



World Food
Programme

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Palestine

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, WFP succeeded in sustaining its significant food assistance in response to the protracted protection and humanitarian crisis in Palestine, and scaling up and diversifying its support in emergency response. The organization reached nearly 480,000 of the most vulnerable and food insecure Palestinians across Gaza and the West Bank, of which 20,972 are persons with disabilities and more than 70 percent are women, girls and boys.

The significant scale-up in 2021 was a result of the urgently rising needs due to the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in May. Some 113,000 Gazans affected by insecurity sought shelter and protection at the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) schools or with host families. In response, WFP provided ready-to-eat foods and scaled-up cash-based transfer support. WFP also provided around 24,000 people with a three-month emergency multi-purpose cash assistance (USD 265 per household per month). In the West Bank, WFP continued its assistance to vulnerable households, including over 37,000 Bedouins and herders in Area C [1].

WFP also sustained its resilience-building and strengthening interventions, supporting smallholder farmers in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. WFP assisted some farmers affected by the May hostilities with agricultural inputs and repairs to damaged agrarian assets. WFP provided the necessary training to enhance their household resilience to unforeseen livelihood shocks, increase dietary diversity and diversify household income sources. Around 87 percent of the targeted farmers' production including vegetables, livestock and fodder was sold in the local market or to the local communities, with an average income of USD 800 per beneficiary.

Through its partnerships, WFP continued to support national ministries, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies to strengthen national policies and social protection activities. As well as providing a monthly cash top-up to households as part of national cash transfer programme, WFP is working with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on a joint programme aiming at establishing a universal and holistic social protection floor for persons with disabilities and older persons. This joint programme will also contribute to improve targeting and strengthen underlying delivery mechanisms.

WFP is incorporating recommendations from the decentralized evaluation released in March 2021. WFP continued to engage through the inter-cluster humanitarian and development coordination mechanisms for a synchronized and coordinated approach led by the MoSD to maximize the positive effects of cash-based assistance on the lives and wellbeing of beneficiaries.

To maximize impact on food security, WFP launched the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) programme, focusing on healthy eating habits to support the reduction of anaemia amongst pregnant and lactating women and children aged 24-59 months. The programme is based on barrier analysis findings released in April 2020 with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and in-depth qualitative interviews on early childhood feeding practices, breastfeeding and consumption of iron-rich food.

WFP's National Logistics Sector provided logistics training to the humanitarian community. It developed a multisectoral digital data collection platform to increase the efficiency of the logistics response in Gaza and to identify logistics gaps and bottlenecks for a harmonized response in importing humanitarian goods into Gaza.

Working from its 2021 achievements, WFP is taking the first steps to develop the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), the guiding document for the next five years that outlines the strategic approach to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): SDG 2, Zero Hunger, and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, in Palestine.

478,431

Total beneficiaries in 2021



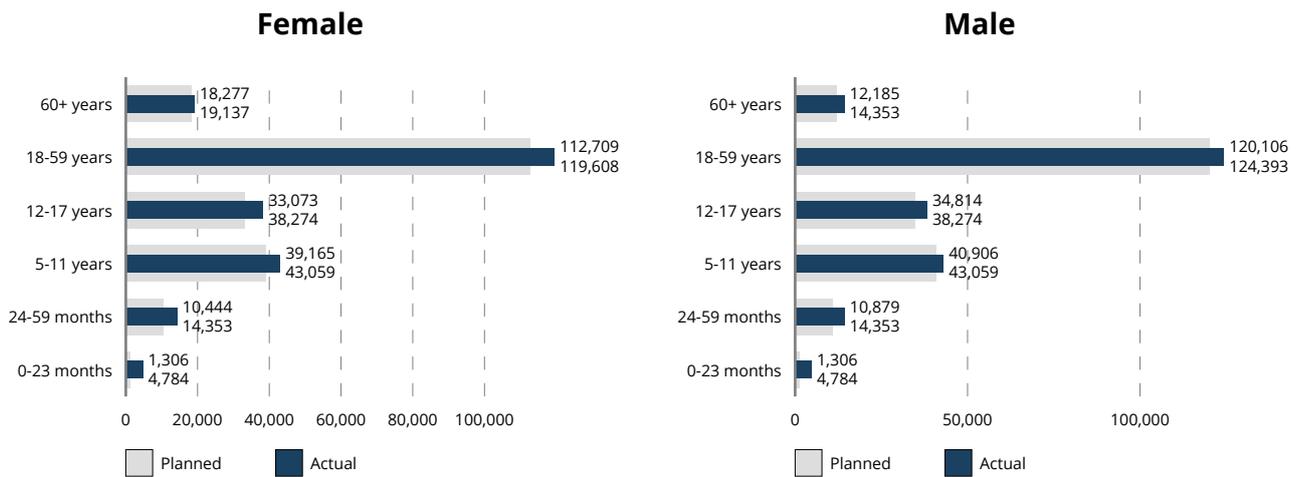
50% female



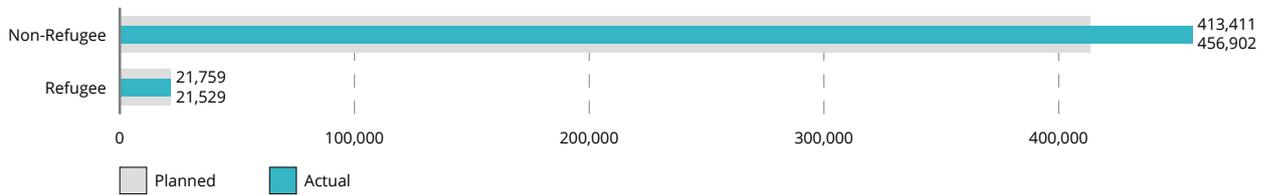
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 20,972 (40% Female, 60% Male)

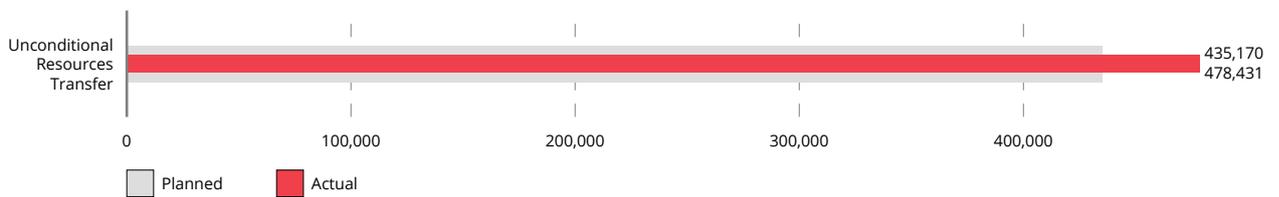
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



88,367

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 73,000 total planned
(41,532 Female, 46,835 Male)



390,064

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 362,170 total planned
(195,032 Female, 195,032 Male)

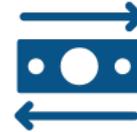
Total Food and CBT



10,554 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 9,566 mt total planned

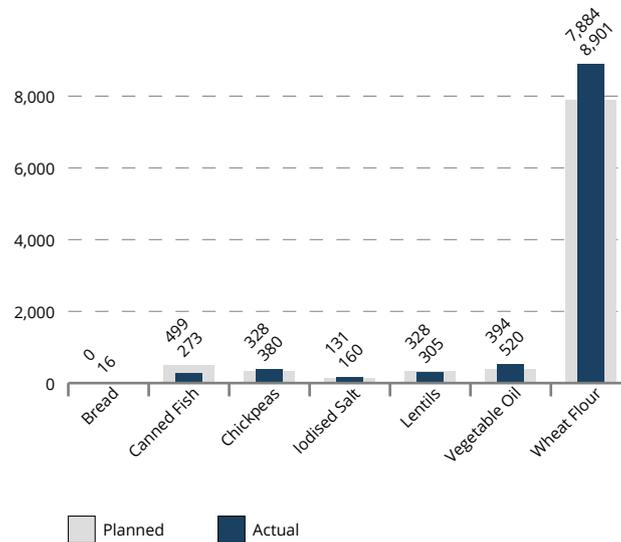


US\$ 44,133,088

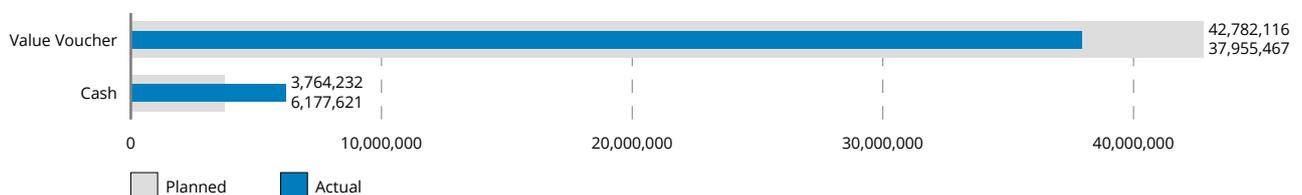
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 46,546,348 total planned

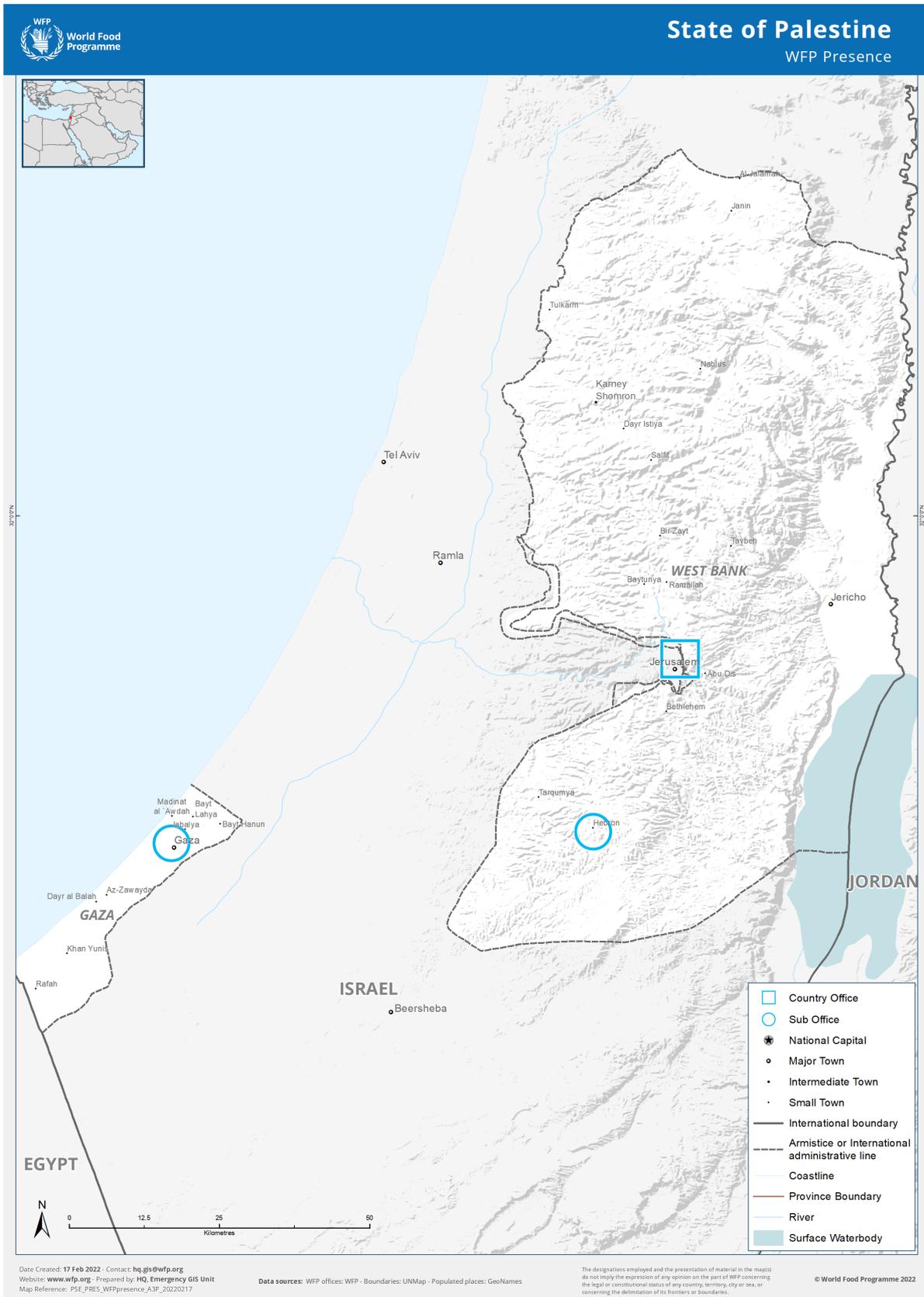
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The State of Palestine is affected by a protracted humanitarian-development-peace crisis. The crisis is tied to prolonged occupation, internal political divisions and recurrent escalations of hostilities between Israel and Palestinian armed groups.

Before COVID-19, the Palestinian economy was in disarray following decades of continuous political and economic deterioration. In 2020, the economy had its second-largest contraction since the establishment of the Palestinian Authority (PA) in 1994, contracting by 11.5 percent [1]. In 2021, the PA's fiscal situation remained challenging with increased public spending, reduced foreign aid, decreased tax revenues and constraints in attracting investments, particularly in Area C of the West Bank, representing 60 percent of the Palestinian territory. Across Palestine, producers and households have resorted to negative coping strategies that may entail long-term costs, including using poorer quality food, selling valuable assets, returning to subsistence agriculture, reducing investment and using lower quality inputs.

The situation in the Gaza Strip is increasingly dire after 15 years of blockade. Gaza is one of the most densely populated areas globally, with around 2.1 million living in a total area of 365 km². The situation is aggravated by having one of the highest unemployment rates in the world and deep poverty. Unemployment reached 50 percent in Gaza, according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics' Q3 2021 Labour Force Survey. The World Bank Group reported [2] that the Gazan economy reduced by half in the past three decades, driven by an 11.5 percent contraction of the overall GDP and the effects of COVID-19.

In Gaza, the insecurity and military operations hit at a challenging time. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, during the May 2021 escalation in Gaza, which lasted 11 days, 261 Palestinians were killed. A further 2,200 Palestinians were injured, including 685 children and 480 women, potentially suffering long-term disabilities. Prospects remain distant for re-establishing credible negotiations toward a durable solution.

Gaza's economic decline, due to recurrent destruction of infrastructure, has severely impacted Gazans' living standards, forcing them to be highly dependent on external support. These factors are exacerbated by climate change, land degradation and unsustainable demand for national resources.

The nutrition situation in Palestine remains concerning, characterized by high rates of malnutrition driven by poverty, food insecurity and poor dietary diversity. The poverty and the corresponding reduction of purchasing power are determinants of malnutrition; they put vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women, pregnant and lactating women, and children, at greater risk.

Across Palestine, 1.78 million people, approximately 31 percent of the population, are estimated to be food insecure. Almost one-third of food insecure Palestinians are non-refugees [3], nearly 560,000 individuals whom WFP is mandated to assist.

The 2020 Socio-Economic Food Security assessment of Palestine, released in 2021, showed a clear disparity in the food security of refugee and non-refugee households. Food insecurity rose to 48 percent among refugee households, while it is 17 percent for non-refugee households. Regionally, in the West Bank, 14 percent of refugee households were food insecure compared to 7 percent among non-refugee households. In the Gaza Strip, the situation was worse, with food insecurity among refugee households reaching 67 percent, and among non-refugee households at 57 percent.

While little difference in food insecurity per gender of head of household was observed in the Gaza Strip, a notable difference was observed for households headed by women in the West Bank. Across Palestine, food insecurity among households headed by women reached 31 percent (64 percent in the Gaza Strip and 12 percent in the West Bank). Food insecurity among households headed by men across Palestine reached 34 percent (64 percent in the Gaza Strip and 9 percent in the West Bank).

Under its 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP provides relief food assistance to the poorest and severely food insecure people in Palestine. The CSP also supports long-term resilience via a livelihood approach through targeted training, supporting decent employment opportunities and providing home-based agricultural assets to improve the food security and support the nutritional needs of the poorest Palestinian households.

WFP is committed to contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Strategic Outcome 1, which comprised the bulk of activities in 2021, contributes to SDG 2 by providing nutrition and supporting the wellbeing of severely food insecure and vulnerable Palestinians affected by decades of conflict and living below the deep poverty line.

Furthermore, WFP supports SDG 17; Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on supporting the humanitarian community, fostering the implementation of a sectoral food security strategy, and reform and strengthening of national social safety nets, thus improving targeting and the ability to reach the most vulnerable people. The main form of social assistance in the country is provided through the national cash transfer programme, led by the Ministry of Social Development with the support of the European Union and the World Bank. The programme targeted some 115,000 households in 2021, focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable, with just over 40 percent of those made up of persons with disabilities and a further 40 percent elderly.

Thus, WFP also contributes to SDG 1 to improve the capacity of national institutions to implement a reformed social safety net that protects the incomes and assets of poor and vulnerable people.

Risk Management

The escalation of hostilities in May 2021 compounded existing risks. WFP dealt with operational risks, pandemic-related conditions and funding risks.

The risk of instability and insecurity leading to operational difficulties in implementing CSP activities remained high for WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. WFP mitigated those risks by ensuring beneficiaries' safe access to the contracted shops and facilitating monetary liquidity for its cash-based transfer partners. Through vulnerability assessments, WFP identified protection-related risks to ensure accountability to affected populations. WFP monitored compliance with security measures and COVID-19 precautions throughout its operations. WFP also managed the inter-agency common feedback mechanism beneficiary hotline, where beneficiaries reported any protection and/or safety issues. WFP adapted operations for beneficiary safety when freedom of movement was impacted.

Collectively, these factors added to the existing risks affecting Palestinians who were already struggling from the global pandemic which resulted in additional movement restrictions, leading to job losses. WFP mitigated the amplification of the existing economic crisis risk through regular monitoring of inflation, international and local prices on food, transport and other supply chain costs impacting WFP, partners, and beneficiaries.

WFP injected approximately USD14 million each month into Palestine through cash-based assistance and service provision for partners. Across its operations, WFP mitigated the risk of assistance being misappropriated or used for unintended purposes through its financial service platform. WFP provided strong oversight over the platform, regular monitoring and verification to ensure proper targeting of beneficiaries, and strictly ensuring that all actors adhere to national monetary authorities' policies on data security and privacy requirements.

Mitigation measures to WFP's broader strategic, operational, fiscal and fiduciary risks included redesigning protocols for beneficiary interaction, remote monitoring, contingency planning and ongoing advocacy.

Partnerships

Throughout 2021, WFP strengthened existing partnerships and cemented new collaborations to achieve collective outcomes and contribute to building national capacities and self-reliance. These partnerships offer the opportunity to use the humanitarian-development nexus to build and strengthen national social protection systems in a country that faces recurrent and complex humanitarian crises.

WFP continued to support the Government's national priorities and provide technical expertise to strengthen the efficiency of cash transfers under the national social safety net programme, targeting the poorest and most vulnerable households. WFP supported the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Social Development's efforts to undertake needs assessments, inform targeting considerations, provide monthly top-up support to households, measure the effect of shocks and strengthen monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms. WFP is leading a UN SDG Fund joint programme with UNICEF and the ILO as part of these efforts. The collaborative partnerships help strengthen services for older persons and persons with disabilities and inform related legislation and communication of entitlements to beneficiaries.

In partnership with the Applied Research Institute Jerusalem in the West Bank and the NGO Oxfam in the Gaza Strip, WFP continued implementing the resilience activity. The two partners' agricultural expertise complemented WFP's financial and technical contributions throughout the design and implementation. The resilience activity, which prioritizes households headed by women, youth and persons with disabilities, aims to improve the dietary intake of vulnerable families and empower them to build the needed skills for jobs with potential income generation.

In 2021, WFP aligned more strongly with national strategies through expanding dialogue and partnerships with line ministries to strengthen the nexus approach to sustainable solutions for food insecurity in Palestine. WFP conducted the resilience activity in collaboration with the National Environmental Quality Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and through three cooperating partners.

WFP solidified its partnership with the Government by signing two Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. Both MoUs outline joint work on innovative community-based nutrition initiatives to advocate for healthy eating behaviours. The planned activities are to provide schools with smart agricultural assets, such as hydroponics and wicking beds, knowledge and build skills. WFP aims to raise awareness about the importance of domestic agricultural products to enhance the nutrition and food security status.

WFP continued enlarging its partnerships with the UN agencies to maximise operational outcomes. With UNRWA, WFP provided food assistance to Bedouin and herding communities in Area C of the West Bank and provided emergency assistance in Gaza. With FAO, WFP continued co-leading the Food Security Sector through joint needs assessments and coordination of livelihood interventions. With UNICEF, WFP enhanced national protection systems and nutrition projects. UN WOMEN and WFP signed an MoU to support the government with gender equality and women's empowerment through gender transformative programming. WFP, UNDP, UN Women and FAO launched a joint project protecting and improving women's economic participation across productive sectors by strengthening competitiveness, access to markets, finances and resources.

WFP's platform for the provision of assistance continued to expand in 2021, supporting nine UN agencies and NGOs. Through the platform, 743,700 people received USD 44 million through cross-sectoral assistance, including post-conflict response to the May 2021 hostilities in Gaza. WFP also led the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Mechanism hotline.

WFP continued to lead the national logistics sector in 2021, supporting 21 organisations with over 300 requests for the movement of humanitarian aid to Gaza. The sector built a multisectoral digital data collection platform, developed to support the efficiency of the logistics response in Gaza, help the humanitarian community to identify gaps and bottlenecks, and ensured a harmonized response between humanitarian actors.

WFP and the Gaza Protection Consortium [1] collaborated on the launch, implementation, and evaluation of a pilot multi-purpose cash assistance project in the Gaza Strip, which started in 2020 and finished in mid-2021. WFP works closely with the inter-agency Cash Working Group to ensure that national and global best practices are implemented in cash assistance supports in emergency, and medium and long-term programmes. WFP actively contributes to technical discussions, assessments, national guidance for the minimum expenditure basket, food price monitoring and identification of vulnerable groups.

CSP Financial Overview

In the fourth year of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP's funding marked a generous increase from previous years. In 2021, WFP was able to reach 109 percent of the planned beneficiary number, assisting over 478,000 Palestinians (50 percent women and girls).

WFP was able to mitigate the significant increase in needs, particularly as a result of the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in May and the continued COVID-19 pandemic, thanks to responsive donors.

To accommodate the emerging needs, WFP conducted two budget revisions in 2021. The earlier budget revision (BR06) had increased from USD 48 million to USD 76 million to reflect the increased needs of assistance and funding requirements and introduced Strategic Outcome 3 for WFP's service provision of the cash-based transfer platform serving humanitarian and development actors. The budget revision (BR07) increased the needs-based budget of WFP's programmes from USD 76 million to USD 116 million, and BR08 increased the service provision budget.

With nearly USD 9.8 million carry-overs from 2020, the total available funding by the end of 2021 amounted to nearly USD 143 million, representing more than 123 percent of the needs-based CSP. However, it is worthwhile to note that a substantive part of the contributions from donors came toward the end of the year. The lack of funding during the year forced WFP to prioritize the provision of assistance to the most affected people (approximately 350,000) rather than all target beneficiaries (435,170).

The generous donation from the United States of America of USD 29 million had a considerable impact. The U.S. has remained the largest donor to the operation since 2020. The German Federal Foreign Office's funding level was consistent, with approximately USD 14 million, ranking the second-largest donor to the operation. The United Arab Emirates made its first significant contribution to WFP Palestine with USD 4.7 million, and Belgium stepped in with USD 2.3 million. Moreover, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a constant partner to WFP, provided the first direct contribution to WFP's resilience activity under Strategic Outcome 2. This multi-year contribution (2020-2021) of EUR 3 million has allowed WFP to ensure sustainability and scale-up its resilience projects and increase impact.

Echoing its longstanding support, WFP received a contribution of USD 6.3 million from Japan's supplementary budget. With other donors' support, including USD 5.5 million as a flexible multilateral contribution, WFP was able to ensure uninterrupted activities and avoid suspension or cuts in essential food assistance to the most vulnerable individuals (approximately 350,000).

Other longstanding supportive donors such as Canada, the European Union, France, Russia, Spain and Switzerland increased or maintained almost the same level of funding over the past years.

WFP received four contributions from the United Nations Country-Based Pooled Fund, strengthening its response to increasing needs emerging from shocks and further enabling the response. Through this funding, WFP provided food assistance to people affected by the armed hostilities in May in Gaza, enhanced the national Logistics Sector and led the establishment of the national Inter-Agency Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

Private-sector donations were significant, including through WFP Share-the-Meal and *Talabat*, a UAE food and grocery delivery application.

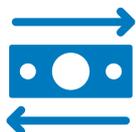
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022	62,915,843.0	38,981,658.0	86,627,388.0	56,442,729.0
02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	1,949,444.0	889,552.0	1,551,168.0	611,992.0
03: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	43,622,500.0	0.0	43,702,613.0	39,763,850.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	1,253,223.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	108,487,787.0	39,871,210.0	133,134,392.0	96,818,571.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,126,531.0	1,970,980.0	5,208,494.0	2,137,743.0
Total Direct Costs	111,614,318.0	41,842,190.0	138,342,886.0	98,956,314.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	4,337,752.0	2,719,742.0	4,648,262.0	4,648,262.0

Grand Total	 115,952,070.0	 44,561,932.0	 142,991,148.0	 103,604,577.0
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Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022



Over **390,000** people were reached through monthly **cash-based transfer** assistance



Over **88,360** people were reached through monthly **food distribution**



24,000 people were reached through monthly **multipurpose-cash assistance**



Over **51,000** new people reached with **emergency food assistance** in response to the emergency in Gaza during May



Over **600** people received tailored nutrition-sensitive **Social Behaviour Change and Communication** messaging/support

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional food assistance through electronic vouchers, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and in-kind food parcels to help improve the nutrition and wellbeing of severely food insecure and vulnerable Palestinians affected by decades of conflict. This activity was designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger).

WFP targeted and assisted non-refugee families in Gaza and the West Bank who were living below the deep national poverty line. Priority was given to households headed by women or elderly people and persons with disabilities. Beneficiaries are identified through the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) or directly through the registration or targeting exercises.

In 2021, 10,554 mt of in-kind food were purchased for distributions, of which 12 percent were purchased locally, and 88 percent were purchased internationally. Purchases from local mills in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will increase in the future when contribution conditions allow.

The majority of WFP's food assistance was provided through cash-based transfers (CBT) in the form of electronic vouchers, with the value of USD 10.3 per person per month.

With the support of flexible donor grants and WFP's internal funding mechanism, WFP reached 478,431 beneficiaries, exceeding WFP's planned beneficiary target of 435,170 for 2021.

This performance is attributed to the Gaza emergency response in May when WFP maintained its regular food assistance to 260,000 people while also scaling up temporary emergency electronic food voucher assistance in coordination with MoSD. Every household that received temporary emergency assistance was provided with an e-voucher card or PIN code sent to a mobile phone, which was used to purchase food items at WFP-contracted shops that remained operational during the emergency.

A ten-month MPCA pilot was completed in July 2021 reaching 7,343 people (1,144 families), which was followed by an Emergency MPCA (USD 265 per household per month) for three months reaching 24,000 persons (4,000 families) affected by the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in May.

Capitalizing on the most efficient and expedient delivery of food parcels, during the second quarter of 2021, WFP focused its in-kind food assistance distributions on the Gaza Strip to people affected by the escalation of hostilities. Additionally, in May, WFP and the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) provided ready-to-eat food items. WFP provided canned tuna and fresh bread to 60,000 people residing in 58 UNRWA designated emergency shelter Gaza schools. WFP distributed freshly baked bread from WFP's 17 contracted bakeries to 27,000 people returning home when the ceasefire was announced.

In 2021, WFP delivered in-kind food parcels of fortified wheat flour, pulses, iodized salt and vitamin-rich vegetable oil to over 88,000 food-insecure households.

WFP also reached over 600 pregnant and lactating women and mothers of children aged 24-59 months with nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities aiming at reducing anaemia, strengthening motivation and awareness to adopt healthy behaviours, and ultimately improving and increasing the consumption of iron-rich food groups. SBCC initiatives include social media outreach and in-person sessions with communities.

According to regular monitoring, conducted through face-to-face and telephone interviews, 99 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with WFP's food assistance; all considered the assistance essential in supporting their livelihoods. Monitoring data showed some stability in the consumption levels of three food categories: haemoglobin-iron, Vitamin A and protein-rich food.

The majority of the targeted households in Gaza maintained an acceptable level of food consumption thanks to WFP's interventions. The assistance stabilized the nutrition and food security status of 73 percent of heavily indebted people, preventing further resorting to coping mechanisms and alleviating, to some extent, their economic hardships. Compared with 2020, some improvements were seen in the consumption levels of targeted households in the Gaza Strip. Negative coping strategies continued to be reported, such as increased debt; among beneficiaries 46 percent reported purchasing food on credit, 35 percent borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends, and 57 percent consuming less quality food. Findings did not show significant differences in coping strategies between households headed by men or women, while women were increasingly involved in household decision-making on using WFP's assistance.

In Gaza, consumption levels remained similar to 2020, and higher than in the West Bank due to beneficiaries' purchasing power difference. Compared to the West Bank, lower food prices in Gaza allowed targeted beneficiary households to purchase more food with electronic vouchers. Nevertheless, the overall use of negative coping mechanisms continues to be significantly higher in Gaza than the West Bank. Data indicates that households in Gaza were forced to resort to more negative coping mechanisms to meet their food needs at an acceptable level of food consumption.

WFP strengthened its partnership with the MoSD to achieve Strategic Outcome 1 and implemented the assistance in collaboration with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Global Communities and Oxfam. The partners scaled up the activities through complementary food assistance to the poorest and most food-insecure families, aligned with national food security priorities.

WFP and the Gaza Protection Consortium collaborated on the launch, implementation, and evaluation of a pilot MPCA project in the Gaza Strip, which finished mid-2021. Initial results of an external evaluation of the MPCA pilot indicate that the activity was appreciated by beneficiaries and enabled participating households to meet their basic needs during the pilot. Unfortunately, the gains achieved during the MPCA activity were not sustained after the pilot ended. Recommendations, expected in early 2022, align with MoSD priorities regarding linking households benefiting from unconditional assistance with complementary longer-term livelihood and economic empowerment opportunities.

Building on inter-agency and internal lessons learned from the May emergency response, WFP has streamlined its internal processes related to vendor management, surge staffing, beneficiary tracking and data collection during emergencies. WFP enhanced coordination across the UN system and with partners related to access constraints of goods and personnel.

In early 2021, a decentralized evaluation of WFP's unconditional resource transfer support to national social safety net beneficiaries in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was completed. The findings included that WFP's unconditional resource transfer is highly relevant to the context and aligns with national and MoSD strategic priorities. The CBT electronic voucher distribution modality is scalable, serves as an example of innovation, and proved essential to WFP's COVID-19 and emergency responses. Recommendations, which will inform the new Palestine Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, included a review of the programme to consider differences, disparities and vulnerability criteria (such as gender and disability).

Additionally, WFP's independent Office of Evaluation completed the inception phase to evaluate WFP's current CSP in Palestine. The purposes are to a) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP performance of the country-office-level strategic decisions, b) develop the next CSP and c) show accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. The evaluation will be presented to WFP Member States at the First Annual Session of WFP's Executive

Board in 2023.

WFP will continue to seize opportunities to link the beneficiaries under activity 1 to economic empowerment and resilience activities under activity 2 in order to support them in developing and improving their livelihood and to tra out of poverty and food insecurity.

WFP achieved the Gender and Age Marker score 4 by addressing the gender inequalities through the SBCC activity and the implementation of the joint UN programme supporting women-led micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. The programme creates market linkages with WFP's CBT shops by sensitizing them on how to sell women's products and supporting their marketing campaigns.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of unconditional food assistance – including through CBT and in-kind modalities – and nutrition information to poor and food-insecure households.	4

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



WFP, in collaboration with partners, provided **financial and technical support** to conduct the national expenditure and consumption survey



Over **600** families were assisted with **climate resilient agricultural assets**



WFP, UNICEF and ILO **strengthened the social registry's database** for better identification of **social protection** needs



30 national staff from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and **15** from the Ministry of Social Development **trained**.

WFP's Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on fostering the implementation of a sectoral food security strategy and reform of the national social safety net through two key activities in the area of capacity development. The activities reach both national institutions and vulnerable households in Palestine, thus improving targeting to reach the most vulnerable people in the country.

WFP contributed to the improved capacity of national institutions to implement a reformed social safety net that secured the incomes and assets of poor and vulnerable people (UN Sustainable Development Goal-SDG 1). Extreme weather events and fluctuations in maximum and minimum temperatures have become more common, while production seasons have become less stable. The occupation severely affects access to water and land for Palestinian farmers, whether for crops or animal grazing; for example, most water is in Area C.

WFP continued its efforts to support the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and national social protection reform under a joint programme with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), entitled Towards a universal and holistic social protection floor for persons with disabilities and older persons in Palestine. This contributed to informing the revised Social Development Sector Strategy 2021-2023, including reflecting new needs generated by the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, and ensuring focus on the most vulnerable people. It supports efforts to better understand the needs and strengthening services for older persons and persons with disabilities to make the national social protection system more inclusive and responsive to these groups. WFP supported efforts at data collection on persons with disabilities and the creation of a database of needs integrated into a unified national social registry by the MoSD and World Bank, which will house this data and enable improved vulnerability-oriented targeting and support to households.

With the sixth budget revision of the County Strategic Plan (CSP) in April 2021, WFP expanded activity 2 to include an initiative aiming to strengthen the resilience of households in curbing food insecurity and improving their livelihoods. The assets included hydroponic food and green fodder production, wicking beds, home gardens, floating beds and greenhouses. Evidence from these resilience activities supports a continued scale-up.

Strategic Outcome 2 activities were sufficiently funded in 2021. Nonetheless, COVID-19-related restrictions restrained WFP's efforts to fully meet the targets. The WFP-UNICEF-ILO Joint Programme on Social Protection has been funded for two years by the UN SDG Fund with a contribution of USD 2 million.

With USD 1 million flexible multilateral funding received through WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), the resilience activity was able to continue for the third year. Additionally, WFP received multi-year funding of EUR 3 million, covering 2021-2023, to scale-up the resilience activity.

With support from the 2030 Fund, WFP completed the submission of a concept note to the Green Climate Fund in December 2021 and conducted a cost-benefit analysis, facilitating WFP to scale-up the provision of climate-resilient agricultural production, reaching more people in need.

WFP continued supporting MoSD to enhance targeting efforts under the national social safety net programme to ensure reaching the poorest, most vulnerable and food-insecure households. In so doing, WFP worked with the MoSD to include two food security modules: the food consumption score and coping strategy index. In parallel, WFP worked with UNICEF and ILO to incorporate a questionnaire on persons with disabilities into a comprehensive national data collection exercise undertaken by the MoSD from late 2021 to the middle of 2022. The exercise will update information on the beneficiary eligible for the National Cash Transfer Programme, the key form of social assistance in the country, and also inform the creation of a national social registry being undertaken by the MoSD and World Bank, and supported by the WFP-led database of persons with disabilities, for social protection programme targeting.

Concurrently, WFP, UNICEF and ILO mapped social service providers for these vulnerable groups in Palestine to identify gaps requiring an address and inform legislation and communication of entitlements, enabling improved support to those groups. Efforts under the Joint Programme have faced some COVID-19 pandemic delays, with the activities extended through August 2023.

Together with sister UN agencies and the World Bank, WFP continued providing financial and technical support to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) to conduct the Palestinian expenditure and consumption survey, which will update the national poverty line and assess the poverty rates. Targeting is also informed by WFP and PCBS's jointly-published socio-economic and food security survey released in 2021.

Since 2019, WFP has provided over 600 families with climate-resilient agricultural assets, supporting the strengthening resilience initiative. Of these more than 600 families, 240 received assets and technical training in 2021 to increase their production of fresh vegetables and fodder for livestock, allowing them to eat well at home and benefit from the surplus produce by selling it in the local market, earning extra income.

WFP worked together with nine institutions across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to support women with low income, at-risk youth, orphans and persons with disabilities. Moreover, WFP developed vocational training opportunities for youth and women with disabilities to support their livelihoods.

All monitoring findings showed an improvement in the food security of targeted beneficiaries in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Results also showed the strengthening of their agricultural production skills, empowering them to venture into income generating and production activities, which could lead to a decreased reliance on external general assistance in the future. The percentage of beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption increased from 78 percent to 86 percent in the West Bank, and from 57 percent to 85 percent in Gaza. Participants reported a total of USD 135,000 being earned through selling their produce and 91 percent of beneficiaries saved at least 20 percent of their money by growing their own vegetables.

WFP carried out most of the activities under this Strategic Outcome in partnership with MoSD and PCBS, with the support of various UN agencies. WFP conducted the resilience activity in collaboration with the National Environmental Quality Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and through three cooperating partners.

The cost-benefit analysis results of the climate-resilient agricultural pilot experiments demonstrated the success of targeted interventions. Planting multiple crops in a greenhouse provides beneficiaries with a healthy variety of vegetables and improves the household nutrition status. Meanwhile, producing a single crop was most effective for generating income, which is relevant in the Palestine context where 27 percent of the population is unemployed (40 percent of young people), as reported in the PCBS Labour Force Survey Q3/2021.

Additionally, the programme has generated increased self-esteem and improved relationships within the family and with neighbours. Providing agricultural inputs to poor and food-insecure families enhances the availability of cash crops food at the household level. Plant production activities were the most efficient interventions with the highest yield and impact on food security and resilience, particularly the wicking beds, which were the least complex and more sustainable.

In 2022, WFP will continue scaling up its efforts to build the resilience of vulnerable households and food systems. A proportion of the climate-sensitive agriculture participants from phases 1-3 will receive scaled-up support so that they can build viable livelihoods. WFP will also focus more on specific value chains, olives and fisheries, based on the potential to add value, guidance from the Ministry of Agriculture, and discussions with stakeholders in Gaza and the West Bank. In the West Bank, the focus will be on the resilience of herders in Area C. Specifically, WFP will work on the five components of sustainable livelihoods human, social, financial, physical, and natural capital.

As evidenced in the Gender and Age Marker code 1, gender was partially integrated into the design and monitoring of all activities under this Strategic Outcome. Further investment was made to strengthen the gender capacities of WFP personnel and employees, with several training and workshops held throughout the year.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for implementation of the food security strategy and NSSF reform.	1
Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sector partners and the Government.	1

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



9 humanitarian actors channeled **USD 44 million** via **WFP's CBT platform** for food and non-food assistance



100% user satisfaction rate with WFP's CBT platform, confirming **timely and efficient assistance**

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to further develop and enhance WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) platform and to make it available to humanitarian and development stakeholders as well as the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD). WFP's platform benefits different types of social assistance, such as hygiene, education, food, and winter non-food items, for greater aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness and coordination.

As part of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget revision number 6, a new Strategic Outcome 3 and activity 4 were introduced under corporate Strategic Result 8 for the on-demand cash transfer service provision.

WFP's platform for the provision of cash-based assistance, which supports using a single card providing different types of assistance, expanded significantly in 2021. Nine UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) utilized WFP's CBT platform and expertise. The platform reached 743,700 people in need, channeling USD 44 million of cross-sectoral assistance, including COVID-19 support and post-conflict response to the May 2021 hostilities in Gaza.

The facilitated multi-sectoral assistance has been critical for vulnerable Palestinian households to manage risks, withstand shocks and build resilience. This is particularly critical because, due to fiscal constraints, national cash transfer social safety net disbursements to Palestine's deeply poor households have been suspended since the second quarter of 2021.

Under the WFP service provision arrangements, WFP provides services to humanitarian stakeholders to deliver and provide assistance to their beneficiaries using WFP's CBT platform. Under the service provision division of labor, the partners identify the activity beneficiaries, verify the beneficiaries' eligibility with the criteria decided by the partners and determine the activity's transfer value, transfer frequency, and duration. WFP's service provision includes the configuration of the assistance in WFP's platform, provision of assistance through the platform, guidance on CBT processes, the inter-agency common feedback mechanism beneficiary hotline, monitoring and managing the flow of funds from partners through WFP's financial service provider to the beneficiaries, and financial and progress reporting.

Under WFP's CBT service provision arrangements to UN and NGO partners, partners are responsible for raising funds for their activities. WFP's services are provided on a cost-recovery basis.

The service provision activities fall outside of WFP's own targeted assistance for vulnerable households in Gaza, which is resourced and implemented under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 of the CSP.

The number of stakeholders using the platform and service increased from seven partners in 2020 to nine humanitarian and development agencies in 2021.

In both years, external stakeholders reported that the WFP platform allowed efficient and effective delivery of assistance, enabling them to reach their beneficiaries, especially during the COVID-19 lockdown and the escalation of hostilities in Gaza.

As this is a service provision, the requesting organizations design their own activities using performance indicators. Agencies that provided feedback reported 100 percent user satisfaction with the platform.

In 2021, the organizations that utilized WFP's financial services for CBT assistance included the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Islamic Relief Worldwide, Terre des Hommes, SOS, ACTED, Global Communities and Action Against Hunger.

WFP's CBT service provision has proven crucial to supporting partners in delivering their complementary multi-sectoral programmes to achieve collective outcomes. Following the May 2021 escalation of hostilities in Gaza, this service provision allowed the humanitarian community to respond rapidly to the households affected by the conflict, which served as a stabilizing force, helping to ensure needed assistance was delivered in a timely and efficient manner.

Budget revision 8 further increased the CSP budget of Strategic Outcome 3 (activity 4) to enable WFP to continue expanding and facilitating the provision of cash-based humanitarian and development assistance to vulnerable

households. WFP has also expanded the payment instrument options under its service provision to include electronic vouchers, ATM bank cards, and cash-out at participating retailer agents. WFP is looking to expand the payment instrument options even further to meet the needs of the assistance community.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In Palestine, gender inequality is evident in many aspects of life, including discriminations in labour force participation, disparity in wages and unequal involvement in decision-making and control over resources. COVID-19 exacerbated Palestinians' deteriorating health and socio-economic conditions, including the massive loss of jobs that disproportionately hit women within the informal employment sector that absorbs most women workers. Moreover, despite the progress, the social protection systems are still not accessible enough to women, leaving them without social safety nets and access to basic services such as old-age pensions, health insurance and allowances for disabilities, maternity and sick leave.

To meet gender inequality challenges, in 2021, WFP and UN Women signed an agreement to support the Government to accelerate progress on gender equality through the cash-based transfer assistance. Gender equality is a critical component of WFP's resilience activity, where women headed nearly 50 percent of the families targeted. In addition, in 2021, around 30 women with special needs were trained on food production to develop their capacity and support their employment status. Through the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activity, over 600 women were reached and participated in different activities to strengthen motivation and awareness to improve the consumption of iron-rich food groups, contributing to improving their health and nutrition status.

The Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) is one of the core mechanisms for mainstreaming gender throughout WFP programmes, operations and workplace, as well as meeting United Nations system-wide gender equality commitments. WFP Palestine office successfully graduated from this programme in December 2021.

UNFPA and WFP agreed to support women and girls subject to gender-based violence (GBV) or otherwise vulnerable. Using WFP's CBT platform, 5,300 women (4,000 in the Gaza Strip and 1,300 in the West Bank) received USD 100 to be used to buy diverse food, personal and household hygiene products from WFP's 300 contracted shops across Gaza and the West Bank. UNFPA supported the GBV cases and sensitized the recipient on the assistance which mitigated the impact of violence by improving the harmony inside the household.

Throughout the year, WFP applied a gender-responsive monitoring system to ensure individuals and families assessed as being most vulnerable were given priority attention, including households headed by women, families with a high ratio of reliance on external assistance, and dependents living with disabilities. The sex of the head of households is considered in the analysis of the outcome level and cross-cutting indicators, as presented in the quarterly monitoring reports. Sex and age groups of the head of households also informed analysis of the reduced coping strategy index disaggregated by the ages 18-59 and above 60. The post-distribution monitoring tools allows the collection of sex and age disaggregated data and data that contribute to gender and age analyses.

Monitoring data indicated that women in Gaza are increasingly involved in household decision-making on using WFP's assistance. WFP also joined other agencies to celebrate the yearly 16-day campaign against gender-based violence.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP ensured that its programmes were implemented in a safe and dignified manner, respecting affected people's needs, rights and capacities. Safety and protection-related risks and challenges were identified based on vulnerability assessments and through direct interactions with women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities based on on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and the assessments of cooperating partners.

WFP continued COVID-19 mitigation measures to ensure compliance with safety procedures amongst beneficiaries, staff and partners. To avoid crowding in shops and supermarkets, value vouchers were loaded monthly rather than weekly. WFP also allowed unspent voucher balances to be carried over from one month to the next, as a precaution in the event of shops being closed because of a lockdown. WFP also moved from face-to-face to remote monitoring via phone.

Due to harassment, physical intimidation, threats and violence and tensions over access to land, basic services and natural resources, mainly in Area C of the West Bank, WFP and partner the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) took special precautions in providing assistance to the communities. Applying conflict sensitivity and abiding by the principle of do no harm, the assistance was delivered to refugees and non-refugee Bedouins and herding communities at or near their dwellings. UN agencies accessing these areas safeguarded against forced displacement for a population at constant risk.

The Ministry of Social Development's inclusive social protection registry, supported by WFP, enabled the Government to register and identify all vulnerable people, mainly the elderly and people with special needs. Considering women with special needs tend to have limited training and employment opportunities, WFP and partners provided a group of women with special needs with training on food processing practices to empower and support women with disabilities through the capacity building programme and future income-generating small projects.

WFP continued in 2021 to implement the Humanitarian Country Team's action plan on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by raising beneficiaries' awareness of risks related to exploitation and abuse. WFP organised 15 workshops across the regions. The workshops were conducted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and received great acceptance from the participants. In the Gaza Strip, a high number of men participated in the workshops and appreciated WFP's initiative. Three workshops were initiated in 2021 to continue throughout 2022.

WFP enforced different tools to maximise accountability to the affected population in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. WFP provided accurate, timely, transparent and accessible information about its assistance to beneficiaries. The targeted beneficiaries were frequently informed and up to date on the provision, duration, value, and modality of the assistance through mobile text messaging from WFP and its cooperating partners' hotline. Beneficiaries were consulted throughout the year on several matters, such as the social behaviour change communication materials, their preference on the resilience activity (agriculture or livestock), and voucher operational modalities.

The affected population and communities were not heavily involved in the design of the established common feedback mechanism (CFM) but they were informed and sensitized on the CFM through SMS sent to inform about the hotline. Posters were also hanged at the contracted shops, distribution point and monitoring visits. The enquiries and calls are received through different channels mainly the WFP dedicated hotline which are then referred to relevant staff and partner agencies based on the type of enquiries, complaints and type of assistance. Following the internal review, WFP staff follow up directly with beneficiaries to take action and close the files.

The WFP CFM does not handle directly enquiries and complaints related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). WFP and other UN agencies have agreed and participate in a community-based complaint mechanism related to sexual exploitation and abuse, which the United Nations Children's Fund managed under the direct supervision of the Humanitarian Coordinator. This mechanism outlines the flow and follows up on complaints related to SEA through reporting on a specialized beneficiary telephone hotline specifically focused on GBV and SEA cases. WFP sensitized beneficiaries about core principles related to protection from sexual exploitation and has been advocating for using the specialized SEA hotline through its activities and partners.

In 2021, WFP continued using monitoring and evaluation tools to track, prevent and mitigate the risk of abuse and harmful practices to beneficiaries. It regularly monitored the compliance of all contracted shops with WFP's operational guidelines and anti-fraud and corruption policies. Monitoring measures aimed to ensure that quality and hygiene standards were met, stocks were kept in good condition, beneficiary registries and books of account were accurately handled, and vouchers were exchanged against the right items at the correct prices.

Shop monitoring also enabled WFP to fix technical dysfunctions related to declined voucher transactions. The risk of potential corruption, particularly at WFP's contracted shops, was mitigated through stringent risk-control mechanisms, including real-time verification of voucher redemption, financial reconciliation between transaction terminal slips and outgoing payment, and the issuance of performance bonds for participating retailers insured WFP against fraud.

WFP's hotline (7 days/12 hours) as part of WFP's established CFM continued to provide a safe and confidential tool for WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries alike. Three trained operators with a social assistance background received more than 90,000 calls in 2021. They relayed caller feedback to WFP for any necessary follow-up. Thanks to the mentioned hotline, WFP had the chance to consistently and regularly collect community members' positive and negative feedback and address information requests related to assistance and other aspects related to WFP's presence and operations, mainly during May 2021 escalation.

During the May escalation of hostilities in Gaza, WFP's hotline was the most reliable operational beneficiary telephone hotline in the humanitarian community throughout the 11 days of the emergency. Afterwards, the Humanitarian Coordinator requested WFP to establish an Interagency Common Feedback Mechanism for the entire humanitarian community to ensure a coordinated and reliable hotline mechanism in the future. In 2021, WFP Palestine worked on establishing this inter-agency mechanism which is expected to be fully functional in 2022.

Environment

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

Palestine's domestic priority is climate adaptation rather than mitigation. Palestine is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change but responsible for less than 0.01 percent of global emissions.

Palestine's 2017 National Adaptation Plan identified 12 sectors highly vulnerable to climate change. Related adaptation actions to reduce climate sensitivity or increase adaptive capacity included several sectors like: agriculture, coastal and marine, energy, food, gender, health, industry, terrestrial ecosystems, tourism, urban and infrastructure, waste and wastewater, and water.

The fragile ecosystem in Palestine is threatened by increasing population growth (2.4 percent annually), accelerated urbanization trends (3.2 percent annually), and limited access to natural resources. In the processes of rapid urban growth, environmental and ecological considerations are often neglected in favor of immediate economic returns. Solid waste management remains a huge challenge with the absence of waste reduction policies and efficient waste taxation procedures. Recycling systems are weak in Palestinian cities and communities, with less than 1 percent of the waste recycled [1]. Air pollution primarily from the exhaust of more than 170,000 motor vehicles largely without efficient and clean fuel technologies is also a concern. Widespread wildfires in Jerusalem forests in 2021, resulting from droughts and high temperatures, caused loss of green space and contributed to air pollution.

According to OCHA, Palestinian communities in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates are most affected by water scarcity in the West Bank. More than 300,000 people in the West Bank receive less than 50 litres per capita per day. Also, more than 30,000 households are not connected to water network services due to restrictions imposed in Area C.

These worsening climatic conditions have had a significant negative impact on food and water availability in Palestine. Additionally, crop reduction has impacted people and their access to food.

In April 2021, WFP expanded activity 2 to include an initiative aiming to strengthen the resilience of beneficiaries benefitting from WFP's climate-resilient agricultural assets to help them curb food insecurity and improve their livelihoods. The assets include hydroponic food and green fodder production, wicking beds, home gardens, floating beds and greenhouses.

Furthermore, WFP supported climate-resilient innovation for economic empowerment, providing selected families and institutions with solar panels and wastewater treatment units to improve environmental health and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Environmental and Social Safeguards tools and procedures to identify and manage risks associated with WFP's programmes were officially promulgated in 2021 when all agreements screening had been signed already. In 2022, all activities will be duly screened.

Two families tell their story

Freedom to choose: how vouchers can make a difference in Gaza

Tamer and his wife Isra, living in Gaza, have four girls and three boys. Education and food take priority in the lives of their children's lives, and sometimes these needs push other priorities to the bottom of the list. Tamer and his three boys, the eldest of whom is seven, collect plastic and sell it to recycling factories. On a good day, after 12 hours of work they bring home up to 12 shekels (about USD 4) a day.

The monthly WFP food voucher gives the family more freedom to choose what to buy from a range of healthy options: the parents usually purchase important things like vegetable oil, milk and beans.

The voucher helps us feed our children and covers our most essential food requirements, Tamer tells WFP. It gives us room to spend the small amount of money we make on health and shelter. Without the assistance, life would have been impossible, because it is not easy to choose whether to use the money we earn for food or to get milk for our toddler. Our little one is a priority since her health is not the best.

In-kind support in the West Bank: Fatima's story

Fatima is the head of a household of ten. She and her family live in the West Bank, between Jerusalem and Jericho. Like many families in the surrounding area, they have difficulty getting to shops because of movement restrictions and rely on WFP's in-kind food support, consisting of flour, vegetable oil, grains and salt every three months.

The food parcels we receive from WFP have saved us from having to sell all our cattle. These days, we rely on assistance to cover more than 50 percent of our needs for these items. Without this assistance, we would still have been eating food that is low in quality and nutrition and foods that the family does not desire, knowing that it is neither healthy nor preferred."

The family's situation worsened through the years as it has been denied access to natural reserves. This distress has caused the family's inability to cope with constant traveling, significantly affecting its ability to feed the cattle. The family has also been unable to cope with the rise in animal fodder and medication prices. Even though cattle prices have fallen over the years, the family has been left with no choice but to sell some cattle to provide for its own food needs and pay its debts.

Despite these problems, Fatima says, "WFP's intervention has had a great impact on our lives. We are now capable of buying other food items like meat and vegetables with the money we save thanks to the assistance we receive."

Targeted interventions of this kind are important in ensuring people receive the type of support they need. As Fatima put it, we hope this intervention keeps going: it is making many of our life choices possible.

Data Notes

Overview

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

Context and Operations

[1] UNCTAD report on the Palestinian people (TD/B/EX(71)/2), September 2021.

[2] The World Bank Group's report to The Ad Hoc Liaison Committee in November 2021.

[3] WFP provides most of its assistance to "non-refugee" populations in Palestine – those who continued living in their original areas of residence after the 1948 conflict. UNRWA is mandated to support the needs of Palestinian refugees, defined now as the descendants of fathers who lost both home and means of livelihoods as a result of the declaration of Israel as an independent state in Palestine under British colonial rule.

Partnerships

[1] The Gaza Protection Consortium is comprised of WFP, NGOs Mercy Corps and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). WFP and GPC jointly commissioned the evaluation of the Multi-Purpose Cash pilot in 2021 to inform future design and implementation of multi-purpose cash humanitarian assistance in Gaza. ECHO, the UK, and Switzerland jointly funded the MPCA pilot in Gaza.

Environment

[1] The United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP's 2020 the State of Environment and Outlook Report.

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. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

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

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

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

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	32.87	32.92	32.64	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	238,891	239,540	478,431	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development								
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect	
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,987,000		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned	
Total Beneficiaries	male		220,196	239,216	109%
	female		214,974	239,215	111%
	total		435,170	478,431	110%
By Age Group					
0-23 months	male		1,306	4,784	366%
	female		1,306	4,784	366%
	total		2,612	9,568	366%
24-59 months	male		10,879	14,353	132%
	female		10,444	14,353	137%
	total		21,323	28,706	135%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	40,906	43,059	105%
	female	39,165	43,059	110%
	total	80,071	86,118	108%
12-17 years	male	34,814	38,274	110%
	female	33,073	38,274	116%
	total	67,887	76,548	113%
18-59 years	male	120,106	124,393	104%
	female	112,709	119,608	106%
	total	232,815	244,001	105%
60+ years	male	12,185	14,353	118%
	female	18,277	19,137	105%
	total	30,462	33,490	110%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	21,759	21,529	99%
Non-Refugee	413,411	456,902	111%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	435,170	478,431	109%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Bread	0	16	-
Canned Fish	499	273	55%
Chickpeas	328	380	116%
Iodised Salt	131	160	122%
Lentils	328	305	93%
Vegetable Oil	394	520	132%
Wheat Flour	7,884	8,901	113%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	3,764,232	6,177,621	164%
Value Voucher	42,782,116	37,955,467	89%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	178,912	195,032
			Male	183,258	195,032
			Total	362,170	390,064
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	36,062	41,532
			Male	36,938	46,835
			Total	73,000	88,367
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,566	10,554
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	46,546,348	44,133,088

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Poor and severely food insecure non refugees receive diverse and nutritional food in order to improve their dietary diversity.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	20,000	20,043
E*: Targeted population (woman,men,boys, and girls) receive information to raise nutritional awareness.				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	100	100
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	565	675

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: Gaza - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	
	Overall	13	≤11	≤11	12	12	12	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0.6	0.6	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	0.6	0.6	0	programme
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0.6	0.7	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥72	≥72	72.1	70	59	WFP
	Male	70	≥72	≥72	77.3	71	65	programme
	Overall	70	≥72	≥72	76.5	71	64	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥80	≥80	91.7	87	84	WFP
	Male	65	≥80	≥80	95.1	92	89	programme
	Overall	65	≥80	≥80	94.5	91.2	88	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≤10	≤10	17	18	21	WFP
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	18.1	19.8	19	programme
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	17.9	19.4	20	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0.3	0	WFP
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0.1	0.3	0	programme
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0.1	0.3	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≤3	≤3	1.2	1	5	WFP
	Male	5	≤3	≤3	1	2	3	programme
	Overall	5	≤3	≤3	1	1	4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≤85	≤85	82.4	81.4	79	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≤85	≤85	81.3	79.6	81	
	Overall	85	≤85	≤85	81.5	79.9	80	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≤20	≤20	8.3	12.7	16	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤20	≤20	4.9	7.7	11	
	Overall	34	≤20	≤20	5.4	8.4	12	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≤25	≤25	26.7	29	36	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	21.7	27	31	
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	22.5	28	32	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥75	≥75	77	73	71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	≥75	≥75	85	76	74.5	
	Overall	64	≥75	≥75	84	76	74	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤15	≤15	18	20	20	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤15	≤15	12	19	19.7	
	Overall	23	≤15	≤15	13	19	20	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤10	≤10	5	7	9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	3	5	5.8	
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	3	5	6	
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: West bank - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	WFP
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	programme
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	6	6	6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	1.2	1	2	WFP
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	1.8	1	2	programme
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	1.6	1	2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≥90	≥90	65.7	68	67	WFP
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	74.3	74	74	programme
	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	71.8	72	72	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥80	≥80	78.9	80	74	WFP
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	85.6	85	82	programme
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	83.7	83	80	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≤10	≤10	8.7	8	11	WFP
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	6.5	7	11	programme
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	7.1	7	11	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0.2	0	0	WFP
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0.1	0	0	programme
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0.1	0	0	monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤1	≤1	2.5	2	3	WFP
	Male	3	≤1	≤1	1.4	2	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤1	≤1	1.7	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≤85	≤85	90.1	91	88	WFP
	Male	85	≤85	≤85	91.7	92	87	programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≤85	≤85	91.3	92	87	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29	≤20	≤20	20.9	20	26	WFP
	Male	29	≤20	≤20	14.3	15	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤20	16.2	17	20	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤9	≤9	31.8	30	30	WFP
	Male	12	≤9	≤9	24.3	24	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤9	≤9	26.5	26	26	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≥80	≥80	68	68	72	WFP
	Male	24	≥80	≥80	79	74	77	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥80	≥80	76	72	76	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≤10	≤10	23	23	20	WFP
	Male	48	≤10	≤10	15	20	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≤10	≤10	17	21	19	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤10	≤10	9	9	8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤10	≤10	6	6	5	
	Overall	27	≤10	≤10	7	7	5	

Strategic Outcome 02: Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national monitoring systems to monitor, analyse and build evidence on food insecurity and poverty (SDG1)

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	30
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1

C: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from improved institutional capacity to implement a reformed National Social Safety Net that protects income and assets of the poor and vulnerable (SDG1, target 1.3)

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	15	15
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1

Activity 03: Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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H: Poor and severely food insecure people benefit from an improved CBT and social protection delivery platform provided for partners in order to reduce poverty and food insecurity (SDG1)

Service Delivery General

H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	3	9
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Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Government - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2	3	2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform. - Crisis Response

Output Results				
Activity 04: Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Palestinians receive different types of assistance through the CBT platform				
CBT platform				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	3	9

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: NGOs and UN agencies - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - Subactivity: CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	≥85	100			WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CBT beneficiaries - Location: West bank - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	80	80	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: Gaza - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	≥7	≥7	33.5	5	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	86	≤5	≤5	1.5	1	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	7	≥88	≥88	65	94	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: West bank - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	≥26	≥26	9.8	12	12	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	5	≤1	≤1	6.7	5	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	70	≥73	≥73	83.5	83	82	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: Gaza - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99.8	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.9	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90	99.7	100	100	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	99	99.9	programme
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99.95	99	99.9	monitoring
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: West bank - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.7	=100	=100	99.5	100	99.7	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.7	100	99.6	programme
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.7	100	99.7	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	=100	=100	99	98	98	WFP
	Male	97	=100	=100	96	98	98	programme
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97	98	98	monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	97	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	99.8	99	99.6	
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99.9	99	99.7	
--								WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: Gaza - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: Gaza - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	91	≥95	≥95	89	89	89	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	88	89	88	
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	88	89	89	
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: West bank - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Poor and Food Insecure People - Location: West bank - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥90	≥90	89	90	81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥90	≥90	90	90	80	
	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	90	90	81	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food -insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Palestine, State of - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Alaa Hmeidat

WFP staff garner feedback from a farmer receiving WFP support in the West Bank.

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 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022
SO 2	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022
SO 3	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government
CPA1	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners
CSI1	Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform
URT1	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	62,915,843	38,981,658	86,455,745	56,442,729
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	171,643	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			62,915,843	38,981,658	86,627,388	56,442,729
5	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	50,000	0	24,851	4,680
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	1,899,444	889,552	1,526,317	607,312
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,949,444	889,552	1,551,168	611,992

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners	43,622,500	0	43,702,613	39,763,850
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			43,622,500	0	43,702,613	39,763,850
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,253,223	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,253,223	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			108,487,787	39,871,210	133,134,392	96,818,571
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,126,531	1,970,980	5,208,494	2,137,743
Total Direct Costs			111,614,318	41,842,190	138,342,886	98,956,314
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,337,752	2,719,742	4,648,262	4,648,262
Grand Total			115,952,070	44,561,932	142,991,148	103,604,577



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

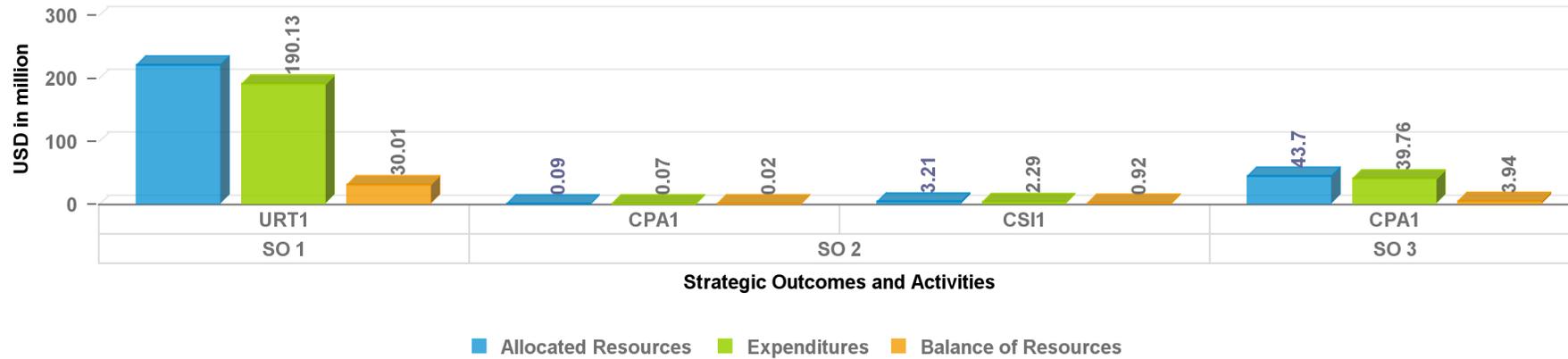
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022
SO 2	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022
SO 3	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government
CPA1	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners
CSI1	Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform
URT1	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Non-Refugees, poor and severely food insecure people in Palestine (primarily in Gaza and Area C in the West Bank) have improved dietary diversity by 2022	Provision of unconditional food assistance (including through CBT and in-kind modalities) and nutrition information to poor and food –insecure households	233,229,250	212,401,994	7,741,008	220,143,002	190,129,985	30,013,016
		Non Activity Specific	0	171,643	0	171,643	0	171,643
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			233,229,250	212,573,637	7,741,008	220,314,645	190,129,985	30,184,660

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

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Enhanced capacities of national institutions and systems to identify, target and assist food insecure vulnerable populations in Palestine by 2022	Provision of a CBT platform to multi-sectoral partners and Government	200,000	89,739	0	89,739	69,568	20,171
		Provision of technical support to national ministries and institutions for food security strategy implementation and National Social Safety Net reform	5,151,093	3,206,530	0	3,206,530	2,287,524	919,005
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,351,093	3,296,269	0	3,296,269	2,357,093	939,176
8	Palestinians benefit from the services provided to partners through WFP's delivery platform.	Service provision of WFP's delivery platform to partners	43,622,500	43,702,613	0	43,702,613	39,763,850	3,938,762
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			43,622,500	43,702,613	0	43,702,613	39,763,850	3,938,762

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

Annual Country Report

Palestine Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,253,223	0	1,253,223	0	1,253,223
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,253,223	0	1,253,223	0	1,253,223
Total Direct Operational Cost			282,202,843	260,825,741	7,741,008	268,566,749	232,250,928	36,315,821
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,443,334	10,827,501	297,218	11,124,720	8,053,969	3,070,751
Total Direct Costs			293,646,178	271,653,242	8,038,227	279,691,468	240,304,897	39,386,571
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,169,823	13,976,751		13,976,751	13,976,751	0
Grand Total			309,816,001	285,629,993	8,038,227	293,668,220	254,281,649	39,386,571

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures