

ANNEX 4: FOOD SECURITY TABLES: WEST BANK DISTRICT LEVEL

The Food Security Situation in Hebron

There is strict closure separating the city from the surrounding villages and from the camps. Residents of remote villages, the two refugee camps in the district, the H2 area in Hebron city and households close to the to Qiryat Arba settlement are particularly badly affected. The UNDP Participatory Poverty Assessment states that Hebron district has the highest poverty rate of the West Bank, the poorest areas being small villages in Yatta, south of Hebron, villages around As Samu', Beit Roush, al Fouqa, Nuba, Beit Khalil, Kharas and Sourif. According to the pair-wise ranking exercise, 43 % of the district's population is estimated to be food insecure and a further 30 % are considered to be under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate further. Yatta cluster is particularly affected by closure, land confiscation and the remoteness of many of its villages. Bedouin farmers are food insecure largely because they are prevented from grazing their animals freely due to the nearby Israeli Army training camps. Dahiriya and Dura clusters, which were heavily dependent on employment in Israel, now contain a concentration of unemployed who are severely hampered by movement restrictions in their search for alternative work locally. Hebron cluster, as the map indicates, is affected mainly by long periods of curfew imposed on the city and the presence of the settlements within the city. Beit Ummar area faces considerable difficulties in marketing agricultural produce in local and national markets. The presence of settlements makes it difficult for farmers to reach their land. As a result, some farmers have abandoned farming as their livelihood.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG profile	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
Dahiriya	29,335	FI 26% (7684) MG 47%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected by tight movement restrictions and presence of settlements restricting access to land. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near the border with Israel, this cluster established good trade relations with Israel. Move from agricultural production and livestock to trade in 1967 increasing this area's wealth. Pre-Intifada, it was dependent on work in Israel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly unemployed who worked in Israel. Farmers close to settlements who have lost access to their land and don't meet the food aid selection criteria. chronic poor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to subsistence production and home-gardens. Support to local business/food processing to boost agriculture and local economy Public works programmes involved in land reclamation, terracing, water harvesting and recycling techniques, clinic and school repair and road construction Support development of links to alternative local markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk
Dura	87,230	FI 37% (44591) MG 42%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tight movement restrictions especially on the eastern and western sides of the cluster. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high population and a lot of land confiscated near settlements; dependent on work in Israel; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly unemployed who worked in Israel; Bedouin; Farmers close to settlements, and lost the opportunity to cultivate their land, usually don't meet the selection criteria. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Employment generation public works focusing on land reclamation and terracing; School feeding programmes employing local women and buying food locally. Health care and nutritional awareness training especially for rural women from isolated villages. Support for home-garden development and agricultural diversification for home consumption. Environmental conservation projects such as the distribution of tree

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						seedlings to prevent desertification on hilly infertile land.
Hebron	190,793	FI 40% (83618) MG 13%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlers' enclaves are located in the heart of the city and there is a heavy military presence. Destruction of industrial zone and loss of approximately 20,000 jobs; prolonged curfews 	<p>-households in H2 in Hebron, -hhs close to Qiryat Arba settlement -Families with their breadwinner in jail who do not receive support from agencies including Prisoners Club. -Chronically poor small craftsmen and petty traders, -construction employees and shoe factory workers, -taxi drivers under threat of falling into food insecurity.</p>	- dependent on remittances but they have reduced considerably since Gulf War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to unemployed in city, H2 and surrounding villages who used to work in the city/farmers who cannot sell their produce; Medical aid to the elderly Provide nutritious school meals in school feeding programme that employs chronic poor women and purchases food locally. Pay school fees of children from chronic poor households The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Re-housing for those whose homes have been demolished especially in H2. Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and H2 and camp. Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men, provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs especially those engaged in processing and trading local food produce. Public works programme for new unemployed engaged in water and sewage network, clinic and school repair, road construction
Tarqumia	35,159	FI 51% (14132) MG 18%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements and military camps en route to Hebron <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area was dependent on work in Israel 	<p>-Lost breadwinner due to arrest. -Newly unemployed from Israel.</p>	-some workers are still attempting to smuggle themselves into Israel through the mountains for work. -returning to agriculture -the newly unemployed are reclaiming the land for subsistence and home-gardening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to subsistence production and home-gardens. Support to handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with women Public works programmes involved in land reclamation, terracing, water harvesting and recycling techniques, clinic and school repair and road construction Support development of links to alternative local markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk

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Yatta	68,539	FI 62% (25423) MG 20%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads between villages closed. Considerable agricultural land has been confiscated for settlements and bypass roads. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Intifada, the cluster was reliant on work in Israel. Livestock farmers are prevented from grazing animals on confiscated land. The Bedouin cannot graze their livestock freely due to the proximity of Israeli Army training camps. Small isolated villages where council can't help them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly unemployed who used to work in Israel; Bedouin (especially in the eastern and southern side of Hebron Governorate are excluded from many assistance or even basic service programs); Farmers close to settlements who lost the opportunity to cultivate their land and don't meet the selection criteria for aid provided by international agencies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households and newly unemployed, particularly those relying on work in Hebron and without land. Support for home-garden development and agricultural diversification for home consumption. Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Employment generation public works focusing on land reclamation and terracing; Environmental conservation projects such as the distribution of tree seedlings to prevent desertification on hilly infertile land. School feeding programmes employing local women and buying food locally. Health care and nutritional awareness training especially for rural women from isolated villages.
Beit Ummar	33,928	FI 26% (20922) MG 41%	<p><u>Impact of settlements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of settlements on confiscated farmland affects the ability of farmers from the area to reach their land and farming it. <p><u>Agricultural employment</u></p> <p>Land is fertile and most residents are involved in farming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They now have difficulties marketing agricultural products in local and national markets. There was little reliance on work in Israel. 		-family remittances -agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support agricultural development expanding agricultural capacity and diversification Support local food processing capacity Support marketing and export of local produce. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of canned and bottled foods. Support to subsistence production and home-gardens Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Land reclamation and terracing to prevent settlement expansion
Halhul	39,392	FI 44% (10107) MG 32%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past, residents used to commute daily to Jerusalem and Israel. The road from Halhul to Hebron is now closed. There is a bypass road running down the middle of the cluster splitting the eastern villages from access to markets in Halhul and Hebron. Now to get to Hebron – residents walk for one hour or take an alternative, longer route via the west of the cluster along agricultural roads. <p><u>Agricultural and industrial employment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vineyards, orchards – almonds cherries, plums, vegetables. Spring in Sait and Halhul water for irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new unemployed farmers without land 	-stone-mining -agriculture for subsistence and sale -piecemeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to subsistence production and home-gardens food processing, conserving soft fruits support to local stone-mining industry for employment creation and help find alternative markets public works programmes on land reclamation, terracing and road construction with new unemployed Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East of Halhul, stone-mining selling to quarries in Hebron and Bethlehem. Now rely more on local markets. There is also rain-fed agriculture in the east of the cluster. • Residents used to work in Israel in construction. • Everyone owns land and many sell produce in Hebron. • Markets to the north of the district are now closed off to residents. Residents used to be rich from agriculture in Halhul, exporting produce in other districts in the West Bank. Now however, they rely solely on markets in Hebron. 		agricultural labour	

The Food Security Situation in Bethlehem

Many of the district's residents were employed in construction in Israel and in the district as well as in manufacturing and trade mostly in Bethlehem. Bethlehem has been negatively affected by internal and external closure, curfew, the confiscation of lands for the opening of bypass roads and the construction of settlements. Conflict over the Holy Tomb of Rachel in the heart of the city makes life even harder for nearby residents who suffer from curfews and daily harassment. The refugee camps inside the city have experienced incursions and the demolition of houses. Villages are separated by bypass roads leading to settlements that villagers cannot use. Bethlehem can no longer depend on tourism which pre-Intifada, was an important source of revenue for the city. The recent return of Bethlehem's security and governance responsibilities to the Palestinians is likely to improve the situation, facilitating employees' access to work in Bethlehem and with time, leading to an improvement in the tourism sector. According to the pair-wise ranking exercise, 35% of the district's population is estimated to be food insecure, and a further 20% are under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate. Food insecurity in Bethlehem is determined principally by the loss of employment in settlements, in Israel and in the tourism industry. For farmers without sufficient land or access to the land due to confiscations, the presence of settlements and bypass roads and the lack of access to markets are determinants of food insecurity. Farmers whose livelihoods are dependent solely on livestock in semiarid and desert areas of the district (mainly the Bedouin populations in areas 3 and 4) are also among the food insecure. The Bedouins have gradually lost access to pastures because of the increasing presence of settlements, military camps and landmines. Furthermore, the crop harvest (grains) is forecast to be poor, water is scarce and pastures for goats and sheep are insufficient. Education levels in Bedouin communities are generally low, making it difficult for them to adjust to the changing situation and turn to other sources of living. Remote villages far from Bethlehem city are also more likely to be food insecure. Those under threat of becoming food insecure include former workers in Israel and the settlements who are now unemployed and are continuing to live on their savings and farmers who cannot access their land due to nearby bypass roads and settlements. Some of the households of PA employees are also under threat of becoming food insecure, especially if the number of people reliant on their salary has increased.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	Profiles of VGs	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	31,387	33% FI (10462) 5% MG	<p><u>Closure and land confiscation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster has been boxed in – a fence along the Green Line and the border closed with Israel to the West, closed to Jerusalem in the north and unable to cross Highway 60 to the East. There are large settlements and bypass roads for which land was confiscated and which further restrict movement. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People used to depend on work in Israel, largely in construction, which was just a few metres' walk away. There used to be quarrying in Beit Fajjar, but this industry has collapsed due to lack of access to markets. <p><u>Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many springs and the land is very fertile. Farmers have problems marketing their produce. They pay Palestinian lorry-drivers with Jerusalem ID (approximately 1000 NIS, they used to pay a West Bank ID driver 100 NIS) to transport produce to Bethlehem where wholesalers now only purchase 'delivered goods'. 	<p>i) Ex-workers in Israel especially those without land and unemployed from closed local industries (e.g. quarrying);</p> <p>ii) farmers whose land is confiscated;</p> <p>iii) farmers who have lost access to markets.</p>	<p>-Subsistence production</p> <p>-reliance on local markets (esp. in Bethlehem) for the sale of goods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to subsistence production food processing support to local quarry for employment creation and findings alternative markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk
area 2	76,195	35% FI (26296) 13% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent curfews and many checkpoints. <p><u>Refugees:</u></p> <p>There are three camps and a high number of refugees in the city.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly urban cluster with little space for agriculture. Some industry (e.g. plastic bag factory). Large population from Beit 'Awwa in Hebron who used Beit Jala as stepping stone to bring second-hand furniture from Israel to Beit 'Awwa. Now because of movement restrictions, they stay in Beit Jala. Used to be prosperous as a result of tourism in Bethlehem, 	<p>-new unemployed who have lost jobs locally.</p> <p>-entrepreneurs whose businesses have collapsed.</p> <p>-chronic poor</p>	<p>-Petty trade;</p> <p>-Piecemeal work in construction in Bethlehem;</p> <p>-Remittances and aid.</p> <p>-Many Christians from Beit Jala and Bethlehem have migrated to Europe and the US.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid for chronic poor Pay education fees for chronic poor Credit programmes to support informal petty traders and entrepreneurs who have lost their businesses and prevent further asset depletion. Interventions can also provide storage facilities and investment. Support women's savings groups

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			<p>which has collapsed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The camp and city's population did not heavily rely on work in Israel. Some newly unemployed workers in Israel from Artas. 			
area 3	28,558	FI 39% (11244) MG 42%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u> Strict checkpoints and road closure to prevent people entering East Jerusalem from the South severely restrict access to markets and leave villages very isolated. Military camp in the east of the cluster.</p> <p><u>Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern central part of the cluster contains the biggest natural wells in the West Bank. This water is used by many nearby settlements and Israel, and Palestinians in the area have to rely largely in rain-fed agriculture (wheat, olives). There is limited cereal production (barley and wheat); Livelihoods are dependent on livestock, in semiarid and desert areas of the district. Water is very scarce. Pastures for goats and sheep (the main source of livelihood for Bedouins) are insufficient. Bedouin villages: 'Arab ar Rashayida, Al 'Azazima and Ar Rawa' in the south of the cluster have lost access to pastures because of the increasing presence of settlements, military camps, landmines. 	(large) Bedouin families	Subsistence production but water a high cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk
area 4	30,667	FI 34% (10394) MG 32%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u> Closure of roads to Beir Sahur and East Jerusalem is very strict. Includes Bedouin communities with low education and large families.</p> <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beir Sahur population is well-educated and many residents have family abroad and benefit from presence of aid agencies. Moving eastwards towards the Jericho valley land becomes semiarid and desert-like and the villages of Dar Salah, Juhdum and Umm 'Asla are poorer. Livelihoods dependent work in Israel or farming: on livestock, olives and orchards (e.g. figs, apricots and almonds). Farmers have lost access to grazing pastures and land because of the increasing presence of settlements, military camps and landmines. 	-New unemployed who used to work in Israel; -Farmers (including Bedouin) who have lost access to land and markets.	Remittances (to Beit Sahur); reliance on agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations to Bedouin communities as above; To entrepreneurs with some assets in town, provide access to credit giving special attention to the food trade and strengthening the links between towns and villages

The Food Security Situation in Jericho

Prior to the imposition of Israeli closure policies, households relied on employment in the town of Jericho, in the settlements and in Israel. Since the onset of the second Intifada, the map shows that district has rarely experienced curfew although it separated from West Bank cities and villages outside the district. The tourism sector has been badly affected - the casino, luxury hotel resorts and restaurants, which used to provide many jobs in the district, are now deserted. Some villages have suffered from house demolitions or land confiscations. Refugees in the two camps rely on UNRWA aid, are close to Jericho city and, unlike in other camps, do have access to land. With regard to rural areas, the main obstacle is distance from urban areas, which sometimes prevents them from bringing certain kinds of food to the villages. Isolated Bedouin communities dependent on livestock-rearing now have limited access to markets crucial for obtaining agricultural inputs and for the sale of their dairy produce. According to the pair-wise ranking exercise, 31% of Jericho district's population is estimated to be food insecure and 42% is under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate further. The food insecure residents include Bedouin farmers whose livelihoods depend on livestock in the southern part of the district, the new unemployed formerly working in the tourism sector, in the settlements and in Israel, farmers who no longer have land or face movement restrictions when accessing their land and markets because of their proximity to settlements and the chronic poor, particularly women headed households, including households where the breadwinner has been imprisoned (of which there is a high number in Jericho).

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	6,463	1400 22% FI 57% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very affected by closure because the cluster is sandwiched between Nablus and Jericho city. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural production with access to Israeli markets through the Jerusalem-Bisan road. Workers used to depend on work in Israel, Jerusalem and Nablus. Although there are many wells in the area, water access is a major problem and is given very sparingly. Production has decreased dramatically due to the high cost of transportation to Jericho and water. 	-Farmers -new unemployed who worked in town of Jericho, settlements and Israel	-Petty trade selling vegetables when they are unable to reach Jericho -piecemeal agricultural work in Jericho and settlements -home-gardens for those who have access to water network or well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of water cisterns and developing water harvesting techniques Help develop the local food processing capacity through investment, training and credit. Public works programmes for newly unemployed involved in land reclamation, terracing, water harvesting and recycling techniques, clinic and school repair and road construction Support development of links to alternative local markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting agricultural inputs and produce in bulk Train women on raising animals and cultivating home-gardens Provide feed and some inputs and identify ways to make obtaining these inputs sustainable. In villages without clinics train some unemployed women in health care and nutritional awareness.
area 2	4,604	1237 27% FI 51% MG	Same as area 1			Same as area 1
area 3	5,947	1803 30% FI 35% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since February 2003 it has become easier for people to leave Jericho to work and sell agricultural produce. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large refugee population. Very low agricultural production and few employment opportunities. This cluster is not connected to Jericho municipality water supply system so residents are forced to buy water from tankers. Residents used to work in Israel and other West Bank cities such as Nablus and Ramallah and in settlements. The casino and hotels used to provide employment but have since closed down. 	-refugees especially women headed households.	-receive limited and infrequent food aid from UNRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to unemployed in town and surrounding villages who used to work in tourism and other local employment Water tanker provision Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the Jericho town and camp. Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs especially those engaged in processing and trading local food produce. Public works programme for new unemployed engaged in water and sewage network, clinic and school repair, road construction

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area 4	23,809	6883 29% FI 46% MG	<u>Employment and farming:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements used to be a main source of work pre-Intifada. Tourism has collapsed. Agricultural sector, mainly citrus fruits and green vegetables, is shrinking due to lack of access to markets. The main markets are in Jerusalem and Ramallah. Access to water for agriculture is problematic and most rely on rain. Most who were employed in Israel have lost their jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chronic poor women-headed households -farmers -newly unemployed who used to work locally in settlements, tourism and food industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some work in settlements and Israel according to road access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works programme for new unemployed engaged in water and sewage network, clinic and school repair, road construction Vocational training for low income labourers Support development of links to alternative local markets Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques
area 5	5,000	2783 56% FI 9% MG	<u>Closure and Farming:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly Bedouin relying on livestock farming. They are constrained by lack of water especially in summer. Feed and water are an expensive production cost. They purchase pulses for livestock and water from tankers coming from A-Ram and Jerusalem during summer months. Closure impedes nomadic movement to better pastures; lack of access to pastures declared closed military zones. Lack of infrastructure, electricity and services; low education; polygamy. The abandonment of wives who are left with a few animals with which to survive is a common occurrence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedouin (numbering about 5000) especially women headed households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dependence on livestock, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques alternative grazing techniques women's handicrafts income generating projects Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting feed inputs and dairy produce in bulk

The Food Security Situation in Jerusalem

In Jerusalem District, which includes East Jerusalem, 28% of the population is estimated to be food insecure by the pair-wise ranking exercise and 36% under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate further. Most of the vulnerable households have West Bank IDs and can no longer reach Jerusalem city. The food insecure residents include farmers, including some of those who own land (particularly in areas 4, 6, 3, 1) but rely on seasonal agriculture and who are now withdrawing to subsistence production. Among the chronic poor food insecure households, women-headed households figure prominently. The new unemployed and those reliant on low-paid part-time or casual labour are also among the food insecure (particularly in areas 1, 3, 4 and 6). A high proportion of Bedouins (areas 6 and 4) are food insecure as well as being without access to other health, welfare and social services. Those under threat of becoming food insecure consist of town-dwellers engaged in petty trade, casual labourers and white-collar employees with low salaries whose workplaces have been affected by economic decline.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	19,741	6516 33% FI 50% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u> In Qattaneh, Biddu, Beit Duqo, Beit Suriq, Beit Anan, An Nabi Samwil and surrounding areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much land has been confiscated • Residents face problems accessing and affording water. • Waste water pollutes the local spring • Surrounded by settlements, it is difficult for farmers to access their land. • Pre-Intifada, residents were dependent on work in Israel. Residents have West Bank IDs and are no longer able to reach Jerusalem city. • Without a Jerusalem ID, they do not qualify for Israeli social security benefits. • The closest urban area to them is Ramallah but it is very costly for people to go there (50 NIS for a round trip). <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of inputs for farmers – fertilizers, pesticides • Livelihoods are agricultural (olives, vegetables, plums, figs, grapes) but produce can no longer reach markets in Jordan and it is difficult to get produce to Ramallah, Nablus and Jerusalem. 	<p>-chronic poor due to minimal MoSA support. They are supposed to receive it in Jerusalem but are registered in Ramallah.</p> <p>-farmers dependent on rain-fed agriculture (esp. olives),</p> <p>-newly unemployed who previously worked in Jerusalem and Israel</p> <p>-refugees that receive very little aid</p>	<p>-non-payment of water bills</p> <p>-home-gardens but water access is a problem</p> <p>-farmers (without Jerusalem ID) take risk of smuggling their produce into Jerusalem</p> <p>-limited livestock</p> <p>-stop renting land because of the lack of returns</p> <p>-selling assets including land because of loss of income from olives</p> <p>-going into debt to pay for agricultural inputs</p> <p>-not investing in next year's crops</p> <p>-returning to subsistence production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food processing (e.g. plums, figs and grapes) as conserve to prevent rotting • Support investment in next year's crops • Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens • Rehabilitation of springs and water networks and provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock • Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. • Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. • International agencies buy up surplus oil for distribution • Support finding alternative internal markets within the West Bank • Home-gardens and nutritional awareness training with women
area 2	62,541	19203 31% FI 31% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is surrounded by checkpoints <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little agriculture • The trade and service sector (especially clothing and taxi) in Ram and Beit Hanina is growing due to people moving from Ramallah to Jerusalem side of the checkpoint. 	<p>-New unemployed without access to land</p>	<p>-Cab drivers in A-Ram</p> <p>-Stealing cars</p> <p>-men engage in piecemeal construction work and women in domestic work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit programmes to support informal petty traders and entrepreneurs who have lost their businesses and prevent further asset depletion. Interventions can also provide storage facilities and investment. • Support women's savings groups
area 3	65,715	17303 26% FI 39% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two camps have suffered from their location next to checkpoints. • No room for the expansion of camps, • bad infrastructure. • Many shops have closed down and there are no 	<p>-Refugees especially women headed households.</p> <p>-Newly unemployed who worked in Israel</p> <p>-Farmers reliant on</p>	<p>-Some newly unemployed refugees now try to find work in Ramallah but there are few opportunities for unskilled construction workers.</p> <p>-some farmers are returning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. • School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies • The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> markets in the area without land no markets 	seasonal agriculture	to subsistence production and / or selling their land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs especially those engaged in processing and trading local food produce.
area 4	919	632 69% FI 16% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Shufat camp, most refugees have Jerusalem IDs and can work in Israel although it is becoming increasingly difficult to find jobs as Palestinian workers are being replaced by immigrants from other countries such as Russia. House demolitions and land confiscation. <p><u>Employment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Intifada, they were reliant on work in Israel. Bedouin work in agriculture in neighbouring settlements Bedouin can't access markets to sell their produce Work in Israel Bedouin in Al Ka'abina – same as area 6 Problems accessing water 	-Chronic poor households -newly unemployed -Bedouin	-children working -Bedouin doing piecemeal work in settlements and raising livestock (cattle) to produce dairy products for home consumption -children working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies Food aid for chronic poor Pay education fees for chronic poor
area 5	83,677	16749 20% FI 27% MG		-chronic poor -Bedouin	-children dropping out of school -some have access to Israeli welfare assistance (but some do not). -casual / piecemeal labour -raising livestock for home consumption -all have access to work in Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in tankers and other water sources Food aid for chronic poor without access to Israeli welfare assistance Pay education fees for chronic poor without access to Israeli welfare assistance
area 6	51,297	20822 41% FI 46% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedouin were displaced several years ago for the expansion of settlements. They have been displaced several times by the IDF. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliant on livestock and dairy production but no longer have access to markets. They have West Bank IDs but are now living in Jerusalem area and so face major problems moving and finding work. They have problems accessing water (e.g. Arab al Jahalin) 	-farmers dependent on rainfed agriculture, -Bedouin;	-children working -small scale sale of dairy produce (esp. cheese) -raise livestock for home consumption of dairy produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
Area 7		21% FI 40% MG	<u>Impact of closure:</u> Little impact <u>Employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-off with Jerusalem id. Employees and business owners 	-Hardship cases that are not receiving aid from Israeli government.	-as usual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid for chronic poor without access to Israeli welfare assistance Pay education fees for chronic poor without access to Israeli welfare assistance

The Food Security Situation in Ramallah

According to the pair-wise ranking exercise, 41 % of the district's population is food insecure. Another 25 % are under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate. The food insecure population in Ramallah is made up of chronic poor together with farmers who cannot access markets and the new unemployed who have lost their jobs in Israel and the settlements and have few assets to fall-back on. Low-salaried workers, especially some PA employees and unskilled labourers in the private sector, and doctors and engineers are under threat of becoming food insecure if current conditions persist or deteriorate. For those living in remote areas, transportation to Ramallah city is a high cost. The reasons for food insecurity, which is particularly high in areas 1 and 2, are proximity to settlements, proximity to the Green Line and prior dependency on access to Israel. Many residents who were formerly employed in Israel in construction, agriculture and services are now attempting to engage in agriculture. However, more and more land is being confiscated, there is no market for their produce (especially for the large quantities of surplus olive oil), some residents are not equipped with agricultural know-how and the cost of inputs, such as seeds, is high.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	42,069	FI 58% (24592) MG 26%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confiscation of land for bypass roads and settlements. This cluster is close to settlements, to the Green line and has been hit hard by the denial of access to employment and markets in Israel. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents used to depend on employment in Israel working in construction, factories and women as cleaners but now many are unemployed. Area now dependent on agriculture. Agricultural production includes olive oil and vegetables. No markets resulting in the surplus of olive oil. Prices of food commodities are decreasing. Farmers have no income to buy seeds. 	-unemployed, unskilled workers who used to work in Israel -farmers who have lost access to land and to markets	-return to agriculture (esp. olives) -barter of produce -agricultural production for home consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works constructing alternative roads International agencies buy up surplus oil for distribution Support to subsistence production Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk
area 2	45,451	FI 59% (26812) MG 22%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to area 1. Although there are more settlements than in area 1, there are fewer restrictions on movement. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents used to depend on work in Israel and the settlements. Closer than area 1 to the city, bir Nabala, where there is piecemeal work available in industry. Employment in agriculture. Some limited wheat production. In villages such as Deir Ibzi' farmers cannot market figs, a vital income source. Can no longer access markets in Tel Aviv. 	-unemployed, unskilled workers who used to work in Israel -farmers who have lost access to land and to markets	-return to agriculture (especially olives) -barter of produce -agricultural production for home consumption -taxi driving and other small-scale trade and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing (e.g. drying and conserving soft fruits) Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness with women. Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Market in other West Bank districts to avoid flooding of local markets with figs and resulting drop in prices
area 3	15,458	FI 37% (5738) MG 32%	<p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited wheat production; unskilled labour in Israel and settlements 	-newly unemployed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works programmes involved in land reclamation, terracing, clinic and school repair and road construction
area 4	32,650	FI 39% (12741)	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checkpoint at Surda has strangled university. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support agricultural development expanding agricultural capacity and diversification by supporting knowledge and

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
		MG 29%	<u>Employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dependent on agriculture Bir Zeit University generates wealth locally – students from all over West Bank and Gaza rent accommodation in Bir Zeit and surrounding villages. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expertise generated through the university Credit programmes to support informal petty traders and entrepreneurs around university who have lost their businesses and prevent further asset depletion. Support local food processing and trade. Interventions can also provide storage facilities and investment. Give special attention to the food trade and strengthening the links between towns and villages Support women's savings groups
area 5	31,561	FI 29% (9212) MG 4%	<u>Employment and farming:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area contains a mix of food secure rich people and food insecure Bedouins. Although the overall food security situation is good, the pockets of Bedouin population are highly food insecure. Large number of people with family abroad, living off good remittances. Agricultural land is productive. 	-Bedouin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -dependent on remittances from family living abroad, mainly in the United States. -farmers in remote villages have downsized agricultural production and shifted to subsistence production. -accumulating debts: stopped paying water and electricity bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques alternative grazing techniques women's handicrafts income generating projects Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting feed inputs and dairy produce in bulk
area 6	78,073	FI 27% (21216) MG 34%	<u>Employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City relatively prosperous although El-tahta neighborhood has a high %age of chronic poor households (women-headed households, households with elderly or disabled members). 	-chronic poor women headed households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In city, reliance on family members who work in the United States and, to lesser extent, the Gulf States. -In Jalazone camp, the residents receive food assistance from UNRWA and many used to be workers in Israel. Jalazone camp is very crowded and is without space (to carry out agricultural activities or livestock raising). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to chronic poor Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs especially those engaged in processing and trading local food produce.
area 7	23,111	9128	<u>Impact of closure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditionally a rich area with good ties abroad. Many have lost their jobs in Israel. Farmers have problems accessing markets to sell their produce. Farmers' crops have been destroyed by nearby settlements (e.g. burning wheat harvest). Al Mughayyir village is closed. Without electricity or water network. Dependent on tankered water in the summer which is very expensive and tankers sometimes face problems getting to the village. 	-chronic poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -dependent on remittances from family living abroad, mainly in the United States (e.g. Tirmus'ayya). -new unemployed have tried alternative income generating projects but these mostly fail (e.g. Khirbet Abu Falah). -farmers in remote villages have downsized agricultural production and shifted to subsistence production. -women engage in small cottage industry (e.g. making clothes). -accumulating debts: stopped paying water and electricity bills. -selling assets (e.g. jewelry, tractor, land -relying on support from neighbours and relatives that is becoming more and more difficult 	

The Food Security Situation in Salfit

The pair-wise ranking exercise estimated that 50% of Salfit's residents are food insecure and 11% are under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate. The main source of livelihood for the district's residents is agriculture. Before the second Intifada, many people used to work in Israel and to a lesser extent, in the settlements, especially in the west of the district. Now, the number working in settlements and Israel has decreased dramatically. Unemployed workers face considerable problems finding alternative work locally due to the lack of local investment and development. As the district map shows, Salfit is surrounded by Israeli settlements like Ariel, Burkan, Rafafa, Qana, and Immanuel. The large settlements in the district together with the military training centres have resulted in the destruction of much land and crops and the denial of access to land for grazing, cultivation and harvesting. To expand existing settlements and to open roads to them, Israel has confiscated Arab lands in the area. Large areas of lands are now considered military zones. The presence of military zones and settlements in the district also explains the high number of curfew days suffered by many villages and towns in the district and the large number of road blocks. The restrictions on movement, which are particularly in evidence in areas 1 and 4, have made daily life unbearable. The projected path of the separation barrier, marked on the Salfit map, suggests that already high levels of food insecurity, especially in area 2, are going to increase further. The district is not well linked to other cities making the marketing of agricultural produce more expensive and time-consuming. It has no camps and only a small refugee population.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	Characteristics of VGs	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	12,562	36% FI (4573) 14% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> many settlements (including Ariel, the largest West Bank settlement). Wadi Qana in north is a nature reserve so that they are not allowed to cut trees, hunt birds. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents depend on working in Israel to supplement traditional agriculture, High number of residents rely on governmental jobs (municipal workers and highly educated PA employees) Reliance on remittances from abroad. Loss of remittances from Kuwait after 2nd Gulf War. importance of agriculture (especially around Deir Istia), olive farmers; Villages dependent on rainwater cisterns (e.g. Marda). 	<p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New unemployed ex-workers in Israel and ex-settlement workers; unemployed villagers who have lost jobs in Salfit and Nablus farmers who have lost access to their olive land and markets. chronic poor – esp. women headed households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> home gardens return to agriculture but face problems accessing their land due to military camps and settlements. Farmers have to market in nearby villages because they can't reach Salfit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to unemployed who worked in West Bank cities and are without access to land Land reclamation and alternative road construction public works programmes. Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. International agencies buy up surplus oil for distribution
area 2	19,657	79% FI (15594) 4% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is being expropriated for the construction of the 'security' wall. This area was a trade centre that was destroyed due to military incursions and the closure of the border between West Bank and Israel <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area enjoyed the best economic conditions because of their proximity to the Green Line. Now, many residents have lost employment in Israel and settlements This cluster also depended on small industries and modern agriculture (greenhouses). There were many workshops, in Bidya and Mas-ha pre-intifada forming the Mas-ha-Bidya market, which was demolished by the Israeli army. The market provided real economic 	<p><u>New poor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployed workers from Israel (with low level of education) and employees and workers in local workshops, industries and trade; farmers without land; traders whose businesses have collapsed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-15 % smuggle into Israel; in south of cluster (Deir Ballut) rely on remittances from relatives abroad. At risk of vulnerability if wall gets built and prevents access to land and work in Israel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on the other side of the wall. Advocacy work to prevent further construction of the wall on Palestinian farmers' land. Psychological support and spaces for social activities to those who have lost assets. Food aid to those who have lost their assets and to poor and unemployed especially in rural areas School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption Alternative skills training and employment generation for ex-workers, farmers and traders who have lost all their land.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	Characteristics of VGs	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<p>support for the whole area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land has been prepared for construction of the 'security' wall. Bidya and Mas-ha have had practically all of their land and orchards confiscated and are left only with houses; greenhouses destroyed, land confiscated for wall and watchtowers. Mas-ha was trade centre but market destroyed with closure of border between West Bank and Israel. Mas-ha lost access to Israel markets. Physical destruction of shops in Bidya. Security gate was installed in April 2002 at Qarawet Bani Hassan. Some irrigated land/greenhouses (avacado, vegetables, grapes) + rainfed; Deir Ballut - loss of markets for sale of produce; surplus of olive oil. Bidya becoming a commercial centre due to difficulty of accessing markets in Salfit. Some very poor villages (Rafat, Al Zawieh) highly dependent on Israel for employment. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food processing targeting women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Women's savings groups
area 3	11,204	35% FI (3970) 17% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of the land in this cluster has become a military zone, land has been confiscated for settlements and the construction of the security wall. Access to water is restricted because water sources are controlled by settlements. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some irrigated and some rain-fed land; Highly dependent on Israel for employment. Some PA employees. Traditional agriculture, Experienced some more business from North Ramallah as merchant channels in Ramallah are diverted northwards. Villages with water problem (Bruqin, Kufr Al Deik) - can't keep livestock because of expense of water and are dependent on tankered water in summer 	<p><u>New poor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers with little land and/or without access to markets (especially olive oil), unemployed who used to work in Israel 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid for farmers in poor villages without access to markets and ex-workers Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. International agencies buy up surplus oil for distribution

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	Characteristics of VGs	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 4	12,993	33% FI (4331) 12% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salfit under strict closure and experienced prolonged curfews. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes remote villages, economically weak, and dependent on working in Israel, traditional agriculture, growing olive trees, and PA jobs. • family members abroad and less dependence on Israeli labour market; • concentration of PA ministries and employees. • University opening due to location on centre of West Bank and difficulty of getting to Bir Zeit, Bethlehem universities. 	<p><u>New poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Olive farmers without access to land or markets; -new unemployed ex-Israeli workers. -Chronic poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -farming; -remittances; -home-gardens (with the exception of in the city) but difficult due to production costs and marketing. Mostly for home consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works programmes: building alternative roads and land reclamation • Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk • Women's savings groups • Support agricultural development expanding agricultural capacity and diversification by supporting knowledge and expertise generated at new university • Support local food processing to allow food producers to better withstand movement restrictions • Home-garden and crop diversification training with women

The Food Security Situation in Nablus

Nablus is the second largest district in the West Bank. The main source of income in Nablus governorate is employment in Israel and the settlements (mainly for the people in the camps and the rural areas). Nablus is also a commercial and industrial hub of the West Bank. A high %age of workers used to work in Nablus companies, factories, stores and workshops. Area 1, 8 and 9 make up the city of Nablus which includes the center town (area 1), the Old City and 3 refugee camps (2 in area 8 on the outskirts of the city). These areas have been under closure since December 2000. Residents are forbidden from leaving the city boundaries except with a special permission by the IDF. The residents are city dwellers mostly working in the private sector or public service. Only commercial producers with permits are allowed to cross at the IDF checkpoints to exit the city boundaries. Even with permits, businesspeople face many constraints to transport the goods out of Nablus city limits for export to Jordan or sales within the country. Women predominate in education and manufacturing and men in construction. In rural areas, rain-fed agriculture, especially olive oil production, is an important source of revenue throughout the district. The district's abundant springs contribute to an active agricultural sector. Nablus governorate has been the target of violent incursions by the Israeli forces. Nablus city, the Old city and the refugee camps have been under lengthy curfews and many military incursions. Villages surrounding Nablus have been under closure for over two years. Villagers are required to take life threatening risks and use back country roads to access Nablus city to purchase basic commodities. They suffer from the denial of access to their land and markets. Many businesses have collapsed as a result of Israeli closure policies resulting in high job losses.

According to the results of the pair-wise ranking exercise, 36% of the Nablus population is estimated to be food insecure. These residents include the chronic poor and the new unemployed who used to work in Nablus city and Israel. A further 56% of the district's residents are estimated to be under threat of becoming food insecure. These include households reliant on small-scale trade (e.g. shop owners) and newly unemployed who continue to have some savings or assets. A third group under threat of becoming food insecure are the public servants whose small but regularly paid salaries are now spread more thinly to support a larger number of dependent kin.

Cluster	Total Popu	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	100,659	22% FI (21750) 72% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u> Nablus city centre under closure since December 2000 and has experienced many days of curfew. Residents are forbidden from leaving the city without permission from the IDF.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-dwellers mostly working in the private sector and public sector. They constitute a mix of upper, middle and lower class groups. The upper and middle class, although affected by the situation, are coping by relying on their savings while the lower class about, ten % of the center city population, is struggling to survive. Some used to work in Israel. Villages rely on rain-fed agriculture (olives) and used to rely on city employment. 	<p><u>New poor:</u> -newly unemployed (esp. those villagers previously employed in Nablus city) -farmers reliant on selling olives</p>	<p>-public and private sector employment. -casual daily work 1-2 days per week (e.g. in vegetable market, workshops, construction) when situation calm in city -Relatives abroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to unemployed in surrounding villages who used to work in the city/farmers who cannot sell their produce Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs Employment creation for new unemployed Support to subsistence production
area 2	30,971	41% FI (12690) 50% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tight closure and settlements makes it difficult to access land. This cluster produces high yields of olives but they can no longer access markets in Israel and Nablus city. <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olive oil farmers rely on markets in Ramallah and WFP to buy up olive oil. Main source of income was employment in Israel and Nablus city. Most have lost their jobs in city and Israel due to the closures. 	<p><u>New poor:</u> -Newly unemployed employed in Nablus and Israel <u>Chronic poor:</u> women-headed households especially divorced women and household who have lost main breadwinner.</p>	<p>-Rain-fed agriculture (olives). -seasonal agriculture -home-gardens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works constructing alternative roads International agencies buy up surplus oil for distribution Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. Support to subsistence production Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk

Cluster	Total Popu	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 3	7,952	19% FI (1531) 73% MG	<p><u>Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated agriculture (vegetables, potatoes, courgettes, tomatoes) This land is very productive. Farmers no longer able to market produce in Nablus city and Israel rely on direct access to the Jordan Valley although these markets are much smaller. The majority of workers used to rely on employment in Israel and in Nablus. Those having lost their employment in Israel returned to agriculture resulting in an expansion of this activity in the area. 	<p><u>New poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New unemployed workers from Nablus and Israel. -farmers affected by lack of access land (due to military zone), to markets and high production costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unemployed return to agriculture. - piecemeal work on irrigated agricultural land -home-gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food processing support to research on expanding agricultural capacity and diversification public works programmes focusing on land reclamation, terracing and water harvesting. Training to women as healthcare trainers especially in villages which have problems reaching the town and do not have a clinic.
area 4	40,057	30% FI (11,827) 60% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a commercial zone consisting of shop owners and skilled employees in Israel. Many settlements. Towns in this cluster under strict closure. On main road from Ramallah to Nablus, this used to be a main trading centre. Because of Hawwara checkpoint, the high number of curfew days and road closures many shops have closed. Many shops shut down and skilled workers in Israel lost their jobs. (Similar to Mas-ha in Salfit). Many olive trees and rain-fed agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -traders who lost shops -farmers not able to market olives -ex-workers in Israel and workers in Nablus and this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Home-gardens -daily casual labour in Hawarra, in Beita at weekly vegetable and livestock market. -sold assets e.g. equipment, shops, some land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation for new unemployed and entrepreneurs who have lost their businesses Stop asset depletion through provision of farming inputs
area 5	15,754	29% FI (4593) 61% FI	<p><u>Impact of Closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement restrictions and lack of access to markets. Settler violence towards villagers trying to access land and water <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agro-pastoralists living off meat, eggs and dairy produce. Some olives Used to rely on employment in Nablus city but can no longer get there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -newly unemployed who used to work in city and Israel. -herders no longer able to access land and/or markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased reliance on livestock because animals do not require much land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural diversification Inputs for home-gardens and raising animals for home consumption Rural employment generation in agriculture, land reclamation and road construction
area 6	24,892	27% FI (6742) 65% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North West with high rate of unemployment due to tight closures on the towns. Commodities are expensive weakening the purchasing power of the families. Sheve Shamron checkpoint on road to Jenin severely restricted movement for nearby villages including Burqa, Sabastiya and An Naqura. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past, depended on work opportunities in Israel and Nablus city. Mainly olives very productive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Newly unemployed -farmers that cannot access land due to checkpoints (e.g. Deir Sheraf) and settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increased reliance on agriculture -home-gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to new unemployed in land reclamation of home-gardens Support local industry making other products from olives as well as oil.
area 7	22,828	49% FI (11,088) 48% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement restrictions due to presence of settlements. Villages without a water pipeline that rely on water tankers from city face problems accessing water when the city is closed. Tankered water in villages such as Beit Furiq is very expensive. <p><u>Farming:</u></p>	<p><u>New poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -olive farmers; -ex-workers in Israel <p><u>Chronic poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low education and large families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -reliance on agriculture -home-gardens even if water problem -avoid planting water demanding crops e.g. zataar, tomatoes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to alternative local markets for surplus olive oil. Support to home-gardens and crop diversification Water harvesting and water recycling

Cluster	Total Popu	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rain-fed agriculture (good olive production) but lack of access to markets. Used to rely on employment in Israel. 		eggplant	
area 8	28,715	49% FI (14,205) 43% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 refugee camps on the outskirts of Nablus city that have been under closure since December 2000. City and refugee residents are forbidden from leaving the city boundaries except with a special permission by the IDF. Small shop owners and petty traders have suffered due to reoccurring military operations practiced and security measures imposed by the IDF on the Old city. Many houses and shops have been destroyed leaving hundreds of families homeless and jobless requiring them to spend their little income on the reconstruction of their life. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents are city dwellers mostly working in the private sector or public service. It is easier for urbanites to find work in city than refugees Used to rely on work in Israel and Nablus city. Some are without education leaving school at 16-17 years to work in Israel and Nablus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chronic poor, -lost assets (demolished and damaged homes and businesses) -newly unemployed especially camp refugees who face problems getting work in the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -camp can't use home-gardens; -some city residents have home-gardens; -casual labour and petty trade in vegetable markets; -women cleaning homes and small textile workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid for demolished and damaged homes, chronic poor and new unemployed without land or alternative livelihood options Medical aid to the new and chronic poor elderly Targeting of people who do not receive aid from political parties and charities Shelter for those who have lost their homes Pay school fees of children from some of the most chronic poor households Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. New skills training for unemployed in urban areas Small business development targeting those that work in food trade
area 9	43,000	69% FI (29,687) 24% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old City in the centre of Nablus under closure since December 2000 and has experienced many curfews and incursions. Residents are forbidden to leave the city boundaries except with a special permission by the IDF. This is a chronically poor area with low levels of education. Some residents used to work in Israel. Others are small shop owners and basic service providers. Their situation has worsened drastically due to reoccurring military operations and security measures imposed on the Old city. Many houses and shops have been destroyed leaving hundreds of families homeless and jobless. The need to spend money on reconstructing their homes and livelihoods means that there is even less money for food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chronic poor with demolished and damaged homes and businesses -ex-Israeli and Nablus workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -no home-gardens due to lack of space. -working as traders and service providers in old markets. -living with extended family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to chronic poor School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Medical aid to the new and chronic poor elderly New skills development to new unemployed small business development training to entrepreneurs Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children.

The Food Security Situation in Qalqilia

The district has a high population that is either food insecure (45%) or under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate. This district's economy is weak because of its heavy reliance on Israel. Since the second Intifada, the vast majority of workers, especially those living near the Green Line lost their jobs in Israel. With the closure of the West Bank from Israel, traders lost important Israeli/Arab-Israeli customers who used to come to West Bank to purchase cheaper goods. The district, with abundant water sources, depends largely on irrigated agriculture, a sector which has suffered considerably due to its proximity to settlements - many dunums have been confiscated for the benefit of the settlements. More recently, farms and agricultural lands were confiscated for the construction of the 'security' wall. Areas 1, 3, 4 and 6 which were previously wealthy clusters have already experienced or will soon experience higher levels of food insecurity due to the security wall.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	16,667	28% FI (4642) 56% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Azzun has become new commercial centre since closure of Qalqilia bringing new commercial opportunities. With the building of the 'security' wall, there are communities between the Green Line and the 'security' wall: Wadi ar Rasha, Ras at Tira, Ad Dab'a. Other communities impacted by the 'security' wall include: 'Izbat at Tabib, Isla <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster close to the border has fertile irrigated land. greenhouses are at risk during adverse weather conditions. Residents used to rely on work in Israel Immatin is a poor village without water network. 	<p><u>Chronic poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -female headed households <p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -new poor traders -ex-workers in Israel, especially those without land; -farmers who have lost access to land and markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -illegal work in Israel; -small trade; -turning to alternative markets in Nablus; -piecemeal work on settlements, -home-gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food aid for those who have lost their homes and land due to the wall. Support to home-gardens Support to land diversification Food processing Business development (e.g. training on shifting to alternative internal markets). Psychological support and spaces for social activities. Public works programmes involved in land reclamation and road construction
area 2	1,627	609 37% FI 45% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement constrained Baqat Al Hatab village food insecure, poor and without a water network, well, sewage network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chronic poor; -rain-fed farmers who can't diversify for home consumption 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to chronic poor and farmers who cannot sell produce. Public works programme focusing on terracing (to improve water catchment), repairs to schools and clinics, land reclamation and road construction for new unemployed and those who can no longer farm Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques Support development of links to alternative local markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Support development of home gardens and training on crop and livestock diversification
area 3	11,043	26% FI (2267) 57% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy movement to Salfit and Ramallah for markets. Communities impacted by the 'security' wall include: Kafr Thulth, Izbat Jal'ud, Al Mudawwar, 'Izbat Salman, Beit Amin, Sanniriya. Communities surrounded on three sides by the wall include: An Nabi Elyas, Habla, Ras 'Atiya, 'Azzun <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents used to rely on employment in Israel. 	<p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ex-workers -businesspeople and traders who have lost access to markets/premises -farmers who have lost access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -illegally working in Israel; -small trade -return to agriculture -reliance on home-gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research into agricultural diversification and developing links to alternative internal markets Food processing

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> close to border, productive irrigated land for crops (wide variety due to water sources). greenhouses vulnerable to adverse weather conditions. 			
area 4	41,916	67% FI (27,944) 22% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads into city closed since October 2000 and now movement is severely constrained by closure; Closure has increased with the construction of the wall making this cluster an enclave. Communities between the Green Line and the 'security' wall include: 'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi. Qalqilia is surrounded on three sides by the barrier. More fortunate have left the city (10-15 %, mostly traders and merchants going to Jordan, other cities, to Funduq and Azzun), impoverishing the city further. Close to the Green Line, Israelis and Israeli-arabs used to come to the city to buy cheaper goods for sale and home use. Businesses that relied on this custom have collapsed. The city also thrived from the fact that it served as a transit point for labourers from the West Bank (including from Hebron) due to its easy access to Israel. The cost of living in the city is high because of its link to the Israel consumer market. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated land for crops. lost work in Israel and as merchants, greenhouses spoilt by weather there is a high concentration of refugees in city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Refugees without access to land or work opportunities; -farmers who have lost access to land and markets, including farmers in Bedouin communities; -traders who have lost premises and access to markets, -chronic poor city residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -illegally working in Israel; -small trade; -diversifying agricultural production for home consumption -shifting from crops to livestock (less space) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food aid to chronic poor and destitute new poor who have lost their livelihoods (including ex-workers, farmers and traders) Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children. School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on other side of the wall. Business development training Agricultural diversification and support to home-gardens and animal rearing Access for farmers to alternative markets
area 5	13,660	31% FI (4216) 52% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandwiched between Nablus and Qalqilia, the cluster has better access to markets and business opportunities than clusters reliant on one city. Funduq is on the main road between Nablus and Qalqilia. Now that this road is closed to Palestinians, shops have closed down Farmers face difficulty accessing their land and movement severely constrained by closure. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olive farming. There is a high number of newly unemployed who used to work in Israel and local shops strong winds spoiled fruits affecting farmers and small traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chronic poor, -new poor farmers and employees who cannot access land or markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Piecemeal agricultural labourers for landowners in Ramallah and in the north of the cluster (Kufr Qaddum) -return to agriculture -home-gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business development to help farmers access alternative local markets village level food processing and introduction of quality standard and labeling of produce for export (e.g. olive oil). Training women in cultivation of home-gardens and nutritional awareness new skills development for unemployed for local and Israeli ex-workers

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 6	4,031	18% FI (739) 68% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural land and water on the west side of the barrier. Communities impacted by the 'security' wall: Jayyus <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> close to border, irrigated land, good services, large amount of land and a small population. job losses in Israel; 	<p>New poor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ex-Israeli workers, -workers with large families, -new poor farmers who have lost access to land, water and markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -illegal work in Israel; -small trade; -sale of crops in Salfit, Ramallah and Nablus instead of Qalqilia and Israel, -diversifying to animal rearing and shifting to crop production for home consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural diversification (including animals) and home-gardens Food processing Access local alternative markets Public works programme for new unemployed engaged in water and sewage network, clinic and school repair, road construction Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens in locations cut off from water source

The Food Security Situation in Tulkarm

This district has an abundant water supply and relies heavily on irrigated agriculture. Residents relied on employment in Israel and in the local agricultural sector for their livelihoods. Locally produced crops consist in the main, of vegetables grown in green houses. Trade with Israel including Arab Israelis, was also important, with markets situated in areas 1 and 3. Closure has had disastrous consequences for the district. The district map indicates a series of trenches along the border with Israel (areas 2 and 3) and many roadblocks especially in the vicinity of military based (areas 5 and 4). According to the pair-wise ranking exercise, 33% of this district's population is food insecure and 40% under threat of becoming food insecure should current conditions persist or deteriorate. There is every sign that with the construction of the wall that runs from the north to the south of the district, as indicated on the Tulkarm district map, access to land and to markets will be severely impeded, thereby increasing levels of food insecurity. The construction of the wall has already had negative repercussions for food security, particularly in areas 1 and 3. According to the UNDP, more than 35,000 dunums of Tulkarm lands have been confiscated for the benefit of the 'security' wall and many farmers are not able to reach their lands located inside the wall.

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	15352	63% FI (9636) 18% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Security' wall has resulted in the confiscation of land (e.g. Qaffin - 12000 olive trees taken or destroyed for wall) and the area has become a military zone; Damaged water pipes and wells near 'Attil, Qaffin. Baqa ash Shardiya used to be a major commercial centre open 24hrs per day but now regularly under curfew and shops have closed. Primary cause of FI is farmers' loss of their main source of income due to confiscation of agricultural land and destruction of olive trees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) farmers and traders living on east side of the wall who depended on market at Baqa ash Shardiya the for sale of their produce can no longer get there. Akabba is located on the east side of the wall and surrounded by it ii) Villages located between the wall and the Green Line have been deprived of Palestinian markets and suffer income loss. It is some consolation that the land and the city in the cluster have been kept together. Villages impacted include Nazlat 'Isa, Baqa ash Sharqiya and Nazlat Abu Nar iii) villages that have lost land, irrigation networks or infrastructure with construction of barrier include Qaffin An Nazla al Wusta, An Nazla al Gharbiya New poor traders can't move and have lost their shops Unemployed who used to work in Israel but who do not have land or who now rely on agriculture but can no longer access their land due to the security wall. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated agriculture. Livelihoods are dependent on agriculture (greenhouses and olives). The most northern point is mountainous with little agricultural land. Many residents used to be workers in Israel but with Intifada have become full-time farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmers who have lost their assets -traders who have lost their businesses -newly unemployed -chronic poor large hhs, female headed hh; elderly with health problems and living alone or in large poor families. -elderly people who used to depend on farmer/trader children for material support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Family conflict and psychological problems; -Sale of land and productive tools; -Engagement in piecemeal agricultural labour in exchange for olive oil; -Reliance on fast-growing crops and rearing animals (e.g. cows) that demand less space. -Move to rain-fed crops to reduce costs. -Subsistence production; -Farmers go into debt; -Reduction of the quality and quantity of food purchased, -Making more food at home, -Cutting children's pocket money, social activities, household maintenance, health and education costs. Dependent on food aid Living on account - keeping a credit line with the local shop, water and electricity providers and heating and fuel suppliers. -Sons postpone marriage and girls marry early. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on the other side of the wall. Advocacy work to prevent further construction of the wall on Palestinian farmers' land. Psychological support and spaces for social activities to those who have lost assets. Food aid to those who have lost their assets and to poor and unemployed especially in rural areas School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption Income generation projects for farmers who have lost income Training targeting women on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption Food processing Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Women's savings groups Medicine to chronic poor, including elderly suffering from health problems; Food aid to elderly who are living alone or without family to support them.

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 2	19243	FI 37% (3558) MG 45%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have lost assets due to security wall. • Households whose livelihoods are dependent on agriculture for sale and whose land has been confiscated face problems reaching the remainder that they do cultivate for sale because the main road to Tulkarm is closed (closure of road between 'Attil and Deir Al Ghusun) with the result that their income has fallen sharply. • Zeita and 'Illar villages are located on the east side of the wall and surrounded by it. • 'Attil villages has lost land, irrigation networks and infrastructure with construction of barrier. <p>Employment and farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very productive irrigated land (greenhouses for fruit and vegetables) 	-Farmers who have lost assets and cannot access markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmers diversify production esp. when there is a good source of water; -they cultivate fast-growing crops demanding less space. -Reduce the quality and quantity of food purchased (cutting meat and fruit out of diet and increase in consumption of wheatflour, eggs, rice and pulses), -make more food at home, cutting children's pocket money, household maintenance social activities, health and education costs; stealing; -sons are postponing marriage and girls are marrying early 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above
area 3	77260	38% FI (29366) 42% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close to Israeli border has had a devastating impact on workers highly dependent on work in Israel and commerce; • Two refugee camps with no land; frequent curfews and incursions resulting in housing destruction and demolition • High numbers of unemployed who worked in Israeli sectors of construction, textiles, agriculture, services Israel or in Tulkarm city. • In city, new unemployed people's vulnerability is worsened by rent payments. If they received remittances from abroad these have fallen or stopped • In camps, vulnerability is worsened by illiteracy and low education. They do not have sons abroad so do not receive remittances. • Traders relied on Israelis and Israeli-Arabs coming to the city to buy West Bank goods but are now prevented from doing so. • Homes have been damaged or demolished in the camps or city. • Villages on the east side of the wall surrounded by it include Iktaba, Nur Shams camp, Tulkarm camp, Far'un, Khirbet at Tayyah; especially those who no longer have land. 	-New unemployed; -former traders -farmers whose cannot access their land and markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -reduction of food quantity and quality; making food at home; -reducing spending on education, health, clothes, and pocket money. -Income generation - Young men smuggle into Israel; look for piecemeal low-paid unskilled work locally; informal petty trade. -Women in city and camps make food for children to sell. -In camps: reliance on social networks; join extended family; psychological and family problems -Living on account - keeping a credit line with the local shop, water and electricity providers; -Children dropping out of school to earn income or reduce costs. -Sons are postponing marriage and girls are marrying early. -In camp hh is joining husband's family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on the other side of the wall. • Advocacy work to prevent further construction of the wall on Palestinian farmers' land. • Psychological support and spaces for social activities to those who have lost assets. • Food aid to those who have lost their assets and to poor and unemployed especially in rural areas • School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies • The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics • Vocational training courses for women heads of chronic poor households that are engaging in income generation (e.g. marketing assistance for sale of home-made products). • Fee payment for children from chronic poor hhs in order to avoid drop-out. • Pay utility bills. • Food for nutritional training <p>New poor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training for low income labourers. • Psychological support and spaces for social activities. • Income generation projects for those who have lost businesses; • Emergency food aid and rehousing for those who have lost their homes in camps and city. • Support to local business/food processing to boost agriculture and local economy <p>Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 4	29560	20% FI (6022) 44% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less curfew. Low dependency on work in Israel. Settler destruction of olive trees. Lack of access to land due to settlements and bypass roads especially in south of cluster New poor farmers have small amount of land that they depend on and cannot access their land due to settlements and cannot market their produce because of closure. Villages that have lost land, irrigation networks or infrastructure with construction of wall include Deir al Ghusan, Al Jurushiya, 'Izbat Abu Khilal. <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large area of cultivated land (almonds, olives). It is well-connected to Nablus, Jenin and the Green Line. Trade centre bringing business to cluster. 	-New poor farmers who cannot access land and markets	-Cut expenditures on food, social activities, health and education; -reliance on small-scale poultry raising (hens); -reliance on family (not hired) labour; -fast-growing crops and home-gardening for subsistence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on the other side of the wall. Advocacy work to prevent further construction of the wall on Palestinian farmers' land. Psychological support and spaces for social activities to those who have lost assets Food processing Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock Training in agricultural diversification Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Public works programmes involving land reclamation and road construction Support development of links to alternative local markets
area 5	9476	20% FI (1876.3) 50% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster consists of land used for growing olives, is located far from the 'security' wall and there are few settlements. Livelihoods depend on agriculture and few residents rely on work in Israel. There are restrictions on movement to Qalqilia due to closure of road to Palestinians. New poor farmers cannot access their land due to settlements and cannot market their produce because of closure Villages that have lost access to land on the east side of the wall surrounded by it include Kafa. Villages between the wall and the Green Line include Khibet Jubara. Villages that have lost land, irrigation networks or infrastructure with the construction of wall include 'Izbat Shufa, Ar Ras, Kafr Sur, Kafr Zibad, Kafr Jammal, 	-Farmers who have lost access to their land and markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on the other side of the wall. Advocacy work to prevent further construction of the wall on Palestinian farmers' land. Psychological support and spaces for social activities to those who have lost assets. Training in agricultural diversification Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Provide cisterns and tankered water to villages without a pipeline, including large communal cisterns for livestock
area 6	6873	23% FI (1555) 52% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster is dependent on agriculture (olives and livestock). Inability to reach markets has resulted in an oil surplus. Further from Israeli border, few settlements and land confiscation. Low dependency on work in Israel. Restrictions on access to land due to Shevi Shamron checkpoint 	-Farmers who are unable to market olives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to olive oil marketing and export. Introduction of quality standard and labeling of oil. International agencies buy up local olive oil surplus for distribution in food packages. Training in agricultural diversification Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			out of cluster			consumption

The Food Security Situation in Jenin

Jenin is a main agricultural area in the West Bank. The main crops are olives, vegetables, kernels and pulses. The working population was dependent on employment in Israel and the construction, wholesale/retail trade and agriculture sectors which nowadays have been hard-hit by closure. According to 1998 statistics cited by UNDP, 4200 donums of land have been confiscated. Since then, more land has been taken for the construction of the 'security' wall. During the current Intifada, the district has experienced incursions and frequent curfews especially in Jenin city and camp and many houses in the camp have been destroyed.

The findings from the pair-wise ranking exercise revealed that after Salfit, this district has the highest estimated percentage of food insecure people of all West Bank districts (47%, or 116,245 people). The food insecure include the households of the newly unemployed, those who have lost assets due to the construction of the security wall (particularly in areas 1 and 2) and in violent Israeli actions and households in which a family member has been killed, arrested or wounded. Households among the food secure (36% of the population) include those whose breadwinner has a fixed monthly income, farming households that sell diary produce and crops, those with relatives abroad who send remittances and those who have managed to survive in business. 17% of the population is under threat of becoming food insecure in the near future if current conditions persist or deteriorate. These include households who have exhausted savings and sold assets and are dependent on income from casual labour. They depend on piecemeal work which is unpredictable and dependent on the security situation (the extent of closures and curfew). Also under threat of becoming food insecure are large households dependent on a small PA salary (a small PA salary is generally thought to be under 1000 NIS).

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	44,731	FI 58% (26093) MG 18%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy presence of tanks, jeeps and soldiers especially along the road from Haifa to Jenin that runs through this western cluster and is now closed. Residents can't reach Jenin when there is curfew in Jenin and tanks are present on the Haifa road. • Trading houses, workshops and shops that lined the Haifa road are closed. When the Israelis consider the security situation to be bad, IDF soldiers prevent people accessing their land or even crossing the road. • Soldiers walk through the olive trees when the security situation is considered bad with the result that farmers are afraid of going to their land. • The 'security' wall has led to the confiscation of over 5000 donums of land and 10,000 olive trees have been destroyed. There is no possibility of getting to Israel now because of the security wall. • Some villages are located between the 'security' wall and Green Line: Umm ar Rihan, Khirbet 'Abdallah al Yunis, Dhaher al Malih, Barta'a ash Sharqiya, Khirbet ash Sheikh Sa'eed, Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya • Other villages impacted by the 'security' wall include: Zububa, Rummana, At Tayba, 'Anin, Al 'Araqba, Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid, • Two settlements in the south of the cluster restrict movement further (become DCO point since Intifada). <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near the border, this cluster's population was heavily dependent on employment in Israel. These workers are now unemployed. • This cluster is dependent on rain-fed agriculture – grain (barley and wheat) and olives. • Residents used to work in factories, vegetable markets and firms in Nablus, especially in the private sector. They are no longer able to reach Nablus. • Pre-Intifada, residents worked as labourers mostly in agriculture and 	<p><u>New Poor</u> -New unemployed who worked in Israel, Nablus and Jenin; -Farmers who have lost access to land.</p> <p><u>Chronic poor:</u> -farmers whose land was confiscated and olive trees destroyed pre-Intifada because they live on a main route where people without permits were smuggled into Israel. IDF confiscated their land during the pre-Intifada period and destroyed trees to stop illegal movement. -Residents in 'Anin village which acted as a transit point to Israel when for those wishing to work but without permits to get to Am Al SaHim, a 1948 village now on the west side of the Green Line. In 'Anin, there are no opportunities to work because it is an agricultural village - dependent on olive trees.</p>	<p>-Return to agriculture. -new unemployed don't have land because confiscated. -no savings -some remittances from abroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training for low income labourers. • Psychological support and spaces for social activities. • Income generation projects for those who have lost businesses; • Emergency food aid for those who have lost their homes and land due to the wall. • Legal support to farmer to ensure access to their land on other side of the wall. • Support to local business/food processing to boost agriculture and local economy • Support to home gardens • Public works programmes involved in land reclamation and road construction • Support development of links to alternative local markets

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			construction.			
area 2	52,087	FI 43% (22549) MG 23%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military camp near Arraba. Little land has been confiscated. Sheve Shamron checkpoint is located in the south of cluster on the main road to Nablus, which is now closed to Palestinians. Villages near this main road and near the checkpoint have been closed with earthen piles. <p><u>Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some livestock (though less than area 3), irrigated and rain-fed agriculture. Mixture of mountainous land and plains (growing grains). Az Zawiya, Arraba and Kafr Ra'I have become trade centres for small villages. Surplus is sold in Jenin. The DCO (which moved to Salem) used to be in Arraba making it a town with considerable trade in the past. 	-chronic poor (lost breadwinner; large families) -families without land -collaborators with Israel in the Fahneha camp near Arraba are very poor, without support except from their closest family and Israel, without any assets.	Largely agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to subsistence production food processing Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Credit programmes to support informal petty traders and entrepreneurs who have lost their businesses and prevent further asset depletion. Interventions can also provide storage facilities and investment. Give special attention to the food trade and strengthening the links between towns and villages Support women's savings groups
Area 3	19,652	FI 52% (10158) MG 11%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements and military training base. Kill animals in military zone. villages impacted by the 'security' wall include: Tura al Gharbiya, Khirbet Mas'ud, Umm Dar, Al Khuljan, Dhaher al 'Abed and Zabda. <p><u>Employment and Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on work in Israel. Mostly unskilled. Work in port in Haifa unloading ships. Mountainous land. No land for cultivation. Natural fodder for animal grazing. Bedouin live in area live in caves. Used to sell in Jenin now (only when road is open or by donkey over mountains) or sell in Qabatiya or Arraba. Dependent on rain-fed agriculture (olives and grain) and livestock. 	-New unemployed who worked in Israel; -villages that have lost land -chronic poor (very small villages with no services and far from city so opportunities to work in city very small – in contrast to 4 and 6).	Lost jobs relying on livestock and dairy produce and selling products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works programme focusing on terracing, repairs to schools and clinics, land reclamation and road construction Food aid to FI Bedouin households Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques Animal grazing techniques with Bedouin farmers Handicraft and tailoring and small-scale food processing income-generation projects with Bedouin women Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk
area 4	55,246	FI 45% (25065) MG 22%	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three main roads into Jenin from Kafr Dan, Al Jalama, Ash Shuhada are now closed, but there are alternative roads. From time to time, the IDF impose flying checkpoints on the alternative roads. Jenin city and camp affected by invasions and curfews. <p><u>Farming and Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High population density. This cluster was largely dependent on trade and low-skilled work in Israel. Jenin camp (population: 15000 popu.). No access to land and no home-gardens. North of Jenin, fertile lands (greenhouses, citrus farms) stretching from Jalama to Kafr Dan belong to rich landowning families resident in Jenin city. Citrus farms, poultry farms (east) and greenhouses provide seasonal work. In south and east area, good irrigated agricultural land with greenhouses. 	<p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Jenin city, traders whose small shops have been destroyed or closed down Drivers that worked for companies in Israel. In Jenin camp, new unemployed who were working in shops but have been laid off -ex-Israeli labourers, <p><u>Chronic poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low-income workers with large families (e.g. municipality workers earning 800 NIS) -inactive MSA chronic poor 	-People without land work as agricultural labourers. -Those without land to cultivate have become unemployed. -people whose shops and who have become unemployed rely on street vending and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid to unemployed in surrounding villages who used to work in the city/farmers who cannot sell their produce Re-housing for those whose homes have been demolished. Set-up children's centres creating jobs for chronic poor women in the city and camp. School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Income generating and vocational training projects for chronic poor women released from childcare obligations due to children's centre. For young unemployed men provide vocational training in mechanics and woodwork and making toys and play/sports areas for children.

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
				<p>cases</p> <p><u>Emergency cases:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In Jenin camp, demolished homes (about 650 homes destroyed) living with relatives or in city paid by UNRWA. 	<p>petty trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some former drivers in Israel work for public transport driving buses and taxis at a daily rate of 30-40 NIS; -in camp, people with demolished homes have moved in with relatives or rely on aid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit and financial services to entrepreneurs especially those engaged in processing and trading local food produce. • Public works programme for new unemployed engaged in water and sewage network, clinic and school repair, road construction •
area 5	11,287	<p>FI 46% (5158)</p> <p>MG 19%</p>	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not affected by 'security' wall. • Military camp near Zababdeh dismantled. Before there was a military road connecting settlements to Jenin. Now Palestinians use this road from Jenin to Umm at Tut where there is checkpoint. <p><u>Employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zababdeh situation quite good due to presence of Arab-US university. Shops, bookshops and restaurants opened due to students. People have work at university and PARC training centre. • Cultivated irrigated land and olive trees. • With exception of Zababdeh, depended on work in Israel. • Animal raising in Tannin and Raba (where people are highly educated). 	<p><u>Chronic poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large families; -lost breadwinner 	<p>-Return to agriculture and livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support agricultural development expanding agricultural capacity and diversification by supporting knowledge and expertise generated through the PARC centre
area 6	17,756	<p>FI 33% (5940)</p> <p>MG 21%</p>	<p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to 7, cultivated irrigated land, many wells and animals. • Small population. • Many wells in the cluster although some of the farmers' water sources have been destroyed by IDF because they are being used without permission. • Near Green Line and Jordan valley, there is an alternative road to the Jordan valley. • Jalama checkpoint. Trading in Jalama grew after Oslo when Arab-Israelis started visiting shops in the cluster. Jalama and Jenin are the main markets for this area's produce. • If the road is open, people can go to Qabatiya and on to Tubas. Many dependent on trading and greenhouse agriculture. 	<p><u>Chronic poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large uneducated, unskilled families. <p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Went to work in Israel before they had completed schooling 	<p>-Return to agriculture, land, greenhouses and animals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural diversification • Inputs for home-gardens and raising animals for home consumption • Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk • Rural employment generation in agriculture, land reclamation and road construction

Cluster	Total Population	Food insecure	Socio-economic context of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Jalama residents have Israeli nationality with relatives on the other side of the Green Line. Used to work in agriculture in Jordan valley and/or hire land there but now they can't. 			
area 7	40,531	FI 47% 18914	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster contains a market for fruit and vegetables and for livestock. It is distant from settlements and military zones. Qabatiya becoming new big town due to closure of Jenin with trade and many shops. Highly educated population. Other trade centres that have developed due to the closure of Jenin include Meithalun, Al Juedeida and Siris. If Qabatiya is closed, traders come here. The cluster is well-connected thanks to a network of dirt alternative roads established by PARC through the mountains to areas 2 and 3. Alternative roads can also be used to reach Tubas. From Tubas, it is possible to reach Jordan valley and Nablus. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cluster has the largest food secure population in the district which is attributable to the abundance of fertile land and water sources. The area consists of large plains and green houses where pulses, grains and irrigated fruit and vegetables are grown. There is also livestock. Part of this area is mountainous with many olive and almond trees. Depend on greenhouses, cultivated and rain-fed land growing squash, watermelon, grains, fruits, olives and vegetables. The majority of this area's residents depend on agriculture – crops and livestock. Some residents are employees with a fixed monthly salary. Farmers have large families to help as labour on the land. Livestock raising especially cattle. There is a livestock market in Qabatiya. There are poultry farms in Meithalun and Qabatiya There is a good climate for agriculture. 	<p><u>New Poor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-workers in Israel students who have unemployed graduated from university and college 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit programmes to support informal petty traders and entrepreneurs who have lost their businesses and prevent further asset depletion. Interventions can also provide storage facilities and investment. Support women's savings groups support to subsistence production develop local food processing capacity support to local industry for employment creation business development e.g. helping identify alternative markets Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk

The Food Security Situation in Tubas

The pair-wise ranking exercise revealed high levels of food insecurity in Tubas. It estimated that 42 % of the Tubas district population is food insecure and 42 % is also under threat of becoming food insecure in the near future should current conditions persist. Most livelihoods in the district are agricultural. Many of this district's residents are employed in agriculture in the settlements and in Israel. With the imposition of strict closure policies during the second Intifada, many workers have lost their jobs in Israel, especially in the West of the district. The newly unemployed face considerable problems finding alternative work locally due to the lack of local investment and development in the district. The declaration of areas as military zones together with the presence of military training centres and settlements has resulted in the destruction of large areas of land and crops as well as the denial of access to land for grazing, cultivation and harvesting. As a result of closure restrictions on movement, many farmers are not able to reach their lands. The map of the district shows that the central, southern and eastern clusters of the district (areas 7 and 4) have high levels of food insecurity due to a combination of factors including the series of trenches, military zones, checkpoints and settlements together with heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture. Clusters with irrigated land that can cultivate diverse crops for home consumption and for sale in local markets are considerably more food secure than those dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Many farmers grow irrigated crops and raise livestock for dairy products in the west and north of the district. The Tubas map shows the clear connection in areas 5 and 1 between the abundant water sources (wells and springs) in those clusters and the lower levels of food insecurity due in the main to reliance on irrigated agriculture. However, with the imposition of Israeli closure policies, the district's links to other district cities have been severed making the marketing of agricultural produce more expensive and very time-consuming.

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 1	2,620	23% FI (611) 62% MG	<u>Impact of closure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches in the north of cluster and settlements in the south. Access to water is a problem due to waste dumping from settlements polluting the environment (e.g. Kardala). Reduced Mekorot water supply <u>Employment and farming:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> small population. Large amount of land; land irrigated (springs and wells) and livestock; good access to markets. Strong and large extended family networks; 		-diverse subsistence production; -gift and barter exchange; large family networks, -wage labour for land owners from Tubas city and this area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of dumping sites and pollution sources and find alternative water sources Support agricultural development expanding agricultural capacity and diversification by supporting local knowledge
area 2	2,328	54% FI (1266) 39% MG	<u>Impact of closure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical restriction of access to land and markets due to military camps + training grounds, settlements in south of cluster <u>Farming and employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rain-fed agriculture, water problems – reduced Mekorot supply and checkpoints preventing tanker access in summer 	-New poor farmers who have lost access to land and markets, -new poor ex-Israeli workers	-Piecemeal agricultural labour, -selling productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works programme: land reclamation, terracing to increase water catchment. Support identification of alternative water sources and develop water-harvesting and water-recycling techniques for animals and gardens Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption
area 3	394	38% FI (151) 57% MG	<u>Impact of closure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> settlements, military camps and training grounds impede access to land in south west of cluster lack of access to water sources (e.g. Al Malih) lack of access to markets for sale of dairy 	-Bedouin -new poor farmers who have lost access to land and markets	-sale of cheese in summer, -sale of productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness. Encourage local seed production in nutritious fast-growing foods for home consumption

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
			<p><u>produce</u> <u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sparsely populated; mountainous; rain-fed agriculture (olives) and cattle-based livelihoods (Bedouin) vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and isolated 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conservation projects such as the distribution of tree seedlings to prevent desertification on hilly infertile land. land reclamation works' programmes provide animal feed and communal cisterns for livestock support enhancement of water management techniques such as water harvesting and recycling support shift from range to dairy production and poultry. Provision of water tankers and support to developing alternative water sources Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk Handicrafts income generating projects with Bedouin women
area 4	249	92% FI (228) 3% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the north of cluster access to land is impeded by settlements, military camps and training grounds and trenches preventing access to Tubas city. lack of access to markets, higher costs and lower prices of agricultural produce (olives and dairy). Open wastewater polluting the environment. Tankers provide water at high cost (e.g. Al Hadidya). <p><u>Farming and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparsely-populated; mountainous poor quality land; rain-fed agriculture (olives) and cattle (Bedouin) marginalised from basic services; large families; isolated from markets for sale of dairy produce; vulnerable to bad weather conditions. E.g. no rain and have to buy livestock fodder. 	-Bedouin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sale of cheese in summer, -sale of productive assets -restricting water consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid And, as above
area 5	17395	23% FI (4060) 52% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of trenches preventing access from east of cluster to Tubas city. <p><u>Employment and farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commerce with Israel (many traders). Irrigated agriculture (wells and springs). (well-off farmers). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -piecemeal labour -irrigated agriculture -trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reclamation and alternative road construction public works programmes for new unemployed. Support to subsistence production and animal raising Support agricultural co-operatives for transporting inputs and produce in bulk and provide training on alternative farming systems including composting and organic fertilization techniques in order to reduce dependence on expensive inputs from Israel. Women's savings groups Food processing Business and marketing training
area 6	5,458	44% FI (2424) 45% MG	<p><u>Impact of closure and employment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dependent on work in Israel 	-new poor ex-Israeli workers	-Piecemeal work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public works programmes Training on home-gardens and nutritional awareness with women

Cluster	Total Popu.	Food insecure	Socio-economic characteristics of clusters	VG Profiles	Coping mechanisms	Recommendations
area 7	9,446	44% FI (4172) 44% MG	<u>Impact of closure</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical restriction of access to land and markets due to military camps + training grounds, settlements <u>Farming and employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rain-fed agriculture, work in Israel and the West Bank 	-newly unemployed former Israel and West Bank workers -farmers who cannot access land and markets	-piecemeal work -sale of assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home gardening Business/marketing training for farmers Public works involving land reclamation and terracing Environmental conservation
Area 8	5,398	90% FI (4864) 5% MG	<u>Impact of closure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> refugee camp in rural area, high unemployment; <u>Employment and farming:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously working in Israel 	-New unemployed and chronic poor refugees	-unskilled wage labourers reliant on work in Israel and emergency food aid -refugees reliant on inadequate food aid, -piecemeal agriculture on irrigated land surrounding camps; -children scavenge for potatoes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food aid School feeding programmes to encourage school attendance and address nutritional deficiencies The provision of nutritious food supplements to pregnant women and nursing mothers through local clinics Alternative skills training and employment generation for ex-workers, farmers and traders who have lost all their land. Support surrounding agriculture to create jobs