



IPC Asia Regional Project Overview and Value-Added

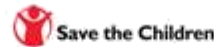
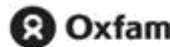


Sub-regional workshop
on sex-disaggregated data
in agriculture and rural development
for southeast Asian countries

Bangkok

13 – 16 November 2012

IPC Global Partners





Common Challenges for Action-Oriented Food Security Analysis

- Unreliable and irregular data
- Reconciling various methods
- Comparability over space
- Comparability over time
- Building technical consensus
-



*We need a ‘**common currency**’ for describing the nature and severity of food security situations.*

We need minimum common standards for conducting food security analysis



What the IPC is.....

- A set of tools and procedures (protocols) for classifying the nature and severity of food security situations
- A process for multiple stakeholders to share information and build technical consensus.



**Better
Targeted
Policy &
Programming**

IPC

**Integrated Food Security Phase
Classification**

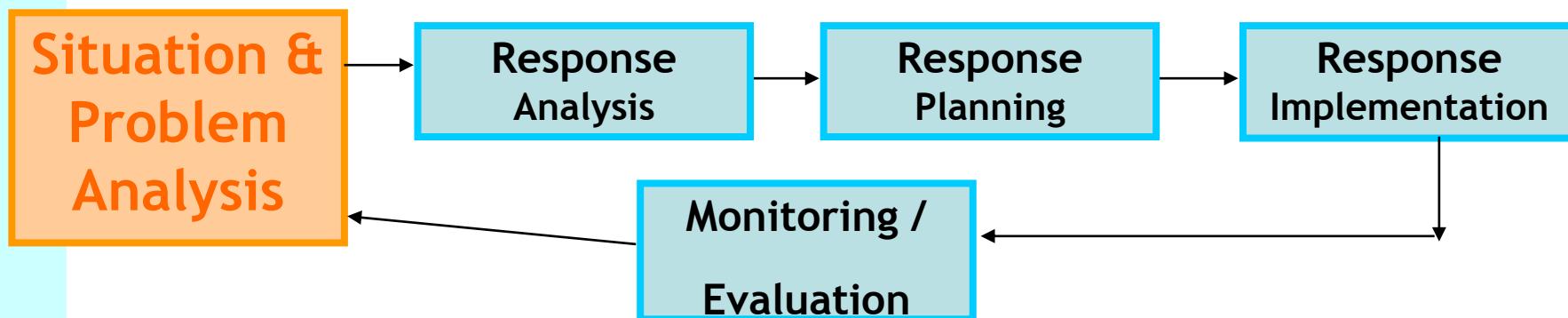
**9 sets of
indicators**

- Food consumption
- Livelihood change
- Nutrition
- Mortality
- Availability
- Access
- Utilization
- Stability
- Hazards & Vulnerability

- Integrated Analysis
- Consolidation of Information
- Consensus Building
- Quality Control



The Analysis – Response Continuum





What are the 4 Functions?

- (1) Building Technical Consensus
- (2) Classifying Severity and Causes
- (3) Communicating for Action
- (4) Quality Assurance



Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
<p><i>HH group is able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.</i></p>	<p><i>Even with any humanitarian assistance:</i> <i>HH group has minimally adequate food consumption but is unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies</i></p>	<p><i>Even with any humanitarian assistance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HH group has food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition;</i> OR <i>HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.</i> 	<p><i>Even with any humanitarian assistance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HH group has large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality;</i> OR <i>HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.</i> 	<p><i>Even with any humanitarian assistance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HH group has an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even with full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, and destitution are evident.</i>



		Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
Priority Response Objectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Urgent Action Required to: Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition	Save lives & livelihoods	Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
Area Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)	Food Consumption & Livelihood Change	More than 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food needs without engaging in atypical strategies to access food and income & livelihoods are sustainable	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5
	Nutritional Status*	Acute Malnutrition: <5% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: <10%	Acute Malnutrition : 5-10%, BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 10-20%	Acute Malnutrition : 10- 15% OR > usual & increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 20-40% , 1.5 x greater than reference	Acute Malnutrition : 15 – 30%; OR > usual & increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: >40%	Acute Malnutrition : >30% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: far > 40%
	Mortality*	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-1/10,000/day U5DR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference U5DR: 2-4/10,000/day	CDR: >2/10,000/day U5DR: >4/10,000/day



-Acute Scale

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Groups Classification
a guide short term strategic objectives linked to medium and long term objectives Draft 41

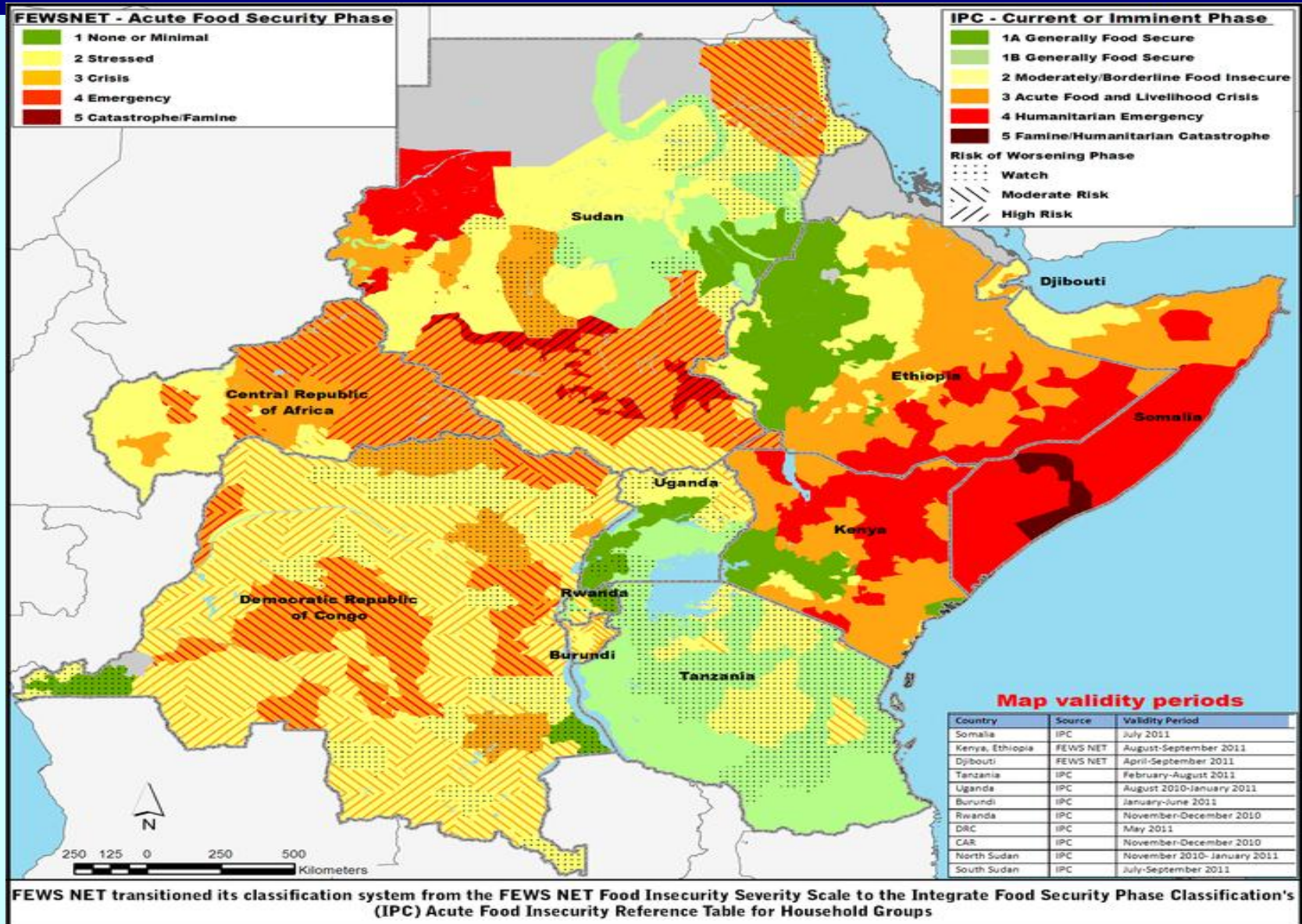
Phase Name and Description		Phase 1 No Acute Food Insecurity • HH group is able to meet basic food needs without having to engage in/livelihood coping strategies.	Phase 2 Stressed • HH group food consumption is reduced but minimally adequate without having to engage in/livelihood coping strategies.	Phase 3 Crisis • HH group has significant food consumption gaps with high or above acute malnutrition or excess mortality OR • HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets or diverting resources from essential non-food items.	Phase 4 Emergency • HH group has extreme food consumption gaps resulting in high acute malnutrition or excess mortality OR • HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.	Phase 5 Catastrophe • HH group has near complete loss of food and/or other livelihood assets resulting in severe starvation, death and destitution are evident.
Outcomes	Food Consumption (Quantity & Quality)	Quantity: minimal/y adequate (a 1,000 kcal per day) and available HDDS: deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from usual average, based on 12 food groups) HCS: acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) HMI: none or slight (scores 2-3) CSI: reference, but unstable HBA: small or moderate livelihood Protection Deficit	Quantity: minimal/y adequate (a 1,000 kcal per day) and available HDDS: deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from usual average, based on 12 food groups) HCS: acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) HMI: none or slight (scores 2-3) CSI: reference, but unstable HBA: small or moderate livelihood Protection Deficit	Quantity: significant gap OR 2,100 kcal per day/y inadequate HDDS: severe deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from usual average, based on 12 food groups) HCS: moderate consumption (but deteriorating) HMI: moderate (scores 2-3) CSI: reference and increasing HBA: substantial livelihood Protection deficit OR small Survival Deficit <20%	Quantity: extreme gap; much below 2,100 kcal per day HDDS: 50% or more of HH have HDDS of <4 out of 12 food groups HCS: poor consumption HMI: severe (scores 4-6) CSI: significantly reference HBA: survival deficit	Quantity: effectively complete gap HDDS: 80% or more of HH have HDDS of <4 out of 12 food groups HCS: (below) poor consumption HMI: severe (6) CSI: far in reference HBA: Survival Deficit >20%
	Livelihood Change (Assets & Strategies)			Livelihood: Applied/ Coping Strategies: Insurance strategies	Livelihood: Inverted/ Coping: "Grits" strategies	Livelihood: Near Complete Collapse Coping: effectively inability to cope
	Nutrition (Due to food deficits)		Presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother	Presence of moderately acutely malnourished child and/or mother	Presence of severely acutely malnourished child and/or mother	Presence of several severely acutely malnourished children and/or adolescents/adults
	Mortality	Unchanged	Marginal increase, unstable	Significant increase	Death is evident in most HH	
Contributing Factors	Food Availability	Food production, natural foods, food reserves, markets, and transportation are borderline adequate to meet minimum requirements	Food production, natural foods, food reserves, markets, and transportation are inadequate to meet minimum requirements	Food production, natural foods, food reserves, markets, and transportation are extremely inadequate to meet minimum requirements	Food production, natural foods, food reserves, markets, and transportation are effectively not available or functioning to meet minimum requirements	Food production, natural foods, food reserves, markets, and transportation are effectively non-existent
	Food Access	Physical, financial, and/or social Access are borderline adequate to meet minimum requirements	Physical, financial, and/or social Access are inadequate to meet minimum requirements	Physical, financial, and/or social Access are extremely inadequate to meet minimum requirements	Physical, financial, and/or social Access are effectively non-existent	
	Food Utilization	Food preferences, preparation, feeding, and/or storage are borderline adequate to meet minimum requirements Water: 2.5 (ppp app)	Food preferences, preparation, feeding, and/or storage are inadequate to meet minimum requirements Water: 7.5 to 10 (ppp app)	Food preferences, preparation, feeding, and/or storage are extremely inadequate to meet minimum requirements Water: 4 to 7.5 (ppp app)	Food preferences, preparation, feeding, and/or storage are effectively non-functioning or absent Water: 4 to 7.5 (ppp app)	
	Stability	Access, availability, and utilization are somewhat unstable in the short term	Access, availability, and utilization are unstable in the short term	Access, availability, and utilization are highly unstable in the short term	Access, availability, and utilization are extremely unstable in the short term	
	Hazards & Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or excessive food consumption deficits	
	General Response Objectives	Cross-Cutting Objectives: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists				
		Monitoring	Disaster Risk Reduction	Protect livelihoods	Save lives & livelihoods	Prevent Total Collapse

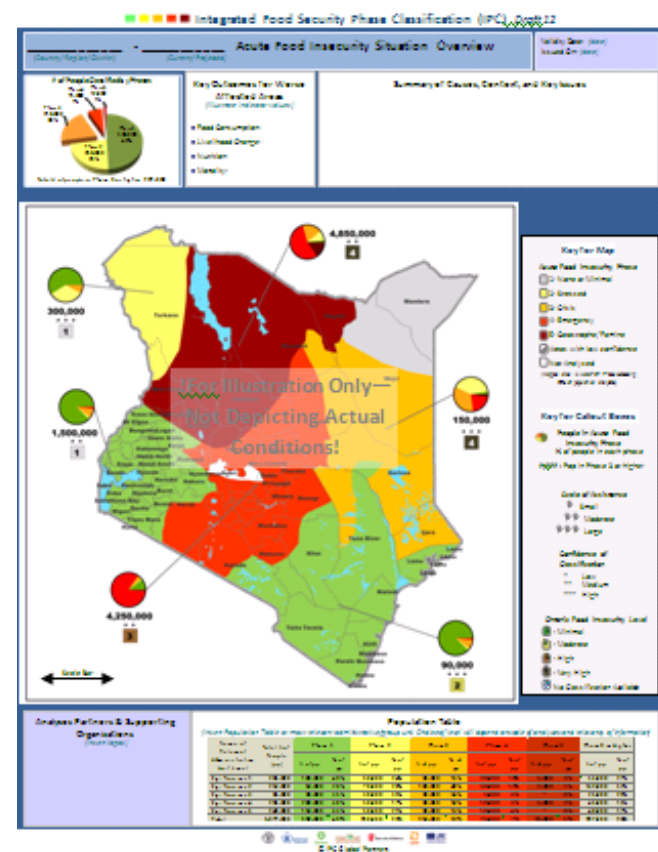
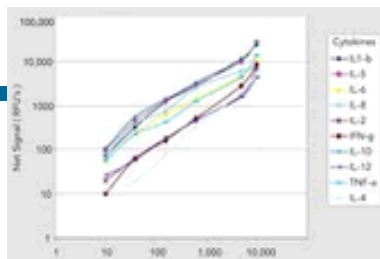
-Chronic Scale

IPC Area-based Chronic Food Insecurity Reference Table Draft 26
To Guide Medium and Long-Term Strategic Objectives

		Level 1: Low Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 2: Moderate Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 3: High Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 4: Very High Chronic Food Insecurity
Contributing Factors	Level Description	• Considering years when the area does not experience atypical short-term instability, less than 10% of the HHs do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year AND • The area has not had recurrent Acute food Security Crisis (or equivalent) in the past 10 years.	• Considering years when the area does not experience atypical short-term instability, less than 10% of the HHs do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year OR • The area has had occasional Acute Food Security Crisis (or equivalent).	• Considering years when the area does not experience atypical short-term instability, less than 20 to 40% of the HHs do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year OR • The area has had frequent Acute Food Security Crisis (or equivalent).	• Considering years when the area does not experience atypical short-term instability, more than 40% of the HHs do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year OR • The area has had very frequent Acute Food Security Crisis (or equivalent).
	Food	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal per day Quality: micro-nutrients deficiency: <10% Iron deficiency: <5% Vitamin A deficiency: <5% HCS: poor/borderline: <20% HMI: moderate/severe (scores 2-3): <10% HDDS: <4 food groups: <10% HBA: livelihood Protection Deficit: <10%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal per day and Quality: micro-nutrients deficiency: 10-20% Iron deficiency: 5-20% Vitamin A deficiency: 2% - 10% HCS: poor/borderline: 10-20% HMI: moderate/severe (scores 2-3): 10-20% HDDS: <4 food groups: 10-20% HBA: livelihood Protection Deficit: 10-20%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal per day and Quality: micro-nutrients deficiency: 20-30% Iron deficiency: 20-40% Vitamin A deficiency: 10-20% HCS: poor/borderline: 20-40% HMI: moderate/severe (scores 2-3): 20-40% HDDS: <4 food groups: 20-40% HBA: livelihood Protection Deficit: 20-40%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal per day and Quality: micro-nutrients deficiency: >30% Iron deficiency: >40% Vitamin A deficiency: >20% HCS: poor/borderline: >20% HMI: moderate/severe (scores 2-3): >40% HDDS: <4 food groups: >40% HBA: livelihood Protection Deficit: >40%
	Livelihood Change	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: <10% HHs	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: 10 to 20% HHs	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: 20 to 40% HHs	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: >40% HHs
	Nutrition	Stunting: <10% BMI <18.5: <10%	Stunting: 10-20% BMI <18.5: 10-20%	Stunting: 20-40% BMI <18.5: 20-40%	Stunting: >40% BMI <18.5: >40%
	Recurrence of Acute Crisis	None or 1 year over the past 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area	2 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area	3-4 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area	5-10 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area
	Hazards & Vulnerability	Hazards: Rare events Assets: insufficient 5 capitals: <10% HHs Below Nat'l Poverty Line: <10% HHs Strategies: unsustainable: <10% HHs Policies, Institutions, and Process (PIPs): poorly functioning and inequitable: <10% HHs	Hazards: Occasional events Assets: insufficient 5 capitals: 10-20% HHs Below Nat'l Poverty Line: 10-20% HHs Strategies: unsustainable: 10-20% HHs PIPs: poorly functioning and inequitable: 10-20% HHs	Hazards: Frequent events Assets: insufficient 5 capitals: 20-40% HHs Below Nat'l Poverty Line: 20-40% HHs Strategies: unsustainable: 20-40% HHs PIPs: poorly functioning and inequitable: 20-40% HHs	Hazards: Very frequent events Assets: insufficient 5 capitals: >40% HHs Below Nat'l Poverty Line: >40% HHs Strategies: unsustainable: >40% HHs PIPs: poorly functioning and inequitable: >40% HHs
		Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is interannual instability: <10% HHs	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is interannual instability: 10 to 20% HHs	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is interannual instability: 20 to 40% HHs	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is interannual instability: >40% HHs
		<15 (ppp app) day: <10% HHs	<15 (ppp app) day: 10-20% HHs	<15 (ppp app) day: 20-40% HHs	<15 (ppp app) day: >40% HHs

Comparability Over Space







Summary: Value Added of IPC

- **Links complex information to action: basis for response analysis**
- **Uses standardized criteria and protocols for classifying food insecurity**
- **Builds technical consensus on data analysis/interpretation**
- **Creates comparability: over time, space**
- **Documents quality control (data and analysis): transparency & accountability**



And what the IPC is **not**...

- A **method for measuring food insecurity** – it draws from multiple methods
- A **data collection tool** – it may inform data collection and highlight information gaps
- An **information system** - it is a complementary ‘add-on’
- **Response analysis**—this is the next step, which is based on sound situation analysis



IPC Governance Structure

- IPC Global Steering Committee includes: CARE, EC JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Oxfam, SCF, and WFP
- The Steering Committee oversees the work of the IPC Global Support Unit, hosted at FAO headquarters, but with inter agency staff.



Future Vision

- Release of IPC Version 2.0
- Expansion of the Steering Committee
- Deepen institutional commitments
- Country/Region expansion
- Increase the breadth and depth of capacity building
- Develop certification criteria and link to academia



IPC Promotes Working Together

- National and Sub-national levels
 - Govt-led multi-sectoral, inter-agency Technical Working Groups
- Regional level
 - Govt-led multi-sectoral, inter-agency IPC support groups
- Global level
 - Inter-agency Steering Committee
 - Linkages to other initiatives and structures
 - International standards



Conclusion: IPC does work in Asia

- Government buy in
- Data rich countries
- Capacity rich countries
- Various stakeholder audiences
- Sustainability: short exit strategy



Conclusion: IPC valuable tool

- Sharing information
- Building consensus
- Producing tangible outputs in a timely manner



Lesson learning: Normative

- **Manual 2.0** addresses crucial features of the Region (urban, chronic)
- Chronic classification: piloting/developing
- Formation of Technical Working Group
- Scoping: geographic (country/area), acute/chronic,
- Critical steps: data preparation, reporting



Lesson learning: Inst. & Capacity Dev.t

- Institutional housing: country, regional
- Linkage with existing coordination platforms
 - humanitarian vs development
 - Government vs DPs
- Linkage with governance platforms
- Exchange visits



Challenges

- **Risk** of losing the momentum at the country level due to uncertainty of post-2012
- **Medium to long-term plans** needed



Challenges

- **Meeting government expectations**

Thanks to gov.t commitment

- Existing countries: consolidation & institutionalization
- Engage new countries, e.g., India & regional organizations
- Engage regional organizations, e.g., ASEAN



Way forward

- **Expansion phase**
 - **IPC introduction** in additional countries in the Region
 - **Consolidation** in the current project countries
- **Maintaining IPC Regional Support Unit**
- **Donor interests demonstrated**