



Standards for supporting crop-related livelihoods in emergencies

Food Security Cluster, Global Partners Meeting
November 9, 2022

<https://seads-standards.org>



SEADS_Standards





- Sphere Handbook, including Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)
- Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)
- Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)
- Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS)
- Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery (INEE Minimum Standards)
- Minimum Standard for Market Analysis (MISMA)
- Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities (HIS)
- Minimum Standards for Camp Management (CAMP)
- **Standards for Supporting Crop-related Livelihoods in Emergencies (SEADS)**



Today's Speakers



Cathy Watson
LEGS



Tristan Hale
Sphere



Isaac Jebaseelan
World Vision, South Sudan



Kate Longley
CRS



Shawn McGuire
FAO

Shawn McGuire

Agricultural Officer, Seed Security
FAO



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



SEADS Standards

Shawn McGuire, Agricultural Officer (Seed Security), FAO

What is SEADS?

Principles and minimum standards for crop-related crisis responses



DETERMINE

Determine if a crop-related response is appropriate, necessary, and feasible



PRIORITIZE

Prioritize which crop-related response area may achieve livelihood objectives given the context



TRACK

Track alignment of projects with minimum standards



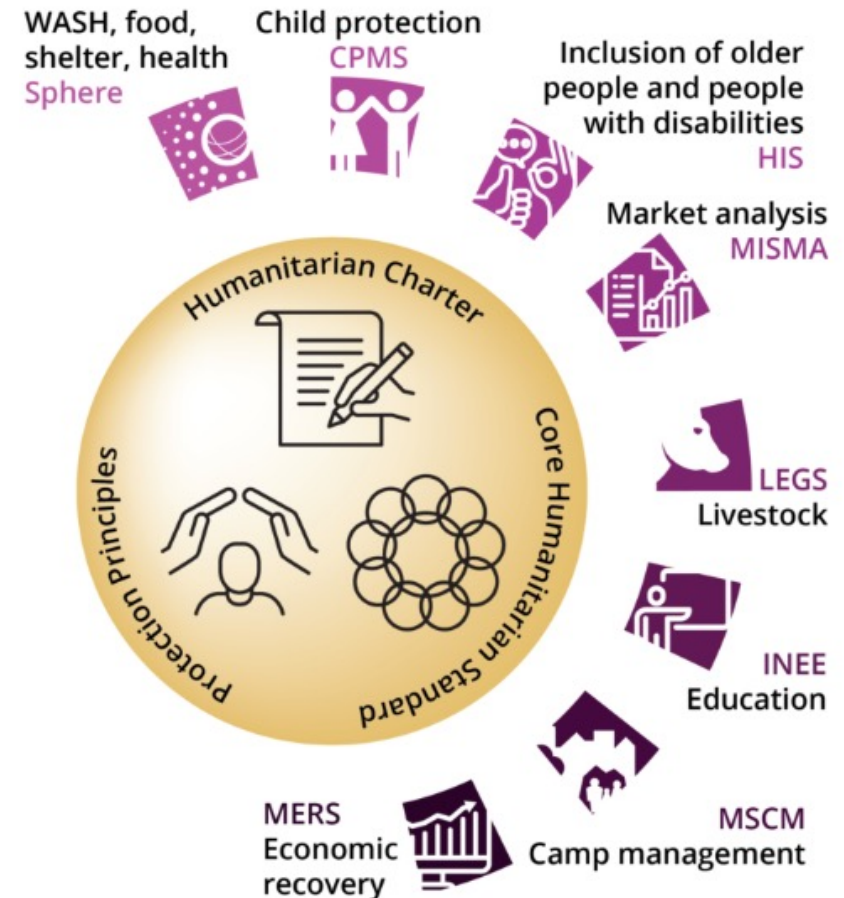
MEASURE

Measure livelihood impacts from crop-related crisis response



Humanitarian Standards Partnership

- Newest member of the HSP
- A collaboration to improve quality and accountability in humanitarian response



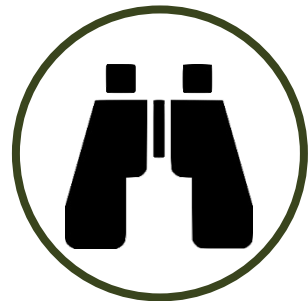
Why use SEADS?



People in need



Best possible programming



Livelihood impacts

Who is SEADS for?

- Agriculture experts who are unfamiliar with humanitarian principles, programming and evaluation.
- Humanitarians who are unfamiliar with crops and effective programming to support crop-based livelihoods before, during and after emergencies.



Anyone involved in crop-related crisis response



SEADS Principles



SEADS Principles

Use livelihoods-based programming

Use a participatory approach in all aspects of crisis response






Commit to preparedness and early action

Consider climate change and minimize environmental impacts

Establish coordinated responses






SEADS Minimum Standards

SEADS Minimum Standards

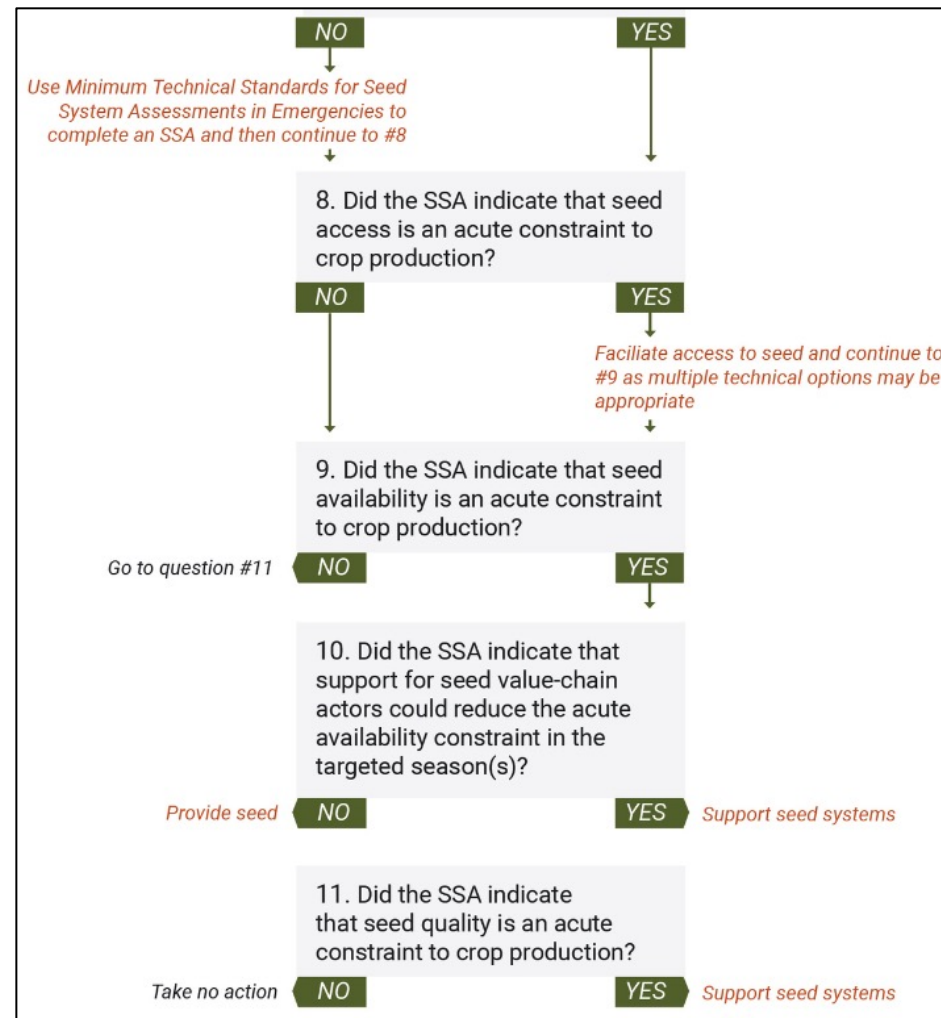
-  *Initial assessment for crop-related crisis response*
-  *Seed and seed systems*
-  *Tools, equipment, and other non-seed inputs*
-  *Crop-related infrastructure*
-  *Impact-oriented monitoring and evaluation*

SEADS response areas

SEADS Minimum Standards

-  *Initial assessment for crop-related crisis response*
-  *Seed and seed systems*
-  *Tools, equipment, and other non-seed inputs*
-  *Crop-related infrastructure*
-  *Impact-oriented monitoring and evaluation*

Response area tools: decision trees



Response area tools: timing tables

Table 6.5: Timing of tools, equipment, and other non-seed inputs technical options to coincide with local cropping seasons—example of maize and beans production

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Beans			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Facilitate access to inputs	→				→							→ <i>For the next season</i>
Provide inputs	→				→							
Support formal and informal input systems	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→

Key

- Planting
- Crop establishment and growth
- Harvesting

Response area tools: advantages and disadvantages

Table 7.2: Each crop-related infrastructure option has advantages and disadvantages

	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Facilitate community-led rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community ownership • Builds on traditional community-based systems • Reduced cost due to community contributions (labor, materials) • Opportunities for capacity building, not only at technical level, but also in local people's management and leadership • Might be more sustainable if maintenance remains with communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be more difficult to manage if there is conflict or tension among different groups in the community or restrictions that limit participation of people according to their ethnicity, gender, religion, or disability • May keep people away from their own livelihoods or from temporary migration to earn higher income in urban areas or neighboring countries • May not be possible because the people in the community are busy with their livelihoods or have temporarily migrated • May present unacceptable safety risks to community members unless they have technical knowledge of mines and unexploded ordnance
2. Lead and implement direct rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier to implement a more inclusive scheme • Can ensure humanitarian standards in respect of labor law, safety norms, child labor, and equal and fair wages • Builds local capacities if local people are hired • Can establish a comprehensive operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May undermine traditional community-based systems and create dependency on support • May compete with local organizations or companies that could also do the rehabilitation • If done through a sub-contractor from outside the community, the resources paid go out of the community





Get SEADS: <https://seads-standards.org>



English | Español | Français

HOME **HANDBOOK** ABOUT RESOURCES CONTACT



-  SEADS Download
-  View SEADS in the Interactive Handbook
-  Purchase a hard copy of SEADS
-  Download the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP) App to take SEADS with you on the go.

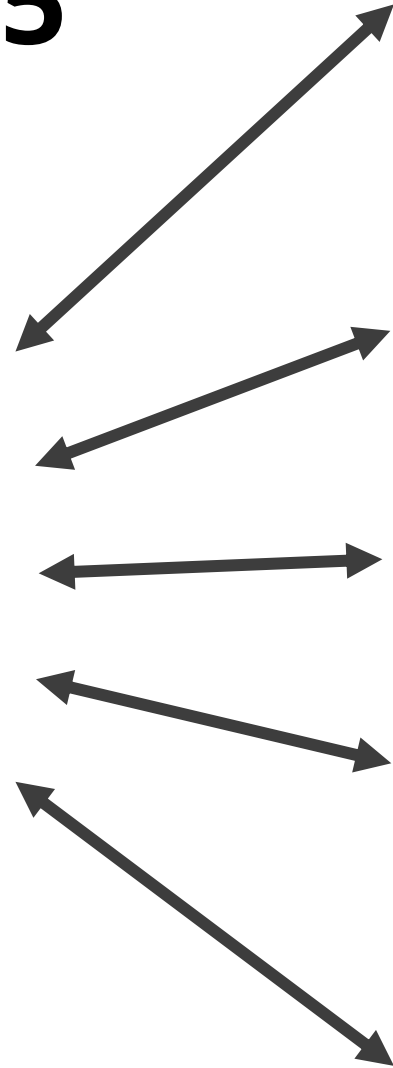
Tristan Hale

Head of Communications and
Learning Services

Sphere



2008 - 2015



2016



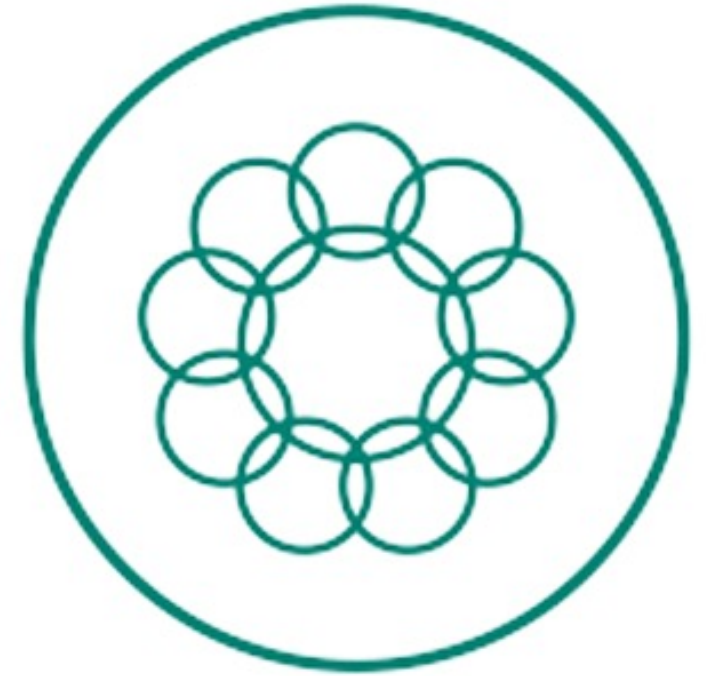
1998 to 2015



1998



2011



2015

2016 - 2022



SEADS



**Humanitarian
Standards
Partnership**

**CALP
NETWORK**



Common format
Shared platforms
Accessibility
Collaboration



**A global cross-sectoral
community of purpose
dedicated to improving
programme quality**





hspstandards.org

Kate Longley

Technical Advisor, Emergency and
Resilient Seed Systems
Catholic Relief Services



Isaac Jebaseelan

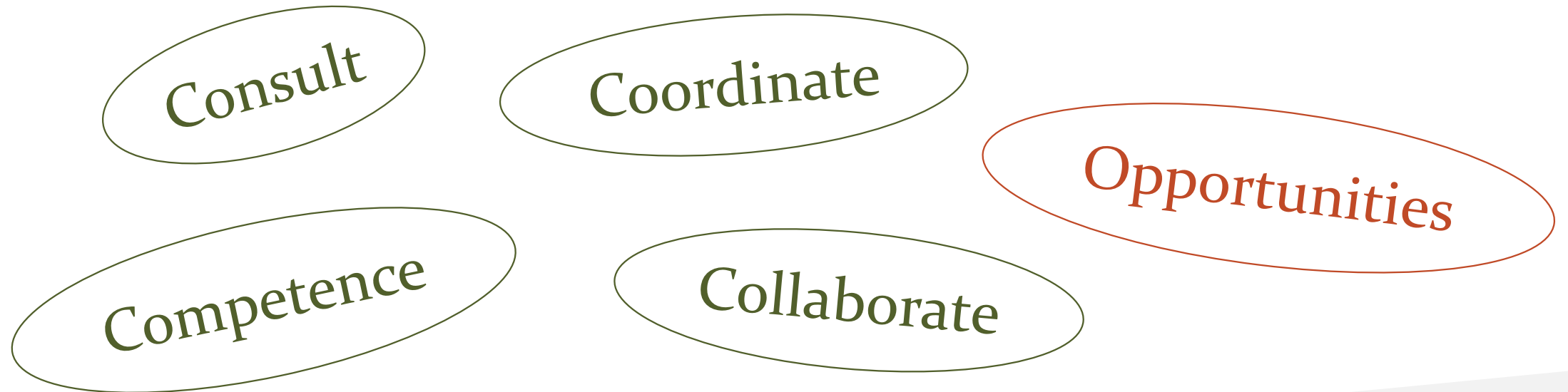
Co-Coordinator, Food Security and
Livelihoods Cluster, South Sudan,
World Vision





Operationalizing SEADS Standards

for Supporting Crop-related Livelihoods in Emergencies



1. Consult



HPC/HRP Consultation with Top 20 INGs/NNGOs

FSL Cluster will

- *Organize and conduct consultation sessions with all **relevant stakeholders***
- *Distribute Standards Handbook and insist the need to **refer the standards effectively** while designing agricultural livelihood responses in emergencies*
- *Simplify SEADS Handbook as chapter wise ToT modules to ensure that every member **understands the importance of the Standards & use them appropriately***

2. Competence

To build partners' capacity,

- *Conduct orientation (ToT) sessions on SEADS Standards and refresher trainings twice a year, like that of LEGS trainings FSL Cluster conducted*
- *SEADS is useful to FSLC, in line with one of the Core Functions, **application & adherence to existing standards & guidelines/training & capacity building** (LEGS, CBT, FSNMS/IPC etc.)*
- *Helps FSLC in facilitating **closer coordination of agriculture partners (ATWG), effective programming through better utilization of given Standards***



Let's join our hands together to build our capacity

3. Coordinate



FSLC is obliged to coordinate with agriculture partners (ATWG) and;

- *Continue to promote SEADS to maximize the impact & sustainability of crop-related livelihoods in emergencies*
- *Engage in future SEADS training activities*

4. Collaborate

- *Bring together the humanitarians, policy/decision-makers, with **common interest and shared understanding** in operationalizing SEADS Standards.*
- *Focus on making better use of SEADS Standards, as a working document, by **contextualizing the technical chapters** in to ToT contents and conduct trainings alongside other resources, say **LEGS**.*



Collaborate with different humanitarian actors (Joint ICCG Mission in the field)



Questions and Discussion

Website: <https://seads-standards.org>

Email: coordinator@seads-standards.org

 [@SEADS_Standards](https://twitter.com/SEADS_Standards)

 [linkedin.com/company/seads-standards](https://www.linkedin.com/company/seads-standards)

Poll

- Go to: menti.com
- Enter code: 6252 2427
- Enter your answer to the questions:
 - How likely are you or your organization to use SEADS in your work?
 - Why?

Thank you



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