

# BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION - OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY 200037

## Targeted Food Assistance to Support Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank

**Start date:** 1/1/2011

**End date:** 31/12/2013

**Extension period:** 6 months

**New end date:** 30/06/2014

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	79,939,483	8,485,990	88,425,473
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	46,926,062	8,218,583	55,144,645
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	1,247,105	1,247,105
DSC	15,391,684	2,859,870	18,251,554
ISC	9,958,006	1,456,808	11,414,814
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>152,215,236</b>	<b>22,268,357</b>	<b>174,483,592</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to occupied Palestinian territory protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200037 “Targeted Food Assistance to Support Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank” is proposed to extend the operation by six months until 30 June 2014 in support of 334,500 beneficiaries. The associated re-assessment of food assistance requirements takes into account: i) localized socio-economic changes in some of the West Bank governorates; and ii) WFP alignment with the Palestinian Authority’s (PA) shift from the provision of emergency food, to food assistance supporting economic growth and rehabilitation.
2. The budget revision will result in:
  - an increase of 11,439 mt in food and related costs valued at US\$8.5 million which includes a landside transport, storage and handling rate revised from US\$110.06/mt to US\$98.89/mt;
  - an increase of US\$8.2 million in vouchers and related costs;
  - an additional amount of US\$1.2 million for capacity development and augmentation; and
  - an additional US\$ 4.3 million to cover direct and indirect support costs.
3. The budget revision will increase the overall budget of the PRRO by **US\$ 22,268,357**.

---

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

1. This PRRO started in January 2011. WFP assists the non-refugee population while the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) targets registered refugees.
2. The activities are a synergy of relief and recovery, with a greater emphasis on relief due to the livelihood constraints caused by the continued occupation of the West Bank. The relief component aims to address immediate food needs, enhancing the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable non-refugee population through food and voucher distributions. The recovery component aims to: (i) support the re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods and food security in communities most affected by the conflict, through voucher transfers and school feeding; and (ii) support the PA's social safety net with tools to predict and reduce hunger, enhance government capacity, and use WFP's purchasing power to expand domestic production.
3. Under the unconditional activities, WFP targets people below the deep poverty line with poor and borderline food consumption scores, while under the conditional activities, WFP targets people below the relative poverty line with poor and borderline food consumption scores.<sup>1</sup>

### Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

4. The most recent Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSEC)<sup>2</sup> shows that the prevalence of food insecurity<sup>3</sup> in the West Bank among non-refugees increased slightly from 17 percent to 18 percent between 2011 and 2012, equating to 324,604 food-insecure people. The average household devotes 50 percent of its monthly expenditure to food and employs negative coping strategies to meet basic food requirements.<sup>4</sup>
5. The Palestinian economy is service-oriented, with low productive investment supported by a small and shrinking productive base. Much of the economic activity is heavily dependent on external support. Political and economic separation between the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip has eroded markets and employment opportunities.
6. In the West Bank, 60 percent of the land, including 85 percent of grazing land and the richest agricultural area, remains under Israeli civil and security control. The closure regime in Area C, where Palestinians face severe movement restrictions, results in poor access to public services and productive land. The West Bank Barrier has resulted in loss of land and agricultural assets, particularly for Palestinians living in the Seam Zone.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The national *deep* poverty line reflects a budget of basic needs for a family that considers household consumption in three categories of goods and services: food, clothing and housing. The *relative* poverty line takes into account nine categories. The relative poverty line and the deep poverty line (for a reference household of two adults and three children) in 2012 are New Israeli Shekel (NIS) 2,293 and NIS1,832 respectively (US\$1 = NIS3.6, 2013).

<sup>2</sup> WFP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), *Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report. West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012*.

<sup>3</sup> Food insecurity is calculated based on the total household level of income (cash, own production and assistance) and total household level of expenditure.

<sup>4</sup> Coping strategies include: 48 percent avoid paying bills, putting themselves further into debt; 13 percent sell assets; 13 percent limit education and use of health services to reduce expenses; and 21 percent reduce food expenditure, resulting in a deterioration of the quantity and quality of food consumed.

<sup>5</sup> Area C refers to areas in the West Bank under full Israeli civil and security control. Palestinians living in Area C face limited movement, poor access to public services and the need for Israeli permission for construction work. In addition to Area C, the 1994 Oslo Accords defined Area A (full Palestinian civil and security control) and Area B (full Palestinian civil control and joint Israeli-Palestinian security control) in the West Bank. The Seam Zone refers to land between the West Bank Barrier and the 1967 border. A map shows areas A, B and C in Annex III.



7. Food insecurity levels are high throughout the West Bank, reaching 19 to 20 percent in Areas A, B, and C; households headed by women are the most food insecure (at 25 percent).<sup>6</sup> Between 2011 and 2012, unemployment increased from 16.6 percent to 18.3 percent,<sup>7</sup> exacerbating the precarious economic situation.
8. According to the National Nutrition Surveillance Report 2012, published by the PA Ministry of Health, wasting and stunting rates in Palestine are within acceptable levels according to WHO thresholds. Nevertheless, Palestine is facing significant problems of anaemia and overweight/obesity among children and women; anaemia is considered a severe public health problem, while overweight levels among women and children are alarming<sup>8</sup>.
9. WFP complies with the PA's extensive national fortification policy by fortifying all in-kind food assistance commodities. These efforts complement national and humanitarian campaigns which target pregnant women and children with micronutrients. Both the PA and the humanitarian community are united around efforts to reduce anaemia and overweight levels amongst the population. Despite decades of interventions, anaemia levels continue to slowly rise and WFP is one of the many actors working together to ensure vulnerable populations have an adequate micronutrient intake.
10. Humanitarian assistance has prevented a further deterioration in food security, yet more than one in four households remains food insecure even with the assistance provided.<sup>9</sup> Palestinian households continue to dedicate most of their cash expenditure to food, making them vulnerable to fluctuating prices and incomes. The consumer price index (CPI) in the West Bank as a whole rose 4.3 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. The price of wheat flour was 53 percent higher in the West Bank in 2012 than in 2005<sup>10</sup> and other staple foods have followed a similar trend over a seven-year period,<sup>11</sup> due in large part to high fuel prices and dependence on imported goods. Using 1999 as the base year, the real daily wage in the West Bank declined by 5 percent in 2012. This suggests that even employed people have seen a decline in their standards of living, as measured by the purchasing power of average daily wages. Given the relatively high levels of poverty, the decline in real wages has likely increased the numbers of working poor<sup>12</sup>; having a job does not necessarily protect a household from poverty or food insecurity.

## **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

11. This budget increase and extension-in-time will allow WFP to continue interventions for an additional six months to support 334,500 beneficiaries until 30 June 2014, while providing sufficient time for the preparation of a new PRRO that aims to cover relief and recovery activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and which would be aligned to the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Palestinian Authority National Development Plan (2014-2016) and the Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan

<sup>6</sup> WFP/FAO/UNRWA, *Socio-economic and food security Survey Report. West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012.*

<sup>7</sup> The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Labour Force Survey fourth quarter, 2012, compared with fourth quarter, 2011.

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Health National Nutrition Surveillance Report 2012; Results of the Ministry of Health and UNICEF-led Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) will provide additional nutritional data to compare with national 2013 nutritional indicators: Anemia percentage among children 9-12 months 57 percent and pregnant women in Gaza 68 percent; Overweight among school children (BMI) 18.7 percent and among women 32.5 percent. Stunting is 11.5 percent.

<sup>9</sup> WFP/FAO/UNRWA. *Socio-economic and food security Survey Report. . West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012.*

<sup>10</sup> Data from PCBS, prices from 2005 (the average of June-December) to 2012 (the average of June-December) of Haifa White Wheat Flour (average price of a 60 kg bag of flour). In 2005, flour cost NIS108/bag in the West Bank. In 2012, it increased to NIS166/bag in the West Bank.

<sup>11</sup> For the same reporting period, in the West Bank, rice increased by 26 percent and sugar by 61 percent.

<sup>12</sup> In 2011, PCBS estimated that 22 percent of working Palestinians were poor, 16 percent in the West Bank and 35 percent in Gaza. See "On the occasion of May First, International Workers Day," press release, 30 April 2012.

(2014-2016). These advocate for a gradual restructuring of food assistance over the next four years in favour of the progressive use of cash, vouchers and other social protection tools.

12. Activities in 2014 will continue as follows:

*Relief:*

- in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, support to targeted vulnerable groups through food assistance or e-vouchers (for an urban sub-set of beneficiaries);
- in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the provision of institutional feeding targeting those living in homes for the elderly, orphanages and shelters;
- support to vulnerable populations not assisted by the Ministry of Social Affairs with food distributions (for most vulnerable rural groups) and e-vouchers (for most vulnerable urban and semi urban groups); and,
- in collaboration with UNRWA, the provision of food assistance for marginalized herders in Area C.

*Recovery:*

- food-for-work (FFW) and Food-for-training (FFT) activities using vouchers to target poor and unskilled workers affected by the West Bank barrier - for example, through support to water and land conservation, and agriculture;
- school feeding in vulnerable areas, including the Seam Zone and Area C, to provide an early-morning snack of fortified date bars and milk to schoolchildren. In addition, parents and teachers will participate in health and nutrition awareness-raising activities in line with the Ministry of Education's strategy.

13. In 2014, strategic programming work will continue, in alignment with the WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management<sup>13</sup>. The primary focus of the intervention is to improve and enhance the Disaster Risk Management capacities of the Palestine Civil Defence Agency (PCDA) and to enhance community resilience. The three main thematic areas (reflecting WFP's cluster lead mandates) are: logistics, emergency information technology/telecommunications, and the related information management process. This capacity development activity is a direct response to a formal government request and is part of overall United Nations collaboration and joint programming on disaster risk management. The main partner for this capacity intervention will be the PCDA under the Ministry of Interior and its counterparts at the governorate level. The intervention is implemented in close coordination and consultation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and UNRWA.

14. The proposed activities aim to:

- meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities, reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels, and strengthen the capacity of the Government and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies);
- support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities, contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance, and assist the Government and communities in establishing or rebuilding livelihoods, connecting to markets and managing food systems (WFP Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies); and,

---

<sup>13</sup> WFP EB2/2011/4-A, November 2011

- leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities (WFP Strategic Objective 3 - Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs).
15. The PRRO will prioritise the most food-insecure populations and geographically marginalised areas in the West Bank identified through the annual food security assessment. These include the closures regime (Area C), the West Bank Barrier (Seam Zone), and rural areas near Israeli settlements. Targeting and provision of assistance will be needs-based and derived from the results of the proxy means testing formula (PMTF),<sup>14</sup> food consumption score, and poverty map. Activities in the West Bank will be implemented through:
- Food transfers: Populations in rural or remote areas (such as herding and Bedouin localities) that do not have functioning markets or mobile phone network coverage will receive General Food Assistance (GFA) through direct food transfers. These beneficiaries generally depend heavily on wheat flour for their daily diet and often have livestock that produce milk for household consumption. Institutional feeding is targeted to those institutions under the national social safety net in the most food insecure areas based on their profile and capacity to provide on-site feeding.
  - Vouchers: Electronic food vouchers (e-vouchers) are targeted to households with poor food consumption scores to improve protein intake. They are provided in urban or semi urban localities with functioning markets and the mobile phone coverage necessary for e-voucher functionality. Targeted households have a higher reliance on store-bought bread and dairy products as gas or electricity is too costly for home preparation.
  - FFW and FFT: These activities will target unskilled workers, women and youth, and poor farmers, to restore livelihoods affected by the closure regime, protect assets, and support resilience to conflict-related, climatic, and economic shocks.

---

<sup>14</sup> PMTF is an instrument to estimate the household or individual welfare level to determine the person's eligibility for assistance, which predicts household expenditure on the basis on a number of easily observable characteristics. In Palestine, a unified PMTF is used for targeting as agreed by MoSA, World Bank, the EU and WFP.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase/ Decrease	Revised
<b>Relief</b>				
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Households below the deep poverty line	92,000	-11,000	81,000
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs ( <b>GFA voucher</b> )	Households below the deep poverty line in urban areas	23,000	+11,000	34,000
Institutional feeding ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Elderly, orphans, people in shelters in institutions under the Ministry of Social Affairs	10,000	0	10,000
Assistance for most vulnerable urban groups ( <b>GFA voucher</b> )	Households below the deep poverty line in urban areas	63,000	0	63,000
Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups (in-kind)	45,000	0	45,000
Assistance for marginalized herders in Area C ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Herders/Bedouins residing in Area C	30,000	0	30,000
<b>Recovery</b>				
School feeding	Schoolchildren in public schools	75,000	-15,000	60,000
Food for Work/Training	Below the relative poverty line	25,000	-13,500	11,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>363,000</b>		<b>334,500</b>
<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL*</b>				<b>324,300<sup>15</sup></b>

\* Around 17 percent of beneficiaries participating in school feeding also benefit from other WFP activities. The total has been adjusted to avoid overlap.

16. The number of beneficiaries in 2014 for the food and voucher programmes under the Ministry of Social Affairs will change from the previous year as 11,000 people that were targeted under GFA-food in 2013 will move to GFA-voucher in 2014. In addition, the number of beneficiaries for the school feeding programme will be reduced by 15,000 students to take into account the recommendations of a headquarters mission to reduce the number of beneficiaries in line with a handover strategy with the Government, as well as to be consistent with funding projections for this activity.

<sup>15</sup> The total number of beneficiaries who will receive assistance through vouchers is 108,500

**TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/VOUCHER VALUE BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)**

	Most vulnerable groups		Institutional feeding	Herders in Area C	School Feeding	Unconditional Vouchers	Vouchers for Work/Training
	Ministry of Social Affairs	Rural					
Cereals	300	300	300	300			
Pulses	15	15	15	15			
Vegetable oil	15	15	15	15			
Sugar	10	10	10	10			
Iodized Salt	5	5	5	5			
Date Bars					60		
UHT Milk					154		
Voucher (US\$/person/month)						US\$11	US\$16.91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>214</b>	US\$11	US\$16.91
Total kcal/day	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	351		
% kcal from protein	10	10	10	10	25		
% kcal from fat	19	19	19	19	37		

17. In 2014, the food ration will be maintained at the same levels as in 2013 for all activities. The food ration provides beneficiaries with the required daily macro- and micronutrients, and is in line with both WFP's nutritional guidelines and Palestinian eating habits. GFA beneficiaries will receive a food ration of fortified wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A and D-fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt and sugar, covering around 60 percent of daily caloric needs. Wheat flour is fortified according to PA standards with a premix containing vitamin B complex, folic acid, zinc, iron, and vitamins A and D.
18. The value of the voucher provided to assist urban and semi-urban vulnerable groups will be changed from US\$13.60 to US\$11 per person per month. The voucher value was decreased based on national official statistics to align with the average Palestinian consumption patterns. The voucher value is calculated based on the monetary value of the food ration provided to GFA beneficiaries. The US\$11 per person per month includes a 10 percent contingency allowance to accommodate rapidly fluctuating exchange rates.
19. The voucher value for work and training activities was updated based on the daily minimum wage rate for unskilled agricultural sector employees. The value will change from US\$14.70 to US\$16.91 per person per month on completion of the specified work. The US\$16.91 per person per month also includes a contingency allowance of 10 percent. Participation in the work and training activities should be for 25 hours per month.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

20. WFP will follow standard procedures in procuring commodities from the most cost-effective international, regional or local market. In line with its strategy in Palestine, WFP will aim to support local production and market structures. Salt and milk will be procured in the West Bank, while fortified date bars will be purchased in Gaza. Vegetable oil, pulses, and sugar will be purchased regionally and internationally. At least 30 percent of wheat flour is expected to be purchased locally.

21. The revised food and voucher requirements by activity for 2014, compared with 2011-13, are shown in Table 3 below.

<b>TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>				
	<b>Food requirements (mt)</b>		<b>Voucher requirements (US\$)</b>	
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity, Cash, Voucher</b>	<b>Current 2011-2013</b>	<b>Increase 2014</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs and institutional feeding ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Commodity	61,597	5,651	67,248
Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Commodity	25,837	2,795	28,632
Assistance for marginalized herders in Area C ( <b>GFA Food</b> )	Commodity	17,290	1,863	19,153
School Feeding	Commodity	8,193	1,130	9,323
Contingency	Commodity	1,007	-	1,007
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>113,924</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>125,363</b>
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs ( <b>GFA Voucher</b> )	Voucher	5,939,895	\$2,244,000	\$ 8,183,895
Assistance for most vulnerable urban groups ( <b>GFA Vouchers</b> )	Voucher	30,335,334	\$4,158,000	\$ 34,493,334
Food Assistance for Work/Training	Voucher	9,235,833	\$1,166,583	\$ 10,402,416
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Voucher</b>	<b>45,511,062</b>	<b>\$ 7,568,583</b>	<b>\$ 53,079,645</b>

### **Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning**

22. Risks that may negatively impact WFP's operations include:

- deterioration and instability of the security and political situation;
- paralysis of the Palestinian authority institutions due to lack of international assistance;
- a natural disaster; and,
- a general increase in food and fuel prices.

23. Mitigating measures for the above mentioned risks include implementing minimum preparedness actions; prepositioning contingency stock in the West Bank; implementing the business continuity plan; and building the capacity of the PCDA. In addition, WFP will continue to monitor markets, prepare regular assessments and surveys, and involve the Regional Bureau and Headquarters to conduct internal and inter-agency simulations. WFP coordinates with civil and military bodies and has a readiness plan for direct implementation in the event of a collapse of PA institutions, a protracted strike of PA staff, or the withdrawal of international partners.

24. WFP updates its emergency preparedness and response plan twice a year, incorporating the worst-case scenarios for identified risks. Planning assumptions with response plans are developed together with risk management and mitigation schemes, including a food commodity contingency stock.



Approved by:

---

Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

---

Date

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	8,964	4,004,040	
Pulses	448	234,304	
Oil and fats	448	512,960	
Mixed and blended food	317	523,050	
Others	1,262	1,392,797	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>6,667,151</b>	
External Transport		542,468	
LTSH		1,131,259	
ODOC Food		145,113	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>16</sup></b>			<b>8,485,990</b>
C&V Transfers		7,568,583	
C&V Related costs		650,000	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>8,218,583</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>1,247,105</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<b>17,951,678</b>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,859,870
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>20,811,548</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>17</sup>			1,456,808
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS<sup>18</sup></b>			<b>22,268,357</b>

<sup>16</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>17</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

<sup>18</sup> Totals rounded off to nearest decimal point.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	432,970
General service staff **	1,242,500
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,675,470</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>523,500</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>270,000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>235,900</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2,859,870</b>

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS

Result	Indicators	Targets
<b>GENDER:</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	Target: > 50%
<b>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	Target: 90%
<b>PARTNERSHIP:</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	Target: 14% (1 activity out of 7)
	Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	Target: 1

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b> <b>Goals:</b> 1: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks <b>Components:</b> GFA in West Bank (food or vouchers) and support to Palestinian Civil Defence		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	1.1.1 Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head <b>Target:</b> 100% of targeted households have at least borderline food consumption 1.1.2 Daily average dietary diversity disaggregated by sex of household head <b>Target:</b> 100% of targeted households consume average of at least 3 food groups per day	Political and security environments improve Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet



<p><b>Outputs 1.1.1</b></p> <p>Food, nutritional products and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>1.1.1.a Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, and vouchers, as % of planned  <b>Target:</b><sup>20</sup>  263,000</p> <p>1.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned  <b>Target:</b> 10,309 MT</p> <p>1.1.1.c Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries as % of planned  <b>Target:</b> 100% (US\$ 5,820,000)</p>	<p>Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secured</p> <p>No pipeline breaks occur</p> <p>WFP and partners respect field-level agreements to enable programme to function smoothly</p> <p>WFP partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project</p> <p>Food items are readily available in shops upon presentation of vouchers</p> <p>Security incidents do not affect shopkeepers or beneficiaries directly</p> <p>Staple food prices remain stable</p> <p>Fuel prices remain stable</p>
---	---	---

<sup>20</sup> The breakdown of beneficiaries by sex is highlighted in Table 1.

<b>Outcome 1.2</b> National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	1.2.A Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) <b>Target:</b> Increased index, based on initial assessment	Political situation remains relatively stable
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Emergency management capacity created or supported	1.2.1.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type 1.2.1.b Number of people trained by type	Palestinian Civil Defence cooperation and commitment is strong
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>  <b>Goals:</b> 1: Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance 2: Assist governments and communities in establishing or rebuilding livelihoods, connecting to markets and managing food systems  <b>Components:</b> FFA/FFT in West Bank (vouchers), school feeding, and government capacity development to support the state-building plan (Palestinian Authority's social safety net and food security monitoring system)		
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	2.1.A Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head <b>Target:</b> 80% of targeted households have acceptable food consumption 2.1.B Daily average dietary diversity, disaggregated by sex of household head <b>Target:</b> 80% of targeted households consume an average of at least 4 food groups per day	Beneficiaries use cash saved from food/voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet  Closures do not increase

<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Food, nutritional products and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>2.1.1.a. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, and vouchers, as % of planned  <b>Target:</b>  FFA/FFT beneficiaries: 11,500  School feeding 60,000 children</p> <p>2.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned  <b>Target:</b> 1,131 MT</p> <p>2.1.1.c Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries as % of planned  <b>Target:</b> US\$ 1,060,530</p>	<p>Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation</p> <p>Partners' commitments are honoured</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secured</p> <p>No pipeline breaks occur</p> <p>WFP and partners respect field-level agreements to enable programme to function smoothly</p> <p>WFP partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project</p> <p>Food items are readily available in shops upon presentation of vouchers</p> <p>Security incidents do not affect shopkeepers or beneficiaries directly</p> <p>Staple food prices remain stable</p> <p>Fuel prices remain stable</p> <p>Schools continue to function properly</p>
---	---	--

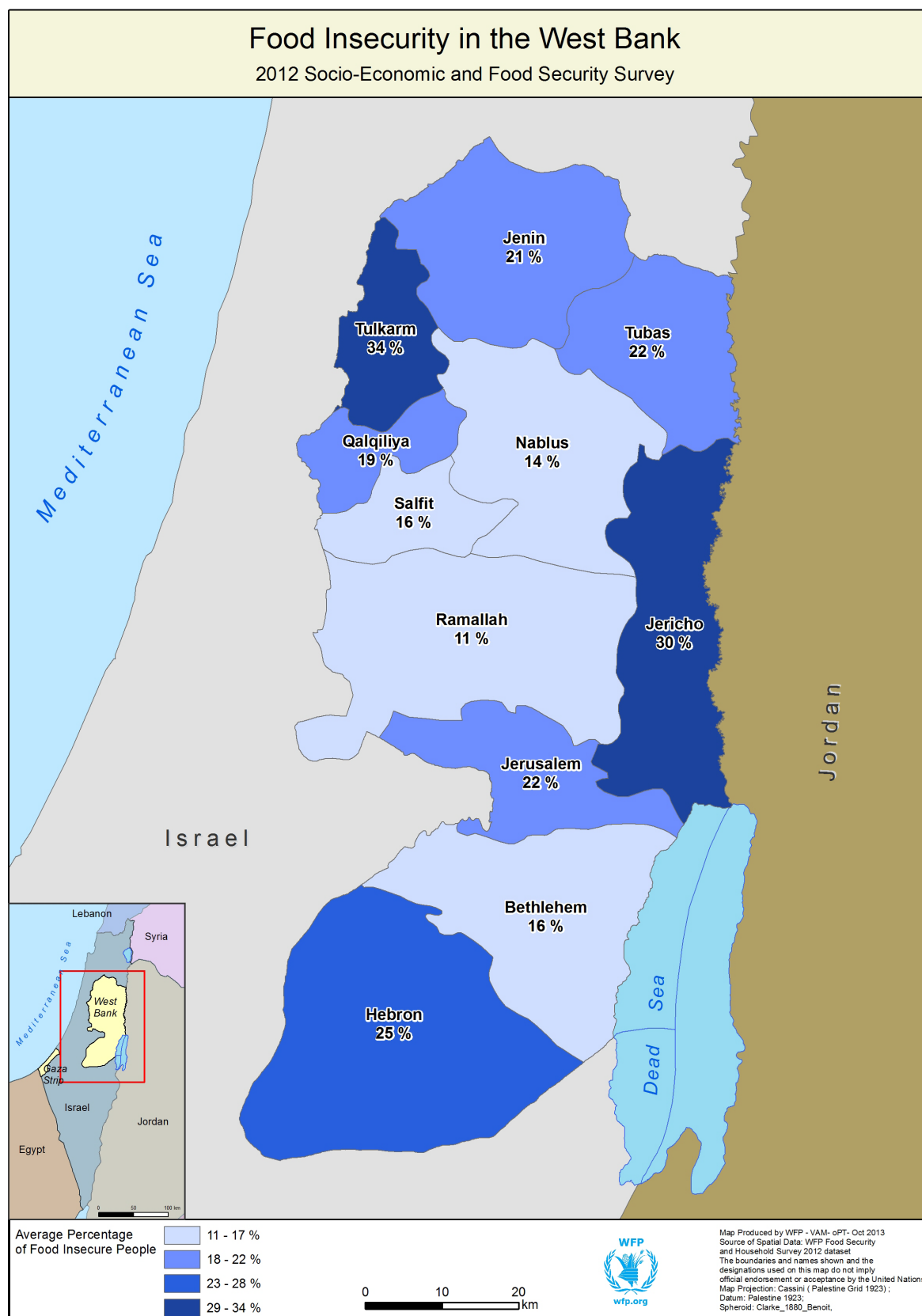
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Improved access to assets and basic services, including community and market infrastructure	2.2.A Community asset score (CAS) <u><b>Target:</b></u> 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline  2.2.B Retention rate of boys and girls <u><b>Target:</b></u> 90% retention of enrolled boys and girls	Political and security environments remain relatively stable  Palestinian Authority financial crisis eases and full payment of salaries is made to Ministry of Education staff  Budget allocations to basic education are adequate and timely
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	2.2.1.a Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Raw materials and tools are accessible to target areas  Communities participate actively in maintaining assets created  Qualified trainers are available
<b>Output 2.2.2</b> School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	2.2.2.a Number of schools assisted <u><b>Target:</b></u> 253 schools	Schools are adequate to accommodate more children
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs	2.3.A National capacity index (NCI) <u><b>Target:</b></u> NCI score 12 for social safety net <u><b>Target:</b></u> NCI Score 15 for food security monitoring system	Political situation remains relatively stable
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	2.3.1 a Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis of food security and nutrition-based information <u><b>Target:</b></u> 20 staff	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics technical staff participate actively

	<p>2.3.1 b Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p> <p><b><u>Target:</u></b> one yearly report</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.3.2</b> Establishment and/or strengthening of national food safety net system</p>	<p>2.3.1 a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</p> <p><b><u>Target:</u></b> two technical assistance activities, inclusion of food consumption score within the targeting tool under social safety net, and coordinate with Ministry of Social Affairs the development process of M&amp;E system for the social safety net components</p> <p>2.3.1 b Number of people trained by type</p> <p><b><u>Target:</u></b> 10 staff trained in food consumption score data collection and other M&amp;E awareness issues</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs is willing to develop an M&amp;E system and include the food consumption score in its targeting mechanism.</p> <p>Ministry of Education dedicates staff and time to work on capacity development activities</p>

<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b> <b>Goals:</b> 2: Leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities <b>Component:</b> Support local economy using WFP's purchasing power to expand domestic production and support local supply chains		
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	3.1.A Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country <u><b>Target:</b></u> 100% (11,440 MT) 3.1.B Fortified food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country <u><b>Target:</b></u> (3521 MT)	Competitive prices prevail at regional and national levels
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	3.1.1.a Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt) <u><b>Target:</b></u> 3521MT	Food is available locally in sufficient quantity and quality

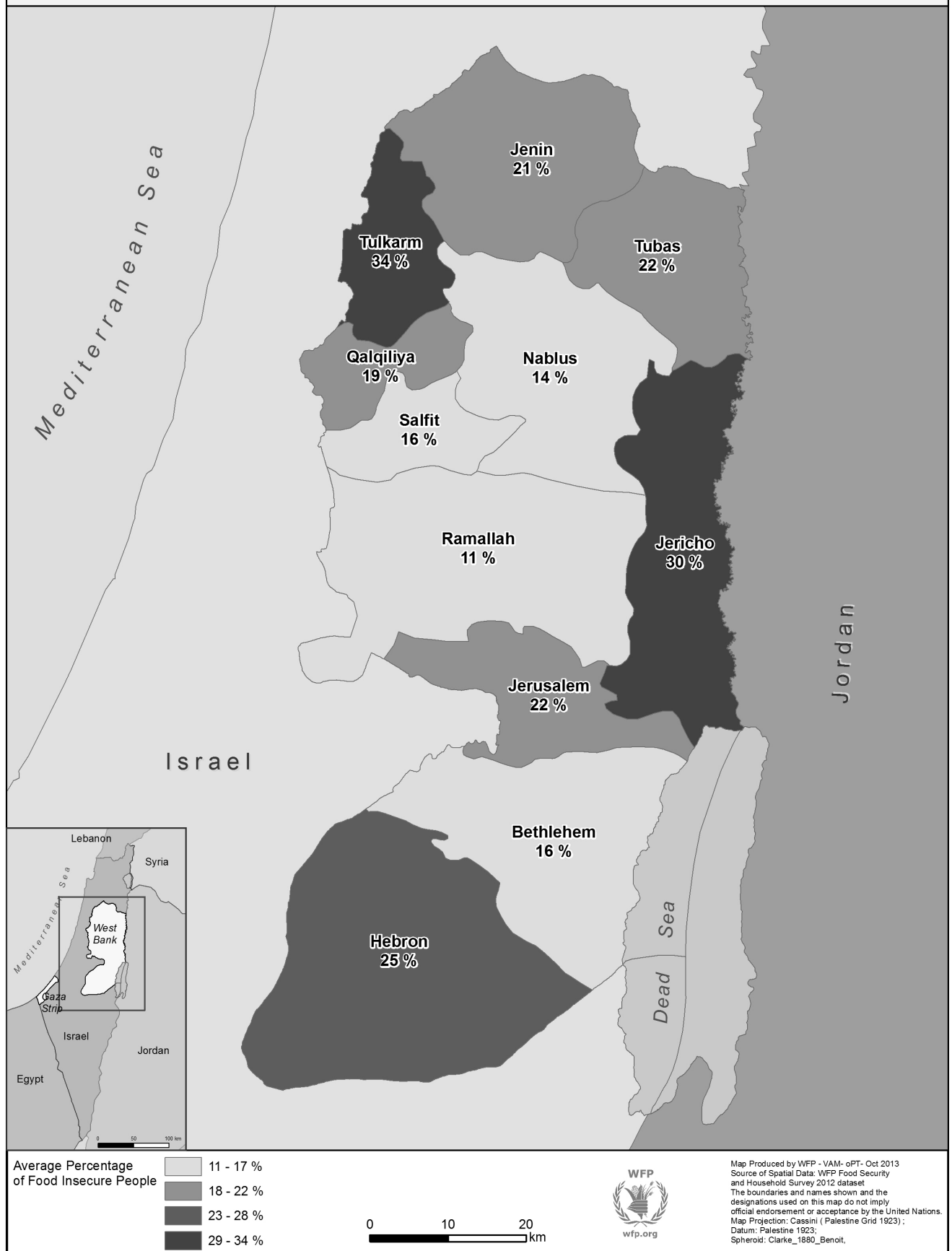


## MAP



# Food Insecurity in the West Bank

2012 Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey



---

## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
FSMS	food security monitoring system
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NCI	national capacity index
NDP	national development plan
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
PA	Palestinian Authority
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme