



GLOBAL
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The IASC Principals have requested clusters to integrate early recovery into all the different phases of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) as the foundation for building resilience in a crisis or post-crisis context. The report the Cluster on Early Recovery consolidates the principals on progress in work. Some examples/ best practices from the food security cluster activities in four country case studies (the Philippines / Typhoon Haiyan, Sudan, Iraq and West Africa/ Ebola crisis) are listed below to assist in you discussions with the early recovery cluster. These best practices have been listed under the following early recovery needs:

Livelihoods
Basic Infrastructure and rehabilitation
Governance
Capacity Building — Investing in people

LIVELIHOODS

- Increase resilience of households and communities through targeted interventions (e.g. seed production, crop and vegetable production, school feeding, school gardens, income generation activities and post-harvest conservation, cash transfers for productive assets and social protection at community level, in particular for women groups);
- Cash transfers to cover the survival deficit for households that have lost their workforce during the crisis;
- Cash- or food-for-work activities to cover the survival deficit while helping protect productive assets (e.g. conservation farming, plantation clearing, field preparation);
- Additional cash transfer combined with agricultural/livestock input provision is geared toward restoring livelihoods and assets lost during the crisis and agricultural inputs and cash transfers for livelihood recovery distributed taking into consideration the market situation and functioning, post-harvest management and local production systems;
- Design food assistance to be contextually relevant and seek purchases from local traders in exchange for vouchers or cash to affected populations, providing increased livelihoods to traders and stimulating local markets;
- Address ER information needs through the design of survey/ assessments;
- Vaccinate and treat livestock;

- Support community based seed multiplication;
- Rehabilitate and protect pasture/ rangeland;
- Provide animal concentrate feed and mineral licks;
- Mainstream LEGS in livestock emergency interventions;
- Rehabilitation of productive assets (e.g. fishing boats, livestock restocking);

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE & REHABILITATION

- Food conservation and reduction of post-harvest losses is achieved through the provision of community or household managed silos, cereal conditioning bags, grain storage, cash transfers and technical support;
- Provision of food production and processing machinery (e.g. cassava mills, rice hullers, oil processing machinery, farm tools and machineries) and technical training;
- Availability of agricultural products in the market is strengthened by providing transport vouchers, facilitation of commercial relationships inside the different value chains (e.g. joint FAO/WFP Purchase from Africa to Africa approach) or WFP P4P approach and organization of agricultural products fairs in zones with poor food access;
- Rehabilitate/construct water points along livestock migratory routes;
- Construction of fire lines for protection of forestry and pasture lands;
- Construct and rehabilitate animal health services and livestock shelters;
- Establish and rehabilitate community / public tree nurseries;
- Demarcate livestock migratory routes;
- Rehabilitation of harvest storage, seed storage, livestock sheds, etc;
- Rehabilitation of essential irrigation/ drainage systems;
- Cash and vouchers for on-farm infrastructure rehabilitation;

GOVERNANCE

- Advocate for incorporation of the five commitments on Accountability to Affected People/Population within cluster response planning and implementation modalities, i.e. 1) leadership, 2) transparency, 3) feedback and complaints, 4) participation, and 5) design, monitoring and evaluation;
- Promote sectoral and multi-sectoral contingency planning to enhance inter-cluster preparedness and response planning;
- Support the government counterpart to develop the country Food Security Policy guidance;
- Support greater government engagement and ownership from the outset of an emergency and plan for transition to national actors leaderships;
- Consider in the planning and implementation recovery activities, social protection and safety nets programmes, and adapt interventions to urban settings;
- Engage with civil society organizations supporting the affected populations, including in urban/ peri-urban contexts;
- Advocate for interventions contributing to Community Stability and Social Cohesion;
- Strengthen the Government counterparts' capacity on food security needs assessment and sector/cluster coordination.

CAPACITY BUILDING – INVESTING IN PEOPLE

- Adopt and share technical guidance to harmonize food security response among main actors, and promote sharing of relevant best practices, lessons learned and trainings;
- Increase awareness on cross-cutting issues, such as gender, AAP and inter-cluster cooperation to incorporate nutrition, gender and protection components into food security responses;
- In countries exposed to recurrent threats, promote and integrate disaster risk reduction and preparedness in food security response to reduce vulnerability to shocks and support livelihood recovery and resilience;
- Training activities that assist in capacity building and/or capacity strengthening in any number of Food Security related ways (including training in Savings and Loan activities, trainings that help diversify or strengthen agricultural production, marketing assistance);
- Train and equip Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW);
- Capacity Building of the targeted community through vocational training;
- Provide emergency livelihood training and start up kits support [e.g. restocking, agro-food processing, fisheries] to affected people;
- Train women on production and use of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES);
- Build the capacity of the local authorities on preparedness;
- Create awareness on natural resources management;
- Train community-based organizations and groups (e.g. training for women's groups, producers' groups, introduction of small credit schemes etc.);
- Involve Government services, Civil Society and small enterprises in capacity building activities.

USEFUL REFERENCE LINKS/REPORTS:

- The FSC Lessons learned report on the Haiyan response.
<http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/Philippines%20Lessons%20Learned%20FSC%20Draft%20Report%2015%20April%202014%20Final.pdf>
- IASC Inter-agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Typhoon Haiyan Response (p. 30):
<http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/iasc-inter-agency-humanitarian-evaluation-typhoon-haiyan-response>

Other documents including examples on the integration of early recovery in the FSAC activities.

- <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/typhoon-haiyan-yolanda-early-recovery-livelihoods-and-agriculture-plan-february-2014>
- http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/Integrating%20People%20Centric%20Issues%20into%20the%20Humanitarian%20Programme%20Cycle%20PHL_FINAL.pdf
- <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/wfp-rapid-seasonal-livelihood-planning-tool-fsac-tacoblan-meeting-21-feb-2014>
- <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/da-typhoon-yolanda-early-recovery-efforts-region-vi-7th-february-2014>
- <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/bn-fisheries1-reconstruction-philippines-recovery-1200214-en.pdf>

- http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/bn-coconut1-livelihoods-philippines-recovery-120214-en_0.pdf
- The following documents provide examples for Resilience and Early recovery needs considered at the assessment stage and for programming purposes.
- 1) Rapid assessment on Agricultural Livelihoods: FAO-ACF-Ninewa:
 - <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/ACF-%20FAO%20Rapid%20Assessment%20of%20Agricultural%20Livelihoods.pdf>
- 2) EMMA from DRC and UNDP (SC&SL):
 - <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/EMMA%20KRI%20DRC%20Dec14%20Final%20Report%20%281%29.pdf>
- 3) FAO Islamic Relief: Resilience assessment farmers northern Iraq
 - <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq/assessment/rapid-resilience-assessment-farmers-northern-iraq>
- 4) FAO-IBC: Resilience assessment: Dohuk and Ninewa:
 - http://ibc.org.tr/userfiles/media-kit/IBC_FAO_CFW_AssessmentReport.pdf (to open with Chrome)
- 5) Kirkuk, Dahuk and Heet: Mercy Corps:
 - <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/mercy-corps-rapid-market-assessment-summary-report-sept-2014>
- 6) Report from the multi-agency assessment and consultation conducted in August 14 to investigate the information and communication needs of IDPs in northern Iraq.
 - <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Understanding%20the%20Information%20and%20Communication%20Needs%20of%20IDPs%20in%20Northern%20Iraq.pdf>