



*Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem  
(ARIJ)*



*The Spanish Agency for  
International Cooperation  
(AECI)*

***Food Security Information  
System for Tubas, Bethlehem,  
and Hebron Governorates  
(FSIS)***

مشروع النظام المعلوماتي للأمن الغذائي في محافظات طوباس وبيت لحم والخليل  
**Food Security Information System for Tubas,  
 Bethlehem and Hebron Governorate (FSIS)**

أجندة		Agenda
النشاط	09:30-10:00	Activity
التسجيل		Registration
كلمة ترحيب	10:00-10:15	Welcoming
نبذة عن المشروع وأهدافه	10:15-10:30	Project Background and Objectives
نشاطات المشروع	10:30-11:00	Project interventions and Activities
استراحة	11:00-11:15	Coffee break
النتائج الرئيسية للمشروع	11:15-11:30	Project Expected Results
التجمعات المستهدفة والمقترحة للمشروع	11:30-12:00	Project suggested targeted Communities
نقاش	12:00-12:30	Discussion
استراحة غداء		Lunch

## *Food Security Information System for Tubas, Bethlehem, and Hebron Governorates (FSIS)*

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*Food Security Information System for Tubas, Bethlehem, and Hebron Governorates (FSIS)* is a project implemented by the Applied Research Institute- Jerusalem (ARIJ) and funded by the Spanish Cooperation.

### **Project Main Goal**

- **To investigate food insecurity and vulnerability in Tubas, Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates** by developing food security information system, to assist in decision-making process for future planning for food security in the oPT. **Additionally, developmental activities will be implemented to ensure sustainable food security of most needy families in the targeted areas.**

The project is designed to accomplish its objectives within one year (2008-2009)

## **The project comes in response**

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### **1. Food Insecurity:**

- **Food Insecurity in the occupied Palestinian Territory (oPT)** exists not because of a lack of food, but rather, the result of restrictions to economic mobility, the movement of locally produced goods towards populated urban centers and the access of workers to jobs and in turn, to food
- **The Israeli measures**, which impose restrictions on the Palestinian Territory's borders and on internal movements between villages, towns and cities have negatively affected economic access to food-people lost their jobs and income, and were therefore unable to meet basic food needs.
- **Agricultural areas** are affected by closures and isolated from urban markets, and increasing numbers of people are reliant on food aid.
- **Food insecurity:** 38% of the population in oPT; 25% WB, and 56% GS *WFP, 2008 are food unsecured.* And 12% and 11% respectively are vulnerable to become food insecure. (*WFP, 2007*).
- **Tubas, Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates** are amongst those most affected Governorates in the West Bank from sharp deterioration in the socio-economic conditions (**food insecure population:** 42%, 46%, and 50% respectively) (*CAP, 2007*) / **Unemployment:** 36.3%, 11.7%, 16.2% respectively (*PCBS, 2008*)).

## **The project comes in response**

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### **2. High Food Prices:**

- **Food Prices in the oPT** have been dramatically affected by the sharp increase in global food prices over the past few years, up until mid-2008. A WFP watch list (July 2008) ranked the Palestinian Territory among the 30 countries most affected by the rise in prices.
- **The oPT dependency on food imports** (e.g. 96% dependency on cereal imports).
- **The Consumer Price Index** (CPI) increased by 10% in the Palestinian Territory in 2008, (PCBS, 2008).
- **The prices of the food and soft drink group** increased by 17.3% during 2004-2008 (PCBS, 2008).

## The project comes in response:

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### **3. Poverty and unemployment:**

- **oPT witnessing high level of poverty:** 57.2% of population under poverty line in oPT based on income; 45.7% WB, and 79.4% GS *PCBS, 2007*.
- **High Unemployment rate:** 21.5% of the population in oPT; 25.2% WB, and 34.2% in GS *PCBS, 2008*.
- Additionally, there is **rapid decline in socio-economic environment and natural resources.**

## The project comes in response:

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### Climatic Change:

- Climatic change affect all four dimensions of food insecurity: food availability, accessibility, utilization and systems ability.
- Agriculture is important for food security since it produces the food and it provides the primary source of livelihood through hosting up to 13.4% of the Palestinians total formal labor force.
- If agriculture production is adverse affected by climatic change including drought (only 68% of annual precipitation were received this year) and frost conditions; the livelihoods of large numbers of Palestinian rural poor will be put at risk and their vulnerability to food insecurity increased.

## Food insecurity in Gaza Strip :

### Gaza Strip:

- **The Israeli military invasion into Gaza** from 27 December to 18 January **has further eroded the livelihoods of Gaza's population.**
- The 1.5 million residents are facing food shortages where food insecurity increased by 20%, to 76% of the population (UN-Gaza Flash Appeal, 2009).
- **Thousands of families have lost their source of income, thousands of farmers** have been affected by the destruction of agricultural land, and infrastructure, in addition to the Fishermen who are suffering, as many assets have been destroyed and the Israelis are restricting their access into Sea.
- The percentage of damaged agricultural area as a result of Israeli bombing and bulldozing land is **estimated up to 25% of total agricultural area in the Gaza Strip** (ARIJ Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing Unit, 2005-2009).
- **The Gaza Flash Appeal demanded for \$613 million support,** reflecting the emergency humanitarian and early recovery needs for Gaza, where 25% of the total requested funding is for food security needs.



## **Project interventions**

### **Intervention one:**

**Formulate the project advisory committees on different levels; to select the targeted communities, empower and sustain the project activities.**

## **Activities of intervention one**

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### **1. Formulating the project committees**

#### **1.1 Food Security Strategic Committee (FSSC):**

<i>Role of Stakeholders</i>	<i>Member Institutions</i>
<i>Assist in empowering and directing the project activities and support the project findings and recommendations through developing national approach towards sustainable improvement in food security.</i>	<i>MoA, MoH, MOSA, PCBS, FAO, WFP, UNRWA, UNICEF, AECID.</i>

**Activities of intervention one**

**1. Formulating the project committees**

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**1.2 Governorate Stakeholders Committees (GSC ):**

<i>Role of Stakeholders</i>	<i>Member Institutions</i>
<i>Assist in selecting the most vulnerable communities and facilitate the project studies and surveys.</i>	<i>Related Local NGO's including LRC, AUWC, PARC, ESDC, PHG. International NGO's ACF, WFP, FAO, UNRWA, UNICEF, CARE, OXFAM, IR. Directorates of Authority: MoA, MOSA, MoH, PWA.</i>

**Activities of intervention one**

**1. Formulating the project committees**

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**1.3 Community Committees (CC):**

<i>Role of Stakeholders</i>	<i>Member Institutions</i>
<i>Assist in developing the selection criteria for the targeted communities and the final list of selected communities and facilitate the project team activities while conducting field surveys and building capacities.</i>	<i>Active related local NGO's in targeted Villages, Related international NGO's working in targeted villages, Directorate of Authority of targeted villages including village councils and MoA representatives, Health Centres of targeted villages</i>

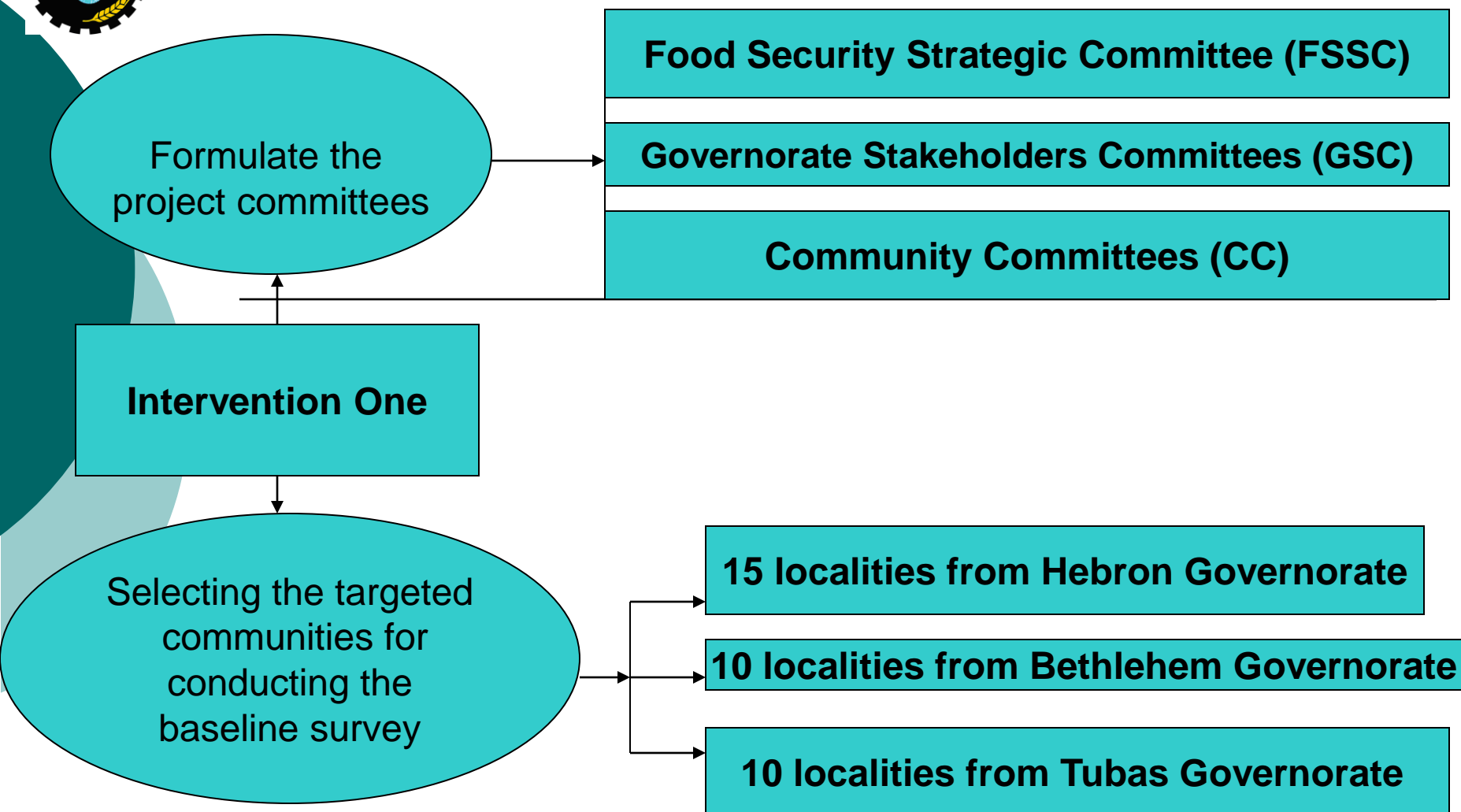
## Activities of intervention one

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### 2. Selecting project targeted communities



# Project Management Chart



*Intervention two:*

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**Create food security information system based on surveying and analyzing food insecurity and nutritional health indicators at both Governorate and household levels**

*Intervention two:*

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**Create food security information system based on surveying and analyzing food insecurity and nutritional health indicators at both Governorate and household levels**



## **Activities of intervention two**

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- 1. Conducting baseline survey and performing blood tests for food health analysis and data integration:**
  - Identify and develop food insecurity and nutritional health (FINH) indicators covering data at Governorate level.
  - Preparing the food security baseline survey questionnaire based on identified FINH indicators and other selected data at household level.
  - Conduct an integrated baseline survey for targeted communities at household level (35 communities: 10 in Tubas, 10 in Bethlehem, and 15 in Hebron Governorates), where 3500 household questionnaires will be completed
  - Conduct Blood tests for the surveyed households (3000 blood samples).
  - Refine, clean, enter and analyze collected data by using SPSS software.

Activities of intervention two

## **FINH Questionnaire's main fields:**

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- **Coding for the locality, housing and household.**
- **Population Base Data:**
  - **Households Members Data** (ex: name, numbers, ID type, marital status, sex)
  - **Housing Characteristics** (kind of dwelling, water & electricity connections, wastewater collection, commodities)
  - **Economic Sphere** (labor force members Data, main occupation, family income and expenditures).
  - **Knowledge Sphere** (education member data)

Activities of intervention two

## **FINH Questionnaire's main fields:**

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- **Enabling Environment:**
  - **Agricultural Sphere** (Water availability and sources, cultivated lands and livestock)
  - **Natural Sphere** (water quality, forest exploitation)
  - **Political Sphere** (access to natural resources, mobility and access to basic services)
  - **Infrastructure and Services** (assets, insurances)

Activities of intervention two

FINH Questionnaire's main fields:

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- **Core Wellbeing:**
  - **Health and Nutrition Sphere** (ex: Dietary Diversity, Food Consumption Table, Food Intake and Patterns)
  - **Food Security** (ex: Expenditures on Food and Non-food items, food availability, local and regional food market price patterns)
  - **Coping Strategy** (ex: Access to food and income sources, Aids and Food Coping Strategy)

Activities of intervention two

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***Blood Analysis main tests (3000 samples) :***

- **Complete Blood Count (CBC)**
- **Iron Efficiency Test**
- **B12**
- **Folic Acid**

## *Activities of Intervention two:*

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### **2. Creating food security and nutritional health information system**

- a. The generated and analyzed information from both the collected indicators and baseline survey will be presented as **a web-based database** including statistical, descriptive, and spatial data at household and Governorate levels.
  
- b. The **data will be presented in a friendly interface** with potential to be updated and to benefit and serve the targeted Palestinian communities with potential to serve other Palestinian communities and Governorates.



# Project Management Chart



**Intervention two:  
Create food security  
information system**

**Conducting  
baseline survey**

**Complete 3500  
questionnaires**

**Conduct Blood  
tests for the surveyed  
households**

**Collect and analyze  
3000  
blood samples**

**Create food security and  
nutritional  
health information system**

**web-based database**

**Intervention three:**

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**Conduct food insecurity and nutritional health (FINH) awareness campaign and build the capacities in the targeted communities with focus on women and youth.**



## **Activities of intervention three**

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**1. Capacity building and improving community and households' awareness regarding food security and food practices through**

**a. Conduct food insecurity and nutritional health (FINH) awareness campaign:**

*100 awareness flashes will be broadcasted in the local TVs and Radios, 10 TV sessions, 5 leaflets (1000 copies each), and 50 awareness reports will be published in the newspapers*

**b. Build the capacities of the key women in the targeted communities:**

*35 training workshops for community women leaders will be conducted (training of the trainers) and the trained women will conduct another 35 training sessions for the local women in their communities in FINH.*



## Project Management Chart

**Intervention three:  
Conduct food insecurity &  
nutritional health  
awareness campaign**

***Conduct food insecurity  
and  
nutritional health awareness  
campaign***

*Broadcast 100 awareness  
flashes  
in TVs and Radios,  
10 TV sessions,  
5 leaflets, and  
Publish 50 awareness reports  
in the newspapers*

***Build the capacities  
of the key women  
in the targeted  
communities***

*35 training workshops for  
community women  
leaders &  
35 training sessions for local women on  
Community level in FINH*

**Intervention four:**

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**Create food security coordination system of strategic stakeholders to manage the created information system, developed strategies and proposed action plans in a participatory approach.**

# Activities of intervention four

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1. **Institutionalizing the food security network and coordination among stakeholders through:**
  - a. Create coordination body to enhance the stakeholders and decision makers' coordination in the field of food insecurity and nutritional health (FINH):*** Project announcement workshop; six strategic and coordination round table meetings will be conducted for FSSC.
  - b. Develop and build capacities of related governmental bodies:*** 15 specialized persons from related ministries will participate in a training workshop to build their capacities and improve their access to the information technology facilities of the created FINH database.



## Project Management Chart

**Intervention four:  
Create FS coordination system  
of strategic stakeholders to manage  
the information system**

***Create coordination  
enhance the stakeholders  
and  
decision makers'  
coordination in the field  
of food  
insecurity and nutritional  
health (FINH)***

*Project announcement workshop;  
six strategic and coordination  
round table meetings will be  
conducted for FSSC.*

***Develop and build  
capacities of  
related governmental  
bodies:***

*15 specialized persons  
from related  
ministries will participate in  
a training workshop*

**Intervention five:**

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**Implement agro-developmental activities for the vulnerable rural households in the targeted areas through utilizing their resources/assets to improve their food production capacities and income generation sources.**

## Activities of intervention five

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1. Implementation of agro-developmental activities to mitigate the impact of food insecurity and vulnerability through:

a. *Provide the poorest of the poor households in the rural areas with suitable agro-production assets:*

*Ten rural targeted villages (200 rural households) will be selected to improve their access to water, plant production, and livestock production .*

*The agro –developmental activities will include the following:*

*Water resources improvement: rehabilitation of existing non-functional rainwater cisterns (50 cisterns); Plant production inputs: 200 home gardens with planting materials and irrigation system; livestock inputs: 150 beehives (3 beehives/household), or 150 pregnant sheep (three pregnant sheep & shelter reb./household), and feed and vaccines for 3 months.*

## Activities of intervention five

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***b. Build the capacities of targeted household in better agro-practices.***

*Ten training sessions and extension in crops and livestock management, food processing, composting, marketing, communication and networking.*





## Project Management Chart

**Intervention three:  
Implement agro-developmental  
Activities for the vulnerable rural  
households in the targeted areas**

***Provide the poorest of the  
poor households in the  
10 rural localities with  
suitable  
agro-production assets:***

Rehabilitate 50 cisterns  
Provide 200 home gardens  
Distribute 150 Preg.-sheep  
Distribute 150 beehives

***Build the capacities of  
targeted household in better  
agro-practices.***

*Ten training sessions and extension  
in crops and livestock management,  
food processing, composting, marketing,  
communication and networking.*

## The Expected Outcomes

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- **Assessing the food insecurity and nutritional health** of targeted communities and developing food security information system:
  - **Intensive survey** for the targeted governorates conducted, analyzed and the obtained results disseminated to the decision makers and stakeholders.
  - **Food security and nutritional health information system** created with the participation of different stakeholders, and the system is running and updated by them.
- Governmental stakeholders **built their capacities** in running and updating the developed information system.
- **Networking mechanisms among the different stakeholder** is created in the field of food security and in a sustainable manner.
- **The targeted Governorates and local communities** had improved their knowledge and awareness regarding food security and nutritional health.
- **The most needy rural households increased their agro-production capacities** and succeeded in improving their food security and livelihood status.
- The projects information and reports are **disseminated**

## The FSIS Project Links

1. The FSIS project comes complementarily with other projects implemented by ARIJ. The findings of the Food Insecurity and Nutritional Health information (FINH) project will provide information at Governorates micro-level, which comes as a link to the implemented Village Profile projects under AZAHAR program for Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates and under ECO/ACF program for Tubas Governorate. Such a linking system will be the support-base to build the strategic needs of the three Governorates towards food security and sustainability.
2. Another link is going to be established between FSIS and SE-FSA project, through which both will cover the Food Insecurity Information System at a comprehensive and specialized levels, however, SE-FSA will cover data on macro-national level, while FSIS project will cover data at micro-Governorate/household level.
3. There is potential to link PIS with other related projects implemented by other organization.

## Project Suggested Targeted Communities

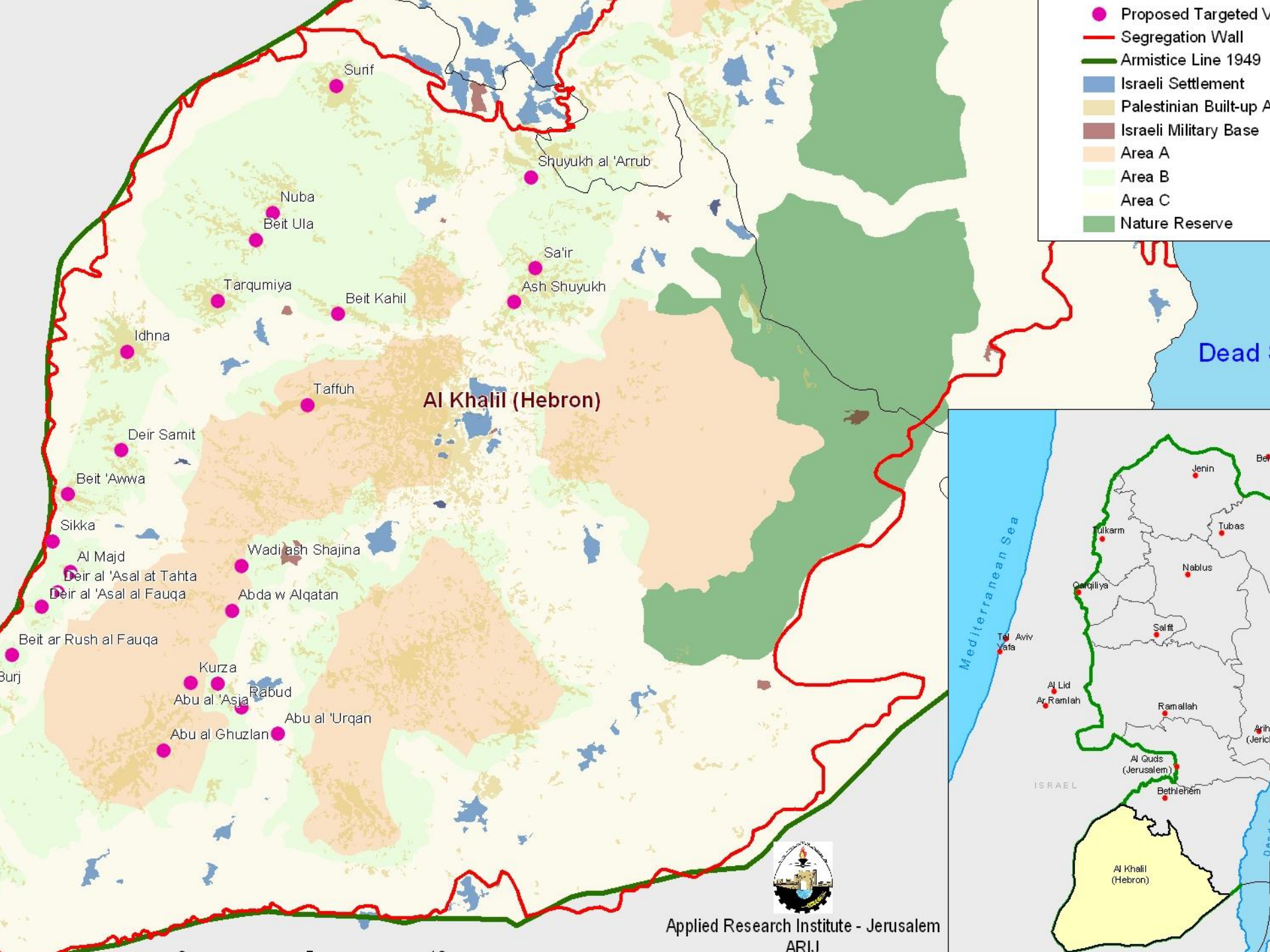
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- The **FSIS proposed to target 35 communities** from three Governorates: Tubas, Bethlehem, and Hebron.
- It was also proposed to target 10 communities from Tubas, 10 communities from Bethlehem, and 15 communities from Hebron.
- An investigation took place concerning the most vulnerable communities in the three Governorates based on:
  - **MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs),**
  - **WFP (World Food Programme),**
  - **CAP/OCHA and**
  - **ARIJ/ food security program**

criteria of selection for communities in need for support and accordingly a drafted list of communities was concluded as highlighted in the following maps.

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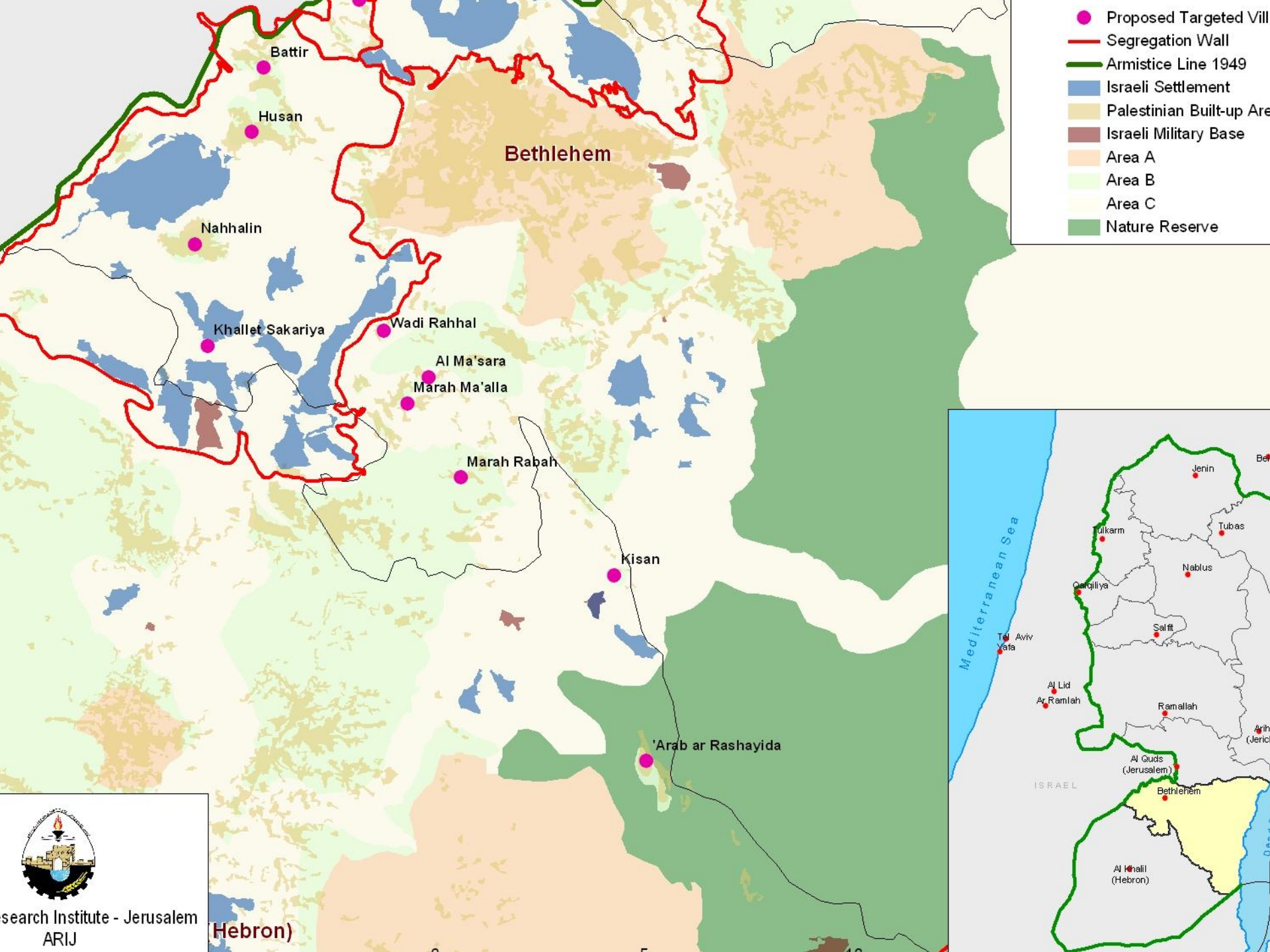
**Vulnerable localities in Tubas,  
Bethlehem and Hebron  
Governorates**



# The primary list of the communities in Bethlehem

Code	LOCALITY	DISTRICT	BUA_CODE	GOV_CODE	S1	S2	S3	S4	No.
50455	<b>Kardala</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	CAP	WFP			1
50790	<b>Khirbet 'Atuf</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	CAP	WFP			5
50420	<b>Bardala</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	9
50450	<b>'Ein el Beida</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	10
50550	<b>Tayasir</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP	CAP		12
50610	<b>Tubas</b>	Tubas	Urban	5	MOSA	WFP			13
50755	<b>Tammun</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP			14
50670	<b>Ras al Far'a</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP			15
50740	<b>Wadi al Far'a</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	MOSA	WFP			19
50560	<b>Al 'Aqaba</b>	Tubas	Rural	5	CAP	WFP			20





- Proposed Targeted Vill
- Segregation Wall
- Armistice Line 1949
- Israeli Settlement
- Palestinian Built-up Area
- Israeli Military Base
- Area A
- Area B
- Area C
- Nature Reserve



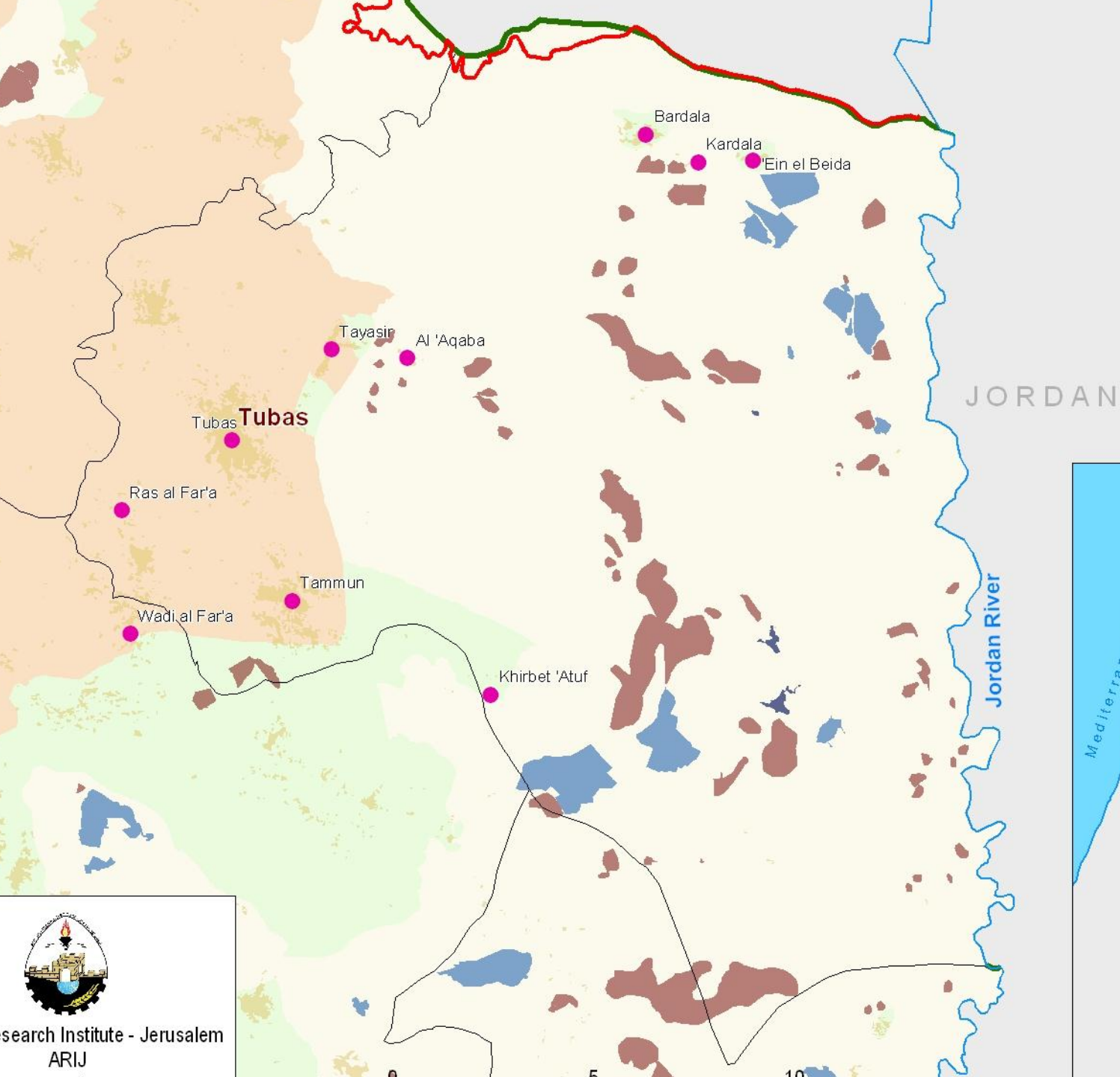
Hebron)



# The primary list of the communities in Bethlehem

LOCALITY_C	LOCALITY	DISTRICT	BUA_CODE	GOV_CODE	GOVERNORAT	S1	S2	S3	S4	COUNT
452440	Al Ma'sara	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	143
452170	Al Walaja	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	CAP		ARIJ	170
452660	'Arab ar Rashayida	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP	CAP		140
452175	Battir	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	169
452230	Husan	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	166
452415	Khallet Sakariya	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	175
452565	Kisan	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	145
452470	Marah Ma'alla	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	151
452500	Marah Rabah	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	152
452325	Nahhalin	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	163
452400	Wadi Rahhal	Bethlehem	Rural	45	Betlehem	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	159

11 localities from 3&4 categories



- Proposed Targeted Villages
- Segregation Wall
- Armistice Line 1949
- Israeli Settlement
- Palestinian Built-up Area
- Israeli Military Base
- Area A
- Area B
- Area C



# The primary list of the communities in Bethlehem

Code	LOCALITY	DISTRICT	BUA_CODE	GOV_CODE	S1	S2	S3	S4	No.
502940	Wadi ash Shajina	Hebron	Rural	50	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	45
503185	Abu al 'Urqan	Hebron	Rural	50	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	51
503160	Abu al Ghuzlan	Hebron	Rural	50	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	52
502925	Deir al 'Asal at Tahta	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	53
502970	Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	54
503145	Rabud	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	77
503170	Al Burj	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	78
503155	Abu al 'Asja	Hebron	Rural	50	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	79
503135	Kurza	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	80
503090	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	82
503075	Beit Mirsim	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP		83
503000	'Abda	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP	ARIJ	87
502910	Al Majd	Hebron	Rural	50	CAP	WFP		ARIJ	91
502860	Sikka	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP		93
502835	Beit 'Awwa	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP		94
502810	Deir Samit	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP		96
502750	Taffuh	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	101
502685	Idhna	Hebron	Urban	0	MOSA	WFP	CAP		103
502655	Beit Kahil	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	106
502635	Ash Shuyukh	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	107
502640	Tarqumiya	Hebron	Urban	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	108
502620	Sa'ir	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	109
502615	Beit Ula	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	112
502585	Nuba	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	113
502555	Shuyukh al 'Arrub	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	114
502450	Surif	Hebron	Rural	0	MOSA	WFP		ARIJ	117

26 localities from 3&4 categories

# Food Security Strategic Committee

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## **The role of Food Insecurity Strategic Committee (FSSC):**

- Empowerment and Support the project actions
- Assistance in the selection of targeted communities
- Assistance in developing the Food security questionnaire
- Participation in the project capacity building program
- Facilitation of data exchange and experience
- Adoption of the project assessments and recommendations into the relevant institute future strategic plans.
- Nomination of specialized representative at the Governorate level.



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**Thank You**