



GLOBAL
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

FOOD SECURITY TERMINOLOGY

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The 'Food Security Cluster Terminology' document includes concepts related to humanitarian response, food security programming and associated terms. This reference aims to standardise the way terms are utilised and is well referenced so that users may access additional information as needed. It is a living document and will be continuously revised. While many of these terminologies and concepts have applicability beyond food security programming, the explanations included here are generally related to the Food Security Cluster/Sector (FSC/FSS) interest/context.

For more information please contact: info@fscluster.org

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A

3/4/5 Ws' DATABASE

Database which aids in the tracking of humanitarian focused activities by partner and across the different parts of the country. The 'Ws' in the definition commonly refer to information on WHO does WHAT, WHERE (3Ws), WHEN (4Ws), and to WHOM (5Ws).

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

A people-centred and rights-based framework that is concerned with respecting the rights, dignity and safety of people affected by disaster and conflict. Affected men, women, boys and girls have a basic right to participate in the decisions related to the humanitarian food and agriculture assistance, to be provided with mechanisms to provide feedback, to receive information to make informed decisions. This involves the documentation and inclusion of sex- and age-disaggregated data, regular and adequate information sharing with international and national partners, as well as government and civil society actors, a user-friendly language, availability and access to complaint mechanisms and referral systems (e.g. inter-agency hotline). Listen and respond efficiently, timely and adequately to the needs of the affected populations.¹

ACTIVITY

An action or transfer of goods/services to targeted individuals or households in order to address their food insecurity situation. Examples of activities implemented by partners include general food distribution or livestock vaccinations. FSC partners should report regularly on planned and actual activity information to the country level FSC.

ADMIN LEVEL

Territorial units in which a country is subdivided for mapping purposes; admin levels may correspond to administrative country divisions. Admin Level 0 are the boundaries of the country, admin level 1 is the first level of subdivision of the country (e.g. regions), admin level 2 is the next lower one (e.g. provinces) and admin level 3 is the last lower one (e.g. communities/municipalities).

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the activity of man for the production of food, fiber, fuel, etc. by the optimum use of terrestrial resource i.e. land and water. Livestock rearing (including fisheries) may also be included in this definition. According to the FAO constitution the term «agriculture» and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products.²

ASSESSMENT

Where people are at increased risk of food insecurity, assessments are conducted using accepted methods to understand the type, degree and extent of food insecurity, to identify those most affected and to define the most appropriate response.³

B

BENEFICIARY

A targeted⁴ individual or household that benefits from food security assistance. May also be referred to as a recipient.

C

CASH-BASED TRANSFERS (CBT)

Assistance to beneficiaries can be provided through three main resource transfer modalities – food in-kind, vouchers, and cash-based transfers (CBTs). Transfers are considered cash-based if beneficiaries receive cash (banknotes or electronic cash) or

¹ For a more detailed description please refer to <http://www.chsalliance.org/>

² "Basic Texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mp046e.pdf>

³ "Basic Texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mp046e.pdf>

⁴ Please see SPHERE Standards for more details on targeting: <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/food-security-food-transfers-standard-5-targeting-and-distribution/>

value in the form of a voucher that enables them to decide what goods or services to access with assistance received. CBTs can be unrestricted if usable wherever and however each beneficiary chooses, or restricted if cash value can be redeemed for goods or services on offer only from contracted retailers. The use of modalities such as cash and value vouchers provide organizations with additional flexibility in responding to hunger and nutrition crises, allowing them to tailor a food assistance response in the most effective way.⁵

CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

Global emergency response fund to deliver funding quickly to UN agencies, funds and programmes to kick-start life-saving actions in situation of crisis. CERF⁶ allocations are designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as country-based pooled funds and bilateral funding. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) guides the process at country level with support from OCHA. Other humanitarian partners, including NGOs, can receive funding indirectly through sub-grants from CERF grant recipients.⁷

CLUSTER (IASC)

Groups of humanitarian organizations, both UN and non-UN, in each of the main sectors of humanitarian action, e.g. food security, health and logistics. They are created when clear humanitarian needs exist within a sector, when there are numerous actors within sectors and when national authorities need coordination support.⁸ Clusters are formally activated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) principals through the Emergency Relief Coordinator to complement coordination mechanisms existing in country, which may be overwhelmed or constrained in their ability to respond to identified needs in line with humanitarian principles. Clusters are accountable to the HC through the Cluster Lead Agency (CLA), and to both national authorities and people affected by the crisis. IASC clusters are a temporary coordination solution and efforts should be made as soon as appropriate and possible to hand over coordination to the relevant authorities.⁹ There are 11 Clusters at global level: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Early Recovery, Education, Emergency Telecommunications (ETC), Food Security, Health, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

CLUSTER COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE REVIEW (CCAR)

Is an HC-led review undertaken on an annual basis at a minimum, which examines the continued appropriateness and relevance of cluster coordination structures.¹⁰

CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING (CCPM)

Is a self-assessment exercise. Clusters assess their performance against the six core cluster functions and accountability to affected populations. It is a country-led process, supported globally. Ideally, it is carried out by all clusters/sectors at the same time but can be implemented on demand by individual clusters. The process enables all cluster partners and coordinators to identify strengths and weaknesses of performance and paths to improvement.¹¹ A CCPM should ideally be implemented three to six months after the onset of an emergency and annually thereafter.

CLUSTER LEAD AGENCY (CLA)

UN agency or organization designated by the Resident and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) to lead a particular Cluster at country level. CLAs at country level can be different from CLAs at global level. For the FSC, FAO and WFP are the CLAs at global level.¹²

CLUSTER REVIEW COMMITTEE (CRC)

Also referred to as the Project Review Team (PRT), is a committee made up of representatives elected by partners, responsible for technically reviewing proposals submitted for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and any other pooled funding mechanisms in line with the FSC response strategy and project selection criteria.¹³

COMMITMENTS TO ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (CAAP)

The December 2011 IASC Principals meeting endorsed five Commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations (CAAP) and agreed to incorporate the CAAP into the policies and operational guidelines of their organizations and promote them with operational partners, within Humanitarian Country Teams and amongst cluster members. These commitments are:

- Leadership/Governance
- Transparency
- Feedback and Complaints
- Participation
- Design, Monitoring and Evaluation¹⁴

5 <http://rconline.undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/1-Handbook-Final.pdf>

6 <http://www.unocha.org/cerf/>

7 <http://rconline.undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/1-Handbook-Final.pdf>

8 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/about-clusters/what-is-the-cluster-approach>

9 <https://www.unocha.org/country/what-we-do/coordination-tools/cluster-coordination>

10 <http://who.int/health-cluster/about/cluster-system/cluster-coordination-reference-module-2015.pdf>

11 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/how-to/improve-cluster-performance>

12 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/coordination/clusters/about-global-cluster-leads>

13 <http://fsccluster.org/ukraine/document/cluster-review-committee-tor>

14 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy_files/IASC%20Principals%20commitments%20on%20AAAP%20%2528CAAP%2529March%202013.pdf

COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP)	Is a collaborative effort between UN agency field offices and their headquarters, as well as between agencies and OCHA in the field (for which the primary responsibility lies with the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator). The CHAP is a coordinated program of interventions based on an agreed strategy designed to achieve shared goals. ¹⁵
COMMUNICATING WITH COMMUNITIES (CWC)	Is an emerging field of humanitarian response that helps to meet the information and communications needs of people affected by crisis. ¹⁶ CwC is a method used in humanitarian programming aimed at ensuring accountability and transparency, which require the effective exchange of information between disaster survivors and responders.
COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)	Country-based pooled fund that provides early and predictable funding to NGOs and UN agencies for their response to critical humanitarian needs and to respond to protracted crises. CHF ¹⁷ enable Humanitarian Country Teams to swiftly allocate resources and to fund priority projects identified in a Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) ¹⁸ or a similar humanitarian plan. CHFs also maintain an emergency reserve used for unforeseen emergencies and new priorities in a crisis. The reserve typically does not exceed 10 per cent of total CHF funds. OCHA and UNDP support the Humanitarian Coordinator, who manages the CHF.
COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (CBPP)	Prior to programme implementation, community level participatory exercises are conducted to identify needs and tailor programme responses to local requirements by ensuring prioritisation and ownership by communities. The CBPP constitutes the last step of the 3PA and is done at local levels (see 3PA reference). ¹⁹
COMPLEX EMERGENCY	A major humanitarian crisis that is often the result of a combination of political instability, conflict and violence, social inequities and underlying poverty. Complex emergencies are essentially political in nature and can erode the cultural, civil, political and economic stability of societies, particularly when exacerbated by natural hazards and diseases such as HIV and AIDS, which further undermine livelihoods and worsen poverty. ²⁰
COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (CFSVA)	A baseline survey that provides an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households in a given country. It is conducted at normal times, and not during a crisis, in countries subject to vulnerabilities. It answers the following key questions: Who are the food-insecure and vulnerable people? How many are there? Where do they live? Why are they food-insecure? What is the appropriate assistance to reduce vulnerability and food insecurity? ²¹
'CONDITIONAL' FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES	Activities aimed at reducing poverty by making assistance conditional upon the receivers actions. FSC partners transfer money/in-kind goods to persons who meet certain criteria. These criteria may include enrolling children into school, carrying out community work, undertaking a training etc. Conditional transfers aim to capitalise on contributions made by those receiving assistance whilst addressing food insecurity. Food/cash for work and trainings are examples of conditional FSC programming. ²²
CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS OF FOOD SECURITY (CARI)	A WFP method used to analyse and report the level of food insecurity within a population. ²³
CONTINGENCY PLANNING	A management process that analyses disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses. ²⁴
COPING STRATEGY INDEX (CSI)	A tool to measure behaviour change: the things that people do to compensate not having access to enough food. There are a number of fairly regular behavioural responses to food insecurity—or coping strategies—that people use to manage household food shortage. ²⁵

15 http://apps.who.int/disasters/repo/13849_files/h/CAP.pdf

16 http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OOM-CommunicationwithCommunities_eng_311013.pdf

17 <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/CHF%20Overview%20Sept12%20final.pdf>

18 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/consolidated-appeals-process-cap>

19 [Part 3 - Community-based participatory planning - download pdf \(947 kb\)](#)

20 <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/emergency-types/complex-emergencies/en/>

21 <https://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessments/comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis>

22 <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp274576.pdf>

23 Please see "Introducing the CARI (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security)" for more details <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/CARI>

24 <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-c>

25 "The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual Second Edition" available at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf?_ga=2.145536052.1416379881.1496911222-191125728.1489491970

COOPERATING PARTNER

Organization, entity or agency that contributes to the activities to reach the food security objectives outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), with its own resources and/or in combination with those received from UN agencies.

CORE HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS (CHS)

The Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS) is a voluntary code that describes the essential elements of principled, accountable and quality humanitarian action.²⁶ It sets out Nine Commitments that organisations and individuals involved in humanitarian response can use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. It also facilitates greater accountability to communities and people affected by crisis: knowing what humanitarian organisations have committed to will enable them to hold those organisations to account.²⁷

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Topics considered to be of common interest or relevant across a wide range of subjects, not limited to a single discipline or area of responsibility (e.g. Environment, gender and age, protection and HIV/AIDS).²⁸

D

DASHBOARD

A FSC dashboard is an infographic summarising the FSC response implemented during a given period. It represents data by objective and it shows progress in terms of beneficiaries assisted, the funding situation, number of FSC partners. It usually includes a map of the country with a gap analysis or partners' presence.²⁹

DISASTER

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.³⁰

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

The prevention and mitigation of, and preparedness for, disasters, within the broader concept of sustainable development.³¹

'DO NO HARM' APPROACH

Humanitarian approach aimed at ensuring that humanitarian agencies avoid unintended negative consequences in any situation in which they operate in order to avoid the risk that the humanitarian response further endangers affected persons and undermines communities' capacities for peace-building and reconstruction.³²

DONOR

An entity that gives financial or in-kind resources to another entity to implement activities; a donor can be a government, an organization or a private individual. Donors can also implement activities directly.

E

EARLY RECOVERY

During and immediately after a crisis, urgent action is required to save lives. But at the start of the humanitarian crisis, time critical interventions which lay the foundations for sustainable recovery and a speedy return to longer term development are also imperative.³³

EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT (EFSA)

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) analyses the impact of a crisis on the food security of households and communities. An EFSA is conducted when a natural disaster, a conflict or an economic shock causes food insecurity due, for instance, to population displacements. An assessment can be triggered by a sudden event such as an earthquake or a flood or by a slow onset crisis, for example a

26 <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook/the-chs-and-sphere-frequently-asked-questions/#Q1>

27 <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

28 "Cross-Cutting Issues Key Things to Know (KTK)" available at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Temas%20transversales%20en%20emergencias.pdf>

29 For example of dashboard see here: <http://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/document/south-sudan-fsl-c-gap-analysis-map>

30 <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-d>

31 <https://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are/what-is-drr>

32 [Do No Harm handbook, November 2004](https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications-and-reports/do-no-harm-handbook-november-2004)

33 <http://earlyrecovery.global/>

progressive deterioration of the economic situation. The EFSA can be in the form of an initial (6 to 10 days after the crisis), rapid (3 to 6 weeks after the crisis) or an in-depth (6 to 12 weeks) assessment.³⁴

EMERGENCY RELIEF COORDINATOR (ERC) The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) is the Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, and leads the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The ERC is responsible for the oversight of all emergencies requiring United Nations humanitarian assistance. In a country affected by a disaster or conflict, the ERC may appoint a Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). The ERC ensures IASC endorsement of the HC proposal for Cluster activation and Cluster lead appointments.³⁵

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (ERF) Country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA at country level under the leadership/authority of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Allocations are made taking into account other funding sources, including bilateral contributions. Both UN and NGOs can access to the ERF. In some countries, the allocation process to the FSC will be done by the Cluster Review Committee, which will recommend the proposals to be funded in line with the FSC country objectives and strategy.³⁶ The terminology is not standardised and in some countries, the ERF is called Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), in others it is called differently, e.g. Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) or Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS (ERP) The primary aim of the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach is to optimise the speed and volume of critical assistance delivered immediately after the onset of a humanitarian emergency. The ERP outlines how the international humanitarian community can organize itself to support and complement national action. The ERP approach serves as a guide for preparing for all crises (both slow and sudden onset), other than refugee crises and is part of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) and also reflects the IASC aim to deliver effective relief and protection to affected people by strengthening humanitarian leadership, streamlining coordination, and enhancing accountability.³⁷

F

FAMINE

According to The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) famine exists in areas where, even with the benefit of any delivered humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households has an extreme lack of food and other basic needs. Extreme hunger and destitution is evident. Significant mortality, directly attributable to outright starvation or to the interaction of malnutrition and disease is occurring. Famine is declared when there is evidence of the following three conditions in a single location: at least 20 per cent of households in an area face extreme food shortages with a limited ability to cope; acute malnutrition rates exceed 30 per cent; and the death rate exceeds two persons per day per 10,000 persons.³⁸

FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE (FTS)

A global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid (including that for NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid and private donations). All FTS data is provided by donors or recipient organizations.³⁹

FLASH APPEAL

Flash appeals are used for structuring and funding a coordinated humanitarian response for the first three to six months of an emergency. The Humanitarian Coordinator triggers a flash appeal in consultation with all stakeholders; ideally, a flash appeal should be issued within one week from the onset of an emergency. It provides a concise overview of urgent life-saving needs, and may include recovery projects that can be implemented within the appeal's time frame.⁴⁰

FODDER CROPS

Are crops cultivated primarily for animal feed. Once partner reports on this activity, confirm whether it is done together with another activity, to make sure no double-counting takes place.⁴¹

FOOD ACCESS

Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all

34 <https://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessments/emergency-food-security-assessment>

35 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/about-clusters/who-does-what>

36 https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/FINAL_REPORT_ERF_7.2.2007.pdf

37 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Emergency_preparedness_guidance-24Oct2014.pdf

38 <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-resource-detail0/en/c/178965/>

39 <https://fts.unocha.org/>

40 For an example: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/documents/document-type/other-response-plans>

41 <http://www.fao.org/ES/faodef/fdef11e.htm>

commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).⁴²

FOOD AVAILABILITY

The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid).⁴³

FOOD ASSISTANCE

The full range of instruments, activities, and platforms that empower vulnerable and food-insecure people and communities so they can regularly have access to nutritious food. It seeks not only to save lives and livelihoods in the short term, but also to combat the root causes of hunger over the medium to long term. Food assistance thus includes instruments such as in-kind food, vouchers or cash transfers used to assure recipients' access to food of a given quantity, quality, or value.⁴⁴

FOOD BASKET

List of items agreed by FSC partners to meet households dietary needs. According to the Sphere Standard,⁴⁵ on average a person needs to consume 2,100 kcal per day to be food secure. Humanitarian food assistance is meant to cover the gap to meet the required 2,100 kcal per person per day, thus the food basket has a specific percentage that may sometimes reach 100 percent in some situations. At country level, the FSC needs to work with partners to harmonize the food basket. The in-kind food basket can be converted to cash (based on market prices); the value of the food basket in cash is the baseline used to determine the value of FSC cash interventions.

FOOD/CASH FOR ASSETS

This activity, usually captured under the livelihood objective, consists in the distribution of food or cash as incentive for labour implemented to build or rehabilitate assets. These assets are usually linked to the improvement of long-term food security and resilience. Programmes typically revolve around either labour-intensive public works, such as market rehabilitation or irrigation canals, or income generating activities.⁴⁶

FOOD CHAIN CRISIS (FCC)

Outbreaks of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, including aquatic and forest pests and diseases, and food safety and radiation events that can affect any step of the food chain with a potential high impact on food and nutrition security.⁴⁷

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS) and FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE-NUTRITION (FCS & FCS-N)

The frequency weighted diet diversity score or "Food consumption score" is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey.⁴⁸

FOOD FOR EDUCATION (FFE)

FFE is defined as a program using food as a resource to improve educational outcomes. FFE programs are designed and implemented as part of a larger effort to improve educational quality. They combine food with other education resources – materials and supplies, teacher training, etc. – to enhance educational outcomes through integrated programming. In the short term, the link between FFE and food security is through the impact that FFE programs can have on increasing the participation and progress of children in school; in the long run, the link is through the contribution that FFE makes to household conditions thanks to improved education.⁴⁹

FOOD INSECURITY

A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.⁵⁰

FOOD SECURITY

A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.⁵¹

42 <http://www.fao.org/energy/home/definitions/en/>

43 <http://www.fao.org/energy/home/definitions/en/>

44 "World Food Assistance 2017" available at https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000019564/download/?_ga=2.4140080.1666275957.1500537730.599216204.1487597303

45 <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/appendix-6/>

46 For an example: <http://www1.wfp.org/food-assistance-for-assets>

47 <http://www.fao.org/food-chain-crisis/home/en/>

48 http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

49 <https://www.wfp.org/content/food-education-indicator-guide>

50 "The State Of Food Insecurity In The World 2015" available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf>

51 Ibid.

FOOD SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM (FSMS)

Is an ongoing activity to track changes and trends in food security conditions. In particular, it provides advance information of deterioration of a situation. It triggers an EFSA when the situation deteriorates progressively. It provides information to adjust contingency plans and supports programme monitoring by providing food security information about areas with and without assistance.⁵²

FOOD STABILITY

To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.⁵³

FOOD UTILIZATION

Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security.⁵⁴

FORECAST ANALYSIS

A forward looking analysis, comparing plans against targets. It aims to identify gaps in future months and it provides key information to Cluster Coordinators to advocate to donors.

FSC (IM)

Information Management (IM) Process by which FSC partners report to the country level FSC Information Management Officer (IMO) on a monthly basis in order to inform on achievements. The FSC aggregates the contributions from cluster partners' into FSC output indicators; any data on the FSC outcome indicators that were set against FSC objectives (check example of dashboard).

FSC PARTNERS

Organisations that engage with the FSC at country level and have projects entered into the HRP under food security. Good examples of engagement would include: actively reporting to the country FSC, regularly attending meetings and participating in FSC working groups.

G

GAP ANALYSIS

An analysis involving the comparison of variables related to plans, targets, and achievements of FSC partners normally carried out on a monthly basis. The purpose of a gap analysis is to inform stakeholders about the status of the FSC response against plans or targets. This is a powerful tool used to inform and advocate decision makers and FSC actors alike. Example of gap analysis can be found on the dashboard

Actuals against targets

FSC partners collective actual achievements against objective targets. This kind of gap analysis highlights specific areas which have not received adequate support, and it monitors if the FSC objectives are being met.

Plans against targets

FSC partners planned activities and numbers against objectives targets. This kind of gap analysis is used to forecast a collective response and to confirm partners' initial commitments.

GENDER and AGE MARKER (GAM)

Mandatory IASC tool in a coordinated humanitarian action to ensure programming is coherent and effective, and that it takes into account basic differences according to gender and age.⁵⁵ Four Key Gender Equality Measures (GEMs: Gender Analysis, Tailored Activities, Participation in Project Management and Satisfaction with the Project) must appear in a project to demonstrate quality programming. The GAM provides codes on each of the GEMs as well as the Project Code; coding depends on three factors: programming action, gender and age. The tool codes higher when the project can demonstrate gendered needs, roles and dynamics are considered, based on different age groups; activities are tailored accordingly; affected groups are equally satisfied; and affected groups influence the project. The GAM is applied at design and monitoring phase, and required in all Consolidated Appeals Processes.

GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION (GAM)

A measure of acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height and/or oedema. GAM indicates short term (recent) nutritional history in children aged between 6 and 59 months. The measure is important because acute malnutrition increases the risk

52 http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp243771.pdf

53 <http://www.fao.org/energy/home/definitions/en/>

54 Ibid.

55 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/topics/gender/page/iasc-gender-marker>

of illness and death, and children of this age are particularly vulnerable to it. GAM is also considered an indicator of the overall food and nutrition situation of the general population. GAM is not to be confused with another measurement of acute malnutrition, Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). MUAC is a rapid screening tool that is commonly used to select individuals for nutrition programmes and nutrition surveillance.⁵⁶

GRAND BARGAIN

The Grand Bargain is an agreement between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers, which aims to get more means into the hands of people in need. The Grand Bargain was first proposed by the former UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing in its report "Too Important to Fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap"⁵⁷ as one of the solutions to address the humanitarian financing gap.⁵⁸

GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GMS)

the country based pooled funds grant management system is a web-based platform that supports the working of the entire grant life cycle for all Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) to ensure transparency and efficiency. It provides personalized email reminders for application deadlines and report due dates.⁵⁹

H

HAZARD

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.⁶⁰

HOUSEHOLD

In terms of food security, a group of people who live together and contribute to a common economy, and share the food and other incomes. The average household size is different in each country and needs to be determined accordingly.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR (HC)

The HC is responsible for assessing whether or not an international response to crisis is warranted and for ensuring the humanitarian response efforts, if needed, are well organised. The HC is accountable to the Emergency Relief Coordinator. HCs lead the HCT in deciding the most appropriate coordination solutions for their country, taking into account the local situation. Agreement must be reached on which Clusters to establish, and which organizations are to lead them.⁶¹

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM (HCT)

Entity composed by the representatives from the UN Country Team (UNCT), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), international NGOs, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. Agencies that are also Cluster Leads represent the Clusters as well as their respective organisations. The HCT is responsible for agreeing on common strategic issues related to humanitarian action. Agreement must be reached within the HCT on which clusters to propose to the ERC for activation or de-activation.⁶²

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW (HNO)

Humanitarian needs overviews should to support the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in developing a shared understanding of the impact and evolution of a crisis and to inform response planning. This document presents a comprehensive analysis of the overall situation and associated needs. Within the FSC, the HNO includes an assessment of the food security situation, the impact of the crisis, the breakdown of the people in need and the required funds.⁶³ At minimum, one update should be done at least once a year.⁶⁴

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Principles at the foundation of humanitarian action: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.⁶⁵

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

Humanitarian response plans (HRPs) are required for any humanitarian crisis

56 <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/32605/acute-malnutrition-threshold>

57 "Too Important to Fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap" available at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/%5B8HLP%20Report%5D%20Too%20important%20to%20fail%E2%80%94addressing%20the%20humanitarian%20financing%20gap.pdf>

58 <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861>

59 <https://cbpf.unocha.org/>

60 <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-h>

61 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/about-clusters/who-does-what>

62 Ibid.

63 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations>

64 https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/hno_guidance_2015_final.pdf

65 https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM-humanitarianprinciples_eng_June12.pdf

requiring the support of more than one agency, and are prepared by humanitarian country teams (HCTs) based on a humanitarian needs overview. In-depth guidance and templates are available, as well as a collection of tools and best practice

HRPs build upon humanitarian needs overviews which provide the evidence base and analysis of the magnitude of the crisis and identify the most pressing humanitarian needs. These needs inform the strategic objectives in the HRP. The various cluster plans follow from these strategic objectives.⁶⁶

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE MONITORING Process that registers the aid delivered to the targeted population, as well as the achieved results set out in the objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan. Each Cluster reports to OCHA on the inputs and the outputs of partners' interventions, and based on this information OCHA charts the outcomes of cluster activities and measures progress towards the objectives of the HRP. Frequency of Cluster reports has to be decided at country level. The FSC pulls from partners' monitoring systems in place, thus it is useful to know which partners will be monitoring the FS situation.⁶⁷

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE MONITORING FRAMEWORK Set of practices carried out by partners to ease the collection and analysis of data on the response throughout the year, with the aim of producing reports with key findings at scheduled intervals (determined at a country level). The monitoring framework document includes the Cluster monitoring plans and should be released after the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).⁶⁸

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) Document issued for a protracted or sudden onset emergency that requires international coordinated humanitarian assistance. It is carried out only when the needs have been understood and analysed through the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) or other joint needs assessment and analysis processes. The HRP can either include individual partners' projects, or not.⁶⁹ The plan must specify the shared vision or strategy to respond to the assessed needs, and serve as the basis for carrying out and monitoring the collective response.

HUNGER The term hunger is used as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.⁷⁰

INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA) The ICA is a consultative analysis that combines historical trends of food security data with the risk of natural shocks and other information such as land degradation, agro-ecological zoning, and nutrition, etc. When overlaid, these layers identify geographical areas of recurring food insecurity and exposure to shocks, population planning figures for short and long-term response, and together with government and partners the most appropriate combinations of where to position safety nets, DRR, early warning, and preparedness efforts – leading to the development of tailored-to-context sub-national programme strategies. The ICA is the first step of the 3PA and done at a national level (see 3PA reference), followed by Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultative processes.⁷¹

INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE (IASC) The primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance in response to complex and major emergencies under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator. It is a unique forum involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.⁷²

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER Organization, entity or agency that contributes to the works to reach the food security objectives outlined in the HRP through resources received from UN agencies without contribution from its own resources.

IN-KIND TRANSFERS In humanitarian settings, aid agencies often assist populations by transferring resources, usually using cash, vouchers or in-kind aid, such as food rations, shelter materials, seeds and tools and kits of household items.⁷³

66 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/page/strategic-response-planning>

67 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/document/humanitarian-response-monitoring-guidance>

68 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/document/humanitarian-response-monitoring-guidance>

69 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations>

70 "The State Of Food Insecurity In The World 2015" glossary available at <http://www.fao.org/hunger/glossary/en/>

71 [Part 1 - integrated context analysis - download pdf \(2.42 Mb\)](#)

72 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org>

73 "Cash, Vouchers or In-Kind?" available at www.alnap.org/pool/files/451-9456.pdf

INDICATOR	A qualitative or quantitative variable to measure achievement. The FSC has issued a handbook on output and outcome indicators. ⁷⁴
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP (IMWG)	A forum hosted by OCHA at country level to discuss topics such as reporting tools (e.g., 3-4-5 Ws), datasets, indicators, maps. They may provide specific trainings (e.g. on ArcGIS). Decisions taken within this group are presented at the Inter-Cluster Cluster Coordinators WG for agreement. ⁷⁵
INPUT	Within the FSC, inputs may be a variety of different items distributed to beneficiaries for agricultural or livestock activities. When reporting, partners have to specify which inputs were distributed to beneficiaries. Examples for input: vegetable kits or livestock vaccinations.
INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)	A set of standardized tools that aims at providing a “common currency” for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. It is based on consensus-building processes to provide decision makers with a rigorous analysis of food insecurity along with objectives for response in both emergency and development contexts. ⁷⁶
INTER AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE (IASC)	The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian assistance, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles. ⁷⁷
INTER-AGENCY RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (IARRM)	The Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism (IARRM) is the IASC agencies commit to maintain a roster of senior, experienced and trained L3 capable and deployable staff, in accordance with their individual coordination expertise; that they are able to deploy this effectively and in a timely manner; and that such capacity will work to support the HCT in defining and implementing the humanitarian response. As such, the IARRM represents a composite of the individual rapid response capacities of agencies, rather than constituting a stand-alone integrated team. The activation of the IARRM will not necessarily trigger the emergency rapid response mechanisms of individual agencies for programmatic or operational delivery, but all agencies agree to immediately put these on alert. ⁷⁸

K

KILOCALORIE (KCAL)	A unit of measurement of energy. One kilocalorie equals 1 000 calories. In the International System of Units (SI), the universal unit of energy is the joule (J). One kilocalorie = 4.184 kilojoules (kJ). ⁷⁹ As a general rule, adults require 2,100 Kcal per day. To convert items to kcal, a useful tool is the NutVal calculator. ⁸⁰
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L

IASC L-3 EMERGENCY	Most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises. ⁸¹ It is declared by the IASC principals and implies the activation of the Cluster System. The designation of an Inter-Agency system-wide Level 3 activation is based on an analysis of 5 criteria: scale, complexity, urgency, capacity, and reputational risk. A Level 3 emergency responses can be in place whereby an IASC system wide Level 3 response can be activated without a WFP/UN agency Level 3 response as long as each agency can meet its inter-agency obligations under a system-wide Level 3. ⁸²
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74 <http://fsccluster.org/programme-quality-working-group/document/fsc-core-indicator-handbook>

75 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/topics/imwg>

76 <http://www.ipcinfo.org/>

77 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/about-clusters/who-does-what>

78 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy_files/IARRM%20concept%20note%2010Oct2013.pdf

79 “The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015” available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf>

80 <http://www.nutval.net/2007/05/downloads-page.html>

81 To know which ones are humanitarian L3 emergencies, check <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-transformative-agenda/news-public/l3-iasc-system-wide-response-activations-deactivations>

82 Ibid.

LEAN SEASON or 'HUNGER GAP'

A period during the calendar year when food sources are in short supply, and as such consumed in lesser quantities and/or with less frequency. This is most commonly observed during the period just prior to harvest, when food reserves are low and access is impeded by the rainy season. It is also the time when there is no activity in terms of production or predictable periods of increased food security stress.

LIVELIHOOD INPUT

Livelihood inputs have a long delivery time and the procurement process needs to start well in advance in order to conduct distributions to the final beneficiaries on time, i.e. crop and vegetable seeds, agricultural tools, fishing equipment, veterinary drugs and vaccines and animal health equipment. Livelihood kits are designed to provide maximum nutritional value, minimize time to harvest and be easily portable. The distribution of crop, vegetable and fishing kits will be carried out prior to the start of the planting season. In South Sudan for instance FAO crop kits contain at minimum two of the following: sorghum (3 kg), maize (5 kg) and cowpea (2 kg) seed.⁸³

LIVELIHOODS

A combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. The resources might consist of individual skills and abilities (human capital), land, savings and equipment (natural, financial and physical capital, respectively), and formal support groups or informal networks that assist in the activities being undertaken (social capital).⁸⁴

LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS (LEGS)

A set of international guidelines and standards for designing, implementing, and evaluating livestock interventions to help people affected by humanitarian crises. LEGS is based on three livelihoods objectives: to provide rapid assistance, to protect livestock assets, and to rebuild the livestock assets of crisis-affected communities.⁸⁵

M

MALNUTRITION

An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and over nutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies.⁸⁶

MID YEAR REVIEW (MYR)

HRPs are subject to revisions, the timing of which depends on the design itself of the HRP. Whilst the HRP is under revision, partners are able to modify uploaded proposals. OCHA leads the process and keeps Clusters informed. During the MYR, the FSC has to report on achievements of the HRP FSC objectives' indicators, and any update on the narrative that may change drastically the FSC Strategy.⁸⁷

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

What a household requires to meet basic needs on a regular or seasonal basis, and its average cost. The basket includes not only food items (shelter, life-saving medical care, water and sanitation, non-food items, contagious disease prevention and education), and its value is usually set by the Cash Working Group.⁸⁸ The food component is key for the FSC to set the cost of the voucher and cash interventions.⁸⁹

N

NEW WAY OF WORKING

Recognizing that humanitarian and development actors, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector actors have been progressively working better together to meet needs for years, the New Way of Working aims to offer a concrete path to remove unnecessary barriers to such collaboration in order to enable meaningful progress. The New Way of Working can be described, in short, as working over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system, towards collective outcomes. Wherever possible, those efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels. A collective outcome can be described as the

83 "FAO in South Sudan: Emergency Livelihood Response Programme, September 2016 to December 2017" available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6185e.pdf>

84 <http://www.unhcr.org/3d46515d4.pdf>

85 <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/documents/resources-detail/it/c/177304/>

86 "The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015. Glossary of selected terms" available at <http://www.fao.org/hunger/glossary/en/>

87 https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/MYR%202012_CRD%20guidance_new.pdf

88 <http://fscluster.org/cash-and-markets-working-group/workinggroup/cash-and-markets-working-group>

89 <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/mpg-toolkit-pdfs/mpg-part1.2.pdf>

result that development and humanitarian actors (and other relevant actors) contribute to achieving at the end of 3-5 years in order to reduce needs, risk, and vulnerability.⁹⁰

NUTRITION SECURITY

A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that. It also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy.⁹¹

O

OBJECTIVE

Describes what the target group will achieve if it changes its behaviour. In some cases this is a tangible benefit, in other cases, this is a step towards a future benefit at a higher level. FSC objectives commonly contribute to improving lifesaving and livelihoods. Country level FSCs develop objectives in line with their national HRP.⁹²

ONLINE PROJECT SYSTEM (OPS)

Online platform to upload projects of UN agencies and NGOs participating in consolidated appeals or flash appeals. FSC partners upload their projects, and the Cluster Coordinator has to either approve or discard them; the decision is taken collectively, usually by the Cluster Review Committee.⁹³

OPERATIONAL PEER REVIEW (OPR)

An internal, inter-agency management tool, introduced as part of the IASC Transformative Agenda, which serves as a course corrector and to identify areas for immediate corrective action. OPR is designed to help Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) determine whether adjustments or improvements are necessary.⁹⁴

OUTCOME

Represent changes in the institutional and behavioural capacities for development conditions that occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of goals.⁹⁵

OUTPUT

Changes in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions, or the availability of new products and services that result from the completion of activities within a development intervention within the control of the organization. They are achieved with the resources provided and within the time period specified.⁹⁶

P

P-CODE

Place codes are unique geographic identification codes, represented by combinations of letters and/or numbers to identify a specific location or feature on a map or within a database. Every admin level has a unique p-code. OCHA provides the p-coding at country level, and the gFSC can also provide it.⁹⁷

PASTORIALISM

Describes societies that derive some, but not necessarily the majority, of their food and income from livestock.⁹⁸

PEOPLE AFFECTED

Includes all those whose lives have been impacted as a direct result of the crisis. This figure is often the first available after a sudden onset emergency and often defines the scope or boundary of a needs assessment. It does not, however, necessarily equate to the number of people in need of humanitarian aid; it should not be confused or used interchangeably with the category People in Need. Characteristics of the category People Affected⁹⁹ must include:

- being in close geographical proximity to a crisis;

90 <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/5358>

91 "The State Of Food Insecurity In The World 2015" available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf>

92 <http://fsccluster.org/programme-quality-working-group/document/fsc-core-indicator-handbook>

93 <https://ops.unocha.org/Home.aspx>

94 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/page/operational-peer-review>

95 http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/pdf/rbm_report_10_july.pdf

96 Ibid.

97 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Pcode_implementation.pdf

98 <http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en/>

99 "IASC IMWG: Humanitarian Population Figures" available at http://fsccluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/humanitarianprofilesupportguidance_final_may2016.pdf

- physically or emotionally impacted, including exposed to a human rights violation/ protection incident;
- experiencing personal loss or loss of capital and assets as a direct result of the crisis (family member, house/roof, livestock or any other asset);
- being faced with an immediate threat from a crisis.¹⁰⁰

PEOPLE IN NEED

Are a sub-set of the Population Affected and are defined as those members:

- Whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, AND
- Whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.¹⁰¹

PLANS

Figures provided by partners to inform the FSC on the number of beneficiaries to be reached in a specific period. This data is used to forecast the gap that may occur over a given period.

POOLED FUNDS

Funding that is activated and allocated through collective prioritization. There are three pooled funds: Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs), and Emergency Response Funds (ERFs). When the FSC collects data from partners, it is relevant to request partners to indicate if the reported activity is funded by a pooled fund.¹⁰²

PREPAREDNESS

The knowledge and capacities development by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.¹⁰³

PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

Policies on PSEA aim to end sexual exploitation and sexual abuse by internationally and locally-recruited humanitarian aid workers. Sexual exploitation and abuse of an affected community is one of the most serious breaches of accountability. Regardless of someone’s perception of the problem, the duty station or the likelihood of it occurring, all UN personnel and partners have an obligation to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and to uphold the standards of conduct.¹⁰⁴

PRINCIPAL RECIPIENT

Organization that receives funds from a traditional donor, (i.e. governments or private foundations). Principal recipients may have implementing/cooperating partners who carry out the food security activities on their behalf.

PROTECTION-MAINSTREAMING

The process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid. Practically, it is a way of designing and implementing all programmes so that protection risks and potential violations are taken into consideration. To mainstream protection, actors need to understand who is at risk, from what or whom as well as why, and the consequences their actions or inactions may have on the threats people experience and their vulnerability and capacity vis-à-vis these threats. This includes knowing how and where to refer people in need for specialist support to prevent or recover from violence and exploitation, as well as understanding when, how, and to whom to refer specialized protection issues.¹⁰⁵

PROVIDER OF THE LAST RESORT (PoLR)

Usually coincides with the Cluster Lead Agency (CLA). Where necessary and depending on access, security and availability of funding, the CLA as PoLR must be ready to ensure the provision of services required to fulfil critical gaps identified by the cluster and reflected in the Humanitarian Response Plan.¹⁰⁶

R

RECONSTRUCTION

The medium and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the

100 According to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), affected populations are defined on the basis of type and degree of disaster effects, and their location.
 101 “IASC IMWG: Humanitarian Population Figures” available at http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/humanitarianprofilesupportguidance_final_may2016.pdf
 102 <https://www.unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf>
 103 <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-r>
 104 <http://www.pseataaskforce.org/en/>
 105 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/protection-priority-global-protection-cluster/documents/inter-agency-standing-committee-policy>
 106 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/cluster_coordination_reference_module_2015_final.pdf

full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.¹⁰⁷

RECOVERY

The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better,” to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.¹⁰⁸

REFERRAL MECHANISM

System to collect complaints from beneficiaries. It is responsibility of each partner to have a complaints mechanism in place, and to inform the FSC for coordination of services and possible referrals. It is the responsibility of the FSC to map services and focal points for each system that partners have in place, with email and contact number of relevant persons.

REFUGEE INFLUXES

When events in a neighbouring country cause people to cross the border in search of security, food and other survival needs, imposing extraordinary demands on the food supply systems, natural and other resources of the host country

REHABILITATION

The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.¹⁰⁹

RESIDENT COORDINATOR

The Resident Coordinator system aims to bring together the different UN agencies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities at the country level. Resident Coordinators lead UN country teams and are the designated representatives of the Secretary-General for development operations.¹¹⁰

RESILIENCE

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb and accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.¹¹¹

RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Exercise by which available data (preferably an assessment) informs decision making to define the most appropriate response. It is done collectively with key stakeholders (Strategic Advisory Group or technical WG). FAO developed a Response Analysis Framework.¹¹²

S

SAFETY NETS

Interventions aimed at protecting vulnerable populations by providing services to prevent people from falling into poverty. It has to be decided at country level, an example of a safety net activity is school feeding.¹¹³

SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING (SLP)

The SLP brings together communities, partners, and local authorities into a consultative process to align multi-sectorial programmes through a seasonal and gender lens to livelihoods. This process populates the programme strategies identified through an ICA into an integrated multi-year operational plan, identifying new partnerships, and complementing existing (or assisting to develop new) local level government plans in ways that enable greater coordination by local authorities. The SLP is the second step of the 3PA and done at sub-national levels (see 3PA reference), followed by Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises.¹¹⁴

SEASONALITY

Variations that occur at specific regular intervals shorter than a year, such as monthly, or quarterly with cyclical patterns. In terms of food security, seasonality impacts production, thus interventions need to be planned accordingly to ensure timely interventions (to minimize food gap and to ensure that inputs are delivered at the precise time of the year).¹¹⁵

107 <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>

108 Ibid.

109 Ibid.

110 <https://undg.org/leadership/the-un-resident-coordinator/>

111 Ibid. For further information, see also <http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/en/>

112 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1994e.pdf>

113 <http://www1.wfp.org/social-protection-and-safety-nets>

114 [Part 2 - seasonal livelihood programming - download pdf \(1.18 Mb\)](#)

115 http://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/asis/index_1.jsp?lang=en

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS (SDA)

A Secondary Data Analysis (SDA) aims to give an initial idea of what conditions prevail in a given area of interest at a given point in time, based on the review of existing material. It can be carried out at any point in time and in all real-life contexts, ranging from normal (baseline) conditions to emergency conditions. SDAs help identify information gaps and design better targeted assessments to address them.¹¹⁶ The SDA uses a variety of available data and indicators - including population and household censuses, statistical databases, poverty & nutrition surveys, spatial data sets - to map the spatial patterns of food insecurity and identify its underlying causes.¹¹⁷

SECTOR

In the absence of IASC Cluster activation, coordination may take place through sectors. International humanitarian support can augment national capacity, underpinned by the principles of the cluster approach. Sectoral coordination mechanisms report to designated Government bodies within Government-led emergency or crisis. The lifespan of emergency sector coordination is defined by Government policies or declarations. Sudan, oPt, Lebanon are examples of Food Security Sector (as per 2017).¹¹⁸

SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM)

Severe acute malnutrition is defined by a very low weight for height, by visible severe wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema.¹¹⁹ Severe acute malnutrition is a major cause of death in children under 5, and its prevention and treatment are critical to child survival and development.¹²⁰

SLOW-ONSET CRISES

When drought, crop failure or an economic crisis erodes livelihoods and undermines food supply systems and hence the abilities of vulnerable households to meet their food needs and communities to support them.

STANDARDISED MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF RELIEF AND TRANSITIONS (SMART)

An inter-agency initiative launched in 2002 by a network of organizations and humanitarian practitioners. SMART advocates a multi-partner, systematized approach to provide critical, reliable information for decision-making, and to establish shared systems and resources for host government partners and humanitarian organizations.¹²¹

STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP

The SAG is the advisory group at country level that governs the FSC, though a multi-stakeholder representation, ensures that the FSC is addressing the coordination, management and technical capacity development objective of the FSC. The gFSC also has a SAG.¹²²

SUDDEN DISASTERS

Natural or technological disasters which damage crops and food stocks, disrupt food supply and marketing systems, and/or disrupt economic activities and livelihoods.

T

TARGET POPULATIONS

Target populations are a sub-set of People in Need and represent the number of people humanitarian actors aim or plan to assist. It is a projected number typically smaller than the number of People in Need and is usually defined once there is some idea of available resources and access constraints.¹²³

TARGETS

Number of beneficiaries that the FSC partners aim to assist through their activities which contribute to a specific objective. Targets are defined by multiple variables including food security vulnerability, available resources, security and operational access, etc. FSC targets should be determined through a multistakeholder approach including FSC partners, the government, and donors. It is important to note that targets may differ from the people in need and the affected population figures. In countries where there is an IPC¹²⁴ it should be used as the basis for calculating targets. Otherwise, CARI or indicators could be used.

116 <https://www.wfp.org/food-security/assessments/secondary-data-analyses>

117 http://one.wfp.org/operations/vam/vam_in_action/cva_2_sda_0204.html

118 <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/coordination/clusters/frequently-asked-questions#What%20is%20the%20difference%20between%20a%20Sector%20and%20a%20Cluster?>

119 <http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/malnutrition/en/>

120 https://www.unicef.org/nutrition/index_sam.html

121 <http://smartmethodology.org/about-smart/>

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123 "IASC IMWG: Humanitarian Population Figures" available at http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/humanitarianprofilesupportguidance_final_may2016.pdf

124 <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-news-detail/ar/c/412110/>

The ‘Three-Pronged Approach’ (3PA)

The 3PA is an integrated analytical and consultative process that through an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) spatially positions and aligns preparedness with early warning, safety nets, and DRR strategies at national level, anticipating where risk to natural shock is heightened; this is followed by Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations at sub-national level, in which the integrated programme strategies from an ICA are populated with multi-sectoral complementary programme responses using temporal, livelihood, and gender lenses; and lastly the 3PA includes community-based participatory planning (CBPP) with affected populations as primary contributors to developing and implementing their own preparedness, risk reduction, and resilience building plans. 3PA is also used to anticipate and inform preparedness and response.¹²⁵

TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Highly contagious epidemic diseases that can spread extremely rapidly, irrespective of national borders. They cause high rates of death and disease in animals, thereby having serious socio-economic and sometimes public health consequences while constituting a constant threat to the livelihoods of livestock farmers.¹²⁶

TRANSFER MODALITY

A transfer modality is the way in which assistance is transferred to targeted beneficiaries. For example for WFP, this can be in-kind food, vouchers and/or cash. A transfer modality is a means; it is neither a project nor an objective per se.¹²⁷

U**‘UNCONDITIONAL’ FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES**

Aim to reduce poverty without conditioning the transfer to any action performed by the receivers. General Food Distribution is an example of unconditional FSC activity.

UNDERNUTRITION

The outcome of insufficient food intake and repeated infectious diseases, i.e. the outcome of undernourishment, and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated infectious disease. It includes being underweight for one’s age, too short for one’s age (stunted), dangerously thin for one’s height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).¹²⁸ Acute undernutrition occurs more frequently with infants and young children, often during the stages where complementary foods are being introduced to their diets, and children are typically more susceptible to infectious diseases. Acute undernutrition can result from food shortages, a recent bout of illness, inappropriate child care or feeding practices, or a combination of these factors.

V**VULNERABILITY**

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. Vulnerability is an important concept in food security. It is defined as the probability of an acute decline in food access or consumption levels below minimum survival needs. It is a result of both exposure to risk factors - such as drought, conflict or extreme price fluctuations - and also of underlying socio-economic processes which reduce the capacity of people’s ability to cope. Thus, vulnerability can be viewed as follows: vulnerability = exposure to risk + inability to cope.¹²⁹

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING (VAM)

The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit is an internal structure within WFP that provides temporary and long-term technical assistance in food security analysis to decision-makers at WFP Headquarters in Rome and in WFP Regional and Country Offices.¹³⁰ VAM is a unique network of over 150 analysts around the

¹²⁵ <https://www.wfp.org/content/2017-three-pronged-approach-3pa-factsheet>

¹²⁶ <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/emergency-types/transboundary-animal-diseases/en/>

¹²⁷ <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp274576.pdf>

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-v>

¹³⁰ http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/ungis/meeting/march00/documentation/wfp_recalde2.pdf

VULNERABLE GROUP(S)**W****WET FEEDING/COOKED MEALS**

world that seeks to provide answers to food security key questions, guiding the World Food Programme (WFP)'s food security analysis work.¹³¹

Populations who have special needs or is at similar risk as a result of common livelihoods, assets and coping mechanisms, and that are targeted with food security interventions.

a GFD ration provided in the form of cooked meals or other ready-to-eat foods for a short, initial period during an acute emergency when (1) people are on the move, (2) the situation is extremely insecure and carrying food home would put beneficiaries at risk of theft or violence, (3) there is a conflict situation, with high levels of abuse and taxation so that the vulnerable are not getting their rations, (4) there has been a major displacement and people have lost all their assets, (5) beneficiaries do not have access to cooking equipment and/or fuel, (6) beneficiaries are too weak to cook for themselves, (7) there is proof that leaders are diverting rations, and/or (8) there are environmental considerations (e.g., to protect a fragile ecological environment).¹³²

¹³¹ <http://vam.wfp.org/>

¹³² Source: WFP Programme Guidance Manual

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population	HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
APA	Advanced Preparedness Actions	HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
CAAP	Commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations	HCT	Humanitarian Country Teams
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
CBT	Cash Based Transfers	HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
CCAR	Cluster Coordination Architecture Review	IARRM	Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CCPM	Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring	ICCWG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Group
CCT	Cluster/Sector Coordination Team	IMO	Information Management Officer
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	IMWG	Information Management Working Group
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards	MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
CLA	Cluster Lead Agency	MIRA	Multi-Cluster/Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
CRC	Cluster Review Committee	MYR	Mid Year Reviews
CRP	Crisis Response Plan	NATF	Need Assessment Task Force
CwC	Communicating with Communities	NFI	Non-food Items
EFSA/EFSA	European Food Safety Authority	OPR	Operational Peer Review
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessments	PoLR	Provider of Last Resort
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ERF	Emergency Response Funds	RC	Resident Coordinator
ERP	Emergency Response Preparedness	RTE	Real-time Evaluation
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications	SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
FFA	Food for Assets	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
FFE	Food for Education	SC	Steering Committee
FFW	Food for Work	SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
FSS	Food Security Status	U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition		
GAM	Gender and Age Marker		
GBV	Gender Based Violence		
GFD	General Food Distribution		
GHP	Global Humanitarian Platform		
GST	gFSC Support Team		

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FAO: Food Chain Crisis <http://www.fao.org/food-chain-crisis/home/en/>

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