

BUDGET REVISION No. 2 TO OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY EMERGENCY OPERATION 200298

Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip

Start date: 1 January 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2012
Extension period: 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2013

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	30,822,778	34,770,429	65,593,207
External transport	2,160,042	2,099,166	4,259,208
LTSH	3,843,310	4,080,003	7,923,314
ODOC	1,902,523	1,788,261	3,690,784
DSC	3,843,395	3,474,960	7,318,355
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,980,043	3,234,897	6,214,941
Total cost to WFP	45,552,091	49,447,717	94,999,808

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The proposed budget revision to the “Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip” emergency operation (EMOP) 200298 seeks to extend the current operation for 12 months (January-December 2013) to:
 - (i) continue to support food-insecure Gazans to meet their daily food requirements and to enhance their food consumption and dietary quality, in the context of the on-going conflict in Gaza;
 - (ii) address additional emergency food needs resulting from the recent escalation of hostilities in November 2012, and preposition contingency food stocks to meet potential additional emergency response needs in 2013.
2. The EMOP will continue to target the same number of beneficiaries through the same activities. Where possible, the operation will continue to progressively transition from in-kind general food distribution to value-based voucher transfers. In addition WFP will pilot combined in-kind/voucher transfers.
3. The budget revision will result in increased commodity requirements of 38,796 mt at a food cost of US\$26.3 million, vouchers transfers valued at US\$8.5 million, and increased associated costs of US\$14.7 million comprising external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), direct support costs (DSC) and indirect support costs (ISC). The overall project budget will increase by US\$49.4 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. WFP assists the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip while the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) assists registered refugees. The number of refugees is 1,213,800, while the non-refugee population in Gaza is 542,600 people.¹
5. With over half of the population in Gaza food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, the EMOP aims to meet the immediate food needs, enhance food consumption and improve the dietary quality of targeted beneficiaries. The EMOP will also promote the Palestinian economy through prioritisation of local purchases, when cost effective. WFP has been assisting 285,000 beneficiaries (53 percent of the non-refugee population in Gaza).
6. The operation is aligned with the Palestinian Authority's priorities for the Gaza Strip and with the multi-year Palestinian National Development Plan (2011-2013), which promotes the establishment of social safety nets for vulnerable groups and support to the local economy. It is also aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1² and 5³ and contributes to achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1⁴ and 2⁵.
7. WFP assistance is currently being provided through the following activities:
 - General food distribution (GFD) targets 200,000 food-insecure beneficiaries, including newly vulnerable households whose livelihoods continue to be eroded as a result of the prolonged conflict and the blockade by Israel, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF). The GFD food basket is fortified wheat flour, pulses, vitamin A-fortified vegetable oil, sugar and iodized salt, which covers 70 to 90 percent of the individual daily calorie requirements.
 - A voucher activity which targets 30,000 food-insecure beneficiaries is implemented in partnership with Oxfam-GB. The value of the voucher is aligned with the local market value of the in-kind ration (US\$12/person/month).⁶ Vouchers can be redeemed for bread, flour, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, dairy products and eggs.
 - Food rations to 7,000 individuals in orphanages and other special care institutions in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs. The ration is similar to that provided under GFD, plus fortified date bars.
 - School feeding as an emergency safety net for 80,000 schoolchildren in non-refugee public primary schools managed by the Ministry of Education. The ration is locally-produced fortified date bars distributed to the schoolchildren at the start of the school day.
8. Beneficiaries are selected using the following targeting criteria:
 - GFD and voucher beneficiaries are selected using the proxy means test formula (PMTF)⁷ and the food consumption score (FCS). WFP targets households with the biggest

¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. (20/06/2012). Statistical review *On the Eve of the International Day of Refugees*. http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/RefuDay2012E.pdf

² Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

³ Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

⁴ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

⁵ Achieve universal primary education.

⁶ Voucher value levels were reviewed and re-validated by two separate missions in 2011 and 2012.

⁷ PMTF takes into consideration vulnerability factors (household employment patterns, household size, availability of assets, household members with special needs, household indebtedness, etc.) and determines the depth of the consumption gap for each of the beneficiary households.

consumption gap, taking into consideration the Palestinian national poverty lines (as determined by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics - PCBS).

- Institutional feeding targets institutions with very limited resources, with priority given to those serving destitute non-refugee beneficiaries, and which provide at least one meal per day.
 - School feeding support targets 89 percent of all school children enrolled in lower basic public schools.⁸
9. Based on recommendations from a mid-term review of the voucher project in February 2011, a pilot initiative, the “Nutrition Awareness Campaign”, was implemented October 2011– June 2012, targeting 250 female beneficiaries receiving value-based vouchers. The aim was to increase the dietary impact of the voucher transfers by sensitising the women on appropriate nutritional practices and food utilisation and fostering informal neighbourhood-level support networks to enhance coping mechanisms.
10. WFP is currently preparing a country strategy document to outline the strategic orientation and priority areas of interventions from 2014.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

11. The EMOP continues to be implemented in an extremely volatile context characterised by frequent security concerns and periodic escalations of conflict, as shown during the recent eight-day conflict in November 2012. The situation in Gaza is characterised by blockades, frequent attacks, access restrictions, damaged infrastructure, high levels of unemployment and widespread hardship.
12. The Gaza population is worse off than it was in the 1990s.⁹ An increase in the construction sector resulted in some temporary economic growth¹⁰ in 2011 but low levels of investment in the economy¹¹ are not allowing for sustained economic growth. A recent United Nations analysis projects that by the year 2020, economic growth, resource availability and infrastructure in Gaza will not keep pace with the population’s requirements.¹²
13. In line with a decline in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, unemployment is higher than in the late-1990s, despite some recent improvements. Unemployment in Gaza was 28 percent in the second quarter of 2012 and has since increased. Women and youths are particularly affected. In the second quarter of 2012, the unemployment for women was 47 percent and 36 percent for people aged between 20-24 years.¹³ Wages continue to be low, limiting workers’ purchasing power.
14. As a result of the rise in international food prices and import restrictions, the food consumer price index rose by 29 percent between 2007 and 2011¹⁴ and between January-July 2012 it increased by 34 percent compared to the same period in 2007.
15. A significant portion of Gaza’s agricultural land remains inaccessible to farmers as most of the land is located in the “buffer zone” which borders on the fence separating Gaza from Israel.

⁸ WFP gives priority to children in grades 1 to 6 (“low basic cycles”). However, where “low basic” schools are integrated with “high basic” schools (grades 7 to 10), WFP has agreed with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to assist children grades 1-10.

⁹ World Bank. March 2012. *Stagnation or Revival? Palestinian Economic Prospects*.

¹⁰ PCBS reports a 119 percent increase in 2011 (18/04/2012).

¹¹ PCBS reports investments of only 13 percent of the GDP, much of it in residential construction.

¹² UNRWA. 2012. *Gaza in 2020: A liveable place?*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ WFP. 2012. Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey.

Israel has curtailed the fishing zone in the Mediterranean Sea to three nautical miles, which is poor in fishing resources.

16. Food insecurity in the Gaza Strip remains high, due to economic and access constraints. According to the 2011 Socio-Economic and Food Security survey (SEFSec), more than half of the households in Gaza are either food insecure (44 percent) or vulnerable to food insecurity (16 percent).¹⁵ Almost 80 percent of the Gaza population, refugees and non-refugees alike, currently receive some form of assistance. Food-insecure households spend 48 percent of their cash income on food.¹⁶ Household dietary diversity is sub-optimal. The November 2012 conflict forced many households forced to resort to coping mechanisms which eroded their resilience and made them more vulnerable to future livelihood shocks.
17. While malnutrition (stunting and wasting prevalence) among children under 5 is relatively low,¹⁷ worrying nutritional indicators include high prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months (68 percent) and pregnant women (39 percent).¹⁸
18. In February 2011 and May 2012, WFP commissioned reviews of the voucher transfer activities.¹⁹ These concluded that the vouchers improved food consumption, increased dietary diversity, improved food security, and had a multiplier effect on the local economy. However, while the voucher value bridges food consumption gaps for most beneficiaries, extremely poor households have fewer resources to close the consumption and dietary gaps, consequently this group cannot meet their food needs in terms of kilocalories and dietary diversity. A combined transfer modality using both in-kind assistance (wheat flour) and vouchers was recommended for this group, to improve the dietary diversity of the poorest beneficiaries while safeguarding their access to sufficient quantities of the main staple food (wheat flour).
19. Based on the experience in West Bank operations, the volatile context, and the operational challenges still faced in Gaza, the introduction of transfers linked to participation in works (i.e., conditional transfers) is currently considered premature in Gaza. However, WFP is exploring opportunities for asset-creation in the future through discussions within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process, especially the potential to strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners and obtain the required tools and other non-food items. If feasible, such activities could be introduced during 2013 through a revision to this EMOP.

¹⁵ WFP. 2012. Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ "National Nutritional Surveillance System" Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Health, Nutrition Department (2011) it reports that global acute malnutrition is 4.6 percent, stunting is 5.1 percent, and underweight is 3.7 percent - these all fall within the acceptable cut-off values for public health significance (WHO 1995). www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en

¹⁸ National Nutritional Surveillance System, 2011.

¹⁹ WFP. May 2012. *Cash Voucher Programme: Review of voucher assistance as a Safety Net transfer modality in the Gaza Strip.*

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

20. The 12-month EMOP extension will align WFP operations with the current two-year Consolidated Appeal Process (2012-2013)²⁰ and will prepare the transition of interventions into the next UNDAF (2014-2016).
21. During 2013, the operation will continue to assist 285,000 food-insecure Gazans to meet their daily food requirements. A contingency stock of commodities will be established to facilitate quick emergency responses, which will consist of one month's supply of ready-to-eat foods and three months' supply of in-kind GFD rations for 50,000 beneficiaries, in line with agreed inter-agency contingency plans. WFP is meeting the assessed additional food needs resulting from the November 2012 conflict from this EMOP.²¹
22. In line with WFP's strategy to progressively transition beneficiaries from in-kind assistance to value-based vouchers, beneficiaries for assistance through voucher transfers will increase to 50,000 people (see Table 1). WFP will work with Oxfam-GB to implement the larger-scale voucher activity. Also, WFP will pilot a combined in-kind/voucher assistance approach for 10,000 beneficiaries,
23. An estimated 10,000 people will receive a combination of in-kind and voucher transfers. These will target families that have the largest consumption gap and poorest food consumption scores (i.e. the largest gap in dietary diversity). Beneficiaries will receive fortified wheat flour, equivalent to the quantity provided under the in-kind GFD full ration, and a voucher of US\$9/person/month²² to be redeemed from the shops for rice, pulses, vegetable oil, dairy products and eggs (see Table 2).
24. The combined in-kind/voucher transfer pilot will be implemented in partnership with Oxfam-GB and CHF International using existing mechanisms, including the e-voucher system. CHF International will be responsible for distributing the fortified wheat flour using its distribution points and Oxfam-GB responsible for the vouchers.
25. WFP and cooperating partners will conduct a sensitisation campaign for the beneficiaries who will be transferred from in-kind GFD to the combined food/voucher transfers to ensure the new modalities and implementation procedures are understood. Specific guidelines will be developed by WFP to indicate the roles and responsibilities of each of the partners under this modality.
26. WFP will continue to support local producers of staple food items to sustain and protect traditional livelihoods and build resilience amongst the Palestinian population. The planned beneficiary numbers for support to institutions and school feeding will remain the same as for 2012.

²⁰ <http://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/occupied-palestinian-territory-consolidated-appeal-2013>

²¹ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP are undertaking a rapid food security assessment in Gaza in December 2012 to inform 2013 needs.

²² Calculated during the May 2012 review mission, based on the cost of the in-kind food basket in the local market plus an increase of 50 percent for the poorest category and factoring in a subtraction of the wheat flour value (which will be provided in-kind).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE				
Activity		Current Jan – Dec 2012	Increase/ Decrease	Revised Jan – Dec 2013
General food distribution	In-kind	200,000	(30,000)	170,000
	Value-based voucher	30,000	20,000	50,000
	Combined in- kind/ vouchers	0	10,000	10,000
School feeding		80,000	0	80,000
Support to institutions		7,000	0	7,000
Adjusted Total*		285,000	0	285,000

* Total beneficiary numbers are adjusted to avoid an overlap between approximately 40 percent of school feeding beneficiaries who are also beneficiaries of GFD or voucher activities.

27. The evaluation of the Nutrition Awareness Campaigns reported significant success in the core objectives relating to nutritional awareness, dietary diversity, behaviour change and building strengthened support networks that increase women's social engagement and influence at household level. In 2013, WFP will extend the initiative to a further 1,000 female recipients of vouchers for six months.
28. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will continue to support the Palestinian Ministry of Health's National Nutrition Strategy priority 2: "prevention and treatment of micronutrient deficiencies micronutrient supplementation, food fortification and dietary diversification" through the following activities:
 - WFP will continue to (i) fortify wheat flour, vegetable oil and salt distributed in the GFD food basket with vitamins and minerals, especially iron; (ii) promote and increase dietary diversity by enabling a variety of food items to be exchanged through vouchers; and, iii) raise beneficiaries' awareness on proper nutritional habits and practices through nutrition-awareness campaigns.
 - UNICEF will provide micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women and children through clinics, including vitamin A, vitamin D, iron syrup, folic acid, and iron tablets.
29. WFP will work with the private sector and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to increase local production of dates, thereby supporting the local economy and improving local manufacture of date paste. This will support the production of date bars distributed under the school feeding activity.
30. WFP will also continue to work closely with FAO as co-leaders of the food security sector to support capacity-building efforts in the occupied Palestinian territory. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Affairs, the food sector is collectively analysing local value chains; this aims to partner FAO inputs with WFP demand for staple food products to support social safety nets and efforts to lift farmers out of poverty.

TABLE 2: REVISED FOOD RATION/TRANSFER	
Commodity / Voucher	GFD Combined in-kind/voucher
Cereals (fortified wheat flour)	422
Vouchers (US\$/person/month)	9
TOTAL - food (g/person/day)	422
Total kcal/day	1,477
TOTAL - voucher (US\$/person/month)	US\$9
Number of feeding days per year	365

Rations for GFD in kind, support to institutions and school feeding remain as in the original project document ²³

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

31. Contextual and programmatic risks highlighted in the original EMOP design²⁴ continue to be key considerations for which WFP has undertaken extensive planning through the food sector, inter-agency contingency planning, and internal preparedness actions.
32. The context in Gaza remains extremely volatile, highly sensitive, and exceptionally political. Several issues could inflame the precarious situation, including disappointment with the dividends from the Egyptian-led ceasefire agreement on 21 November 2012 and the United Nations General Assembly vote on 29 November to upgrade the status of Palestine to that of a "non-member observer state". There is general discontent with the outcomes of numerous peace agreements between Israeli and Palestinian negotiators. There is a risk that rocket fire from Gaza could resume and a reprisal could erode the ceasefire negotiations.
33. The blockade on food supply in Gaza poses a risk for the voucher activity, which relies on food availability in the shops. If necessary, WFP would revert to in-kind food distributions to ensure continuity of assistance for beneficiaries of GFD. Untimely and insufficient funding remains a concern so WFP will continue its donor relations and advocacy efforts; WFP have to resort to reductions in rations and beneficiary numbers.

²³ See http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200298.pdf Table 2.

²⁴ See http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200298.pdf Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning.

REQUIREMENTS

34. The proposed budget revision will increase requirements for food, vouchers and associated costs, bringing the total cost of the EMOP to US\$95 million (see Annex I-A). The current and revised food and voucher requirements by activity are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: FOOD ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS (mt and US\$)					
Activity	Commodity/ Voucher	Current 2012	Revised Nov-Dec 2012	Revised 2013	Total 2012-2013
General Food Distribution	Commodity mt	37,283	862	33,116	71,261
	Voucher US\$	4,416,500		8,455,833	12,872,333
School Feeding	Commodity mt	830		830	1,660
Support to Institutions	Commodity mt	1,446		1,451	2,897
Contingency Stock	Commodity mt			2,537	2,537
TOTAL (in-kind)		39,559	862	37,934	78,355
TOTAL (vouchers)		4,416,500		8,455,833	12,872,333

RECOMMENDATION

This proposed budget revision for an additional commitment of food, vouchers and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for EMOP 200298, is recommended for approval by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO.

APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food²⁵	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	31,216	16,613,342	
Pulses	1,621	1,612,920	
Oil and fats	2,076	3,090,209	
Mixed and blended food	1,420	2,399,803	
Others	2,463	2,598,321	
Total food	38,796	26,314,596	
Voucher transfers		8,455,833	
Subtotal food and transfers			34,770,430
External transport			2,099,166
Landside transport, storage and handling			4,080,003
Other direct operational costs			1,788,261
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,474,960
Total WFP direct costs			46,212,820
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²⁶			3,234,897
TOTAL WFP COSTS			49,447,717

²⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	619,260
Local staff - national officers	407,500
Local staff - general service	1,290,000
Local staff - temporary assistance	80,000
Local staff - overtime	27,100
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	180,000
International consultants	80,000
Commercial consultancy services	30,000
Staff duty travel	98,500
Subtotal	2,812,360
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	55,000
Utilities	36,000
Office supplies and other consumables	45,000
Communications services	95,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	15,000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	100,000
Office set-up and repairs	35,000
United Nations organisation services	90,000
Subtotal	471,000
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	81,600
Communications equipment	60,000
Local security costs	50,000
Subtotal	191,600
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,474,960

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies Goal: Meet immediate food needs and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee population through in-kind and voucher assistance		
Outcome 1 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score: improved household food intake Target: Poor FCS decreased 2% (15% to 13%) ➤ Proportion of beneficiary household expenditure allocated to food Target: % decreased or maintained at 43% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political and security environments improve ➤ Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/food voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement the diet
Output 1.1 Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and vouchers, by category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed by type as % of planned ➤ Total cash equivalent of vouchers distributed ➤ Actual number of voucher redeemed as percentage of total vouchers distributed ➤ Number of orphanages and other special care institutions assisted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of EMOP activities ➤ Appropriate partners are selected for implementation ➤ Partners' commitments are honoured ➤ Access to distribution points is secured ➤ No food/cash pipeline breaks ➤ WFP and partners are able to respect agreements (field-level agreements) to enable EMOP activities to function smoothly ➤ Partners of WFP will have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project ➤ Food items will be readily available in shops upon presentation of vouchers ➤ Security incidents will not affect shopkeepers or beneficiaries directly ➤ Demand placed by the voucher activity will not have a negative effect on either prices or availability of goods to the remaining population
Outcome 2: Stabilized enrolment of 80,000 girls and boys at high risk of dropping out from target primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention Rate Target: 99% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political and security environments improve ➤ Easing of Palestinian Authority's financial crisis and resumption of full payment of salaries to the Ministry of Education employees ➤ Budget allocations to basic education are adequate and timely ➤ Schools keep functioning properly

Output 2.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP; ➤ Actual number girls and boys receiving food assistance as a % of planned beneficiaries; ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed to targeted school children as % of planned tonnage for distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No significant schooling disruption; ➤ No pipeline breaks
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase Goal: Support the Palestinian Authority’s social safety net through tools aimed at predicting and reducing hunger, and using WFP purchasing power to expand the domestic production of the Palestinian economy		
Outcome 3 Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost- effective WFP local purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country; Target: 28% ➤ % of increase in sales of small shops. Target: 10% on average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Donors support continues notably through contributions in cash. ➤ Locally purchases are competitively priced ➤ Food is available in sufficient quantity and quality
Output 3.1 Food purchased locally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally, by type and country classification; ➤ Total monetary value (US\$) of food distributed locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political and security environments improve
Outcome 4 Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Capacity Index (NCI), by hunger solution. Targets: NCI score 10 for Social Safety Net NCI score 10 for “National Cup of Milk” project NCI Score 12 for FSMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political and security environments improve
Output 4.1 Capacity and awareness developed through WFP– led activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen national capacity (FSMS, school health nutrition policy) ➤ Number of people trained in food security analysis, planning, implementation, procedures and practices, monitoring, disaggregated by category (national government and partner staff) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical staff actively participates in activities (design, monitoring, assessments etc)

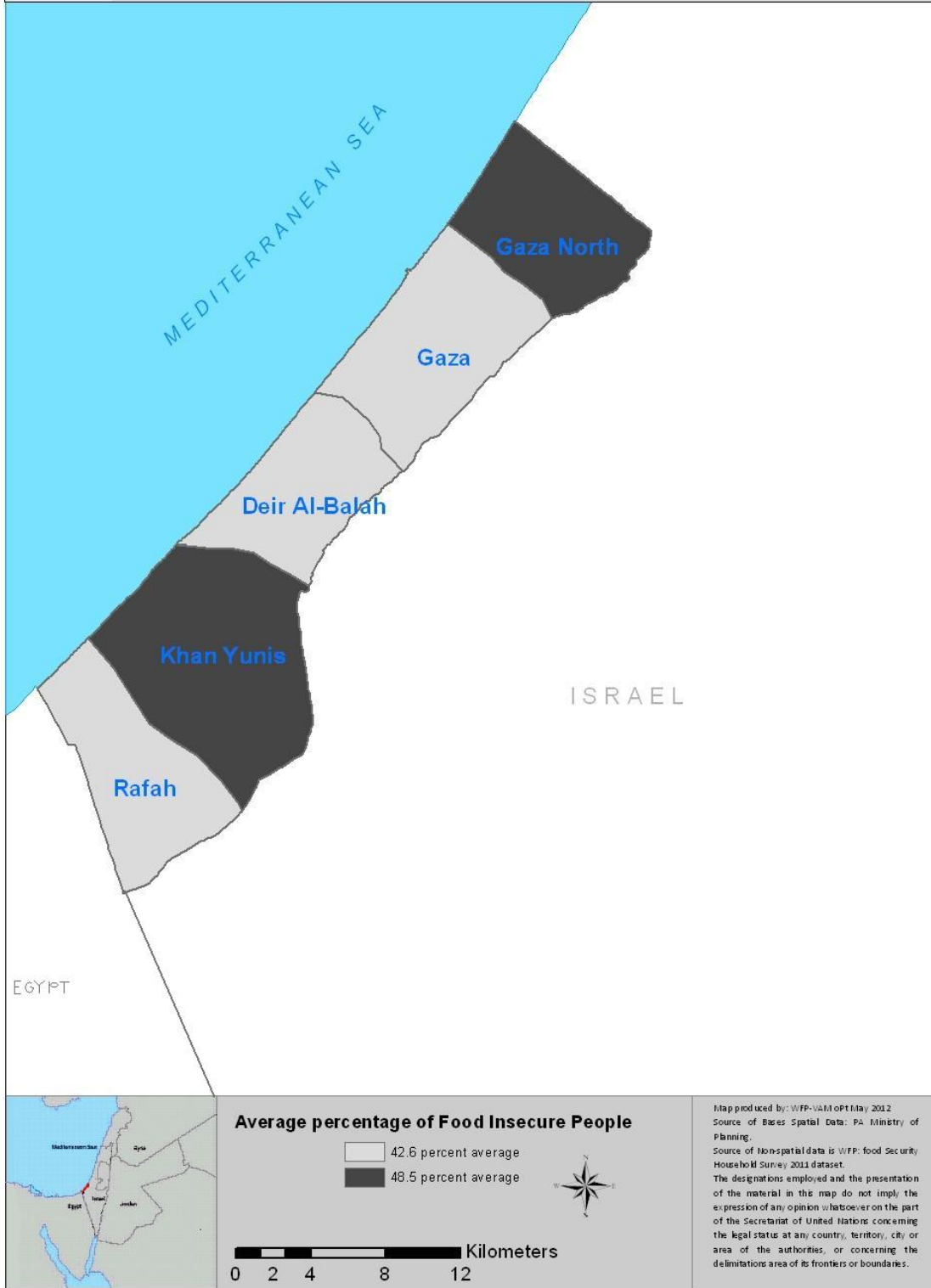
ANNEX III - MAPS





UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Food Insecurity Level in Gaza Strip, 2011



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GFD	general food distribution
GDP	gross domestic product
Oxfam-GB	Oxford Famine Relief Committee-Great Britain
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PMTF	proxy means testing formula
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWRA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme