

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR – Palestine

February 23rd, 2022 - Minutes of Meeting – West Bank & Gaza Strip

Date & venue: February 23rd, 10:00-12:00, ZOOM

Facilitators: Hosni Barakat, Anas Musallam

Agenda:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Results of the Socioeconomic Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2020 2. 5Ws update 3. Partners' corner: AAH - PUI 4. Joint assessment for the most affected communities by settler violence 5. AoB
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Meeting started welcoming the participants and presenting the agenda items by Hosni Barakat then the floor was given to Mr. Khaled Jaber from the MoA who welcomed the participants.

1. Results of the Socioeconomic Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2020

- The SEFSec 2020 survey results were launched early in February in coordination with the WFP, FAO, FSS, PCBS and MAS team who provided the report of the results.
- Mr. Rabeh Murrar from the Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) presented the brief of food security findings of the SEFSec as the following:
 - The analysis of food security included region, sub-region, locality type, and refuge status
 - The SEFSec report included different categories like, disabled people, elderly people and FHHs.
 - On the national level, it was found that 68.8% of household found secured or marginally food secured, while 31.2% were reported to be severely or moderately food insecure (compared with 27% in 2018).
 - More than 60% of HHs in West Bank are food secure, while more than 60% in Gaza Strip are food insecure, where Gaza shows food insecurity 20 times higher than in West Bank.
 - 8.9% of HHs in West Bank are food insecure compare with 8.1% in 2018. While in Gaza Strip, food insecurity increased from 60% to 64.%
 - In West Bank: the share of severely food insecure HHs in the southern governorates is about twice the share in the center and north of West Ban.

- In Gaza Strip: food security conditions worsened in all three subregions (north, center and south) with rates of 68.8%, 63.7%, and 61.7% of food insecurity comparing with 60.5%, 57.1% and 41.2% in 2018 respectively.
- For refugee status:
 1. In the West Bank food security conditions are comparable for refugee headed HHs vs non-refugee HHs. Between 2018 and 2020 the prevalence of food insecurity increased for refugee headed HHs, while marginal food security increased for non-refugee headed HHs.
 2. In the Gaza Strip food security conditions improved for non-refugee HHs between 2018 (39%) and 2020 (42.8%). While the prevalence of severe food insecurity markedly increased for refugee HHs from 34.5% to 42.1%
- Other statistics regarding the type of head of HH, type of locality, Area C can be found on the full SEFSec report. [Click here](#) to get the full SEFSec report on the FSS web page.

2. Joint assessment for the most affected communities by settler

- Increasing attacks on livelihoods, access prevention, loss of personal safety, and living in a constant state of fear, anxiety, and uncertainty towards what's going to happen, when and how bad the next attack would be, are the daily experiences of many communities in West Bank including East Jerusalem.
- The impact of these developments on the Palestinian communities is alarming, particularly the vulnerable communities that have been identified by the humanitarian clusters; mostly the herding and Bedouin communities located entirely in Area C.
- The main objective of the assessment is to “Measure the livelihood resilience of the communities most affected by settler violence in the West Bank focusing on the WASH and food security sectors in these communities”
- The FSS and WASH cluster, in cooperation with OCHA and the two clusters partners' organizations, will follow a comprehensive methodology for conducting the livelihood resilience assessment on community level bases.
- The ToR of the assessment will be discussed at the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU).

3. 5Ws update:

- FSS has started using the online 5Ws system filling the HRP 2021 and HRP 2022 projects.
- Many partners have already filled their projects while some hasn't completed yet. All are kindly invited to do so. Special thanks to those who completed the feeding to the 5Ws system; those are (alphabetically) AAA, CRS, DCA, IRPAL, NDC, Oxfam, and PAAPD.
- FSS team presented the following update about the 5Ws update:
 - Number of projects should be fed to the system: 76. Only 39 HRP projects were entered by 20 partners (51%).

- 15 partners reported against the activities of the projects; these activities are implemented or to implemented by 19 partners (14 local partners, 2 with mixed partners, and 3 activities with no partner).
- 324 activities were reported:
 - ✓ 235 activities under FSS HRP objective 1
 - ✓ 83 activities under FSS HRP objective 2
 - ✓ 6 activities under FSS HRP objective 3
- Types of beneficiaries: 148 activities serve refugees, 42 for non-refugees, 81 for mixed, and 53 for others,
- Delivery modality: 78 activities use direct inputs, 104 cash modalities including MPCA, and 142 are not specific.

4. Partners' corner

- **AAH:**

- AAH presented a brief on the survey conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development in West Bank under the name: *The H2 Area of Hebron City: Households' Survey to Assess the Socio-economic Conditions of Vulnerable & Marginalized Families Registered under the MoSD's System to Receive Assistance.*
- The PPP highlighted the specific objectives of the survey that aims to:
 1. Identify the different socio-economic conditions of the registered families under the MoSD.
 2. Provide the required data needed to prepare future tailored interventions to address the different relief, recovery, and development needs of the targeted families in the area.
- In addition, the PPP provided key data on the findings and the profile for the concerned families in the areas of:
 - ✓ The demographic characteristics (ages, sex, marital status, income).
 - ✓ Economic & labor conditions (HH workforce, coping mechanisms, income generation skills, livestock, etc.).
 - ✓ The housing conditions (location, situation, protection, WASH, etc.).
 - ✓ Education (e.g., level of education per each HH member, etc.).
 - ✓ Health & Mental conditions (chronic diseases, PWDs, etc.).
- The survey also provides some key conclusions on the way forward on how to address the specific needs of the concerned families within a short-term and long-term sets of recommendations.
- The final report to be shared with all partners once finalized.

- **PUI:**

- PUI provided a presentation on the project entitled '*Rapid response mechanism in the access restricted areas (ARA) in the Gaza Strip*'

- The project aims at protecting the populations at risk in the Gaza Strip (especially in the ARA) through the establishment of a Rapid Response Mechanism. It provides a quick response to the individual protection incidents (IHL/IHRL violations) targeting farmers, fishers, and herders in the access restricted areas.
- The project is funded by the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs – Centre De Crise et de Soutien (CDCS). The project started in November 2021 (12-month duration) and is implemented by PUI in partnership with PCHR and UAWC.
- The project includes 4 main results: R1 (Early warning and referral system); R2 (Emergency MPCA and cash for livelihoods); R3 (Preventive measures in the ARA through solar energy for agricultural water wells and lighting system at the harbor), and R4 (Advocacy).
- The project targets all the localities over Gaza Strip and will benefit 810 HHs of farmers, fishers, and herders.

5. AoB

▪ MoA Coordination

- Mr. Hasan Al-Ashqar the director general of the MoA-GDPP confirmed that MoA will - strictly- not support any organization in implementing any activity unless strong coordination is shown by the organization.
- Partners are invited to trigger the coordination process with MoA and FSS according to the methodology presented many times before. The key issue is that the coordination should start at MoA HQ level before going to the MoA directorates and field.

▪ SEADS

- In a previous FSS meeting, ICRC presented the SEADS to the FSS partners.
- First draft of the SEAD guidelines was completed and a dedicated session was done by the SEAD team with the presence of relevant stakeholders globally (including FSS in Palestine), and comments were addressed by different organizations.
- The second step is to conduct a simulation exercise to test the practical functionality of the SEADS. Tentative time could be in the mid-March.

List of Participants:

As shown on the Zoom

N°	Name	Organization
1.	Hosni Barakat	FSS
2.	Anas Musallam	FSS
3.	Hasan Al-Ashqar	MoA
4.	Ali Alkam	MoA
5.	Khaled Jaber	MoA
6.	Khitam Hamayel	MoA
7.	Rabeh Murrar	MAS
8.	Ali Jabbarin	WFP

9.	Ashraf Ali	AAH
10.	Wisam Shawwa	AAH
11.	Manar Al-Sayed	ACAD
12.	Nader Al-Farra	ACTED
13.	Ibrahim Ibregith	Action Aid
14.	Muneer Murtaja	AIDA
15.	Nael Al-Omour	Al-Fukhari Assosication
16.	Nicole Aama	ARIJ
17.	Ibrahim Taha	BLDA
18.	Jaffar Nuirat	CARE
19.	Saaed Al-Madhoun	CARE
20.	Deya Al-Baba	CRS
21.	Luca Sangalli	CWG
22.	Raed Hanania	GC - CHF
23.	Ahmed Sourani	GUPAP
24.	Taysir Arbasi	GVC
25.	Haytham Sabt	HI
26.	Mohammed Al-Jamal	Human Appeal – UK (HA)
27.	Nahed Abu Shbak	ICRC
28.	Haneen Toman	IRPAL
29.	Ghssan Al-Kaimari	MAAN
30.	Hanadi Mubarak	MAAN
31.	Jony Musallam	MAAN
32.	Ghada Al-Aryan	MC
33.	Munther AdelHadi	NDC
34.	Refqa Al-Hamalawi	NDF
35.	Azzam Saqqa	NPA
36.	Mai Watfa	NPA
37.	Rinda	NPA
38.	Yousef Nabaheen	NPA
39.	Burcin Tomay	OCHA
40.	Eyad Shwaikeh	OCHA
41.	Jessa Serna	OCHA - CWG
42.	Mohammed Saed Rasheed	Oxfam
43.	Najla Shawa	Oxfam
44.	Waseem Ashour	Oxfam
45.	Abdallah Al-Farra	PAAPD (Al-Nakheel Assoc.)
46.	Ali Gharabeh	PARC
47.	Islam Dehliz	PARC
48.	Riyadh Junainah	PHG
49.	Mahmoud Hamada	PNGO
50.	Abbud Al-Sharif	PUI
51.	Hazem Al-Madhoun	PUI
52.	Jihad Abu Hassan	PUI
53.	Zeina Ettaher	PUI
54.	Firas Ramlawi	Quakers
55.	Maha Al-Masri	RWDS

56.	Jihad Al-Khateeb	SIF
57.	Hana Hellis	SWG
58.	Mohammed Al-Qatta'	TdH
59.	Basheer Al-Ankah	UAWC
60.	Moayyad Bsharat	UAWC
61.	Nota Sarafodi	UNRWA
62.	Diana Borges	WFP
63.	Laura Turner	WFP
64.	Luay Qrenawi	WFP
65.	Sobhi Swailem	WFP
66.	Amer Khader	
67.	Rand Jibril	

END