

IPC 

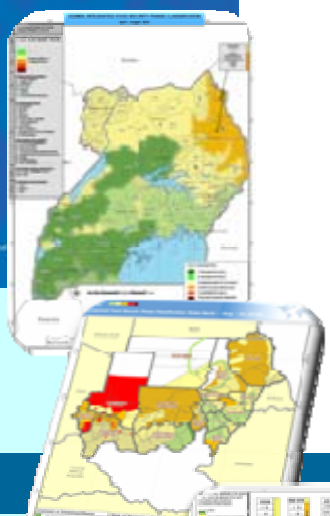
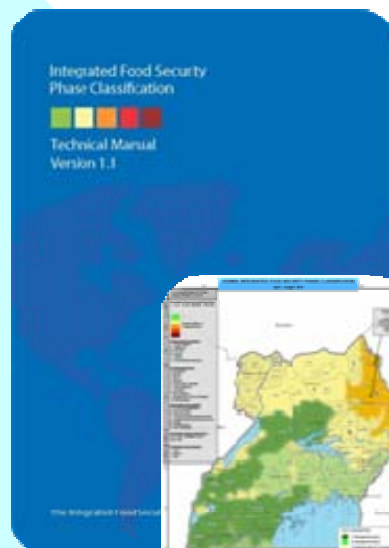
The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security Decisions



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

MAPPING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL



IPC Overview

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Alemu Asfaw
IPC Global Support Unit

IPC Global Partners



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Resilient Response





Common Challenges for Applied Food Security Analysis

- Partial data sets
- Multiple contexts and drivers – need common understanding and minimum standards
- Need for multi-sectoral inputs – no basis for response analysis
- Need for comparability over space and time
- Need for accountability & action oriented analysis
- Need for consensus building and ownership



WHAT'S IPC

- A set of **protocols (tools and procedures)** to classify the nature and the severity of food insecurity
- It's a process involving multiple stakeholders to build **technical consensus**,
 - based on participatory and **transparent evidence-based analysis**



IPC added value

(IPC RESPONDING TO SOME OF THE CHALLENGES)

- Link between complex information and action
- Provides a common language
- Comparability over space and time
- Transparency and accountability
- Provides the basis for response analysis
- Builds technical consensus
- Clear and accessible communication



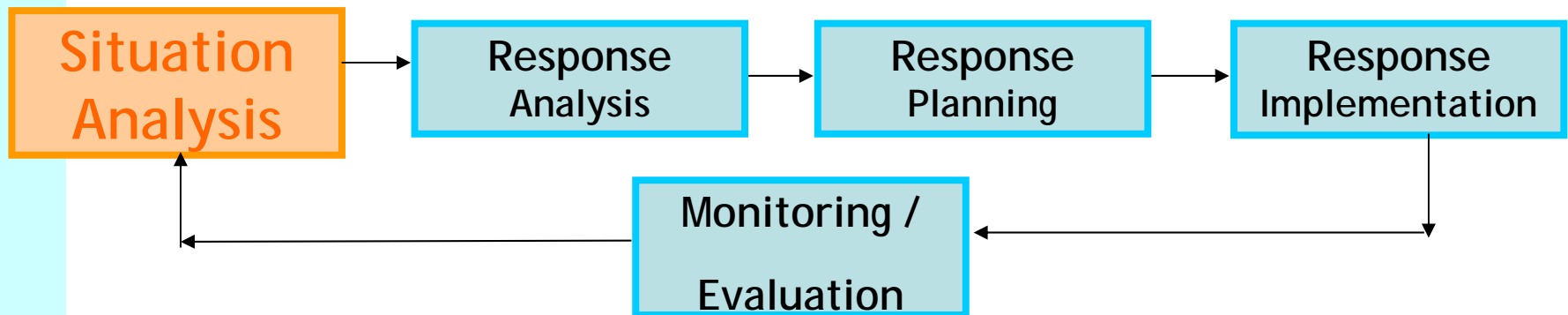
The IPC is not...

- a methodology to measure food insecurity – IPC brings together different methodologies
- a tool for data collection – but it can inform data collection and **identify gaps**
- an information system
- response analysis – but it is the starting point for response analysis



Where does IPC stop in decision making?

The Analysis – Response Continuum



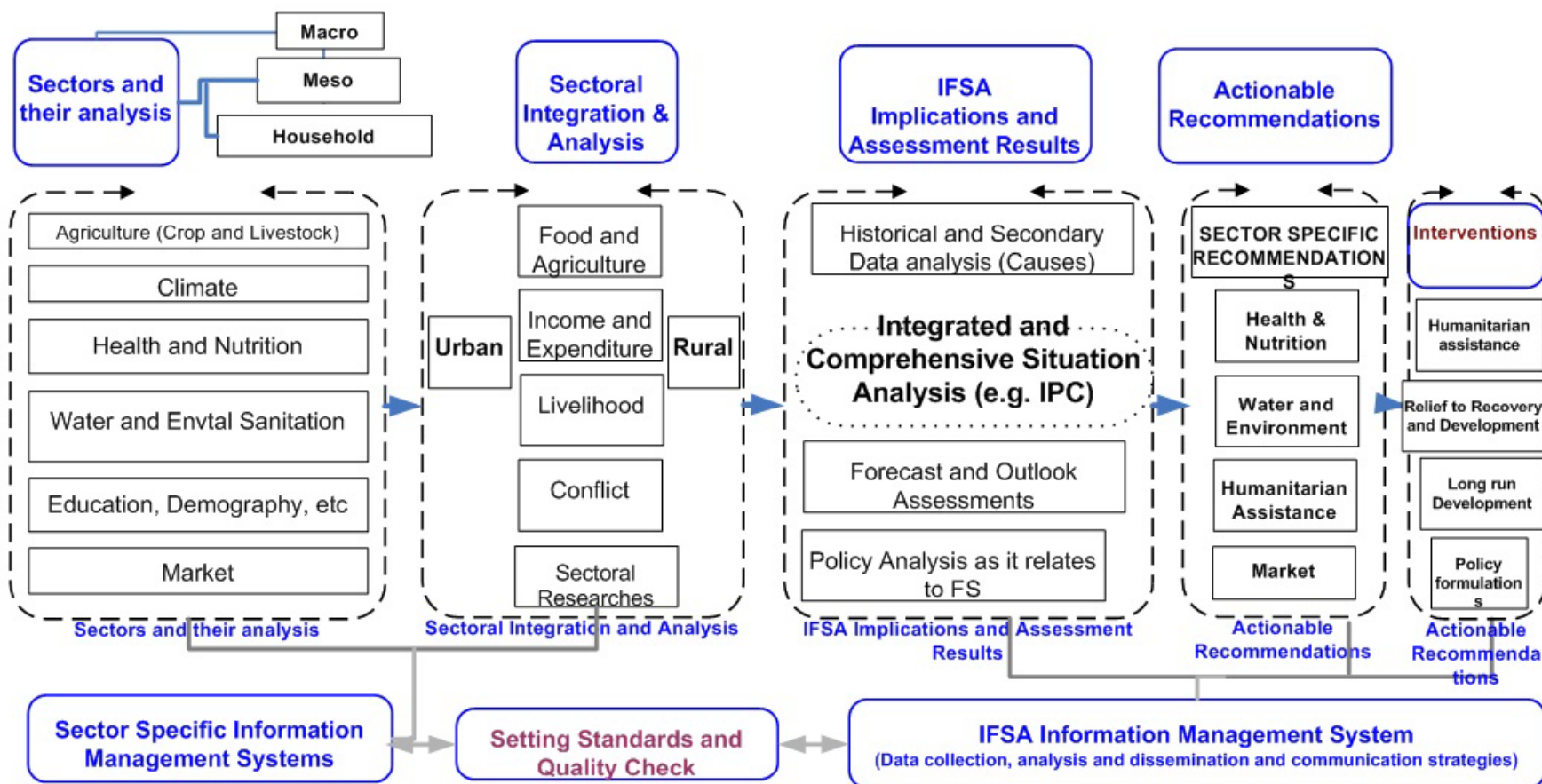
The IPC addresses just one stage for effective interventions—
Situation Analysis



Integrated FS Analysis Framework

SIFSIA-N

This same framework of analysis will be used at all levels, including State and locality level



CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL SETUP
 (SIFSIA aims at strengthening human, physical and institutional capacity in generating, analyzing, and disseminating food security information and facilitate its utilization)



What Is NEW In IPC V2.0 Consolidation Into Functions

- 1) Formation of Technical Working Group
- 2) Classifying Severity & Causes
- 3) Quality Assurance
- 4) Building Technical Consensus
- 5) Communicating for Action



IPC Manual V2.0 Key Innovations

- Technical Working Group Matrix
- Integrated Analytical Framework and Reference Table
- Harmonized Parameters for Analysis and Limiting Factors
- Expanded Communication Template
- Prototype Tools for Chronic Food Insecurity
- Guidance for reliability Scores and IPC Compatibility



IPC Governance Structure

- The Global Steering Committee of the IPC: CARE, EC JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Oxfam, SCF, WFP, Global FS Cluster, CILSS
- The Global Support Unit (GSU) , hosted by FAO Head Quarters, but with members of different partner agencies
- Working together at Multiple levels: National, regional and Global level – five sub regions and more than 30 countries involved in IPC



IPC Medium to Long Term Visions

(in line with CFS principles)

- Expanded countries/institutions utilize, internalize and institutionalize the IPC platform
 - transparent consensus building exercise – partnership based
- FS practitioners use evidence based and Common Food Insecurity currency (terminologies) with the ultimate objectives of:
 - facilitating timely decisions in (improve accountability)
 - saving lives ; moving from relief to development; smooth the division between the two; and resilience
 - reducing Global hunger



IPC Medium to Long Term Vision

- Promotion of the IPC-like approach for other sectors beyond Food Security – contribute to harmonization of methodologies
- Contribute to the overall debate on standardizing Food Security Analysis and broader FSNIS terminologies
- Contribute to the introduction of IPC and FS concepts into University curriculum and Academia
- Contribute to the Mapping of Food Security and Nutrition Actions at country level – supporting the gap analysis