

**Food Security Sector Working Group
14 September 2014, WFP Jordan - Amman**

Chair: WFP, JHCO

Participation: Caritas Germany, Caritas Jordan, FAO, ILO, IOCC, IRW, Medair, SCI, UNHCR

STATUS	ACTION POINTS
<p>1. UNHCR presentation – Services mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR has launched a new database to map services provided to refugees all over Jordan by each sector. The goal of this database is to facilitate referrals by giving every service provider in Jordan the possibility, when faced with a refugee who requires a service they cannot provide, to open this database, type in what they need and simply get a list/map with all relevant service providers. • The idea came out of Irbid and Mafraq coordination groups, and is now being presented through the sector working groups in Amman. In order to accurately reflect services provided, it requires input from partners. UNHCR can be contacted for access to ActivityInfo in order for organisations to enter and update information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-division of the activities came from the RRP6 structure, but non-RRP6 activities can also be entered. ○ Services have to be entered for each different location where they are provided, in order to be reflected on the map. • Public interface of the database is a map and list visible to all partners, with information on type of service provided, type of referral accepted, as well as other details including contact information for referral focal points. At a later stage this interface will also be available to refugees, minus the contact information for focal points – but including addresses and general contact information for the offices where the service is provided. • More information is available in the step-by-step guide. 	<p>Circulate the ActivityInfo step-by-step guide and link to database. Partners who wish to enter/update information can contact: maasri@unhcr.org</p>
<p>2. Dashboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The August dashboard is currently being finalized. Highlights from the July dashboard include JHCO date distribution and WFP e-vouchers. • As always, contributions are welcome – if partners have anything to add, photos of their activities, highlights, amendments (including missing logos), please contact Farah El-Zubi. 	<p>Contributions to and comments on the dashboard to be sent to farah.elzubi@wfp.org</p>
<p>3. 3RP/JRP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3RP is a regional partnership strategy, for fundraising, advocacy purposes, etc. It is similar to the RRP, but incorporates a resilience component. One component is the refugee-specific, 	

humanitarian assistance side, and the other is resilience – however, resilience is not just for host communities; it is to build host community structures but also to build the resilience of all vulnerable and impacted communities whether refugees or host communities.

- FSSWG and other working groups will continue to operate as usual; there is also a 3RP regional steering committee jointly chaired by UNHCR and UNDP.
- A regional workshop was held on 3–4 September, attended by Sector Chairs from different countries. At this workshop, thematic groups drafted objectives and outputs for their sectors. These draft objectives were circulated prior to this meeting, and comments and input will be discussed today.
- While the National Resilience Plan (NRP) was a three-year document, the JRP will be a one-year planning document. It will also incorporate both humanitarian and resilience aspects, and will be based on both the RRP and NRP.
- The Host Community Support Platform is now the Jordan Response Platform to the Syria Crisis (JRPSC). The refugee side is led by UNHCR, and the resilience side, by UNDP, with task forces under each. The UN has submitted a proposal to the government asking for one UN chair for each group, separate chairs for refugees and resilience, with greater involvement from NGOS; feedback is expected shortly. It is still unclear which line ministry will sit on the Livelihoods and Food Security Task Force. FAO and ILO will be on the resilience side, and WFP on the refugee side.
- Both the 3RP and JRP have tight deadlines. The Needs Assessment Narrative for the JRP has to be submitted by Monday 22nd September; there is a data validation workshop planned for the 28th. Draft of the Needs Assessment should be ready by end of October for review, editing and publishing. This ties into the 3RP timelines.

Outputs and objectives

- Last year we had one objective for the refugee population and a second objective for host community population. This year, with the new structure, agreed to merge them but separate out access, availability, utilization.

Objective 1: Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis

Output 1.1 (*Refugee component*): Food assistance provided to most vulnerable through various transfer modalities

Output 1.2 (*Resilience component*): National safety net and food security policies supported.

Output 1.4 (*Resilience component*): Support income generating activities for most vulnerable.

Objective 2: Promote food availability and support sustainable production

Output 2.1 (*Refugee component*): Contribute to local economies through market based interventions
 Output 2.2 (*Resilience component*): Enhance small scale and family farming production.
 Output 2.4 (*Resilience component*): Reduced food waste and losses
 Output 2.5 (if applicable, *Resilience component*): Improved agricultural production through climate smart programmes
 Output 2.6: Control of transboundary animal and plant disease supported.

Objective 3: Promote utilisation of diversified and quality food

Output 3.1 (*Refugee component*): Raised awareness of good nutritional practices
 Output 3.2 (*Resilience component*): Raised awareness of good nutritional practices.
 Output 3.3 (*Refugee component*): Promote and provide nutritional support to targeted vulnerable groups
 Output 3.4 (*Resilience component*): Food safety measures and policies enhanced.

Objective 4: Enhance effective and coordinated food security response

Output 4.1 (*Refugee component*): Food security data and information collected, analysed and disseminated
 Output 4.2 (*Resilience component*): Support national food security policy formulation and implementation
 Output 4.3 (*Refugee component*): Food security interventions are effectively coordinated within and across sectors.

Discussion

- 1.4 and 2.2 are more Livelihoods than Food Security
- Definitely overlap between FS and Livelihoods, we need to work out where it best fits in the document and where we want to put it. This can differ in 3RP and JRP.
- Objective 3 links back to poor dietary diversity
 - Need to choose one side for this; leaning towards refugee side, as it does incorporate humanitarian projects for vulnerable Jordanian host populations, in theory.
 - Fortification falls under 3.4
- Objective 4 was also under last year's RRP6. The idea in Jordan was to incorporate these into the other objectives and outcomes. Steering Committee meeting today will discuss this.
 - Good idea because it should be part of all objectives
- Food safety measures to include fortification – this could just be an activity under the output. Should this be under another output? To be discussed.
- This is not by all means a final version, these will be submitted initially as broad objectives.
- With these Objectives and Outputs, if you have a plan for a FSS intervention next year, review these carefully to ensure your activity fits under this structure; provide feedback if it does not.
- Incorporate gender and protection markers.

FSS members to send in highlights from their organisations to be incorporated into the draft Needs Assessment
 Send to nicole.carn@wfp.org

Needs/Challenges/Achievements/Recommendations

- Sector Data Review has been done which has fed into analysis of needs/challenges/achievements/recommendations
- Primary findings of the ILO assessment on impact of influx of Syrian refugees on labour market in Jordan (which surveyed around 4,000 HHs inside and outside Za'atari camp) will also be used
- Challenges and discussions for FSS (refugee and resilience components)
 - Link between refugees and resilience
 - Agriculture for refugees? Terminology, words used, resilience for refugees?
 - Funding linked to targeting, efficient, effective – decreasing resources
 - Increasing pressure on host communities, potential sources of tension
 - Deterioration of food security status inside Syria
 - Prolonged displacement erodes coping mechanisms
 - Movement, displacement of refugees within Jordan
 - Livestock – unofficial border crossings; quarantine system broken down particularly in Syria
 - Water scarcity (natural resources)
 - Cracking down on illegal hire of Syrian refugees – livelihoods
 - MoPIC approval becoming more difficult because projects have to be split between refugees and host communities – social cohesion, design challenge but also an opportunity.
 - Need to be strategic and diplomatic about how to address issues of funding, social cohesion and implications for humanitarian programme and more medium- to long-term programmes when looking at the Syrian refugee crisis
 - Security: Jordan is currently safe, but if refugee population and/or host community become upset due to inability to provide food for their families, security can become an issue. Food security is a basic need.
 - Labour market – de-mystifying some of the assumptions happening around where competition for labour actually is.
 - What are the perceptions for the Jordanian host population? Re: livelihood, employment.
 - Implications for food insecure refugees if assistance were to stop.
 - What about other refugee populations?

4. AOB**a. Gender Focal Point**

- Farah El-Zubi from WFP and Shorooq Hamdan from SCI were nominated to be Sector Gender Focal Points (SGFPs) for the Food Security Sector.
- A three-day training was held for all SGFPs around two weeks ago, led by Merrin Waterhouse, Senior Gender Capacity Advisor to the IATF and HCT
- Role of the SGFP is to mainstream gender in the sector, review documents going through the sector using a gender lens and provide training on the Gender Marker.