



Food Security Working Group - Minutes of the Meeting

Date	26-Jan-00	Time	11:00-12:30
Purpose of the meeting	Food Security Meeting 2/2021		
Chair	WFT, TUA		
Participating organizations	ACTED, CRP, FAO, IOCC, JEPA, KSRelief, UNHCR, WFP		

Agenda:

- Food Security Monitoring Results
- Food Security reporting for 2022 (ActivityInfo, JFT, etc.)
- AOB

Agenda items	Discussion	Action points
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming participants and provide a brief on the agenda and housekeeping rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoM will be available on UNHCR's data portal: http://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/46?sv=4&geo=36
Food Security Monitoring Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP presented the Food Security monitoring results from early findings from Q4 of 2021 at the household level. - This round focused on Syrian refugees in camps and communities, data for non-Syrians was not collected. - Data collection thematic focus was on Food Security, Nutrition and Poverty. It covered camps and communities. - The data collection took place in Nov 2021, and it was face to face (IMMAP). - Summary statistics for each Strata: - Weighted Strata: Beneficiaries in Camps, Beneficiaries in Communities, Beneficiaries in Camps and Communities, Refugees in Communities. - Food Security remains fragile, small increase in food security in communities during Q4 2021 largely attributed to winterization and other assistance. Food Security in camps slightly deteriorated. 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive effects of winterization assistance on household Food Security. However, in previous years these effects were only short-term. - Negative effect on household Food Security continuing for households newly excluded from GFA assistance particularly amongst most vulnerable within Strata. - Intake of key macro and micronutrients slightly improved in communities; however, the intake of hem-iron remains low. - Around 3/4 of women of reproductive age in communities are consuming less than the minimum recommended dietary diversity. - Around 2/3 of women of reproductive age in camps are consuming less than the minimum recommended dietary diversity. - Household income, expenditure and debt increased significantly in communities in Q4 2021. - Households below the poverty and abject poverty slightly decreased in the communities although largely driven by WFP and other assistance. Without assistance, abject poverty (HH with expenditure below SMEB) would likely to double. - WFP assistance in camps is limited to purchase food items at the contracted retailers. Nonfood items are bought with income from other sources <p>The presentation will be published on WFP’s website once the reports are finalized. Until then, findings should be considered preliminary.</p> <p>Q & A to the presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q: is there any specific matrix used for food vulnerability? - A: WFP uses a Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators, the CARI Food Security Module, which is a composite indicator that uses the current status and future food security coping capacity through the following indicators: food consumption score, negative coping strategies and economic capacity to essential needs (ECMEN). 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends have been stable throughout time, female households, and households with a member with a disability are more vulnerable. Q: Is there a relationship between vulnerability and family size? - In general, there is a relationship. When the family size increases, the vulnerability also tends to increase. - WFP’s mandate is funding to provide food assistance for refugees. In every household there are needs beyond food. - Q: regarding the charts on poverty in communities, 91% of Syrian refugees in communities are living in poverty and 33% are living in abject poverty. Is that correct? - A: According to MEB and SMEB, 91% of the HH are poor and 33% are abject poverty. - Q: According to UNHCR, 86% of Syrian refugees are living in poverty, were a different data used? - A: Difference would be attributed to sampling and timing of data collection. UNHCR based data on overall refugee population, while WFP focuses on current WFP assisted beneficiaries and those previously assisted before the re-targeting in July 2021. In addition, seasonal effects need to be taken into account. WFP collected data stems from Nov 2021, UNHCR may have collected data over a different and longer period. - Q: What does re-targeting of households refer to? - A: This refers to the re-targeting exercise WFP conducted in July 2021. Due to ongoing funding shortfalls, WFP had to introduce prioritization categories to focus its assistance on the refugees most in need. Retargeting for Syrian refugees was done and completed in 2021. 	
<p>Food Security reporting for 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-Sector Coordinator is following with MoPIC on the JRP updates. Agencies are advised to look into their strategies and gaps, to keep a strategic planning. 	
<p>AOB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A 	