



# Socio-Economic Food Security Survey 2018 Preliminary Results

PCBS Ramallah, 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018

## Presentation layout

- **What is new this round**
- **Food insecurity at national and WB-GS levels**
- **Food insecurity categories in GS**
- **Food insecurity by refugee status**
- **Food insecurity by location**
- **Food insecurity % changes by categories in GS**
- **Food insecurity comparison by categories**

# What's new – Improved Resilience analysis component

**POVERTY  
through ASSETS**

**FOOD  
DEPRIVATION**

**RESILIENCE  
RIMA II**

- Resilience Analysis has been improved: RIMA II is the current methodology. This method improves the depth and breath of dynamic (over time) analyses of the drivers of food insecurity.
- Compared to the previous version, it now provides a better estimate of the impact of shocks on resilience capacity.
- This also enables monitoring the evolution of HHs resilience, and their characteristics related to their food security status.

# Food Insecurity in Palestine, West Bank and Gaza Strip

changes  
2014→2018

% of food insecure individuals

Palestine

32.7

30.8

35.2

6.2%

West Bank

11.6

15.0

18.6

22.2%

Gaza Strip

68.5

59.1

61.0

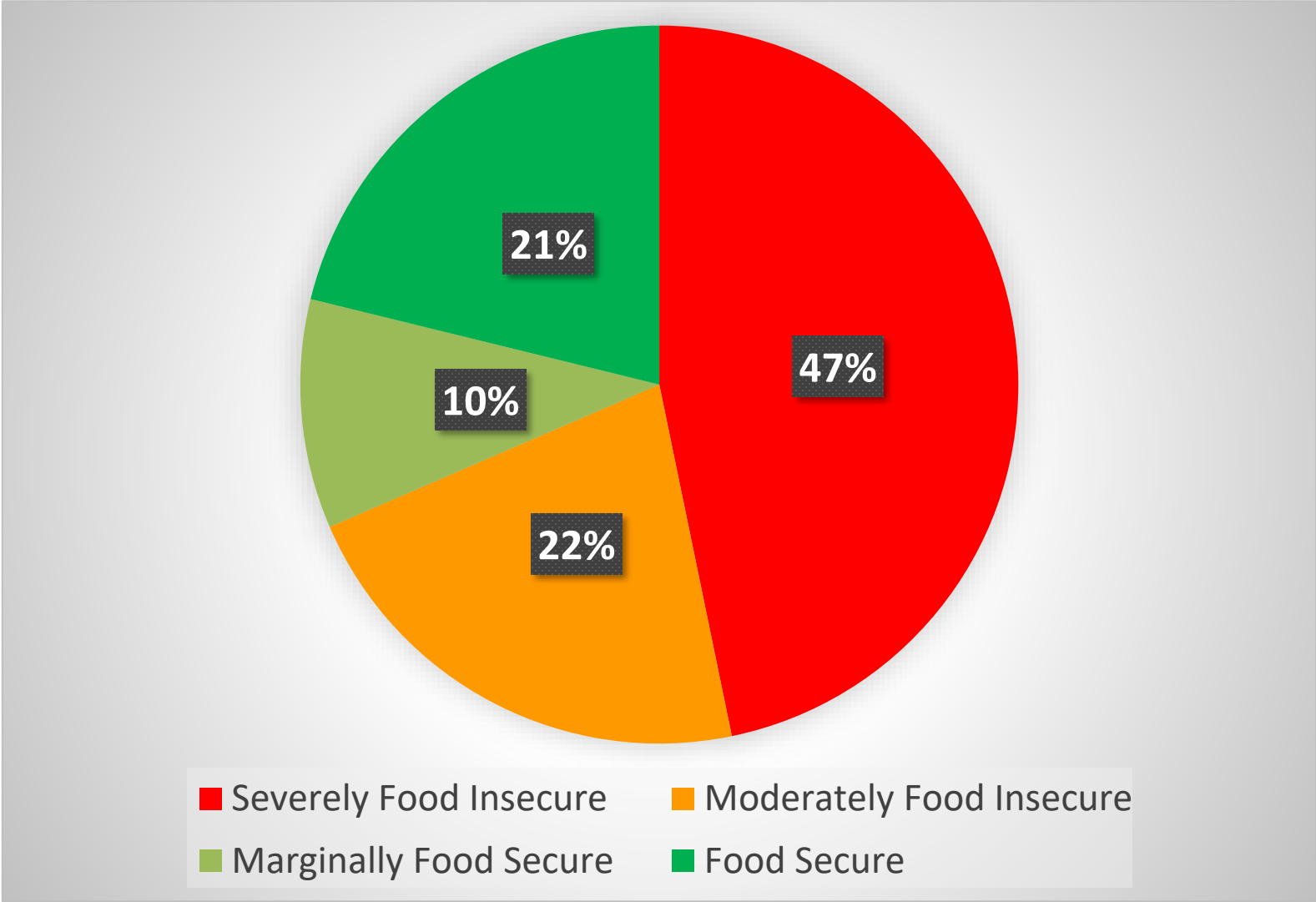
15.8%

2018

2014

2013

# Food insecurity of individuals by severity, Gaza Strip 2018



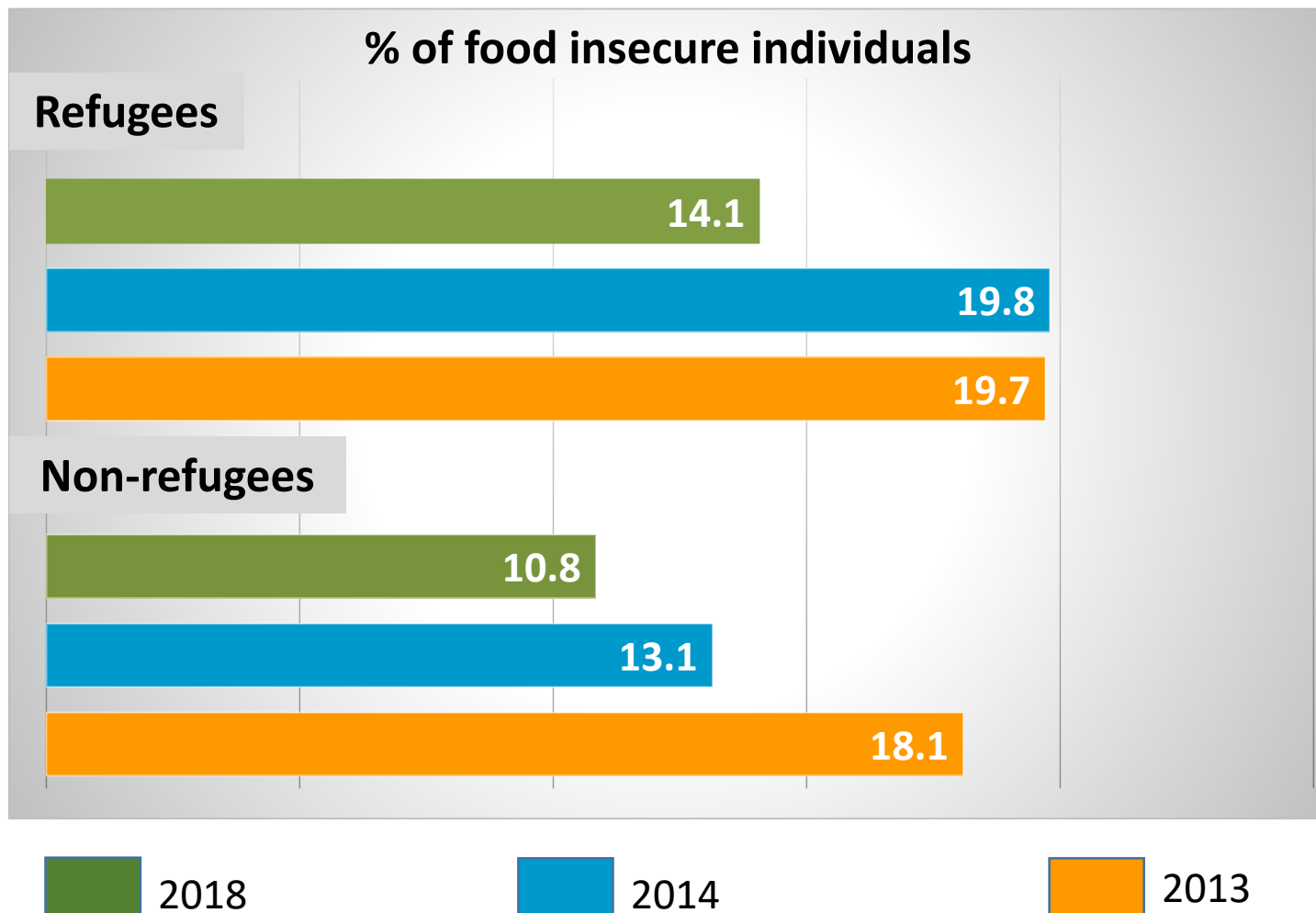
# Food insecurity of individuals by refugee status, West Bank

changes  
2014→2018



28.9%

17.5%



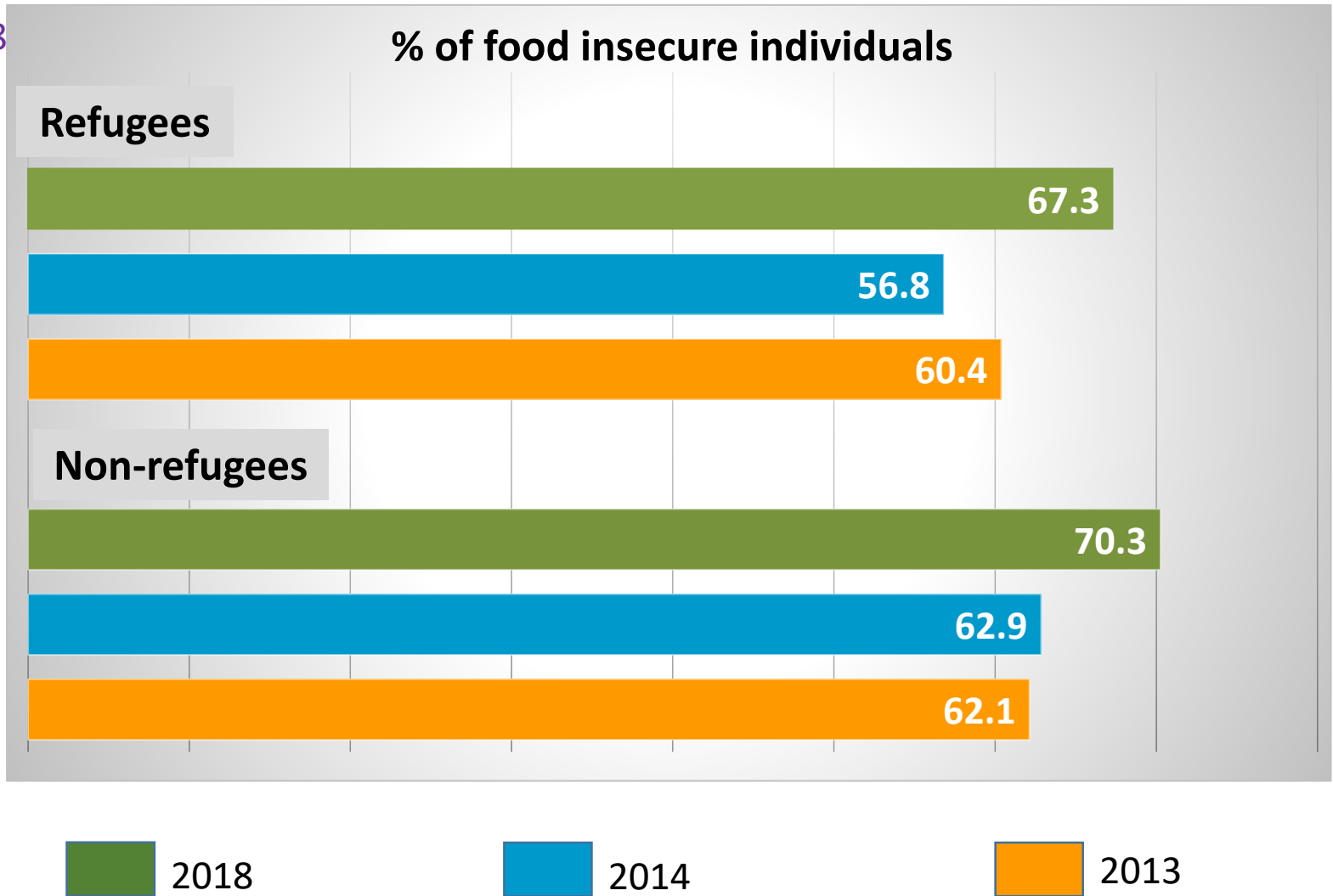
# Food insecurity of individuals by refugee status, Gaza Strip

changes  
2014→2018



18.5%

11.8%



# Food insecurity of individuals by location, West Bank

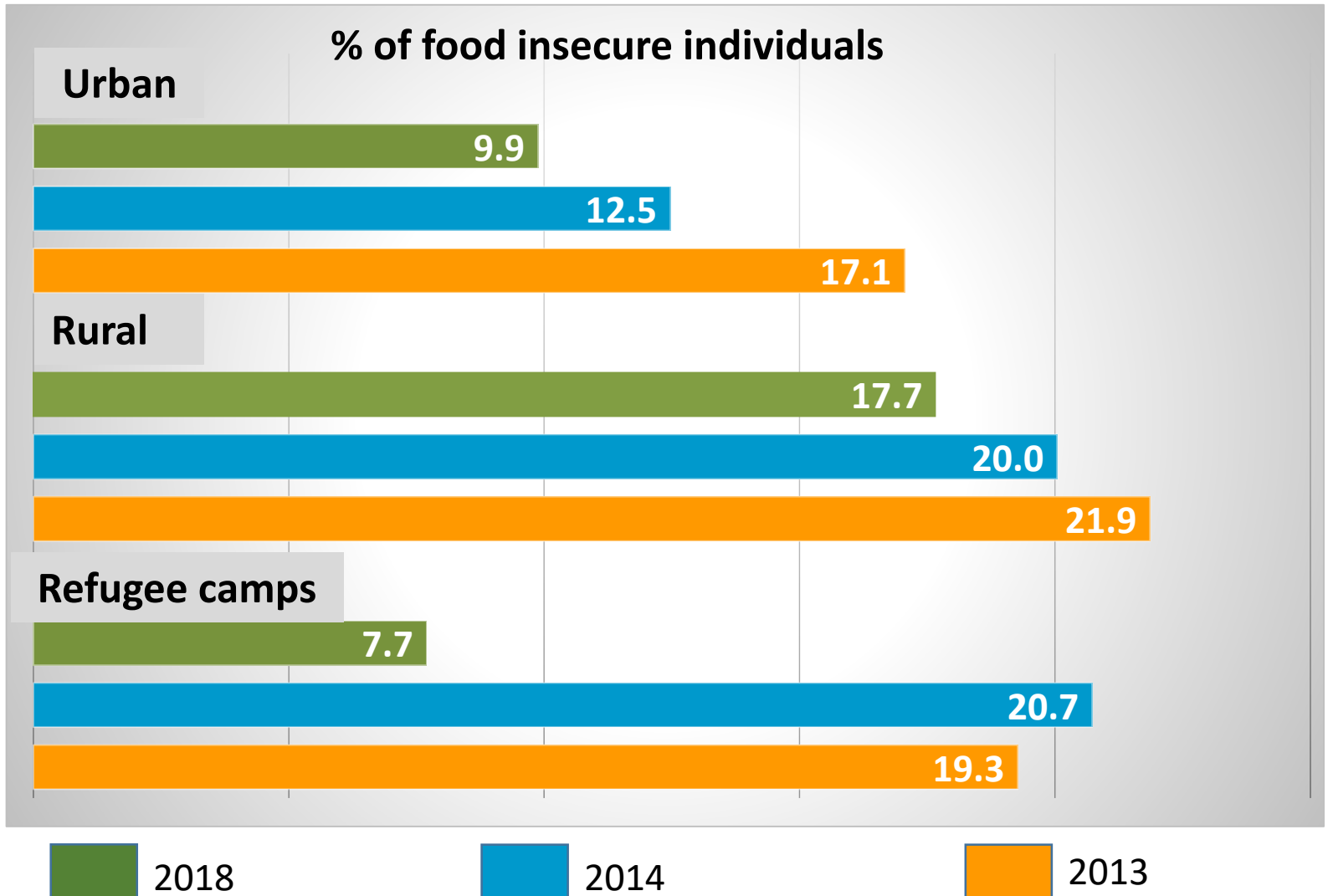
changes  
2014 → 2018



20.8%

11.8%

62.9%





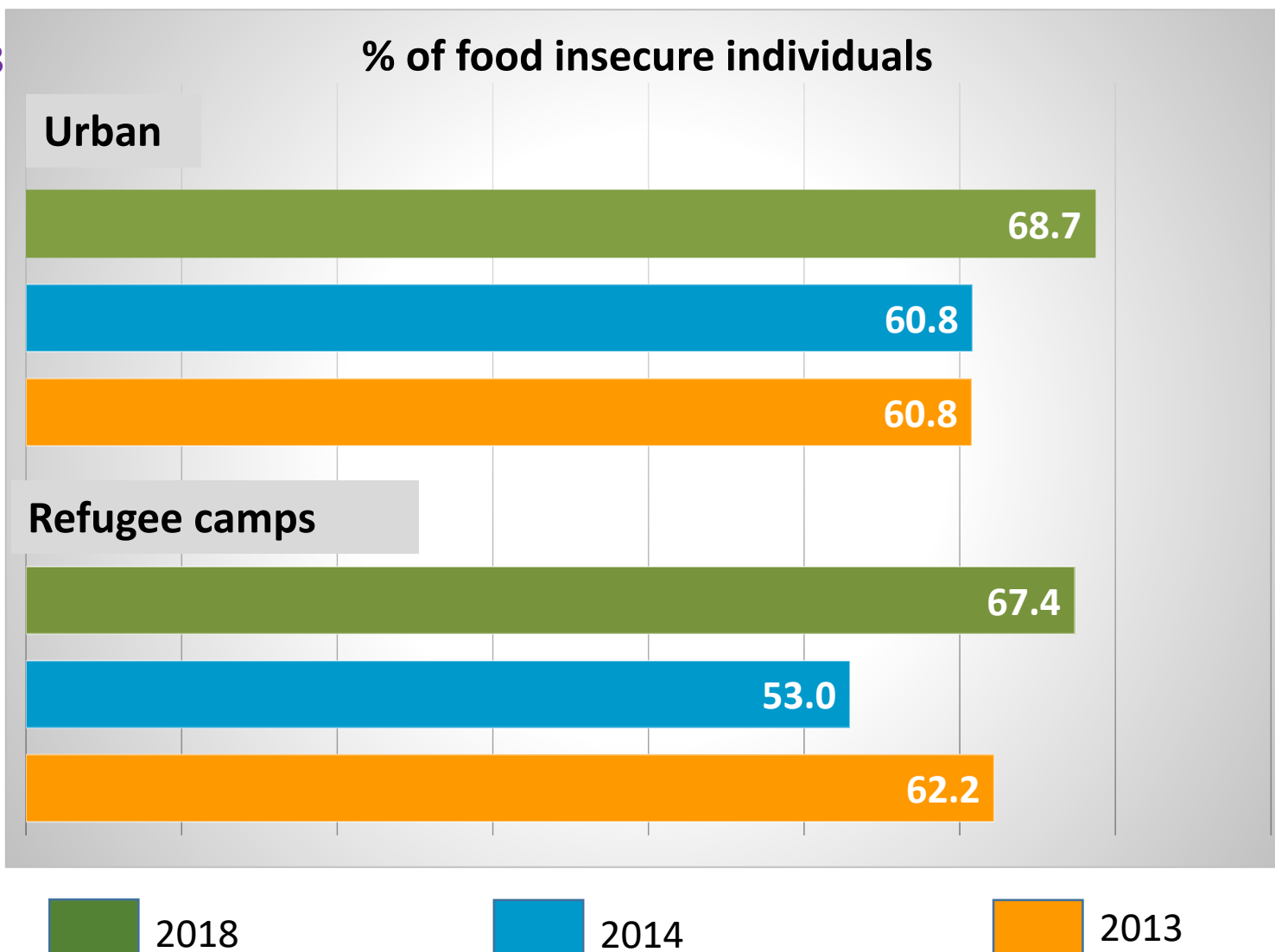
# Food insecurity of individuals by location, Gaza Strip

changes  
2014→2018



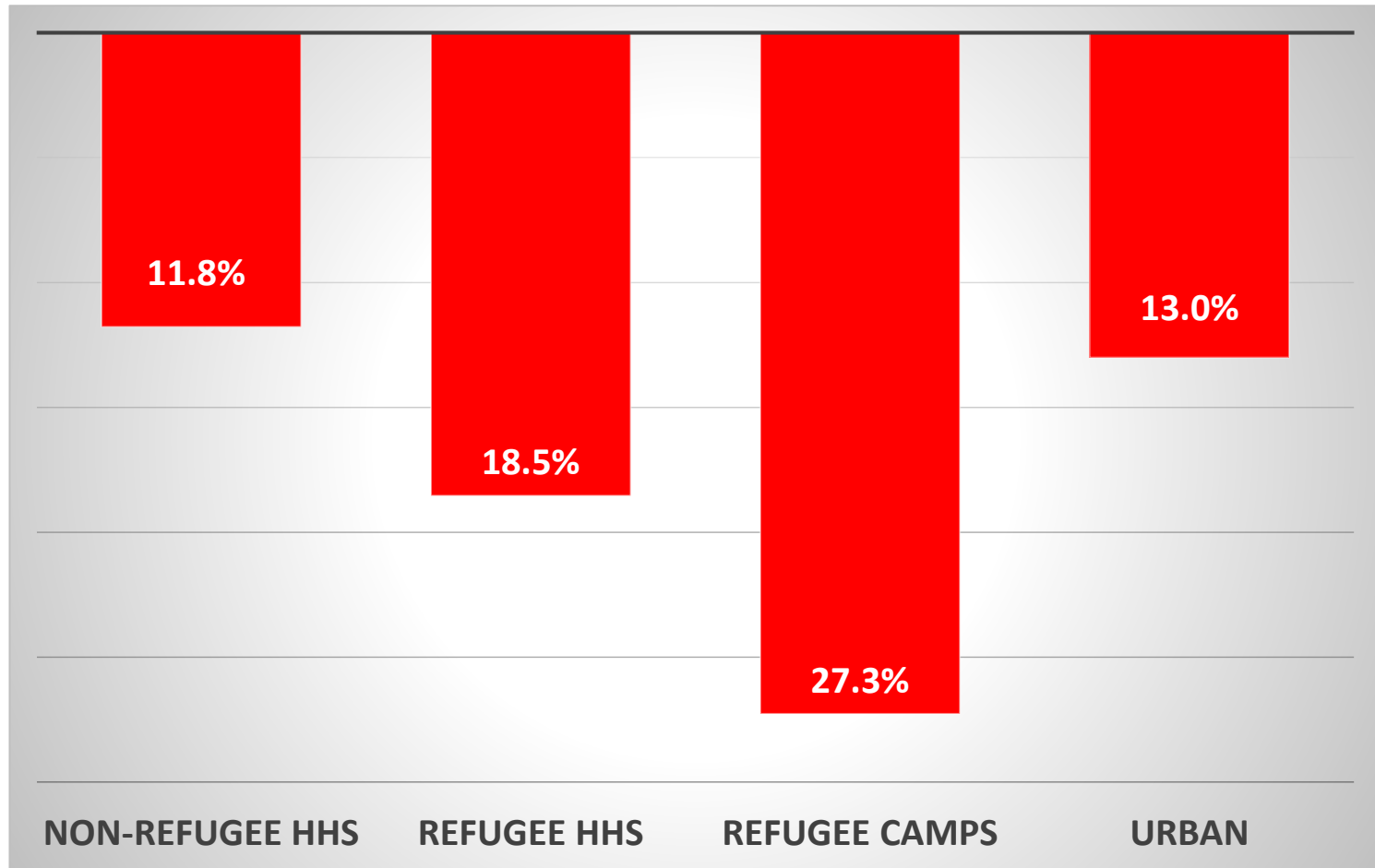
13.0%

27.3%



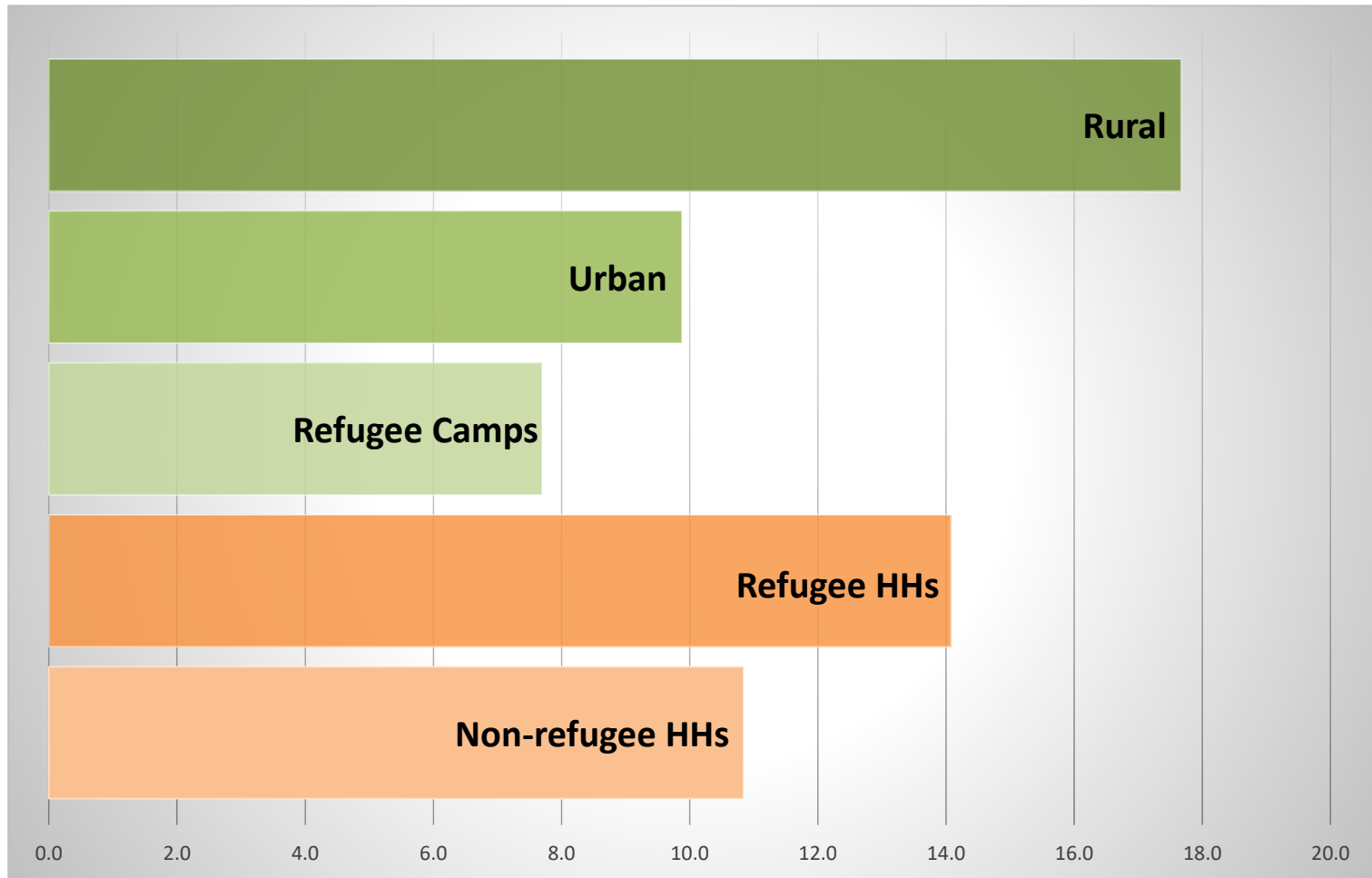
# Food Insecurity percentage change 2014→2018

## Gaza Strip

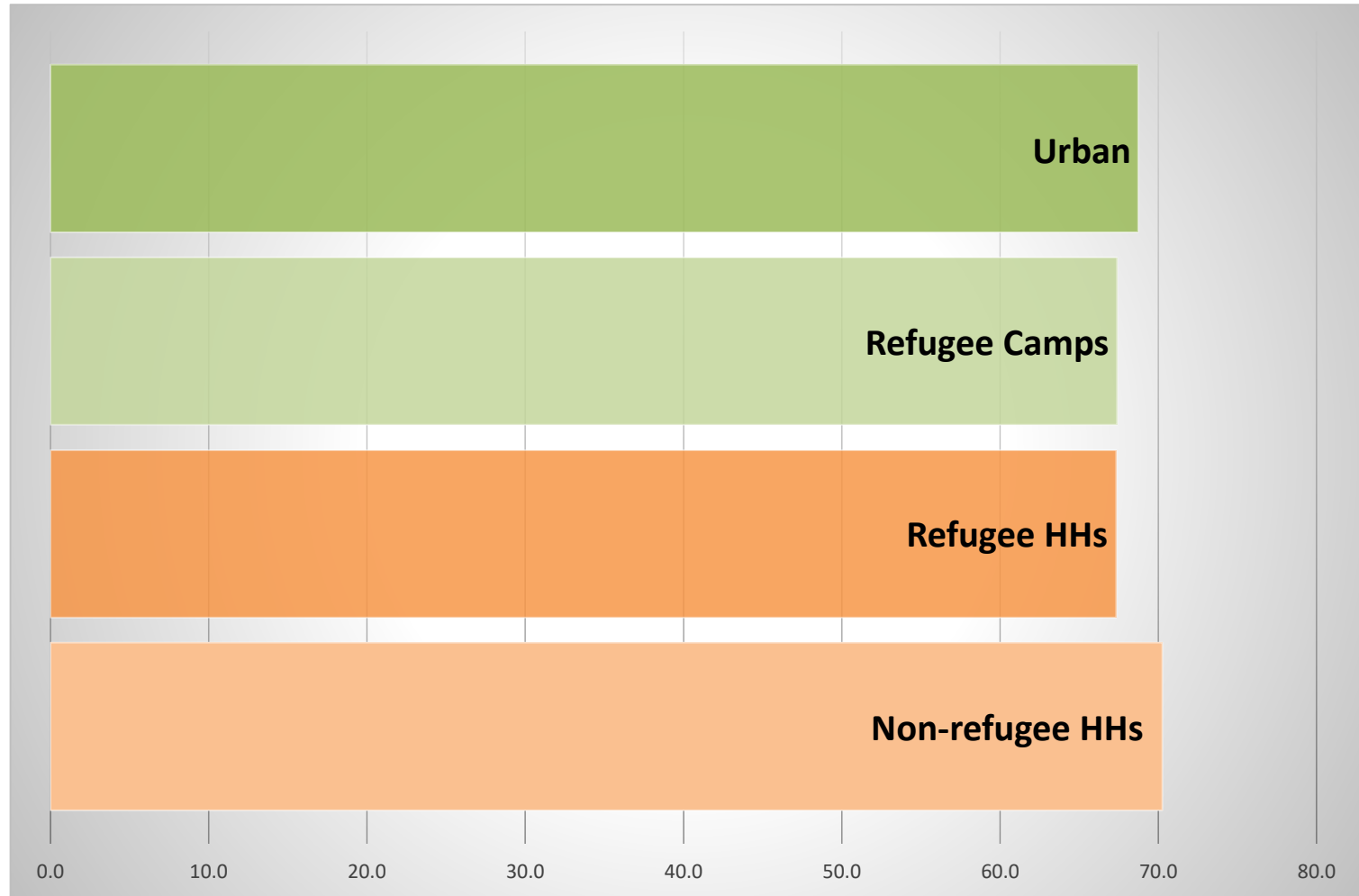


# % of food insecure individuals 2018 by category

## West Bank



# % of food insecure individuals 2018 by category Gaza Strip



# Notes to the preliminary results

- Data gathering took place during September 2018. This has some important implications to be considered. In fact, it is likely that the survey does not capture the **impact of UNRWA** reduction or interruption of services in the West Bank.
- The comparative analysis over three consecutive rounds of SEFSec comes with implications related to the **time-difference between round one and two, and round three**. In fact, the third round in 2018 implies that all accumulated changes over four years are embedded in it. This is why certain changes between 2014 and 2018 appears with a significant percentage value. Moreover, the three rounds are **analysed in a merged dataset**, providing updated results, and allowing comparability over years.
- The relationship between the different **socio-economic context pattern** for the last 4 years in both West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the food security status changes at household level should be **further investigated** and commented.
- **Next steps:**
  - further analysis (e.g.: FIES, gender, governorate levels)
  - Full report by mid-2019.

**Thank you**

**شكراً**