



## PROVIDING TIMELY, RELIABLE AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKERS ON THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is an innovative multipartner initiative for improving food security and nutrition analysis, and decision-making. By using the IPC classification and analytical approach, governments, United Nations (UN) Agencies, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), civil society and other relevant actors work together to determine the severity and magnitude of acute and chronic food insecurity, and acute malnutrition situations in a country, according to internationally recognized scientific standards.



### WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

The IPC is a leading source of unparalleled food security and nutrition analysis in the world's worst crises, providing timely and evidence-based analysis to inform emergency responses, as well as medium and long-term policy and programming. In general, the IPC aims to provide: i) a common technical approach to the analysis of pre-existing food security and nutrition information; ii) an institutional process for maximizing consensus among stakeholders about the current and likely food security and nutrition situation, and for minimizing political bias; and iii) a basis for response analysis and decision-making about appropriate policies, programmes and resource allocation in response to food insecurity.

The project's stated goal of achieving "improved decision-making at country, regional and global levels to respond to chronic and acute food insecurity" was pursued through (i) a rapid roll out and certification training for IPC Version 2.0 in vulnerable food-insecure countries and regions, (ii) a pilot round of analysis of chronic food insecurity in selected high-burden focus countries, and (iii) an innovative online IPC information management system.

### IMPACT

The IPC has become an international gold standard for classifying food insecurity worldwide. Of the 26 countries listed in the "Global Report on Food Crises 2018" as having major food crises, all of the countries that perform IPC analysis (21 on that list) have used the IPC map as their main source of information. IPC sustainability is defined by plurality of participation, rather than simply government ownership and funding. Successful IPC exercises bring together a range of stakeholders with different roles to play and different resources to contribute to the process. All of the capacity-building components achieved by this project can therefore be considered as contributing to the sustainability of IPC.

### KEY FACTS

**Contribution**

USD 9 881 915

**Duration**

March 2012 – June 2018

**Resource Partners**

United Kingdom (UK), Department for International Development (DFID)

**Partners**

IPC partners

**Beneficiaries**

Populations in the countries affected by, or at risk of, sudden or slow-onset crises, and who will benefit from improved responses based on transparent and evidence-based analysis



## ACTIVITIES

- There are 103 IPC Level 2 certified trainers, of whom 81 are based in 20 countries that regularly perform IPC analysis.
- A multi-agency IPC Technical Working Group was firmly established in 26 countries that regularly perform IPC analysis, with the country's government participating in and chairing or co-chairing the work in 25 out of the 26 countries.
- IPC Version 2.0 rolled out, while countries have IPC certified trainers and IPC is used for analysis and decision-making at country level in additional countries and regions.
- IPC Chronic Scale Version 1.0 is rolled out and used for analysis and decision making at country level.
- Roll-out of IPC Chronic Food Insecurity analysis completed in 18 countries, with chronic case studies developed in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Uganda.
- 84 trainings facilitated for a total of 2 315 participants, of whom approximately 30 percent were women.
- Innovative online IPC Information Support System (ISS) designed, improved and supported and now in use in at least 20 countries.
- IPC Nutrition Classification piloted, finalized and rolled out to countries. For instance, IPC Acute Malnutrition pilots held in Kenya (August 2014), South Sudan (August 2014), Bangladesh (October 2014) and the Central African Republic (February 2015).
- Following a series of field visits to 12 countries across four regions, an online survey questionnaire was circulated, with feedback received from 160 respondents on the successes, challenges and lessons learned through application of the IPC at regional level.
- IPC training and communication materials tested by countries, with pilots in Mozambique and Djibouti.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



### Project Code

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Project

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