Fighting Hunger Worldwide

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SPR Reading Guidance



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

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Palestine, State of (PS)

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Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Country Context
- Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination
- Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Achievements at Country Level
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Project Objectives and Results

- Project Objectives
- Project Activities
- Operational Partnerships
- Performance Monitoring
- Results/Outcomes
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- WFP Voucher Assistance In Palestine, More Than Just Food

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Decades of occupation in the West Bank coupled with a ten-year old blockade and slow recovery in Gaza following the 2014 war have been undermining the living conditions of Palestinians. 2016 saw an increase in restrictions imposed on people's livelihoods and movements, which together with recurrent violence and economic stagnation, has further exacerbated vulnerabilities and the capacity of poor Palestinians to access sufficient quantities of nutritious food. Gaza was disproportionately affected by the event of 2014, and the slow recovery and re-establishment of social infrastructure has increased hardship.

The Palestinian economy is heavily dependent upon external assistance [1] 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. Gaza and the West Bank each undergo periodic cycles of collapse and recovery, usually driven by armed conflicts or trends in aid assistance. The prolonged period of slow economic growth, triggered by the protracted crisis, has resulted in consistently high unemployment and stagnation in the average income of Palestinian citizens. The unemployment rate in Gaza remained at 42 percent, and close to 67 percent among youth, one of the highest in the world [2]. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), 25.8 percent of the population are living below the poverty line of USD 4 a day (38.8 percent in Gaza, 17.8 percent in the West Bank) [3] and deep poverty rates, corresponding to a budget of USD 3.2 per day per person, were particularly high in Gaza (21 percent vs. 7.8 percent in the West Bank).

Food insecurity in Palestine is driven by limited economic access to food, arising from restrictions of movement, trade and investment, and high unemployment rates. Food prices are driven by Israel, where people's average purchasing power is six times higher than in Palestine [4], and therefore too high for poor families to afford.

According to the latest national survey [5], more than 27 percent of the population – or 1.6 million people – suffer from food insecurity: 60 percent live in Gaza and 40 percent in the West Bank. Half of them are non-refugee households. The prevalence of food insecurity is more acute in Gaza (46.7 percent), and among non-refugees: almost one in two are food insecure, and one in four severely so. According to the findings of the 2014 Palestinian micronutrient survey and the multiple indicator cluster survey, 50 percent of the population suffers from more than one micronutrient deficiency, primarily Vitamin A, Vitamin D, Iron and Zinc. Iron deficiency remains a “moderate public health concern” with anemia prevalence at 20 and 40 percent in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (WHO). Vitamin D and Zinc levels are both insufficient, yet consistent with regional trends, and the many possible causes of the deficiencies are still being explored. Iodine was also found to be low, particularly in the West Bank. The

prevalence of overweight and obesity in Palestine continue to increase. The study found alarming levels amongst pregnant and lactating women reaching up to 37 percent overweight and 23 percent obesity.

As poor and vulnerable Palestinians spend more than half of their income on food [6], food assistance is critical to meet their food needs, prevent further deterioration in food security and livelihood status, and prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. The 1.6 million food-insecure Palestinians unable to cover their basic expenses are being assisted by the Palestinian Authority, with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) serving refugees, and WFP, in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), supporting non-refugees.

[1] World Bank. 2015. Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) received per capita (current USD) in Gaza and the West Bank is 578.

[2] World Bank-West Bank and Gaza overview, 2016

[3] Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). 2011 survey

[4] 2015 Human Development Index (HDI). The gross national income per capita in Palestine (USD 4,699) is six times less than that of Israel (USD 30,676, using the 2011 Purchasing Power Parity measure)

[5] 2014 Socio economic and food security survey (SEFSec) released by the PCBS and the Food Security Sector in Palestine, 2015

[6] 2014 SEFSec

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Palestinian Authority, the governing body, has put in place and relies on a strong national social protection system, through which it provides direct social (including food) assistance, insurance and services to non-refugees living below the national poverty line as a priority, including through cash-based transfers. The system, considered one of the most advanced of its kind in the region, operates in both Gaza and the West Bank and continues to facilitate the technical and financial support of international actors, including WFP whose food assistance programme with the Ministry of Social Development is an integral pillar of the Palestinian Social Assistance branch and National Food Safety Net which falls under it.

The Palestinian Authority is WFP's primary partner in Palestine. At the policy level, WFP's interventions align and are integrated in the Palestinian Authority's 2014-2016 National Development and Social Protection Sector Strategic Plans. Under these frameworks, WFP and the Palestinian Authority work toward reducing poverty, marginalisation and social exclusion of the most vulnerable.

WFP provided policy, analytic and programme support to the development of the national social assistance system in Palestine, following its inception in 2011, and has designed its food assistance programmes with a focus on ‘handover' to the Palestinian Authority. WFP supports the Ministry of Social Development in the development and delivery of an integrated and needs-based national food safety net, reaching 214,000 people with food and cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance. This includes the provision of technical support towards programme design, beneficiary targeting, monitoring and evaluation. WFP worked in partnership with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics on food security analysis, needs assessments and multi-stakeholder coordination in the framework of the Food Security Sector and with the Palestinian Civil Defense on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. WFP also participates in inter-cluster coordination groups for all key humanitarian response sectors (shelter, health and nutrition, water and sanitation and hygiene).

The Palestinian Authority is involved in the preparation of the new National Policy Agenda (2017-2022) and the new Social Development Sector Strategy which will fall under the National Plan. WFP provided policy, planning and coordination, in addition to financial support to the Ministry of Social Development.

WFP expanded its strategic partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) through innovative instruments, such as WFP's multi-purpose voucher card (“Common Card”) which has been used as a common platform for the delivery of a wide range of humanitarian supplies, or by demonstrating innovative models such as the nutrition awareness activity, delivered in collaboration with the local NGO Ard El Ensan and UNICEF, with a view to respond to micro-nutritional deficiencies and improve the dietary diversity of assisted people.

WFP's interventions in Palestine are aligned with the United Nations development and humanitarian strategies and approaches at national and global level, such as the United Nations Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge, the first ever United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014-2016) for Palestine, the inter-agency food security sector and the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, directly supporting Sustainable

Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnerships for the Goals. WFP has operational and strategic partnerships in place with UNRWA and UNICEF, and co-leads the Food Security Sector together with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), in close coordination with government ministries.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP supported more than half a million poor and food-insecure Palestinians with food and nutritional assistance, with a focus on expanding nutrition education and cash-based transfers, prioritising people with high vulnerability, including households led by women, Palestinians in Gaza and Area C of the West Bank, whilst contributing to sustainable strategic and institutional development. Emphasis was on strengthening the capacity of different national institutions to run efficient targeted food assistance programmes, and enhance their readiness to plan for and respond to emergencies, in close collaboration with United Nations agencies involved in joint inter-cluster efforts.

Under its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200709, of an approved budget of USD 210 million over 2015-2017, WFP has three objectives: 1) meeting urgent food needs and enhancing the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable non-refugee populations; 2) supporting livelihoods, fostering early recovery and enhancing the resilience and coping mechanisms of fragile communities in the face of socio-economic hardships; 3) supporting the Palestinian Authority's capacity to deliver cost-effective and protective national safety nets, and strengthening its readiness to respond to external shocks, in collaboration with United Nations agencies.

WFP continued to link its social transfers (both food and vouchers) to local production, using its purchasing power as a means of fostering agricultural development and connecting small-scale producers, food-processors, retailers and consumers along the food value chain. By promoting local purchases and using local retail shops for procurement and distribution of locally-produced foods, WFP aimed at supporting the Palestinian economy and recovery of Gaza. This inclusive and encompassing approach has enabled WFP to significantly invest and render the Palestinian people and economy more resilient to the protracted crisis, and pave the way for longer term recovery.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Thanks to donor support, WFP provided critical food assistance to half a million poor and food-insecure Palestinians, and prevented further deterioration in their food security and livelihood status.

However, the absence of sufficient, flexible and predictable multi-annual funding hampered WFP's ability to provide adequate and uninterrupted assistance. Although WFP continued to rely on a large donor base, a drop of 15 percent in the level of funding received, compared with the previous year, resulted in only 55 percent of the needed resources being secured to implement the Programme of Work. This decline in funding follows a general trend: since 2012, donor support has been steadily declining in recovery contexts (i.e in the years following a war in Gaza): from USD 62 million raised in 2013, to USD 52 million in 2015 and USD 45 million this year. Government partners' tightened Official Development Assistance budgets and re-prioritised resources toward other regional humanitarian crises and an increasingly competitive funding environment, contributed to this decrease.

WFP was heavily constrained by a number of significant funding restrictions imposed by donors as to how contributions were to be programmed, with only 8.5 percent of resources not tied to specific conditions. Donors' geographical earmarking (Gaza/West Bank) and restrictive preferences to modality of assistance, cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food, have as a result of strict due diligence policies, led WFP to use multiple channels of assistance with uneven resourcing levels. These restrictions have been a recurrent challenge and hindered WFP's ability to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of assistance among beneficiaries. Despite being among the most in need, people receiving WFP's assistance through the Ministry of Social Development were more impacted by reduced voucher and food entitlements than those assisted through WFP's international non-governmental organisation (INGO) partners, due to lack of sufficient donor funding and increased restrictions.

Amidst continued funding challenges, WFP intensified its advocacy efforts to emerging donors and private sector partners in a bid to broaden its donor base, and continued to advocate for flexible and uninterrupted funding to prospective and existing partners in order to ensure better programme integrity and impact of assistance. To cope with insufficient resources to run its food distributions, WFP continued its gradual shift and provided vouchers to 10,000 people receiving in-kind food assistance in Gaza. This switch in aid modality averted an interruption of assistance.

In application of the recommendations of the external 2011-2015 Country Portfolio Evaluation, endorsed by WFP's Executive Board in November 2015, WFP prioritised its relief and social safety net interventions and did not pursue its food-for-assets nor school meal activities.

WFP's strong partnership with PalPay, a subsidiary of Bank of Palestine, has been instrumental in improving the efficiency, reliability and cost-effectiveness of the CBT programme, through the development of a new electronic transaction system and online monitoring platform. These technological advances have enabled WFP to reduce implementation costs, provide real-time payment to shopkeepers, and allowed timely monitoring of shop sales and beneficiaries' voucher redemption rates and purchasing patterns. WFP's CommonCard was used by a large array of United Nations and INGO partners to deliver humanitarian supplies across sectors in Palestine, fostering aid complementarity, cost-effectiveness and impact on improving people's livelihoods and resilience to the protracted crisis. It facilitated integration of the safety net mechanisms of WFP, the Palestinian Authority and other agencies, while allowing separate identification and monitoring of different beneficiaries within the system.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP food assistance proved to be critical in meeting the immediate food needs, stabilising the dietary diversity and food consumption of half a million poor and food-insecure Palestinians, the great majority living below the deep poverty line on less than USD 3.2 per person per day, but also in protecting their livelihoods and mitigating the devastating and accumulative impact of decades of conflict on their socio-economic status. By doubling the volume of local purchases compared to 2015 and using retail shops for the distribution of food assistance, WFP continued to invest in the local economy, connect food value chain actors, empower women-led food processing companies and render the Palestinian people and local food systems more resilient to the protracted crisis.

WFP supported the development of the Palestinian Authority's national food safety net by designing and delivering its food assistance programmes in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, and lending its analytic, policy and programmatic expertise in vulnerability assessments, beneficiary targeting and monitoring and

evaluation. In 2016, 45 percent of WFP's beneficiaries were assisted under the National Food Safety Net through the Ministry of Social Development. WFP made an important contribution to building national emergency preparedness systems through the Palestinian Civil Defense by setting up information management infrastructures and training government staff for better planning and coordination in times of crisis.

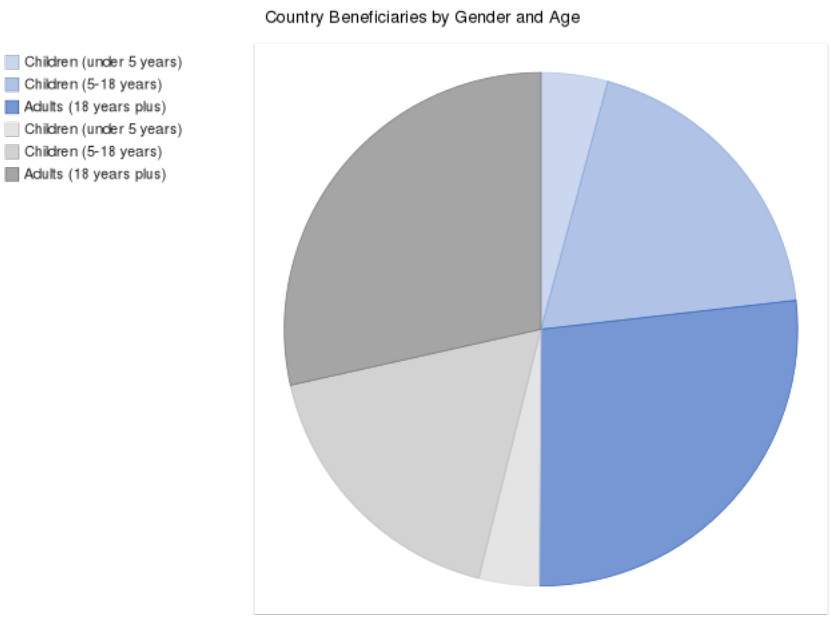
Recognising the multi-layered effect of its cash-based assistance, and as outlined in its 2014-2016 Country strategy, WFP continued its gradual shift from distributing in-kind food assistance to CBTs. For the first time in 2016, WFP's vouchers were incorporated in the National Food Safety Net in Gaza - serving 10,000 people - with the Ministry of Social Development acting as WFP's implementing partner to carry forth this transition. In line with WFP's strategy, the number of beneficiaries receiving CBTs grew from 51,500 in 2009 (representing 6 percent of its planned/ actual beneficiaries) when it was first implemented to 187,000 in 2016 (33 percent of planned, and 40 percent of actuals), marking a 260 percent increase. WFP expanded its strategic and multi-sectoral partnerships with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) who used WFP's Common Card to complement WFP's food assistance with other humanitarian supplies (e-wallet) and/or deliver their own services.

Acknowledging its benefits on women's nutrition and health awareness, WFP increased by 25 percent the coverage of its nutrition education sessions as compared to 2015, reaching 3,500 participants receiving CBT in 2016. Building on the success of last year's pilot project, UNICEF partook in the training all year long and provided courses on the prevention of communicable diseases, mothers' nutrition during pregnancy and breast feeding. The classes were held in community centers and also targeted 1,000 men, including the spouses of participating women, to promote a common understanding of the importance of healthy eating at the household level.

In Gaza, WFP enhanced its emergency preparedness activities through inter-agency coordination with UNRWA, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs *(*OCHA), the Palestinian Authority and other non-governmental organisations (NGO) partners, including WFP's implementing partners, to ensure that joint efforts are planned for and coordinated in emergencies (development of contingency plans, standard operating procedures etc.). Through its inter-agency coordination, WFP has put in place mechanisms for joint emergency response operations with UNRWA and UNICEF, for rapid emergency assessments with OCHA, the Ministry of Social Development and the Palestinian Civil Defense. Thanks to these mechanisms, WFP enhanced its coordination and partnership with these agencies and will be able to better respond to an emergency by reaching affected people faster.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	21,135	19,122	40,257
Children (5-18 years)	95,612	88,567	184,179
Adults (18 years plus)	135,366	143,419	278,785
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	**252,113**	**251,108**	**503,221**





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	33,186	1,357	2,079	-	542	37,164
Total Food Distributed in 2016	**33,186**	**1,357**	**2,079**	**-**	**542**	**37,164**

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	-	17,656,225	-
Total Distributed in 2016	**-**	**17,656,225**	**-**

Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP continued to link its food assistance to local production and used its purchasing power to foster agricultural development and connect small-scale producers, food - processors, retailers and consumers along the wider food value chain. Since 2011, WFP invested more than USD 215 million in the local economy, through local purchases (USD 90 million) and cash-based transfers (USD 135 million), including more than USD 30 million in 2016.

As part of its cash-based transfer (CBT) programme, WFP used local retail shops for procurement and distribution of locally-produced commodities, ensuring that participating small and medium-scale food processors, including selected women-headed businesses, cooperatives and associations, increase their market outlets and maximise the benefits of their income-generating activities. Vouchers were found to have a significant multiplier and trickle-down effect along the whole food supply chain as 96 percent of the purchasable items in WFP contracted shops were either produced and/or processed in Gaza and the West Bank. WFP's latest monitoring findings (Secondary impact of WFP's CBT, November 2016) showed evidence of secondary economic impact of CBTs on participating shops, dairy processors and dairy farmers' sales and investments. 230 new full time jobs were created and over USD 1 million of annual Value Added Tax revenue was generated to the Palestinian Authority since the start of the programme. At the household level, CBTs have proved to be efficient in improving people's food consumption and dietary diversity. WFP's inclusive and multi-layered approach has helped to increase the resilience of the Palestinian people and its economy to the protracted crisis. By scaling-up the use of its CBTs in 2016, WFP strengthened the impact and effectiveness of its assistance along the wider food supply chain.

In 2016, WFP successfully diversified the base of its Palestinian food suppliers and increased the volume (+ 100 percent) and share (+ 25 percentage points) of its local purchases in its total commodity supplies as compared to last year (more than 65 percent in 2016 vs. 40 percent in 2015). It reduced its transportation, handling and storage costs, following the negotiation of lower costs with transporters and warehouse managers, and as result of lower customs (port) clearance costs due to the increase of local purchases.

Food commodities were purchased from local suppliers or imported in containers through the port of Ashdod in Israel. Imported commodities for assistance in Gaza were transshipped from Ashdod to WFP's warehouses in Ashqelon and Ashdod for the required palletizing. In the West Bank, the commodities were delivered directly to cooperating partners or stored at WFP's warehouse in Beir Zeit. All WFP logistics and service providers were selected through a competitive and transparent bidding process. On the access and coordination sides, WFP enhanced the quality of its partnership with the Israeli Civil Administration to obtain the necessary permits and deliver the food on time in both Gaza and the West Bank. As a contingency measure, and in order to mitigate the risk of delayed distributions, WFP dispatched the food commodities up to three weeks before the start of the planned distributions.

WFP worked closely with cooperating partners and logistics service providers to maintain high standards of food commodity transport and handling requirements. Continued training and capacity support of cooperating partners' warehouse staff further contributed to a minimal loss of the total commodities handled. All losses were recovered from both cooperating partners and transporters.

Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	204	204
Chickpeas	-	1,602	1,602
Iodised Salt	452	-	452
Lentils	-	898	898
Vegetable Oil	-	1,948	1,948
Wheat Flour	24,756	8,676	33,432
Total	**25,208**	**13,328**	**38,536**
Percentage	**65.4%**	**34.6%**	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In application of the recommendations of the external WFP Palestine country portfolio evaluation (CPE[1]), covering the period 2011-2015 and approved by WFP Executive Board in November 2015, WFP did not pursue its school-meal nor food-for-assets/training activities in 2016. By prioritising general food assistance, WFP had more financial and operational leverage to address the most pressing food needs of people with higher vulnerabilities, reduce the programmatic risk of interruption/reduction of assistance and ensure better programme impact.

Recognising the impact of its multi-layered response to food insecurity in Palestine, and building on the findings of the CPE, WFP i) continued its gradual shift from distributing in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers (CBTs), strengthening its support to the National Food Safety Net in both the West Bank and Gaza; ii) expanded the scope of its nutrition awareness sessions which have been recognised as instrumental in strengthening women's role as autonomous decision-makers; iii) consolidated its strategic and multi-sectoral partnerships with United Nations agencies and non governmental organisations for greater complementarity and effectiveness of assistance; and iv) continued to support national capacity and improve inter-agency coordination for emergency response. In line with the CPE's recommendations to invest in WFP's proven track-record in supporting national capacity, systems and ownership within the Palestinian Authority for a stronger social protection system, WFP worked with the authorities throughout the year on a wider nutrition-sensitive national social protection framework that also protect livelihoods.

A joint assessment conducted in December 2016 by WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) confirmed the reliance of Bedouins and Herders living in area C of the West Bank, under full Israeli civil and military control, on WFP/UNRWA food assistance. In light of their increased vulnerability, owing to the scarcity of basic commodities, access restrictions and risk of forcible eviction, WFP strengthened its advocacy efforts and enlarged its funding base to support these communities in a sustainable manner. As 2016 saw a surge of 100 percent and record number of Israel's demolition of Palestinian-owned structures and community infrastructures across the West Bank [2], the importance of the project went beyond the food security benefits; it contributed to building community resilience and had secondary impacts on livelihoods, access to services and protection for a population at imminent threat of transfer.

The findings of WFP's CBT survey (November 2016) showed evidence of the critical role of vouchers in improving people's food security and resilience status, and supporting the local economy and recovery of Gaza. CBTs were found to have a positive impact in improving the food consumption and dietary diversity of assisted people. Dairy farmers, food processors and participating shop retailers were also found to have benefited from the programme, as reflected by an increase in their sales and investments.

[1] Country Portfolio Evaluation, State of Palestine: an evaluation of WFP's portfolio (2011 – mid 2015), evaluation report, 2015

[2] OCHA, Protection of Civilians report, December 2016

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the project are to address urgent humanitarian needs and facilitate the early recovery and sustainable, long-term food security for non-refugees by means of: meeting their urgent food needs, enhancing their food consumption and dietary diversity, and thereby supporting their livelihoods and resilience; linking WFP food safety nets to local production; and supporting the government capacity for the sustainable management of its food assistance programmes, and in preparing for and respond to emergencies.

To this end, the activities planned in 2016 comprised of: i) the continued implementation of general food assistance (GFA) through three transfer modalities: food, cash based transfers (CBT), and a combination of food and CBT; ii) the scale-up of nutrition awareness classes in Gaza whereby young, pregnant and/or nursing women receiving vouchers learn how to prepare healthy meals; iii) linking GFA to local production and supporting the local economy by investing in local purchases and using cash-based transfers; and iv) augmenting the Palestinian Authority's capacity in food security analysis, response and multi-stakeholder coordination, as well as in the field of disaster risk reduction.

Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,067,004
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	79,145,601
Direct Support Costs	29,807,390
Food and Related Costs	84,106,739
Indirect Support Costs	13,728,871
Total	**209,855,604**

Project Activities

With the goal of sustainably building food security in Palestine WFP focused on three pillars in 2016: relief (meeting urgent food needs), resilience (supporting resilient livelihoods and economic activity), and preparedness (improving national and United Nations capacity for emergency response) through WFP's transfer of expertise to the Palestinian Civil Defense and enhanced coordination with United Nations partners.

WFP prioritised its general food assistance (GFA) given the extent and severity of food insecurity and in application of the recommendations of the Country Portfolio Evaluation (2011-2015) mission approved by WFP Executive Board in November 2015. In the current context, marked by increased socio-economic hardships owing to the cumulative effects of the protracted conflict, the need for relief was chronic and addressing it was important in ensuring a safety net for the most vulnerable people.

GFA supported several outcomes under Strategic Objectives 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and 2 (Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies): These outcomes are; i) meeting the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable people in Gaza and ii) ensuring stabilised and/or improved food consumption, and dietary diversity of assisted people in Gaza and the West Bank.

GFA was provided through food entitlements, cash-based transfers (CBTs) - using value vouchers- and a combination of these two modalities. It targeted households below the deep poverty line with insufficient food and who were not receiving CBT from the national social safety net. Priority was given to vulnerable, poor and

food-insecure groups including the elderly and chronically ill, families with disabled members, and households headed by women.

GFA in Gaza and the West Bank was guided by annual food security assessments and common targeting mechanisms: a World Bank - endorsed formula called Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF) which assesses poverty and vulnerability levels, and WFP food consumption scores. Since 2011 in the West Bank, and 2012 in Gaza, the Ministry of Social Development, the World Bank, the European Union and WFP have been using a unified PMTF to target social safety net assistance. The PMTF helps WFP determine peoples' eligibility for assistance by measuring households' income, expenditures and socio-economic vulnerability. Households are divided into three categories: above the relative poverty line, between the deep and relative poverty lines and below the deep poverty line. The definition of poverty line levels is based on a budget of basic needs for a family of five persons (two adults and three children). The deep (extreme) poverty line reflects a budget for food, clothing and housing amounting to USD 3.2 per person and per day. The relative poverty line adds other necessities including utensils and bedding, housekeeping supplies, health care, personal care, education and transportation for a total of USD 4 per person per day.

WFP targets all non-refugee households living below the deep poverty line, in alignment with the Ministry of Social Development's targeting policy. WFP measures the food consumption score (FCS) of eligible households based on the PMTF to determine the quality of their diet and the most appropriate modality of assistance: CBT, in-kind food entitlements or a combination of both. FCS divide beneficiary households into three categories, acceptable, borderline or poor food consumption. Urban or semi-urban households with a poor or borderline FCS are given priority under the CBT Programme. WFP conducted a new beneficiary assessment exercise in the West Bank in September, expanding the coverage of localities and scope of food-insecure people to be potentially considered for assistance, with a predominant focus on households headed by women. The exercise, which is to be finalised in 2017, will help WFP shape its 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan.

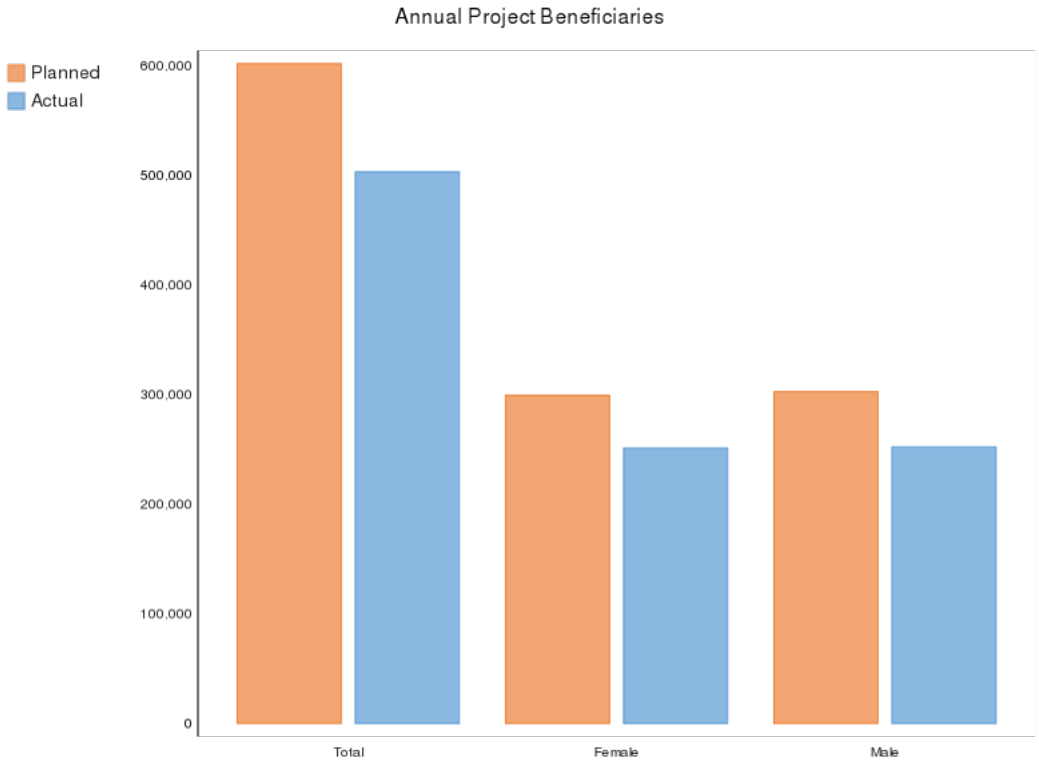
Due to the small size and needs of these highly vulnerable communities, irrespective of their legal status (refugee or non-refugee), WFP and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Regfugees (UNRWA) conducted blanket food distributions to the Bedouins and herders living in Area C, under Israeli civil and military control. WFP's blanket GFA is life-saving for these populations at imminent risk of forcible eviction and whose socio-economic conditions have been compounded due to restrictions in land usage and access to basic services.

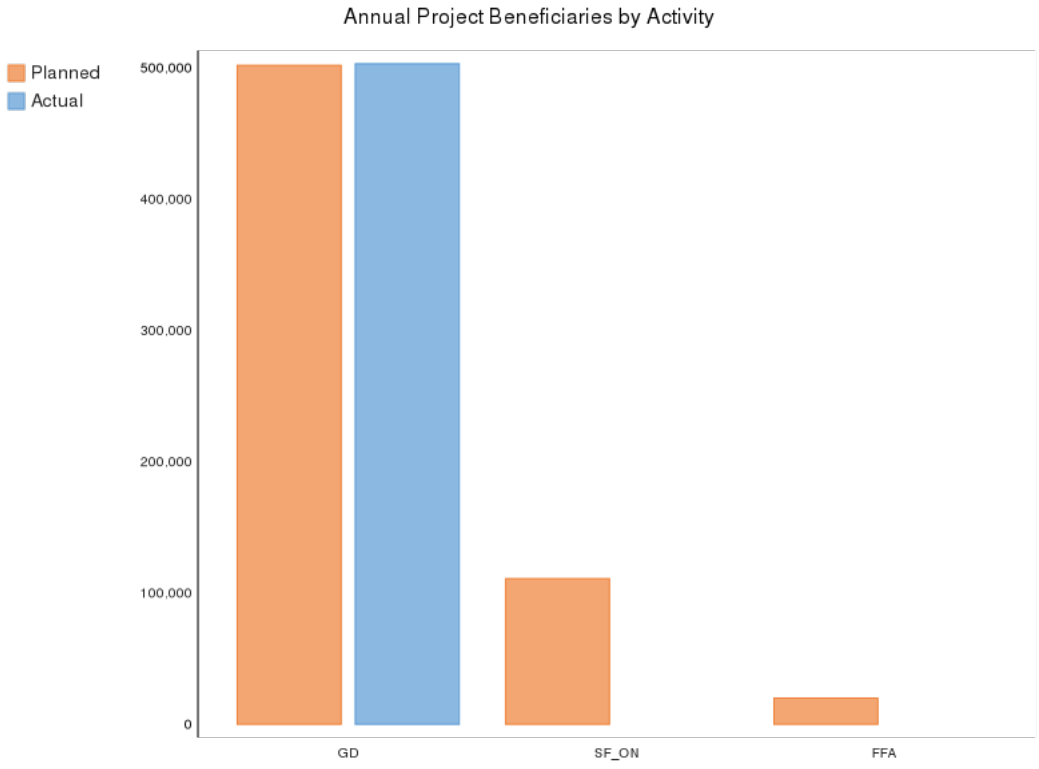
To strengthen the nutritional impact of its GFA/CBT and improve the nutrition and health awareness of assisted people, WFP together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the local non-governmental organisation (NGO), Ard El-Insan, ran nutrition awareness sessions in community centers for 2,500 women and 1,000 men receiving CBTs in Gaza (GFA). This activity directly supported Strategic Objective 2, and WFP's crosscutting result on gender equality and empowerment. In 2017, WFP aims to expand its nutrition training activity to reach 5,700 people receiving both CBT and food, with a stronger focus on women (3,200, i.e. + 30 percent) and primary school children (1,000).

WFP invested in local food purchases, and used local retail shops for procurement and distribution and locally-produced commodities. This strategy has enabled local producers and traders of agricultural products to increase their marketing opportunities and meet Strategic Objective 3, reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

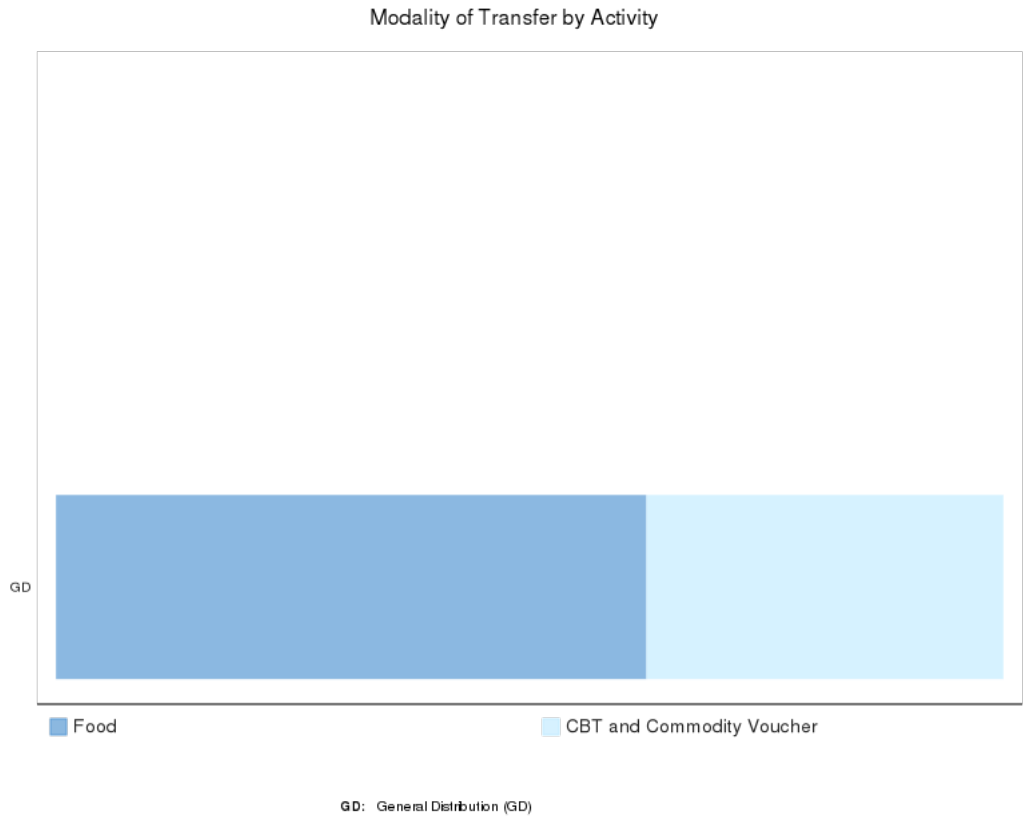
WFP continued to provide its technical expertise to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics on food security analysis, needs assessments and multi-stakeholder coordination in the framework of the Food Security Sector, which gathers more than 40 organisations. It provided policy, analytic and programme support to the development of the national social assistance system in Palestine, and to the new Social Development Sector Strategy (2017-2022). These initiatives contributed to support the capacity development of the Palestinian Authority to address food insecurity needs (Strategic Objective 2).

Palestine being prone to a number of risks, including man-made and natural disasters such as weather hazards and earthquakes, WFP has been developing since 2012 a capacity strengthening project in support of the Palestinian Civil Defense, which acts as the operational arm of the Government in emergencies (Strategic Objective 1). After having developed and handed-over in 2015 a set of information management tools, and trained government personnel to better prepare and respond to an emergency, using these systems, WFP began the setup of three Emergency Operation Centres in Ramallah, Hebron and Qalqiliya. These are top-tier fully equipped facilities used for coordination and communication in emergency response operations, and in day-to-day activities of the Palestinian Civil Defense. WFP worked towards the conception and launch of an early warning system which would feature interactive maps and send alerts once it has analysed or identified the risk of multiple hazards such as fires, weather events, earthquakes and droughts. These projects, which are due to be completed in 2017, will make important contributions to building efficient and integrated national preparedness systems.





GD: General Distribution (GD)
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Biscuits	373	-	-
Canned Fish	-	8	-
Canned Meat	-	70	-
Chickpeas	1,777	1,355	76.3%
Iodised Salt	592	464	78.4%
Lentils	1,184	724	61.1%
Uht Milk	1,574	-	-
Vegetable Oil	1,777	1,357	76.4%
Wheat Flour	36,612	33,186	90.6%
Total	**43,889**	**37,164**	**84.7%**

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	24,476,724	17,656,225	72.1%
Total	**24,476,724**	**17,656,225**	**72.1%**

Operational Partnerships

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Development, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), Global Communities, Oxfam GB and the local NGO Ard El Insan.

Attesting to strengthened partnerships in Palestine, WFP's multi-wallet Common Card has been utilised since 2014 by a variety of partners to provide different forms of assistance spanning food, hygiene, sanitation, water, school uniforms and shoes through one instrument. WFP and UNICEF scaled-up their collaboration by providing three tranches of joint food-water and sanitation (WASH) assistance (January and September/October), and one tranche of food-education assistance (February) to people who have been impacted by the 2014 Gaza war. This is the third consecutive year that the two agencies join forces, after 2015 (food/education assistance) and 2014 (food-WASH assistance) in response to the conflict. Over the past three years, WFP lent its cash-based transfer (CBT) platform to Oxfam, HelpAge and Médecins du Monde in Gaza, and UNRWA in the West Bank.

The WFP-UNRWA partnership has significantly strengthened through the Global Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Executive Director in June 2013. Both agencies have moved forward and materialised the commitments made during the November 2014 Executive Board session that approved WFP's Palestine PRRO. Since 2015, our CBT platform has enabled UNRWA to provide food assistance to 47,000 Palestinian refugees registered under the Agency's emergency programme using WFP's Common Card. The partnership reached new heights in 2016 when UNRWA, with the technical support and planning of WFP, was able to start unrestricted cash assistance through a bank debit card to 36,000 refugees assisted under in its social safety net programme; these UNRWA beneficiaries were able to withdraw cash at any ATM or use their bank card in contracted shops to purchase food and non-food items. At last, WFP and UNRWA consolidated their strategic partnership in allocating critical food assistance to Bedouin and herding communities (36,000) living in area C of the West Bank, under the full military and civil control of the Israeli authorities.

Together with United Nations and national partners, WFP upgraded its emergency preparedness measures and developed inter-agency plans to improve the readiness, coordination and efficiency of an integrated humanitarian response in preparation for a large scale-emergency in Gaza. As an example, WFP and UNRWA strengthened their joint internal standard implementation procedures and conducted a simulation test to ensure an effective joint emergency food assistance to internally displaces persons (IDPs) at UNRWA shelters. In parallel, WFP supported inter-agency efforts to set up an emergency operations room, whose completion is foreseen for 2017, and partnered with the local NGO Ard El Insan to train public emergency shelter managers on nutrition during emergencies. In the West Bank, WFP continued to support the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency -the Palestinian Civil Defense- by working toward the setting up of three new emergency operations centres in the governorates of Qalqiliya, Ramallah and Hebron.

WFP expanded the coverage of its nutrition sessions to train 500 more women on best nutritional practices (2,500 in total), in partnership with Ard El Insan and UNICEF. These sessions, which also gathered 1,000 men, proved to have a positive impact on participants' dietary diversity and led to a sustainable improved behavioural change amongst attendees, as was observed in their food consumption patterns.

Close coordination and regular operational consultations with our implementing partners Oxfam GB, Global Communities and the Ministry of Social Development were a key success factor to deliver WFP's mandate. Several discussions, workshops and joint monitoring visits were held throughout the year in a bid to review performance, define and implement best practices, and constantly improve and refine all standard operating procedures to reach the highest quality standards.

In line with its Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy, WFP complied with specific oversight measures to prevent any fraudulent, corrupt/or collusive practices. Alongside periodic internal audits and external audits, WFP has enforced a robust multi-layer internal control and risk management system to prevent and detect fraudulent, corrupt and/or collusive practices.

WFP relies on strong tracking systems and processes in place to ensure that its assistance is effectively delivered to the people it serves. It uses an online and integrated commodity tracking system, called LESS, allowing to have real-time information and full visibility of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from point of receipt up to the final delivery for distribution (including warehouse management). As part of its CBT activities, WFP

has developed an online platform with PalPay which allows to have real-time information on all transactions performed at any of WFP's participating shops (identity of beneficiaries, type, quantity and price of commodities purchased etc.) and detect any dysfunctionality or fraudulent practices. WFP's financial systems use internationally-recognised processes and procedures to control risks, manage payments, and reconcile accounts based on transaction terminal slips, cooperating partners' financial records and outgoing payment to ensure full financial accountability. While no instances of diversion have been reported, WFP has further strengthened its CBT control mechanisms by instituting a performance bond for all contracted retailers. Compensation in case of any verified instances of diversion will be drawn from the performance bonds.

All funds transferred to cooperating partners are based on actual expenditures, operational performance, financial compliance to WFP's guidelines and standards, and adherence to WFP's rules and regulations. In Gaza, WFP has a mechanism in place with the Ministry of Social Development for the payment of technical and programme support costs, in application of the recommendations of a WFP internal audit conducted in 2014: the Ministry is the only authority to access and spend WFP resources which they receive on a dedicated Ministry Bank account for WFP Project at the Bank of Palestine. This mechanism enables WFP to have full oversight and control over the utilisation of funds.

Performance Monitoring

WFP relies on a well-established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system which provides real-time information on all operational aspects and enable immediate corrective action. WFP M&E team measures the appropriateness and effectiveness of WFP's interventions in Palestine on three different layers, at the process, output and outcome levels, based on a monitoring plan. The team falls under the supervision of the Programme Support Unit and is comprised of one M&E officer, one M&E assistant database manager and nine field monitors who are based in Nablus, Hebron and Gaza sub-offices.

Process monitoring is conducted by WFP field monitors collecting data at both food distribution points (FDPs) on a quarterly basis and at cash-based transfers (CBT) participating shops on a weekly basis. The aim is to ensure an appropriate implementation of WFP food distributions and CBT, and evaluate the risks that might adversely affect the achievement of the planned output. In the West Bank, WFP and cooperating partners monitor between 40 and 60 percent of all food distributions, while all contracted shops are visited at least once a month. In the Gaza Strip, with a smaller geographical area, WFP succeeds to visit all FDPs every distribution cycle.

WFP conducts interviews with assisted people in order to assess whether they were adequately informed about their entitlements (who is included, what people receive, where people can complain), seek their feedback and gauge their satisfaction. At the shop level, WFP ensures that shop-owners abide by the organisation's operational requirements and guidelines (compliance with all quality and hygiene standards, respect of all commercial law requirements, availability of sufficient supply and adequate stock capacity), and fully adhere to WFP's anti-fraud and anti corruption policy. All process monitoring data is collected through the use of tablets, that are synchronised with the WFP M&E database and include a notification component alerting WFP of any issue that needs to be addressed.

WFP uses an online platform, which it developed together with PalPay, a subsidiary of Bank of Palestine, that records all transactions performed by beneficiaries using their electronic vouchers in contracted shops. Through this platform, WFP is provided with real-time information on the quantity, type and price of each commodity purchased by each beneficiary. The disparities observed across the system transaction records, WFP's cooperating partner financial reports and the beneficiary payment receipts. In addition to WFP observation reports, these allow WFP to detect any dysfunctionality, and take corrective actions in case of fraudulent or abnormal practices, including sanctions. Shopkeepers found in violation of the terms of the agreement (such as voucher exchange for unauthorized items or cash, or selling at prices exceeding the agreed price list), or unequal treatment toward the beneficiaries are disqualified and replaced with other shops.

WFP conducts PDM of beneficiary households and collects quantitative and qualitative information (outcome indicators) on their diet, the use of WFP food assistance and their satisfaction. The main objective is to monitor their food consumption patterns, dietary diversity, and the eligibility of targeted households to receive assistance. Household visits are conducted by WFP using electronic tablets and a specific questionnaire designed for this purpose. The findings are then automatically sent and entered into WFP's database for analysis. In 2016, around 6,000 beneficiary households were visited in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

WFP supports the capacity of WFP's cooperating partners on monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions, providing training on gender and age disaggregated vulnerability data collection, use of tablets, data entry, and other related WFP quality standards for harmonised and efficient M&E and reporting. In 2016 alone, WFP trained more than 60 cooperating partners's staff on all these exercises.

In the process of outcome monitoring, WFP usually relies on the national socio economic and food security survey, that is conducted yearly and provides representative data on the non-refugee food insecure population who receive WFP food assistance. WFP uses this data source to set up its baseline levels for food consumption (FCS) and dietary diversity scores (DSS). WFP's current FCS and DSS baseline levels should however not be considered for analysis as they were collected one year before the last Gaza conflict that erupted in 2014.

Based on a joint effort between VAM and M&E functions within WFP, a system to monitor the impact of its food assistance and economic benefits of CBTs on the local economy was developed. It focuses on assessing the direct impact of food vouchers on beneficiary households, and their secondary effects on the food value chain, from farmers to food processors and participating shops. The data collection takes place every other year, with the last survey conducted in June.

Results/Outcomes

WFP's provision of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT) in Gaza supported a stabilisation of the food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity scores (DDS) of beneficiary households, as reflected by the marginal variations in scores observed between 2015 (latest follow-up) and 2016. In the West Bank, the proportion of assisted people with acceptable FCS increased by 5 percent likely due to the continuation of WFP assistance in 2016. There was a substantial improvement in the FCS of households headed by women, more pronounced as they accounted for a quarter of all recipient households. This progress, which translated into a reduction of 25 and 28 percent in beneficiaries' poor FCS respectively in Gaza and the West Bank, can be attributed to the extension and high quality of the nutrition education activity, the distribution of leaflets on best nutritional and health practices, and a stronger sensitisation and involvement of women in the choice of nutritious food items and preparation of healthy meals.

These positive outcomes from 2015 to 2016 remain, however, below WFP's end-targets, owing to the cumulative negative effects of the protracted conflict on people's socio-economic status. In Gaza, recurrent hostilities, the blockade and degraded infrastructure have impaired economic growth and perpetuated high levels of unemployment, food insecurity and dependency upon aid. Two years after the last conflict in 2014, the pace of the reconstruction process remained slow, as key productive assets and infrastructure had not been rebuilt. In parallel, there has been a persistent lack of access to basic social services, including medical care, water sources and electricity, further exacerbated the vulnerabilities of the poorest. In the West Bank, severe restrictions on the movement of people and goods continued to undermine the living conditions and reduced access to livelihoods for Palestinians.

Limited and inflexible resources is another explanatory factor behind WFP's inability to reach its general FCS and DSS targets. Indeed, the insufficiency of available donor funding led WFP to reduce the voucher and food entitlements for the great majority of assisted people in both Gaza and the West Bank. Lastly, WFP's FCS target factored in the assumption that assisted households would have the financial leverage to complement WFP's food assistance, which covers 60 percent of people's daily calorie needs. As people's economic access to food continued to be severely affected by the effects of the occupation and blockade, this assumption did not materialise. This further explains the stabilisation of DDSs among beneficiaries. WFP assistance was nevertheless critical to prevent further deterioration in food security and livelihood status, and mitigate the risk for assisted people to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The stabilisation in people's FCS shows an improved level of resilience amongst WFP beneficiaries.

School meals and FFA outcome indicators were not measured as these activities were not implemented due to a re-orientation of priorities in application of the recommendations of the 2011-2015 Country Portfolio Evaluation. This explains why WFP could not reach as many children as it had planned to.

Building on its achievements, WFP continued to invest in the local economy and significantly scaled up its national and regional food purchases. WFP almost doubled the quantity of food purchased from local suppliers as compared to last year. By linking its food assistance to local production, WFP's response to food insecurity was multi-layered and had a greater impact, supporting productive livelihoods and strengthening peoples' resilience in the face of socio-economic hardships and sudden shocks.

WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) together assisted 36,000 Bedouin and herding refugees (55 percent) and non-refugees (45 percent) living in joint communities in 85 locations across the West Bank. This is 20 percent more than the planned target of 30,000 people.

WFP worked closely with the Palestinian Disaster Management Organization, the Civil Defense, to enhance their emergency preparedness and response capacities by training their staff in using applications and tools to better

coordinate, communicate, and share critical information in a timely manner during emergencies. WFP carried out training sessions to nine staff, 45 percent women, from the Disaster Management department responsible for the creation of emergency plans, disaster risk reduction activities, and overall emergency preparedness. Throughout the training, WFP transferred technical expertise for technologies that can be used in humanitarian situations, including the collection and sharing of critical humanitarian needs or infrastructural damages, the creation of specific maps needed for response operations, and through the transfer of knowledge on disasters to the public. The training sessions were then followed by continuous technical assistance in using these technologies on a regular basis. Thanks to the transfer of these skillsets, the Palestinian Civil Defense staff now have the capacity to produce information management products including maps, assessment forms, and reports that can help reduce the impact of emergency situations.

WFP successfully trained and lent its expertise to government counterparts on sex and age disaggregated data collection and gender-sensitive analysis on food security. Eighty percent of those trained were women. Since October, WFP and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics have been working together on a new national food security assessment, to be finalised in 2017. This assessment will provide an updated analysis of the drivers of food insecurity and portray an accurate profile of the populations' food security and livelihoods status across governorates, taking into account the changes witnessed in Palestinians' consumption patterns and socio-economic vulnerabilities. The last survey dates back from 2015.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

As in many parts of the world, chances for women in Palestine are unequal to those of men. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, wage levels are considerably lower and labour force participation of women is only a fraction of that of men. One in ten households are headed by women - in most cases widowed or divorced. These households are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity (one in three is food insecure compared with one in four for households headed by men).

As reflected by its high Inter Agency Standing Committee Gender Marker (2A), WFP Palestine has been successfully mainstreaming gender equality principles across its activities to better empower women, and meet WFP global gender objectives: food assistance adapted to different needs, equal participation, decision-making by women, and gender and protection. WFP demonstrated a strong commitment in developing enhanced approaches for the promotion of gender equity, developing a gender strategy and conducting gender-sensitisation training for all staff under the leadership of selected 'gender advocates'.

Regular beneficiary assessments and gender-disaggregated monitoring data have enabled WFP to rely on a comprehensive beneficiary profile database, factoring the socio-economic conditions and specific needs of men, women and children. These indicators have been instrumental in devising responses catered to gender-specific needs, and ensuring adequate follow-up. WFP and cooperating partners regularly visited the most vulnerable households, with particular focus on those headed by women, and monitored their food consumption patterns, keeping track of progress, and referring cases needing other forms of humanitarian assistance to other relevant United Nations agencies. WFP catered to the food needs of elderly people, orphans, street children, disabled people, pregnant and lactating women living permanently or semi-permanently in more than 130 charitable institutions: day care centers, elderly houses, rehabilitation and training centers and orphanages. WFP provided complementary food entitlements based on each category's average nutritional requirement and the complementary food made available by each institution.

WFP devised specific targeting and monitoring systems to ensure that the most vulnerable cases, including divorced women, women headed households, and other marginalized women, are prioritised and have access to the right type of assistance. As an example, following a needs-assessment, WFP prioritised the most vulnerable urban households headed by women to receive cash-based transfers (CBT) in lieu of food entitlements when WFP undertook a transition of assistance in December. This switch of modality enabled households headed by women to redeem their vouchers in shops close to their houses, and spared them the burden to pay for transportation to reach the distribution point, line-up in queue and carry heavy bags of food home. CBT was found to be more appropriate to safeguard dignity and provide freedom of choice. To accompany this transition and increase knowledge about the nutritional benefits of vouchers, beneficiaries were selected to partake in educational classes on nutrition.

WFP partnered with national and international organisations and established linkages with other programmes for women. As an example, WFP encouraged links between CBT, women-led food processing cooperatives and small-scale dairy manufacturing companies supported by other partners and donors. These synergies contributed to reinforce their resilience and empowerment by indirectly expanding market opportunities and supporting income-generating activities.

Households headed by women accounted for more than a third of CBT beneficiaries. All entitlement cards were issued in the women's names, while WFP enabled all men under whose name the household voucher was issued, to nominate an alternate family member, in most cases their spouses, to collect their food entitlements in participating shops, testifying to WFP's engagement to foster women's decision-making. This practice was put in place as, by tradition, women play a central role in managing household food resources and meal preparation, as reflected by WFP's post-distribution monitoring results. The participation of men was higher than that of women in general distributions, in line with the conservative nature of Palestinian societal norms and as it involved large food parcels to carry.

Education sessions on best nutritional practices in Gaza were delivered to assisted men and women receiving WFP's CBT in Gaza. The participants attended interactive discussions and presentations on diet, micro-nutrient deficiencies, hygiene, cooking, purchasing healthy food on a budget, caring for infants and psycho-social support by trained experts for women and children following the 2014 conflict. The classes were instrumental in strengthening women's role as autonomous decision-makers, and, since they also included men, contributed to promote a common and wider understanding of the importance of a healthy diet. The programme is critical as half of the population suffers from more than one micronutrient deficiency. The situation is particularly alarming for female adolescents in Gaza, where 72 and 64 percent suffer from vitamin D and vitamin A deficiencies respectively. As revealed by a joint WFP/Oxfam/Ard El Insan survey, the sessions have proved to have a long-term positive impact on the levels of nutritional and dietary knowledge and healthy cooking habits among former participants. They gave women the opportunity to interact and socialise with each other outside their normal domestic sphere, leading to strengthened informal women's networks. Since 2011, 4,850 women and their families have benefited from the training, including 2,500 in 2016. Building on this success, the sessions will be expanded to reach 3,200 women in 2017, and will be rolled out in the West Bank.

WFP and cooperating partners ensured that women took a lead role in the management of food distributions. Thanks to active outreach, the percentage of women included in leadership positions in project management committees increased by 30 percent compared to last year, surpassing the initial target. These committees, which are comprised of community-leaders, municipality council members, villagers or WFP beneficiaries, provided instrumental support to WFP and cooperating partners in organising distributions and cross-checking beneficiary profiles and needs. WFP regularly raises awareness and facilitates the involvement of women in these settings through direct outreach and sensitisation to existing members and elected representatives.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations has been a central element in the design and implementation of the PRRO. WFP is committed to the protection of vulnerable populations, including from sexual exploitation and abuse. This applies to all WFP staff members and personnel, all activities and operations of WFP, including any project funded by WFP and implemented by WFP and any government agency and/or cooperating partner. To this end, all cooperation agreements with implementing partners signed in 2016 included a provision on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP's anti-fraud and anti- corruption clauses were integrated in all field level agreements (FLAs) signed with cooperating partners and suppliers. WFP put in place mandatory training aimed at increasing staff and partner awareness of the risks of fraud and corruption, and developing their skills for understanding, detecting, preventing and reporting such practices. A whistle-blowing hotline was made available and widely communicated to all WFP personnel and contracted parties to report any misconduct or fraudulent cases.

At implementation level, WFP held regular follow-up meetings and consultations with cooperating partners to ensure that they had a full understanding and communicated the WFP anti-fraud and corruption policy and guidelines on preventing exploitation and abuse to their officers, employees, contractors, subcontractors and agents, and that all verified and/or alleged cases of such practices were duly reported. WFP monitored the full implementation and compliance of implementing partners with all operational guidelines aimed at safeguarding the protection, dignity and safety of people assisted. This was done through onsite and post-distribution monitoring, stakeholder meetings and review of partners' progress reports.

On average, more than 90 percent of assisted people reported having been informed about their entitlements (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). All information pertaining to the programme (eligibility criteria, registration procedures) and their entitlements at all distribution sites and contracted shops was widely communicated to beneficiaries. They were further provided with timely information on changes in assistance (reduced value entitlements, delayed distributions, expansion of available food items) through short message service (SMS), and posters and flyers at distribution sites, at cash-based transfer (CBT) participating shops, distribution sites and during household visits. WFP continued to rely on the complaint

mechanisms it had put in place at both CBT shops and distribution points (complaint box, hotline number and households visits) to address beneficiary concerns, including allegations of violence or abuse, and requests for information. Most of the feedback WFP received related to the inclusion of additional food commodities in the voucher list, requests for an increase in voucher value or larger food entitlements. All feedback and complaints were assessed and addressed by WFP.

To safeguard the physical integrity of assisted people and ensure their protection to the best possible extent, food distributions took place in safe and secure locations and waiting time for beneficiaries was minimisd to reduce security risks. The most vulnerable - pregnant and lactating women, elderly and disabled people, were prioritised

Participating CBT shops were carefully selected to ensure that assisted people would not have to travel long distances to redeem their vouchers, and that shops were located in areas that were easily accessible to households headed by women. Emergency preparedness measures were designed to take into account the special needs of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children.

In the Israeli-controlled area C of the West Bank, WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) joint food assistance to Bedouins and herders provided a regular United Nations presence and had positive secondary impact on protection for these communities which have been facing mounting challenges to their livelihoods and a coercive environment to relocate. These challenges include: demolition of homes and agricultural assets, land confiscation, displacement and settlers' violence. Almost all interviewed people did not experience any safety issues when collecting their food entitlements or redeeming their vouchers.

WFP Voucher Assistance In Palestine, More Than Just Food

Badria, a widow of sixty-five, shares her small house with her two married sons and their 20 children. The extended family, which relies on the small earnings of one of Badria's sons, has become entirely dependent on external assistance since the loss of Badria's husband during the 2008 Gaza war. "When I lost my husband I lost all kinds of support. My sons and relatives couldn't help me financially as they could barely meet the needs of their own children", she said. "When I was lucky, I could have tea and some bread for breakfast, and a small meal for lunch. Dinner was a luxury. I am not ashamed to say that the support I received from WFP has changed my life".

Repeated conflict and nearly ten years of a crippling blockade have created persistent food insecurity in the Gaza Strip, where 46 percent of the households are food insecure, with nearly one in three at a severe level. Families are barely able to recover from previous shocks before new setbacks drive them more deeply into poverty. Unemployment hits almost one in every two people, increasing to two in three people among the youth.

Badria, who used to receive in-kind food assistance from WFP from 2008 until 2011, now uses WFP's electronic food voucher which takes the form of a debit card where money is credited on a weekly basis. With this card, she can purchase and choose between 15 different nutritious locally-produced food items in one of WFP's 75 participating shops in Gaza, several of which are located just a few metres from her house.

"I received dry food entitlements a few years ago. I had to line up to collect the food and pay transportation costs to bring it home, in the plain sight of my neighbours and relatives. Now that I receive vouchers, I no longer have to face this embarrassment and I can shop just like everybody else in the local shop", she proudly emphasized.

Badria receives USD 10.3 credited onto her commodity voucher every month. The voucher enables her to buy a wide range of food items including bread, pulses, eggs, yogurts, cereals, milk, vegetables, olive oil and cheese for a healthier and more diversified diet. "These products are tasty, easy to cook and store", she added. The voucher is insufficient to cover her full monthly food needs, but she manages to cope by skipping breakfast, or taking part in the family's meals. Sometimes, she can even rely on the slim financial support of her two sons, when available.

Badria participates in WFP's nutrition awareness sessions in Al-Zaytoon, a district of Gaza, where she learns how to best use her voucher and prepare nutritious meals. Badria spares no effort to participate and walks to class: "I can't afford to pay for transportation, but I learn so much during these lessons that I never regret it. As I suffer from diabetes, it is important for me to know more about the damaging effects of eating unhealthy food. Now, I refrain from drinking caffeine and adding sugar to my meals "she said. Badria is one of the 48,500 women who has benefited from WFP's nutrition awareness sessions since 2011.

Other partners have been using WFP's voucher to deliver complementary relief assistance. With the support of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Badria received additional funds credited onto her card to purchase sanitation and hygiene items in January. "I was thrilled when I received credit to buy soap, shampoo, and other cleaning products. I feel my dignity has been restored and my house smells good again,"

WFP and UNICEF provided two tranches of food and sanitation assistance and one tranche of food and education assistance to 65,000 people and 8,000 children respectively, who received school uniforms. This partnership is an example of United Nations agencies joining forces to better provide for the various needs of the most vulnerable families in the Gaza Strip in a coordinated manner, ensuring a more holistic humanitarian response.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo: In 2016, WFP provided food assistance to more than half a million poor Palestinians. Women and children, like Yasmine and Salah in Gaza, accounted for 70 percent of those reached. Thanks to WFP's food voucher, their family was able to buy a wide range of local nutritious products in shops, such as milk, eggs, yogurts, cereals, vegetables and bread, and prepare healthy meals.

Credit: WFP/Esmaa' Massar.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	302,534	299,406	601,940	252,113	251,108	503,221	83.3%	83.9%	83.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	26,666	24,439	51,105	21,135	19,122	40,257	79.3%	78.2%	78.8%
Children (5-18 years)	140,492	135,798	276,290	95,612	88,567	184,179	68.1%	65.2%	66.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	135,376	139,169	274,545	135,366	143,419	278,785	100.0%	103.1%	101.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	8,471	8,383	16,854	10,085	10,044	20,129	119.1%	119.8%	119.4%
Non-Refugees	294,064	291,022	585,086	242,029	241,063	483,092	82.3%	82.8%	82.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	329,000	173,000	502,000	313,606	189,615	503,221	95.3%	109.6%	100.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	111,000	-	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	71,586	32,366	103,952	68,632	35,100	103,732	95.9%	108.4%	99.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	111,000	-	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,983	2,983	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	74,786	29,166	103,952	75,969	27,763	103,732	101.6%	95.2%	99.8%
Total participants	74,786	29,166	103,952	75,969	27,763	103,732	101.6%	95.2%	99.8%
Total beneficiaries	252,270	249,730	502,000	250,627	252,594	503,221	99.3%	101.1%	100.2%
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	2,565	418	2,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,565	418	2,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	10,360	9,640	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=11.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=11.00	14.00	23.80	18.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=11.00	14.00	14.60	15.00
Diet Diversity Score				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
*GAZA STRIP, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	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, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, Consultations with WFP Partners, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, Consultations with WFP Partners, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP survey, Consultations with WFP Partners*	=3.00	2.60	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, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=4.00	5.00	5.60	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=12.00	15.00	19.00	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=4.00	5.00	9.70	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=4.00	5.00	4.30	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=12.00	15.00	27.40	19.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=12.00	15.00	16.90	13.00
Diet Diversity Score				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
*WEST BANK, **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Base value**: 2014.01, WFP survey, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring*	=6.00	5.00	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, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, Documents Review and calculations, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP survey, Documents Review and calculations*	=23.00	-	26.40	51.90
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, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, WFP survey, Documents review and calculations, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP survey, Documents review and calculations*	=24.50	-	28.50	54.90

Output Indicators

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	5	4	80.0%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and reponse	individual	10	9	90.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	10	100.0%
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	1	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
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 purchases	metric ton	1,000	19,265	1,926.5%

Gender Indicators

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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	<40.00	100.00	-	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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	<5.00	6.00	-	4.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	<5.00	19.00	-	17.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=70.00	87.00	-	92.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=70.00	78.00	-	79.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=25.00	7.00	-	4.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=25.00	3.00	-	5.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	>5.00	1.00	-	30.00

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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	>50.00	100.00	-	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	92.00	-	89.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	79.00	-	93.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	99.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	88.00	-	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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	84.00	-	96.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	99.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	99.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	90.00	-	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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=80.00	83.00	-	95.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	99.00
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, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=90.00	100.00	-	99.00

Partnership Indicators

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**: 2016.12*	=770,000.00	1,356,460.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
*GAZA, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
*WEST BANK, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2016.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=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**: 2016.12*	=12.50	28.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

			Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
Donor	**Cont. Ref. No.**	**Commodity**	**In-Kind**	**Cash**
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,632
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Chickpeas	-	90
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Vegetable Oil	-	90

			Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
Donor	**Cont. Ref. No.**	**Commodity**	**In-Kind**	**Cash**
Canada	CAN-C-00519-01	Wheat Flour	-	828
Canada	CAN-C-00528-01	Chickpeas	-	162
Canada	CAN-C-00528-01	Vegetable Oil	-	216
Canada	CAN-C-00528-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,894
France	FRA-C-00235-10	Chickpeas	-	10
France	FRA-C-00252-01	Chickpeas	-	18
France	FRA-C-00252-01	Wheat Flour	-	800
Japan	JPN-C-00426-01	Canned Fish	-	204
Japan	JPN-C-00426-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,380
Japan	JPN-C-00455-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,170
Japan	JPN-C-00514-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,851
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	72
Norway	NOR-C-00349-01	Vegetable Oil	-	114
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-03	Chickpeas	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-03	Wheat Flour	-	364
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-03	Wheat Flour	-	1,998
Switzerland	SWI-C-00523-01	Chickpeas	-	216
Switzerland	SWI-C-00523-01	Iodised Salt	-	75
Switzerland	SWI-C-00523-01	Lentils	-	42
Switzerland	SWI-C-00523-01	Vegetable Oil	-	198
Switzerland	SWI-C-00523-01	Wheat Flour	-	414
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01395-01	Chickpeas	-	36
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01395-01	Iodised Salt	-	18
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01395-01	Lentils	-	11
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01395-01	Vegetable Oil	-	72
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01395-01	Wheat Flour	-	58
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Chickpeas	-	234
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Vegetable Oil	-	234
USA	USA-C-01084-02	Wheat Flour	-	4,679
USA	USA-C-01084-03	Chickpeas	-	540
USA	USA-C-01084-03	Iodised Salt	-	226

			Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
Donor	**Cont. Ref. No.**	**Commodity**	**In-Kind**	**Cash**
USA	USA-C-01084-03	Lentils	-	562
USA	USA-C-01084-03	Vegetable Oil	-	559
USA	USA-C-01084-03	Wheat Flour	-	10,011
USA	USA-C-01232-01	Chickpeas	-	198
USA	USA-C-01232-01	Iodised Salt	-	98
USA	USA-C-01232-01	Lentils	-	198
USA	USA-C-01232-01	Vegetable Oil	-	149
USA	USA-C-01232-01	Wheat Flour	-	3,254
USA	USA-C-01285-01	Chickpeas	-	90
USA	USA-C-01285-01	Iodised Salt	-	35
USA	USA-C-01285-01	Lentils	-	90
USA	USA-C-01285-01	Vegetable Oil	-	95
USA	USA-C-01285-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,100
		Total	**-**	**38,391**