



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Palestine, State of (PS)

Food Assistance for the Food-Insecure Population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200709
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	601,940
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	596,940
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	589,635

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 12, 2014
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	61,827,992
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,461,504
Direct Support Costs	20,270,005
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	54,015,600
Indirect Support Costs	9,700,257
Total	148,275,358

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	40,851
Actual Commodities 2015	42,370
Total Approved Commodities	84,741

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Palestine is a lower middle income territory with significant income disparities. Average purchasing power per person in Palestine is USD 4,699 while the average in neighbouring Israel is USD 30,676 (2014 Human Development Index (HDI) using the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity measure). Ranking 113 of 188 countries on the HDI, the Palestinian economy is dependent upon external aid and is closely linked to the Israeli economy, with Israel as the main market for exports and imports and an important employer of Palestinian labour. Private investment levels are amongst the lowest in the world. Unemployment levels reached 41 percent in Gaza in mid-2015 and more than 15 percent in the West Bank. According to the World Bank, donor support to Palestine has significantly declined in recent years and economic growth has slowed down since 2012.

Results of the 2014 Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec) showed food insecurity remained at high levels, with one in four families (27 percent or 1.6 million people) facing food insecurity. In Gaza, food insecurity levels reached 47 percent, while 16 percent of the people in the West Bank were reported to be food insecure. Women were disproportionately affected by food insecurity in the West Bank where 25 percent of the households headed by women were food insecure, as opposed to 15 percent of the households headed by men, who have more access to productive resources, education and skills development, and labour market opportunities than women. Food insecurity in Palestine is a matter of economic access as prices are too high for poor households, who spend approximately half of their income on food. High food insecurity and vulnerability are a result of severe restrictions on livelihoods and economic activity.

Recurrent conflict, together with the ongoing blockade of Gaza has resulted in high unemployment, a process of de-development and an increasing dependency on external assistance. In the West Bank, the imposition of the separation barrier interrupted economic activity and further restricted movement and access. Peace talks on a two-state solution were suspended in 2014. In August of the same year, a 51-day conflict in Gaza devastated the lives of many people and caused widespread destruction to infrastructure and livelihoods. In 2015, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Israel and Gaza were hit by violent incidents increasing an already volatile situation and negatively impacting people's livelihoods. The current situation in Palestine remains highly volatile with high levels of humanitarian needs.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP supports the Palestinian Authority to meet urgent food needs, address livelihood resilience, increase economic activity and improve emergency preparedness. Supporting enhanced food security is shared by the Palestinian Authority, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and WFP, with close links to activities of UNICEF, FAO and Food Security Sector (FSS) partners.

In 2015, WFP implemented a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200709), responding to the urgent and longer term needs in Gaza and the West Bank. Food assistance targeted 596,940 food insecure non-refugees across Palestine in 2015; 308,140 people in the West Bank and 288,800 people in Gaza.

WFP administered a special operation (SO 200560), providing the resources required for the FSS to continue its coordination and information management role on all food security-related activities in the West Bank and Gaza. The FSS is co-led by WFP, FAO and UNRWA, with guidance from the Palestinian Authority and involvement of local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

In line with WFP Palestine's Country Strategy (2014-2016) WFP further expanded its partnerships and service provision, particularly for cash based transfers using the modality of digital value vouchers. In 2015, WFP's voucher platform was used by the Palestinian Authority, UNRWA, UNICEF and the NGO Oxfam GB for food, education, and hygiene assistance.

WFP's strategy in Palestine is aligned with the National Development Plan, the Ministry of Social Affairs' Business Plan and the Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan. WFP's work contributed to five of the six pillars of the 2014-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the annual Humanitarian Programme Cycles (HPC). WFP's operations in Palestine contributed to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2: Achieve universal primary education; and 4: Reduce child mortality. According to the latest available data, Palestine has made progress for MDGs 1 and 4 by reducing the number of poor people and by reducing child mortality, while high enrollment rates for primary schooling were maintained.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	23,585	23,585	47,170
Children (5-18 years)	112,031	106,134	218,165
Adults (18 years plus)	159,201	165,099	324,300
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	294,817	294,818	589,635

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	37,066	1,729	2,581	63	931	42,370
Total Food Distributed in 2015	37,066	1,729	2,581	63	931	42,370

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

WFP's strategy in Palestine is aligned with the National Development Plan, the Ministry of Social Affairs' Business Plan and the Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan. WFP's work contributed to five of the six pillars of the 2014-2016 UNDAF and the annual HPC. WFP's operations in Palestine contributed to achieving MDGs 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2: Achieve universal primary education; and 4: Reduce child mortality. According to the latest available data, Palestine has made progress for MDGs 1 and 4 by reducing the number of poor people and by reducing child mortality, while high enrollment rates for primary schooling were maintained.

The PRRO supported WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, and aimed to meet immediate food needs and enhance the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable non-refugee population through general food assistance (GFA-food) and cash based transfers using digital value vouchers. Through school feeding, the PRRO aimed to support school enrolment and enhance students' concentration levels.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

GFA-food to support vulnerable, poor food insecure households in Palestine was implemented with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the NGO Global Communities, and UNRWA as part of a joint project supporting the food needs of 30,000 Bedouins and herders living in the area C of the West-Bank, (many of whom are refugees). The beneficiary entitlement included fortified wheat flour, chickpeas, iodized salt, and fortified vegetable oil. In addition to supporting vulnerable households, WFP provided food assistance to institutions such as orphanages and elderly care homes in Palestine.

As part of its emergency response and together with UNRWA, WFP provided critical food assistance of bread and ready-to-eat foods for up to 11,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in collective centers in Gaza until June. In early 2015, WFP launched a data collection exercise to assess vulnerabilities in Gaza following the 2014 conflict. The exercise resulted in WFP providing a one-time exceptional recovery distribution of food assistance, which was delivered during May and June to approximately 84,000 conflict affected people who suffered from severe damage to their houses, had lost their livelihoods and income sources and did not receive reconstruction assistance at the time of the data collection exercise. The completion of these unforeseen activities, as well as the transfer of resources from under-funded school-feeding to GFA-food activities in the West Bank, account for why, overall, WFP assisted more children under 5 and more adults than initially planned. This also explains why WFP distributed larger volumes of commodities than planned, and surpassed its in-kind food beneficiary target. In the West Bank, funding shortfalls led to the distribution of reduced food entitlements between October and December.

Throughout the year, and together with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Global Communities and Oxfam GB, WFP implemented an innovative modality for cash-based transfers using digital value vouchers which allowed households to purchase locally produced foods including milk, eggs, fortified wheat flour, cereals, fresh products, olive oil and iodized salt. The use of value vouchers contributed to increased dietary diversity among vulnerable and food insecure households and supported the local economy.

During September-December 2015 following a re-targeting exercise conducted in March, WFP provided cash based transfers to an additional 11,000 people who had been impacted by the 2014 conflict in Gaza on top of its regular 60,000 targeted beneficiaries. Households were provided with monthly transfer values based on their vulnerability levels.

In cooperation with UNICEF, WFP completed a "one card" cash-based transfers project which enabled conflict-affected families to buy school uniforms, shoes or clothes, in addition to food items, using WFP's voucher platform. During the course of the project, the network of WFP participating stores was expanded to include additional retailers that could provide UNICEF items. More than 42,000 school children were reached with digital value vouchers.

In October 2015, Oxfam GB launched a digital voucher value programme using WFP's cash-based transfer platform. More than 5,000 people in Gaza were provided with vouchers for hygiene products.

The ratio between actual and planned beneficiaries under the cash-based transfers is explained by additional beneficiaries in Gaza. Between November and December, WFP had to temporarily suspended its cash-based transfers to 57,000 people in the West Bank due to funding shortfalls.

During 2015, WFP continued enhancing the voucher platform with Palpay/Bank of Palestine to deliver assistance to the targeted beneficiaries in the most efficient and effective manner. To mitigate the impact of a possible technological failure in the cash-based transfer platform or any other external factors (i.e., volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices, shortage of funding) that would hamper the timely delivery and effectiveness of assistance, WFP put in place contingency measures (i.e., paper-vouchers as backups, modification of voucher value) and undertook a continuous monitoring of the system, including at the shop-level, to be ready to adapt its response accordingly and with minimal delays.

In Gaza, WFP continued to implement nutrition awareness sessions, including educational activities for women and men who were beneficiaries of WFP's cash based transfers. The sessions reached 2,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 1,000 of their male spouses, supporting gender equality and women's empowerment. These sessions, uniting men and women, proved to be efficient with a reinforced common understanding of the positive and longstanding impact of healthy eating at the wider, household level. Topics delivered included tackling micronutrient deficiencies, understanding the nutritional values of food and buying the most nutritious food on a limited budget. In a bid to strengthen programme complementarity and linkages, awareness sessions were implemented in collaboration with UNICEF in October 2015. The awareness sessions covered first aid, breast feeding and non-communicable diseases, while postnatal services were also offered to lactating women.

The school meals programme and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities did not receive sufficient funding in 2015 and were therefore not implemented in the West Bank and Gaza. This explains the lower rate of assistance provided to children aged 5 to 18. Resources preliminarily earmarked for school-feeding were re-directed toward GFA-food, which explains the higher number of children under 5 and adults assisted.

As stated above, the distribution of unplanned commodities is attributed to the use of existing food stocks in Gaza (as a result of carry-overs from the aftermath of the 2014 war), in addition to favourable market conditions enabling the procurement of substitute commodities.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	300,021	296,919	596,940	294,817	294,818	589,635	98.3%	99.3%	98.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	26,444	24,236	50,680	23,585	23,585	47,170	89.2%	97.3%	93.1%
Children (5-18 years)	139,325	134,670	273,995	112,031	106,134	218,165	80.4%	78.8%	79.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	134,252	138,013	272,265	159,201	165,099	324,300	118.6%	119.6%	119.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	8,401	8,314	16,715	8,845	8,845	17,690	105.3%	106.4%	105.8%
Non-Refugees	291,621	288,604	580,225	285,972	285,973	571,945	98.1%	99.1%	98.6%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	329,000	173,000	502,000	413,786	175,849	589,635	125.8%	101.6%	117.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	111,000	-	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	73,378	27,811	101,189	90,275	28,850	119,125	123.0%	103.7%	117.7%
Total participants	73,378	27,811	101,189	90,275	28,850	119,125	123.0%	103.7%	117.7%
Total beneficiaries	248,813	253,187	502,000	295,851	293,784	589,635	118.9%	116.0%	117.5%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	55,500	55,500	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	55,500	55,500	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	55,500	55,500	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,101	111	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,101	111	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	7,500	7,500	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Biscuits	373	63	17.0%
Bread	-	131	-
Canned Fish	-	3	-
Canned Meat	-	91	-
Canned Pulses	-	123	-
Chickpeas	1,664	1,572	94.4%
Iodised Salt	555	583	105.1%
Lentils	1,109	882	79.5%
Split Lentils	-	5	-
Sugar	-	62	-
Uht Milk	1,574	191	12.2%
Vegetable Oil	1,664	1,729	103.9%
Wheat Flour	33,912	36,934	108.9%
Total	40,851	42,370	103.7%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	23,236,800	13,676,230	58.9%
Total	23,236,800	13,676,230	58.9%

Story Worth Telling

Samar, 27, lives with her husband and their four children in their small, basic flat in Gaza's al-Tufah neighbourhood. The 2014 conflict worsened an already difficult situation in Gaza, however Samar's family had been trying to make ends meet long before the conflict started. Her husband has been unemployed since the start of the blockade in 2007, not unusual in Gaza, which has more than 41 percent unemployment.

To tackle food insecurity in Palestine, which is mostly a result of families' inability to buy healthy foods due to high prices, WFP provides families with digital value vouchers that can be redeemed for food every week in a selected WFP participating shop. Samar uses her WFP value-voucher in a shop within walking distance from her house. Cash-based transfers promote a healthy and more balanced diet. To increase the impact of vouchers on dietary diversity, beneficiaries such as Samar were also provided with nutrition awareness sessions. The inclusion of a range of healthy and locally produced commodities such as eggs, bread, cereals, milk, cheese, olive oil and tahini encourages healthier food choices.

"For years it was a challenge to convince my husband I needed to leave the house other than for chores or family errands. The first time I was able to do something for myself was when I went to attend WFP's nutrition awareness sessions," she said. Samar explained, "During the sessions I learned how to make traditional dishes healthier with just a few simple changes. When I came home from the sessions and shared what I had learned, I felt proud of myself." Samar says the six months of nutrition awareness sessions taught her about healthy diets, cooking, buying healthy ingredients using the vouchers and even caring for infants.

WFP's assistance enabled Samar and her family to access healthy and nutritious food, providing 60 percent of daily caloric needs. Without WFP, she would simply not be able to cater to her and family's basic food needs.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender mainstreaming and empowering women has been central to the design and implementation of this PRRO. Food distribution points and voucher shops were selected to be easily accessible for women and located in areas close to households headed by women, while vouchers and food entitlement cards were issued in their names to the best possible extent, in compliance with the conservative Palestinian societal norms and cultural practices in place.

By tradition, women play a central role in managing household food resources and meal preparation. Accordingly, the monitoring results revealed that women were the predominant decision-makers on the use of food and vouchers.

WFP promoted the inclusion of women as project management members for food and voucher committees at the community-level. These committees, comprised of community-leaders, municipality council members, villagers or WFP beneficiaries, provide instrumental support to WFP and Cooperating Partners in organizing distributions and cross-checking beneficiary profiles and needs. WFP regularly advocates for women to be active participants of these groups to existing committee members and elected representatives.

A positive result was achieved with the higher number of female committee members that were trained compared to the initial target. WFP relied on these committees to encourage women beneficiaries to collect their food entitlements. The number of women in leadership committee roles was, however, lower than the target mainly due to the conservative dynamics of the Palestinian society, more predominantly in Gaza.

WFP and its cooperating international NGO and United Nations partners ensured that women not only received their food entitlements at distribution points but also took a lead role in the management of food distributions whenever it was physically possible and culturally acceptable. WFP food monitors and cooperating partners regularly visited women-headed households and monitored women's food consumption patterns in both women and men-headed households, keeping track of progress.

In 2015, WFP underwent a Country Portfolio Evaluation covering all of WFP's food assistance activities in Palestine. The evaluation acknowledged the significant difference WFP's Nutrition Awareness sessions in Gaza had made on participating women's lives: strengthening their self-image as autonomous decision-makers and giving them opportunities to meet socially and for serious discussions in group settings outside their homes. WFP produced

nutrition leaflets that it distributed to all attendees and placed them in WFP participating shops to support women attending the sessions and sustainably strengthen the impact of cash based transfer. The leaflets included information on good nutritional practices and “top ten health-tips”, and provided a list of a few recipes with redeemable WFP food items.

The awareness sessions recorded high attendance rates for both women and men who testified having little knowledge about micronutrient deficiencies and lack of vitamins in their daily diets before enrolling in the programme. Such sessions, which gathered both men and women, were instrumental to promote a common understanding on the importance of eating nutritious foods at the household level. Since 2011 and the start of the project, 4,850 women and 1,600 men participated in the sessions. Building on this success, WFP is planning to expand the scope and coverage of these sessions, including in the West Bank in 2016 resources permitting.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of members of food management committees (men) trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	<40.00	100.00		
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	<5.00	6.00		
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	<5.00	19.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=70.00	87.00		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=70.00	78.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=25.00	7.00		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=25.00	3.00		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>5.00	1.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>50.00	100.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Throughout the programme design and implementation, protection concerns were taken into account. Clear visibility of information about WFP activities marked food distribution sites and voucher shops. Food distributions took place in safe and secure locations and waiting time for beneficiaries was minimized. WFP also ensured that beneficiaries did not have to travel long distances by ensuring voucher shops were located in close vicinity to their homes. The proximity of WFP's participating shops to beneficiary homes contributed to reducing and mitigating security risks for women headed households. None reported facing safety issues when travelling to their assigned participating shops in 2015.

WFP ensured changes in its assistance were communicated clearly and in a transparent manner to its beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were informed timely of changes in assistance (reduced value entitlements, delayed distributions, expansion of available food items) through SMS messages, posters and flyers at distribution sites and at the shops participating in the voucher programme, as well as in person through WFP's field monitors who visited food distribution sites and conducted regular household visits.

A clear system was in place for beneficiaries to provide feedback on their needs and concerns to both WFP and its CPs. Beneficiaries could address their feedback directly to WFP or partner staff at food distribution points, while posters and flyers included details for WFP's hotline, which people could contact in case they had questions about the assistance or to provide their feedback.

At each voucher shop, beneficiaries had the possibility to submit their questions and complaints on their assistance in a dedicated box. All feedback and complaints were assessed and addressed by WFP.

Most of the feedback WFP received related to the inclusion of additional food commodities in the voucher list, or to request an increase of the voucher value or larger food entitlements. WFP regularly reviewed the list of commodities available as part of its cash based transfer, and adjusted the voucher values and food entitlements when required. All reductions of food entitlements and decrease of the voucher value as a result of insufficient funding were duly and timely communicated to all beneficiaries by WFP and its CPs.

The majority of the beneficiaries indicated that they were informed about the programme and its details including who receive food assistance, what type of food people receive and where people could submit complaints about the programme. The beneficiaries who indicated having little knowledge of the programme were reached and personally informed about its modus operandi and specificities by WFP's field monitors.

In Area C of the West Bank, an Israeli-controlled zone with restrictions on movement and construction, WFP and UNRWA continued to provide assistance to vulnerable Bedouin and herding communities. WFP's food assistance protected these vulnerable communities, whose livelihoods are eroding, from reverting to negative coping strategies such as selling their assets or borrowing money to buy food in markets.

In most areas, WFP surpassed its set target to provide throughout the year all needed information on the nature, level and eligibility of its assistance to the people it served.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	92.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	79.00		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	88.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	84.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	90.00		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=80.00	83.00		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00		

Outputs

WFP successfully and timely implemented its quarterly food distribution cycles in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip throughout 2015. WFP met its planned target of digital value voucher recipients. Weekly and monthly voucher redemption rates were high throughout the year.

Funding shortages especially affected programme implementation in the West Bank, resulting in a 20 percent decrease of the monthly transfer value from USD 10.3 to USD 8 per capita. In addition, transfers were temporarily suspended between November and December in the West Bank. These mitigation measures enabled WFP to continue providing critical assistance to the planned beneficiaries of its cash-based transfer component over the year.

Due to insufficient resources, WFP was not able to sustain its school feeding programme in 2015, nor to implement its FFA and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities. As a result, and given the decrease in funding in 2015, the resources preliminary allocated to these activities were re-programmed to WFP's general food assistance and cash-based transfers in support of the most vulnerable Palestinians.

In 2015, WFP continued working and transferring its expertise to the Palestinian Civil Defense to strengthen national disaster management capacity in preparation and response of external shocks. WFP invested, developed and handed-over a set of critical tools, systems and processes to build the Palestinian Civil Defense's decision-making capacity and its ability to better anticipate and mitigate the impact of shocks through an anticipated and coordinated response. Completed or ongoing projects include the setup of Emergency Operation Centers in the West Bank, a Palestinian Civil Defense Disaster Preparedness Web Portal, as well as the development of information technology and geo-spatial instruments to conduct rapid emergency assessments to map out hazard/crisis-prone or/and affected areas. A few trainings were postponed in 2015 following mutual consent as a result of logistics constraints.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics for the data collection and methodology revision of the annual SEFSec which was successfully conducted by the Food Security Sector, involving UNRWA and FAO. The new methodology was designed to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the drivers of food insecurity, taking into account changes in Palestinian consumption patterns and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

WFP continued to provide support to the Ministry of Social Affairs in strengthening institutional monitoring and evaluation systems and building local capacity in needs assessments and project design as part of the national social safety net. Several workshops, consultations and trainings were held throughout 2015.

WFP scaled-up the volume of local and regional purchases, taking advantage of competitive prices and reduced transportation costs, boosting the local economy and linking WFP's purchasing power with the national social safety net. More than USD 170 million has been injected into the local economy through vouchers and local procurement since 2011.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40	20	50.0
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	100	55	55.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	19	190.0
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	1	1	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	20	20	100.0
SO3: Local Purchases				
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	9,033	12,767	141.3

Outcomes

The outcome data for the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) were measured against SEFSec results over the last quarter of 2014 and first quarter of 2015. Indicators showed that DDS stabilized in 2015 for men and women.

WFP's 2015 FCS target was not reached in Gaza where global food insecurity levels continued to remain alarmingly high (47 percent), as reflected by the findings of the latest SEFSec. Food insecurity in Gaza is mainly attributed to the negative impact of the 2014 conflict which exacerbated vulnerabilities of the poorest: economic access to food was severely affected and households' productive assets destroyed, leading to a contraction of 15 percent in Gazan GDP and significant loss of livelihoods, a situation that has been referred to as "de-development". The blockade continues to hinder post-conflict economic recovery and fosters foreign aid dependency. The rise of commodity prices as a result of seasonal agricultural shocks that hit Gaza in 2015 further compounded the peoples' purchasing power.

Similarly, in the West Bank, the FCS target was not reached in 2015, with a deterioration for households that had borderline and poor FCS. This deterioration can be attributed to the slowdown of the economy, agricultural shocks and the impact of the occupation on people's access to employment, services and resources: 2015 was marked by the interruption of regular salary payments by the Palestinian Authority, the increase of seasonal prices for cash crops as a result of weather hazards, and a continuation of restrictions on freedom of movement of people and goods.

WFP's cash based transfers contributed to the stabilization of households' DDS. Food items in WFP's digital value voucher list included eggs, bread, pulses, cereals, dairy products and frozen vegetables. They provided at least 30 percent of the daily needs of micronutrients. Each commodity provides two to three essential vitamins or minerals that are highly needed for growth, development and healthy living, especially for vulnerable groups, such as PLW, children and the elderly. To strengthen the nutritional impact of the digital value vouchers, WFP and UNICEF implemented a nutrition awareness campaign targeting 2,000 women and 1,000 men who received cash based transfers.

School Feeding and FFA outcome indicators were not measured as these activities were not implemented due to lack of sufficient funding.

WFP surpassed its planned target to purchase food commodities from regional, national and local suppliers. WFP strives to increase marketing outlets and opportunities for producers and traders, build livelihoods and strengthen peoples' resilience in the face of potential shocks. To link relief, rehabilitation and development, WFP linked its social transfers with local production and used its purchasing power as leverage to foster the agricultural sector development and connect small-scale producers, food-processors, retailers and consumers. Since 2011, WFP invested approximately USD170 million in the Palestinian economy through local purchases, including USD100 million through its food voucher programme.

WFP Palestine successfully supported the National Disaster Management Agency and the Palestinian Civil Defense in developing capacities in Emergency Preparedness and Response. The support areas focused on Information Management, where the Palestinian Civil Defense was trained to use mapping and assessment tools designed by WFP. WFP delivered relief equipment in support of Palestinian Civil Defense staff and volunteers to increase their

capacity to respond and save lives at the onset of a crisis. In parallel, WFP started to implement three Emergency Operation Centers in Palestinian Civil Defense Governorate centers of the West Bank to increase the efficiency and coordination of the Palestinian Authority in responding to emergencies. The Palestinian Civil Defense's preparedness capacity was strengthened with the transfer of technical expertise, handing-over of equipment, software systems and training. WFP developed and will hand-over to the Palestinian Civil Defense an online awareness raising tool on disaster risk reduction for children, youth and adults.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=11.00	14.00	-	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=11.00	14.00	-	23.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=11.00	14.00	-	14.60
Diet Diversity Score				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2015.12 Consultations with WFP partners , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Consultations with WFP Partners	=3.00		-	3.00
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=4.00	5.00	-	5.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=12.00	15.00	-	19.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=4.00	5.00	-	9.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=4.00	5.00	-	4.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=12.00	15.00	-	27.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=12.00	15.00	-	16.90
Diet Diversity Score				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
WEST BANK , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey	=6.00	5.00	-	5.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 Review of Procurement records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Documents Review and calculations	=23.00		-	26.40
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP , Project End Target: 2016.12 Review of Procurement records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Documents review and calculations	=24.50		-	28.50

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP's activities in Palestine are fully integrated and aligned with the National Social Protection Sector Strategy and the Development Plan for 2014-2016 which it contributed to through various capacity building initiatives and transfer of technical expertise to the Palestinian Authority. In 2015, WFP continued to enhance the capacity of government ministries, coordinated by the Ministry of Planning, in support of an integrated national social safety net system.

WFP regularly consulted with the European Union, the World Bank, UNICEF and others in providing a coherent package of technical assistance for capacity development and eventual handover on social protection.

At the request of the host government, WFP and the Palestinian Authority have been partnering since 2007 on strengthening national capacity in the realm of food needs analysis, targeting and Monitoring and Evaluation on which gaps had been identified following joint assessments. Significant progress was reported on all these fronts in 2015. Under the leadership and expertise of the FSS, WFP conducted with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics its sixth annual SEFSec report using a new methodology with the ultimate objective of improving the way the survey captures the various dimensions of food insecurity in Palestine (poverty, food consumption and resilience). WFP ensured a full participatory approach with the inclusion of three line ministries (Social Affairs, Agriculture and Planning) and local stakeholders in the FSS Steering Committee to foster state ownership and accountability. In a bid to strengthen its national targeting mechanism, and following WFP's recommendations, the Ministry of Social Affairs expressed its willingness to include food consumption scores as a beneficiary selection criteria for social assistance. In parallel, WFP and the Palestinian Authority started working on a stronger and comprehensive impact monitoring system and results-based M&E framework. On all three fronts, several workshops and regular consultations took place throughout the year in order to improve and fine-tune the national systems already in place.

In 2012, WFP initiated discussions on how to support the Palestinian Civil Defense, and following the publication of a needs assessment reports done by OCHA and UNDP, three main areas were identified as gaps: Information Management, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications. Specifically, WFP concentrated its efforts in Information Management, as it was seen where they were less able to carry out qualitative and timely assessments, use mapping tools, or communicate and share critical information at times of disasters such as floods and other small scale emergencies. WFP supported and worked closely with the Palestinian Civil Defense to assist them in implementing their mandate and to improve the institutional readiness for disaster preparedness and response. In 2015, WFP carried out a higher number of training sessions to expand Palestinian Civil Defense staff's knowledge and capacities on the Information Management delivered tools: an electronic data collection and geographical and web-mapping instruments. These were used to increase the agency's ability to efficiently plan, shape and coordinate their response to disasters with added geospatial analytical capabilities in all phases of a crisis, as well as a disaster preparedness web portal to raise public awareness on risks and risk mitigation and to enhance internal information sharing. As part of the handover and sustainability building process, WFP handed over each Information Management tool based on open source systems requiring minimal or no costs, and held a number of Working Group sessions to ensure dedicated Palestinian Civil Defense staff would be fully empowered using these systems. Since then, Palestinian Civil Defense has conducted multiple assessments (including risk assessments and post damage assessments) using WFP's technology, acknowledging that it greatly benefitted to their work and enhanced preparedness levels.

The constitution of training sessions and simulation exercises for first-wave emergency responders in support of the Palestinian Civil Defense were also completed. Altogether, WFP was able to support more than 1,500 volunteers with essential emergency relief equipment to save lives in the first hours of a large-scale disaster.

On the operational front, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide in-kind fortified food and cash based transfers assistance to 214,000 people. Throughout the year, WFP ensured programme efficiency and complementarity with other governmental and cooperating partners' food and cash based transfer activities. This consultative approach was scaled-up in 2015, with regular follow-up meetings and workshops organized.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Funding shortfalls affected WFP's implementation capacity throughout the year, in particular for School Feeding and FFA/FFT. Generous donor support of in-kind food and cash contributions, in the form of directed and multilateral funding, allowed WFP to deliver full food entitlements up until September, while vouchers were suspended between November and December. CPs contributed financially to the implementation of programme activities and provided warehousing and transportation, as well as tools, materials, staffing resources, technical expertise, training materials and training facilities.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	7,674	7,662
France	0	339	0
Japan	0	6,106	6,484
MULTILATERAL	0	6,833	6,384
Russian Federation	0	3,656	3,656
Saudi Arabia	0	180	180
USA	5,140	10,487	13,875
Total	5,140	35,276	38,241

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP supported the local economy through its focus on purchasing food locally when competitive prices allowed. Local purchases also ensured a continuous supply and reduced transportation costs. In 2015, WFP procured more than 8,000 mt locally, the main commodities being fortified wheat flour and iodized salt. Quality control and testing was conducted for all commodities. Procured wheat was milled into fortified wheat flour for GFA-Food distributions, while no high energy biscuits were purchased in 2015 due to funding shortfalls for the school feeding programme.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Canned Fish	0	0	122	0
Canned Meat	10	0	0	0
Chickpeas	0	250	912	0
Iodised Salt	429	0	0	0
Lentils	0	0	1,108	0
Vegetable Oil	0	900	300	0
Wheat Flour	7,620	18,414	8,176	0
Total	8,059	19,564	10,618	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food commodities were purchased locally or imported in containers through the port of Ashdod in Israel. Imported commodities for assistance in Gaza were transshipped from Ashdod to Ashqelon for the required palletizing. WFP engaged commercial service providers, selected through a competitive, transparent bidding process. The main challenges were related to the blockade, access restrictions and coordination requirements. During 2015, WFP in Palestine successfully implemented two cooperate systems; the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and Country Office monitoring and evaluation tool (COMET) with minimal disruption to the operations

Post-Delivery Losses

WFP worked closely with CPs and logistics service providers to maintain high standards of food commodity transport and handling. Continued local purchases of fortified wheat flour, and continued training and capacity development of CP warehouse staff further contributed to a minimal loss of the total commodities handled. All

losses occurred were recovered from both CPs and transporters.

Management

Partnerships

WFP's activities in Palestine were aligned with the national Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan and the National Development Plan for 2014-2016, as well as with the United Nations development strategies and approaches at national and global level, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014-2016) for Palestine, the inter-agency Food Security Sector and the Zero Hunger Challenge strategy. WFP's relief interventions in 2015 were implemented in alignment and coordination with the wider United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and other inter-agency activities in Palestine, as reflected in the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Country Plan documents.

All interventions covering humanitarian needs in the food security area were coordinated through this process in order to optimize synergies and coordination among different actors and avoid overlap among partners' interventions.

WFP worked closely with governmental and non-governmental partners to successfully deliver its in-kind food or electronic voucher assistance. In 2015, WFP relied on four cooperating partners to provide assistance, namely the Ministry of Social Affairs, Global Communities (both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank), Oxfam GB (Gaza) and UNRWA (herders and Bedouins in the area C of the West Bank) in support of close to half a million beneficiaries. WFP continued to act as a service provider to UNRWA, sharing its voucher platform and tools for assistance to UNRWA refugee beneficiaries.

To strengthen the nutritional impact of its voucher programme, in 2011, WFP launched with UNICEF in Gaza a nutrition awareness campaign aimed at improving overall nutrition and health of Palestinians. The campaign comprised of a series of training sessions delivered on topics such as tackling micronutrient deficiencies, understanding the nutritional values of food, and buying the most nutritious food on a budget, while UNICEF teaches best practices on first aid, breastfeeding and non-communicable diseases. The latest evaluations confirmed that the project makes a real difference to women's self-image and empowerment, in addition to its effects on participants' nutrition awareness. UNICEF and WFP are preparing another joint project where the "one card" will enable families to redeem school uniforms and Water and Sanitation items in WFP participatory shops in addition to food items for a limited time.

WFP's e-card voucher system supported a wide range of transfers and could be used by other partners (United Nations and international NGOs). During the last quarter of 2015, Oxfam GB provided hygiene products to its beneficiaries using WFP's technology.

In 2015, WFP co-led, together with UNRWA and FAO, the FSS which aimed to strengthen food security analysis and response, and linked humanitarian and developmental interventions for the Palestinian Authority. A total of 45 organizations participated in the FSS and contributed to the SEFSec survey that assessed the socio-economic and food security situation in Palestine and informed WFP's programmes.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		2		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=770,000.00	385,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
GAZA, General Distribution (GD) , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12		1.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=1.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=12.50	17.00

Lessons Learned

As per the 2014 lesson learned, WFP scaled-up its collaboration with Palestinian line ministries in 2015 for its programme design and delivery, particularly for the development of its programmes that are part of the national social safety net system. WFP will continue its focus on supporting the assurance of food security in the context of the national social safety net system. WFP will continue holding regular consultations and provide its technical expertise to the Palestinian Authorities to improve the quality of their social protection schemes through enhanced needs analysis, building on the outcome of the SEFSec in addition to targeting, programme design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

A new targeting approach was successfully implemented for the first time in 2015, providing different vouchers values to households based on their vulnerability levels, taking into account poverty and food security as well as household size. The new targeting approach will be rolled out over the course of 2016-2017, with the Ministry of Social Affairs, until it is applied to the entire social safety net system.

WFP plans to continue expanding the voucher modality in support of the Palestinian Authority's Social Safety Net and increase its capacity to effectively administer social safety net programmes. WFP's cash based transfers have proven to be an effective and flexible platform for partnerships, rapidly scaleable to meet a large array of inter-sectorial requirements in times of crisis, in addition to benefiting the local economy and strengthening people's resilience and coping mechanisms in both emergency and recovery contexts. WFP and the Palestinian Authority will continue to hold regular consultations within the framework of the Food Security Sector and under the aegis of the National Social Protection Working Group to set the base and move towards for a gradual expansion of cash based transfers. WFP will also aim at scaling-up the scope of its partnership with United Nations sister agencies, such as UNICEF and UNRWA, using the same modality.

WFP enjoys an open door policy dialogue and is regularly informed by the Ministry of Social Affairs of their possible forthcoming financial difficulties. Should another fiscal crisis hit the Palestinian Authority, hampering the Ministry of Social Affairs' capacity to carry out its distributions as WFP's cooperating partner, WFP will be in a position to timely revert to other existing or additional partners that have preliminarily been identified. As for cash based transfers activities, WFP has the tools and expertise to manage the digital value voucher platform directly and continue assisting its registered beneficiaries for as long as it is necessary, pending the identification and implementation of a more sustainable alternative.

Together with United Nations partner agencies, WFP will work on mapping gaps in nutrition responses to identify opportunities for joint nutrition programmes, and to jointly advocate for system-wide funding for nutrition interventions. The nutrition awareness sessions in Gaza have proved to make a real difference in empowering women in addition to improving the nutritional status of their households. Building on these successes, WFP will develop a specific fundraising effort for this project. WFP will develop and identify additional partner capacity and enhance tools for measuring the project's performance, to allow a gradual expansion of the nutrition awareness sessions throughout Palestine.

WFP supported the Palestinian Civil Defense in building capacity in the areas of emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction and response. This resulted in better capacity for the Palestinian Civil Defense to ensure quicker and better informed responses from all actors involved. It is crucial to ensure that Palestinian Civil Defense staff are well trained in the usage of the information management tools for emergency preparedness and response in order to maximize impact and rapid response capacity. Against this backdrop, WFP will continue to maintain and build upon its close relationship with the Ministry of Interior, under which responsibility the Palestinian Civil Defense falls, and involve its staff in decision making processes related to WFP-Palestinian Civil Defense activities. WFP will continue to engage in regular consultations, workshops, trainings and simulation exercises with Palestinian Civil Defense Senior Management to ensure the best usage and integration of these tools.

In order to implement the above and build on its successes, WFP Palestine Country Office will strive to garner the necessary resources from its longstanding government donor partners and explore additional funding avenues, including from emerging donor and private sector entities, in close collaboration with WFP's Headquarters, Liaison

Offices and Regional Bureau in Cairo. WFP Country Office in Palestine will continue its active partnership with the local donor community, keeping them regularly abreast of joint achievements and challenges encountered. Such outreach has proved to be instrumental to anticipate the risk and mitigate the impact of funding shortages over WFP's levels of assistance.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	71,038	30,150	101,189	87,687	31,438	119,125	123.4%	104.3%	117.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	111,000	-	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,212	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		Chickpeas	0	0	324
Canada		Lentils	0	0	306
Canada		Vegetable Oil	0	0	378
Canada		Wheat Flour	0	0	4,122
Canada	CAN-C-00488-01	Wheat Flour	0	540	0
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Chickpeas	0	324	0
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Iodised Salt	0	179	167
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Lentils	0	306	0
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Vegetable Oil	0	378	0
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Wheat Flour	0	5,948	2,366
France	FRA-C-00235-10	Chickpeas	0	90	0
France	FRA-C-00235-10	Iodised Salt	0	87	0
France	FRA-C-00235-10	Lentils	0	54	0
France	FRA-C-00235-10	Vegetable Oil	0	108	0
Japan		Canned Fish	0	0	122
Japan		Chickpeas	0	0	144
Japan		Lentils	0	0	108
Japan		Vegetable Oil	0	0	198

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Japan	JPN-C-00354-01	Canned Fish	0	122	0
Japan	JPN-C-00354-01	Wheat Flour	0	132	3,030
Japan	JPN-C-00371-01	Chickpeas	0	144	0
Japan	JPN-C-00371-01	Iodised Salt	0	82	82
Japan	JPN-C-00371-01	Lentils	0	108	0
Japan	JPN-C-00371-01	Vegetable Oil	0	198	0
Japan	JPN-C-00371-01	Wheat Flour	0	2,800	2,800
Japan	JPN-C-00426-01	Wheat Flour	0	2,520	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Meat	0	10	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	0	324	324
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	145	145
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	0	324	324
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	324	324
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	5,706	5,256
Russian Federation		Wheat Flour	0	0	3,656
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-10	Wheat Flour	0	1,730	0
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-05	Wheat Flour	0	1,926	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00097-01	Wheat Flour	0	180	180
USA		Chickpeas	0	0	262
USA		Lentils	0	0	190
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	300
USA		Wheat Flour	0	0	5,618
USA	USA-C-01084-01	Chickpeas	0	108	108
USA	USA-C-01084-01	Iodised Salt	0	35	35
USA	USA-C-01084-01	Lentils	0	180	180
USA	USA-C-01084-01	Wheat Flour	0	7,182	7,182
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Chickpeas	0	54	0
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Iodised Salt	0	120	0
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Lentils	0	90	0
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Vegetable Oil	0	90	0
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Wheat Flour	0	2,628	0
USA	USA-C-01124-01	Chickpeas	210	0	0
USA	USA-C-01124-01	Lentils	190	0	0
USA	USA-C-01124-01	Vegetable Oil	210	0	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01124-01	Wheat Flour	4,530	0	0
Total			5,140	35,276	38,241