity 1 (unconditional food assistance and SBCC) under which the commodities were purchased.

[8] OCHA, Reported Impact Snapshot – Gaza, 30 December 2025, accessed from: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-30-december-2025>

[9] Regarding the quantity of food provided as unconditional assistance, the actual metric tonnage noted in the data table reflects the amount recorded in WFP's systems as of 13 March, and does not include food commodities pending reconciliation at that time and not yet incorporated. The primary driver for the shortfall between actual and planned stems from the 80-day blockade in early 2025 during which virtually no humanitarian aid was allowed entry into Gaza.

[10] Under Activity 8 (asset creation and livelihoods), planning was done for food assistance for assets (FFA); however, implementation, which was largely restricted due to conditions on the ground in Gaza, was only under food assistance for training (FFT) and is comprised of the women recipients of LNS nutritional support who sewed wheat flour bags for use.

[11] WFP gender-responsive monitoring mechanisms assessed the impact of its activities on vulnerable beneficiaries, particularly women and girls.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 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. In Gaza, access constraints and security risks severely disrupted WFP's resilience projects, resulting in their full suspension following the conflict escalation. 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.

[2] OCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update #350 – West Bank, 23 December 2025, accessed at: <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/ocha-humanitarian-situation-update-350-west-bank/>

[3] Grapes represent a significant agricultural product in Palestine, contributing to local food security, economic stability, and employment for thousands of families. However, the sector faces challenges due to climate change, inadequate farming practices, and market inefficiencies. One example of a project component is training on post-harvest best practices, including proper sorting, grading, and packaging techniques which play a crucial role in maintaining product freshness, preventing damage during transportation, and increasing market appeal. Overall, these initiatives enhanced self-sufficiency, improving farmers' market readiness and product quality, and supported sustainable economic development for vulnerable Palestinian communities.

[4] WFP uses the job matching platform developed and maintained by the Palestinian Employment Fund, a partner of WFP in the vocational and job matching activities. The platform offers a range of career opportunities in both the private and public sectors, where job seekers can explore available positions. These opportunities include a diverse range of specializations, allowing applicants to contribute to community development and sustainable growth.

[5] Under outcome indicator 1.3.83 regarding the proportion of participants engaged in income-generating activities as a result of skills development trainings, the data referenced in the data table are the follow-up figures one year after the end of phase 1 in WFP's vocational training programme, and therefore represent performance for 2024, whereas in next year's ACR WFP will again conduct follow-up monitoring to report on the outcomes from its 2025 activities discussed in the text.

[6] Planned values for Activity 2 (Livelihood support) broken down by food for assets (FFA) and food for work (FFW) are not shown in the data tables as they were not required to be part of the country portfolio needs (CPN) plan at the time. They have been recently added under budget revision 5 as per updated corporate guidance and will be included once the revision is approved.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP's capacity strengthening efforts were anchored in sustained collaboration with government counterparts and focused on three core areas: (i) enhancing the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system; (ii) strengthening delivery chain components across programmes; and (iii) improving linkages between social protection, nutrition, and resilience programming to support more integrated national systems.

[2] Each beneficiary receives monthly food assistance top-up of ILS 50 (USD 14). Both coverage and transfer values increased significantly compared to 2023, when funding constraints limited the reach and adequacy of assistance.

[3] The assessment is entitled, "Assessing the Risks of Sharing Humanitarian Cash Assistance Data with the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Social Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory."

[4] Gender and Age Marker (GAM) implementation assessment is not yet applicable under strategic outcome 3 given that the activity, capacity building for Ministry of Social Development's (MoSD) community feedback mechanism (CFM), did not yet start in 2025. The action plan for the activity is due to begin in early 2026.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Of this total, 53 percent were Food Security items, 35 percent Shelter and eight percent WASH, with the remaining four percent attributed to other sectors. Dedicated Cluster staff were deployed to the crossing platforms to enhance aid cargo logistic oversight, once authorization for personnel presence was granted.

[2] In addition, a new consolidation warehouse was established in Amman, bringing the total storage capacity to 3,350 m². Through these storage facilities, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the reception and consolidation, of 27,329 m³ of aid in Jordan for 19 partners and 60,754 m³ of cargo in Gaza (of which 66 percent were Shelter items, 20 percent WASH and 10 percent Food Security, with the remaining four percent attributed to other sectors) on behalf of 43 partners. Four rounds of the Gaza humanitarian storage capacity survey and two rounds of the West Bank humanitarian storage capacity survey were conducted in 2025.

[3] Accessible at <https://logcluster.org/en/ops/pse23a>. Information on logistics gaps and capacities were also shared through the development of maps, updating of information-sharing platforms (such as LogIE, a platform where up-to-date information on crossing status and Logistics Cluster service provision locations/capacity can also be found, accessible at: <https://logie.logcluster.org/?op=pse>).

[4] Four global logistics leaders (Agility, UPS, Maersk, and DP World) comprise the Logistics Emergency Team (LET), which provides free logistics support and expertise to humanitarian organisations during major emergencies, enabling faster delivery of vital aid supplies. More information can be found at: <https://logcluster.org/en/logistics-emergency-team>

[5] The assistance provided for both Gaza and the West Bank included a transfer to UNFPA as part of its GBV initiatives.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[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 4.1 specifically looks at how the UNCT leadership has shown its commitment to championing gender equality internally in the UN through including gender in UNCT agenda, championing gender equality and externally through advocacy with UN partners. Indicator 4.3 on the other hand focused on whether gender parity has been achieved in terms of staffing within the UN system.

[2] WFP supports climate-resilient activities to enhance self-sufficient food production and income generation through green and sustainable practices in West Bank. Over eighty percent participation of women in livelihood activities and equal gender balance in beneficiaries helps empower women by offering them the economic independence and strengthening 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.

[3] WFP leverages its self-registration platform, which now covers 2 million Palestinians, to streamline assistance and ensure that those most in need can receive support without bureaucratic delays. Disseminated via community outreach, SMS, social media, local authorities, and partners, the tool improves access for those in remote or conflict-affected areas as it enables users to update their locations, helping WFP adjust coverage accordingly. The efficiency of the self-registration process helped WFP identify more effectively groups facing heightened vulnerabilities so assistance can be prioritized for those facing the most severe hardships.

[4] Examples include supporting the dissemination of information on assistance and referral pathways and direct referral to services through its various channels, working with protection partners to facilitate safe and timely referrals for protection cases, and collaborating with UNFPA to include GBV survivors in their assistance to reduce vulnerability. During the Tawjihi (general secondary education certificate) exams, WFP's CFM was instrumental in passing information from the Ministry of Education to students in Gaza.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Nearly all WFP beneficiaries in Gaza (99 percent) reported feeling safe when receiving assistance, up from 97 percent in 2024 though still slightly below WFP's 100 percent target. 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.

[2] WFP has developed inclusive community awareness materials that take into consideration the different forms of disability such as closed captions in information videos, large fonts in posters, and simplified animations. As part of targeting, WFP puts into consideration most vulnerable groups including people with disabilities and female-headed households. Careful consideration is taken in selecting distribution points and help desk locations, to ensure they are accessible, safe and would not compromise dignity of the beneficiaries. Targeted feedback via the CFM was collected to identify any unique challenges faced by the different vulnerable groups.

[3] An average of 99.7 percent of beneficiaries surveyed indicated that they face no access challenges, an improvement from last year's score. There were, however, negative perceptions of safety from beneficiaries who live close to checkpoints or settlements (about 6 percent of surveyed beneficiaries). WFP and its partner UNRWA continued to ensure that in-kind modality was implemented in a safe and dignified manner.

[4] 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.

[5] The sharp decline in access to information about WFP programs in the West Bank 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.

[6] Initially the hotline was shared between Gaza and the West Bank, with the hotline often busy with calls from Gaza, making it difficult for people calling from the West Bank to get through. Creating a dedicated line for the West Bank means that specific calls from the West Bank would go directly through the CFM rather than being rerouted to other channels, thus allowing West Bank issues to receive more attention.

[7] All-staff PSEA refresher sessions were conducted to reinforce understanding of core PSEA principles, clarify reporting obligations, and ensure that all personnel and partners are aligned with WFP's mandatory standards.

[8] WFP has put significant effort into ensuring its interventions adhere to the 'do no harm' principle; through two context analyses, one for Gaza and one for West Bank, WFP was able to update its understanding of conflict dynamics. Leveraging this, together with regular monitoring and adaptation, WFP can reduce possible risks, for example by working with local suppliers to ensure local systems are not replaced or providing clear messaging on selection criteria and integrating feedback through the CFM to ensure accountability. In Gaza, when faced with insecurity alongside aid convoys, WFP carried out an awareness campaign to the community on the negative impact of self-distribution and to ensure that communities understood that WFP is not complacent. WFP also works directly with Bedouin communities in the West Bank, providing tailored assistance such as the recent hybridization of in-kind assistance with voucher assistance.

[9] In 2025, WFP finalized the community engagement action plan for 2025-2027 and the Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy, providing a framework for mainstreaming gender and protection and community participation across programme cycles, developed after a series of consultations with local communities.

[10] Providing support, protection, and social counseling to survivors of violence, the organization SAWA with whom WFP renewed its MOU, 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.

Environmental sustainability

[1] United Nations. (2025). Environmental Impact of the Escalation of Conflict in the Gaza Strip: Second assessment of environmental damage and recommendations for recovery and reconstruction planning. Retrieved from <https://wedocs.unep.org/items/7aa1738b-c460-499b-9227-5818dbac66bc>

[2] IPC. (2025). Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip, August 2025. Retrieved from https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Review_Committee_Report_Gaza_Aug2025.pdf

[3] As of 2025, none of the agreements or contracts for activities in Gaza had been screened for environmental and social risks, maintaining a 0% screening rate. This is unchanged from 2024 and 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. The implementation of screening as a mandatory requirement for 2026 demonstrates a strong commitment to aligning operations with environmental safeguards.

Nutrition integration

[1] IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159596/>

[2] IPC Gaza Strip: Acute Malnutrition for 1 July - 15 August 2025 and Projection for 16 August - 30 September 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159698/?iso3=PSE>

[3] IPC Gaza Strip: Acute Malnutrition for 16 October – 30 November 2025 and Projection for 16 August - 30 September 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159821/?iso3=PSE>

[4] 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 included a variety of ready-to-eat items designed to cover 100 percent of the food needs of a five-member household. Additionally, WFP scaled up community-cooked hot meals, as a flexible and adaptable solution to bridge nutritional gaps for isolated populations, IDPs, people in transit, and communities lacking cooking facilities.

[5] The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis rolled out in the West Bank examined barriers to accessing healthy diets—such as affordability gaps and consumer preferences. Results are expected in 2026 and will be used to identify risks contributing to malnutrition and support analysis on nutrition issues to inform broader WFP programming including social protection and livelihoods.

Partnerships

[1] Strong government donor partnerships forged with an expanded network of humanitarian and development actors, growing from 11 government donor partners pre-October 2023 to over 40 government donor partners over the period from October 2023 to the end of 2025 (17 donor partners in 2023, and 28 donor partners in 2024). The level of government donor funding echoed the significant increase in funding received mostly towards SO1 activities, totalling over USD 1.6 billion: USD 802 million (2025), USD 660 million (2024) and USD 180 (2023).

[2] The list of 2025 government donor partners, in alphabetical order: 1. Australia, 2. Belgium, 3. Canada, 4. Croatia, 5. Cyprus, 6. Czech Republic, 7. Denmark, 8. ECHO, 9. Estonia, 10. Finland, 11. France, 12. Germany, 13. Iceland, 14. Indonesia, 15. Ireland, 16. Italy, 17. Japan, 18. Lithuania, 19. New Zealand, 20. Norway, 21. Poland, 22. Republic of Korea, 23. Romania, 24. Russia, 25. Singapore, 26. Slovenia, 27. Spain, 28. Sweden, 29. Switzerland, 30. UK FCDO, 31. USA DoS.

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

Financial Overview

[1] Allocated contributions include not only donor contributions, but also exchange rate variations, miscellaneous income, resource transfer, cost recovery, locally generated funds, and other financial adjustments (e.g., refinancing).

[2] Expenditures associated with SO3 activities fell largely under strategic outcome 1 given their direct and indirect support nature for the social protection and shock-responsive cash-based and in-kind assistance carried out under SO1.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	727,557	1,200,439	165%
	female	763,443	1,213,962	159%
	total	1,491,000	2,414,401	162%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	25,499	25,493	100%
	female	18,099	23,375	129%
	total	43,598	48,868	112%
24-59 months	male	139,115	181,085	130%
	female	134,409	191,026	142%
	total	273,524	372,111	136%
5-11 years	male	107,940	195,162	181%
	female	100,517	175,003	174%
	total	208,457	370,165	178%
12-17 years	male	148,380	169,683	114%
	female	135,385	159,144	118%
	total	283,765	328,827	116%
18-59 years	male	267,562	546,543	204%
	female	323,212	597,824	185%
	total	590,774	1,144,367	194%
60+ years	male	39,061	82,473	211%
	female	51,821	67,590	130%
	total	90,882	150,063	165%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	792,680	1,491,241	188%
Non-Refugee	698,320	923,160	132%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	500	730	146%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	300,000	495	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	372,800	577,819	154%
School based programmes	437,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,490,500	2,413,574	161%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	9	-
Biscuits	0	5	-
Bread	0	38,993	-
Bulgur Wheat	1,800	408	23%
Canned Chicken	0	21	-
Canned Fish	277	13	5%
Canned Meat	0	25	-
Canned Pulses	3,600	1,242	35%
Canned Vegetables	3,600	1,197	33%
Chickpeas	219	137	63%
High Energy Biscuits	12,051	1,719	14%
Iodised Salt	3,025	354	12%
LNS	5,791	1,152	20%
Lentils	1,946	430	22%
Pasta	1,800	627	35%
Processed Tomato	720	234	32%
Rations	59,640	27,247	46%
Rice	3,600	928	26%
Split Lentils	1,800	542	30%
Sugar	2,664	9	0%
Tea	0	6	-
Tubers - Fresh	0	12	-
Vegetable Oil	1,227	705	57%
Vegetables - Fresh	0	2	-
Wheat Flour	100,278	11,904	12%
Yeast	1,201	184	15%

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	455,312,880	81,778,190	18%
Value Voucher	152,990,100	45,982,592	30%

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	763,193	1,213,323	
		Distribution;	Male	727,307	1,200,251	
		Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Total	1,490,500	2,413,574	
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	117,159	179,692	
			Male	120,969	165,870	
			Total	238,128	345,562	
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	134,672	232,257	
			Total	134,672	232,257	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	193,781	88,102.55	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	5,791	1,151.55	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	221,816,880	81,609,963	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	92,268,000	45,982,592	
Activity 08: Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security						
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 08: (8.1) Crisis-affected people benefit from the restoration of food systems and community and household assets to improve their access to food						
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		108	
			Total		108	

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	147,921 152,079 300,000	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD		168,226
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	233,496,000	

Activity 09: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.

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 09: (9.1) Crisis-affected school-aged children receive food assistance at schools and temporary learning spaces to contribute to meeting their food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	30,504 31,496 62,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	180,200 194,800 375,000	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	11,457	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	60,722,100	

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\$	509,567	509,567
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	148	204

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	205,000	205,137
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	5,000	5,137

Activity 08: Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security

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 08: (8.1) Crisis-affected people benefit from the restoration of food systems and community and household assets to improve their access to food

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	Food assistance for training	US\$	21,721.7	21,721.7
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	108
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	Food assistance for training	Number	20,688	20,688

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - **Location:** Gaza Strip - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	44	≥45	≥39	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥45	≥39	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥45	≥39	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58	≥80	≥70	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	≥80	≥70	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥80	≥70	55.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤15	≤22	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤15	≤22	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤15	≤22	28.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤15	≤8	14.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤15	≤8	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤15	≤8	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59	≥80	≥63	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥80	≥63	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥80	≥63	63	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤15	≤21	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤15	≤21	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤15	≤21	25	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤5	≤16	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤5	≤16	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤5	≤16	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥8	≥8	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥8	≥8	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥8	≥8	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≤87	≤87	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≤87	≤87	76.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≤87	≤87	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤5	≤5	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74	≥75	≥75	76.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.3	≥75	≥75	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.5	≥75	≥75	81.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≤25	≤25	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	≤25	≤25	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤25	≤25	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.2	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0	=0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≥75	≥75	55.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.6	≥75	≥75	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥75	≥75	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≤24	≤24	40.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.6	≤24	≤24	41.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤24	≤24	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≤1	≤1	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤1	≤1	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤8	≤8	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤8	≤8	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤8	≤8	26	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	≤35	≤35	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤35	≤35	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤35	≤35	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≤20	≤20	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤20	≤20	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥37	≥37	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥37	≥37	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥37	≥37	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	53	≥60	≥54	65.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥60	≥54	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥60	≥54	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & in-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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

1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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
1.1.2: 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

1.1.2: 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
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	71.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤3	≤3	76.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	71	≤60	≤60	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≤60	≤60	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68	≤60	≤60	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11	≤15	≤15	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤15	≤15	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤15	≤15	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15	≥22	≥22	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥22	≥22	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≥22	≥22	0.7	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		49
			Male		48
			Total		97
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female		211
			Male		79
			Total		290
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	590
			Male	250	140
			Total	500	730

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	3,650	3,650
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	894,400	894,400
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	29,000	29,000

A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	174,600	174,600
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\$	44,400	44,400
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	290	290
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	154	154
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	93.3	93.3
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	20,240	20,240
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	97	97

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥60			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥60			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤5	≤5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤5	≤3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤5	≤5			WFP programme monitoring

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	66	≤60	≤60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≤60	≤62		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≤60	≤60		WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: 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
1.3.4: 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
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥60	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	68	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	≤10	≤8	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	18.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤10	≤10	18.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤13	≤15	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤13	≤13	41.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤13	≤13	42.92	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤35	≤35	13.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤35	≤35	19.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥42	≥42	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥42	≥42	20.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥42	≥42	20.28	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	10.07	≤10.3	≤10.3	8.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.37	≤10.3	≤10.3	8.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.3	≤10.3	≤10.3	8.07	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	49	≤50	≤50	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≤50	≤50	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤50	≤50	9	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	51	≥48	≥48	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥48	≥48	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	80	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥2	≥2	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥2	≥2	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood/vocational training - Location: West Bank - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
1.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥60	≥40	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥40	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥40	33	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	3	
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	36	36	
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	36	36	
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	3	3	
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	3	3	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	3	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.45: 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	Secondary data
Target Group: National system - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							

5.4.37: 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	=2	3	1	Secondary data
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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	2	2	
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	4	8	
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\$	18,414,000	16,218,542	
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NGOs and UN agencies - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Cash Transfer Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not applicable			Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Target Group: CBT - Location: West Bank - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	3.2	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.4	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.9	≥50		Not applicable		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall	Not applicable			Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	12.8	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.9	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.2	≥50		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	82,911	60,460	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13,984	Not applicable	Not applicable	153,353	87,762	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25,275	Not applicable	Not applicable	236,264	148,222	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
CC.1.6: 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	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	97.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	98.72		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99		=100	95.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99		=100	97.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99		=100	96.98		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	99.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	98.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.5	=100	=100	98.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	98.11		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	98.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	98.24		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.65		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.1.1: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	93.88		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.09		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94.81		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.11		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	1,213,463	1,078,321	Secondary data
	Male	184,417	=221,200	=220,200	1,200,841	1,064,475	Secondary data
	Overall	363,302	=440,500	=438,500	2,414,304	2,142,796	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	86	≥95	≥95	3.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	≥95	≥95	4.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	4.29		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CBT & In-kind group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	49	≥95	≥65	26.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥95	≥65	21.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥95	≥65	22.57		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							

CC.2.1: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: West Bank - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74	≥95	≥85	8.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥95	≥85	12.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥95	≥85	11.32		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-kind and CBT FLAs - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind and CBT FLAs - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood FLAs - Location: Gaza Strip - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihood FLAs - Location: West Bank - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Capacity strengthening - Act 3 - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	50	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	=99.8	99.98	99.98	Secondary data
	Male	99.96	=100	=99.8	99.95	99.94	Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	=100	=99.8	99.97	99.96	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8	=12	=12	10	9	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT & In-kind - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood group - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	Not applicable	Not applicable			Secondary data
	Male	0	Not applicable	Not applicable			Secondary data
	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

Cover page photo © WFP/Jaber Badwan

A mother prepares a traditional dish she's not been able to make in over a year and a half of war, thanks to WFP-provided flour in Beit Lahia, Gaza.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2		Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028
SO 3		National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security
SO 1	SMP1	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people
SO 2	HIS1	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans
SO 4	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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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,149	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	15,603,363	0
	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	7,197,232	0
	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security	243,398,117	2,690,869	183,272	169,818
		Provide food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.	94,187,214	13,008,581	256,734	0
		Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	997,036,773	642,492,079	1,071,195,205	489,638,472
	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	2,953,975	2,938,155	9,151,264	1,931,261
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,337,576,080	661,129,683	1,103,596,218	491,739,551

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans	571,630	145,118	87,777	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			571,630	145,118	87,777	0
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	3,110,598	1,585,684	1,892,467	1,464,294
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	64,188,727	37,604,899	49,842,087	20,326,909
		Provide CBT platform services to humanitarian and development partners to enable them to meet the needs of targeted populations	31,925,000	8,596,923	46,565,650	27,349,599
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			99,224,325	47,787,506	98,300,204	49,140,801
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	84,173,458	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	84,173,458	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,437,372,034	709,062,308	1,286,157,657	540,880,352
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,246,749	10,084,650	33,510,324	12,421,298
Total Direct Costs			1,453,618,783	719,146,957	1,319,667,981	553,301,650
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			92,386,641	46,177,805	53,038,118	53,038,118

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Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			1,546,005,424	765,324,762	1,372,706,099	606,339,767



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

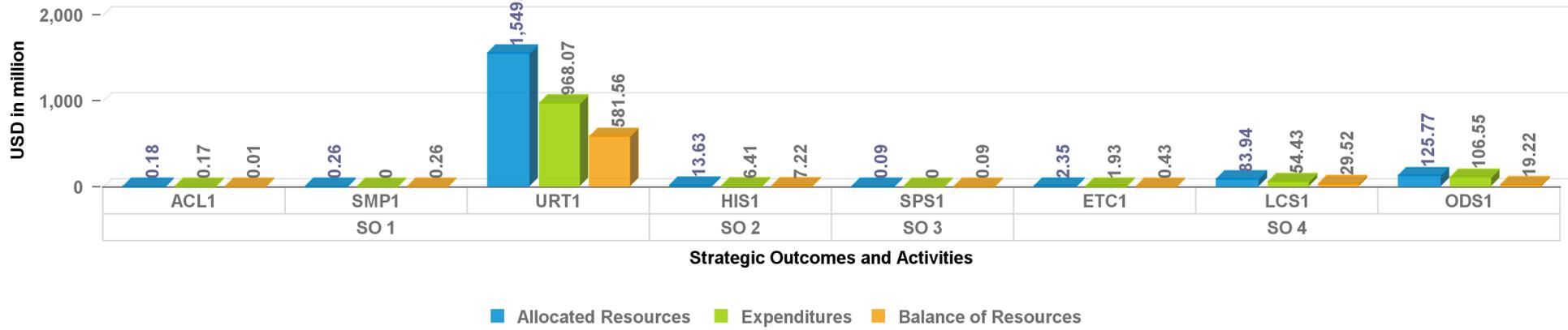
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Vulnerable and food-insecure people in Palestine have improved ability to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Palestine, including youth, women and persons with disabilities, have improved access to livelihood opportunities and resilience to shocks by 2028	
SO 3	National institutions in Palestine have enhanced capacities to enable more sustainable, inclusive and integrated national systems and services, including social protection, by 2028.	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors in Palestine have access to efficient and effective services and support throughout the year	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security
SO 1	SMP1	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people
SO 2	HIS1	Provide livelihood support (including skills training, asset creation and income generating opportunities) to vulnerable people, with a focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and support to national institutions to facilitate the implementation of national strategies and plans
SO 4	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 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 food assistance to crisis-affected school-aged children.	94,187,214	256,734	0	256,734	0	256,734
		Provide support to crisis-affected people, including through direct transfers, to contribute to the restoration of local food systems and improve food security	243,398,117	183,272	0	183,272	169,818	13,453
		Provide unconditional food assistance and SBCC to vulnerable and food-insecure people	1,881,454,747	1,498,570,390	51,052,019	1,549,622,409	968,065,676	581,556,733
		Non Activity Specific	0	15,603,363	0	15,603,363	0	15,603,363
	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	8,362,182	13,630,800	0	13,630,800	6,410,797	7,220,003

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Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	7,197,232	0	7,197,232	0	7,197,232
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,149	0	9,149	0	9,149
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,227,402,260	1,535,450,939	51,052,019	1,586,502,958	974,646,291	611,856,667
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	1,659,973	87,777	0	87,777	0	87,777
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,659,973	87,777	0	87,777	0	87,777

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	146,724,999	125,769,752	0	125,769,752	106,553,701	19,216,051
		Provide inter-agency services and technical expertise to regional and national institutions and humanitarian actors	117,814,929	83,508,806	435,635	83,944,442	54,429,263	29,515,178
		Provide mandated Emergency Telecommunications Clusters services to the humanitarian and development community	5,084,227	2,354,058	0	2,354,058	1,925,884	428,174
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			269,624,155	211,632,616	435,635	212,068,252	162,908,849	49,159,402
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	84,173,458	0	84,173,458	0	84,173,458
Subtotal SDG Target			0	84,173,458	0	84,173,458	0	84,173,458
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,498,686,389	1,831,344,791	51,487,654	1,882,832,445	1,137,555,140	745,277,305
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			43,343,946	41,514,716	2,173,027	43,687,743	22,598,717	21,089,026
Total Direct Costs			2,542,030,335	1,872,859,507	53,660,681	1,926,520,188	1,160,153,857	766,366,332

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Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			155,516,883	111,422,434		111,422,434	111,422,434	0
		Grand Total	2,697,547,218	1,984,281,941	53,660,681	2,037,942,623	1,271,576,291	766,366,332

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
Michael Hemling ORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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