



Food and Agriculture
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AGENDA ITEM 5

**THE DIFFERENCES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES OF THE
DIFFERENT ASSESSMENTS OF FOOD INSECURITY: POU
AND FIES VERSUS IPC/CH**

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- Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) & Cadre Harmonisé assessments (IPC) vs Sustainable Development Goals monitoring framework
- Differences and complementarities between IPC/CH and SDG 2.1 indicators
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Food security tools and metrics

- National-level ranking tools
 - Global Hunger Index (GHI, IFPRI)
 - Global Food Security Index (GFSI, Economist Intelligence Unit)
- Early warning systems network
 - Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET, USAID)
 - **Integrated Phase Classification / Cadre Harmonisé (IPC/CH, many partners)**
- Food consumption based
 - Individual adequacy of nutrient intake
 - Individual Dietary Diversity (WDDS, M-DDW)
 - Household adequacy of dietary energy consumption (2100 kcal method, **PoU**, FCS)
 - Household Dietary Diversity (HDDS, FCS)
- Experience-based food insecurity scales
 - HFSSM, EBIA, ELCSA, EMSA, HFIAS, HHS, **FIES**
- Malnutrition
 - Wasting, Stunting, Overweight, Obesity, Low birthweight, Exclusive breastfeeding, Anaemia

IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) & Cadre Harmonisé (CH)

Process to build technical consensus among key stakeholders, based on available secondary data, and it born to provide the most recent and up-to-date actionable information on the state of food security *in emergency contexts* for resource allocation where immediate actions are needed to prevent or decrease the acute food insecurity that threatens lives or livelihoods

SDG monitoring framework (target 2.1)

Process intended to identify medium-long term trends in the more general, *structural or chronic food insecurity condition* of the countries' populations.

Indicators of access to food:

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)
- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Purpose	Consolidate evidence on severity, magnitude and key drivers of food security and nutrition	Monitor hunger at global and regional level	Estimate the proportion of the population facing difficulties in obtaining food in sufficient quality and quantity



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Communicate for action	Provide actionable information for strategic decision-making in emergency situation	Provide useful information about general trends over time of the prevalence of food inadequacy since 1974	Guide and monitor the effects of national food security policies and programmes



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Data source	Wide-ranging secondary qualitative and quantitative information	Primary data on food consumption and population statistics	Primary data collected through direct interviews with respondents who reply to questions about their own experiences or on behalf of their households



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Ease of application	Reaching consensus may be difficult in certain contexts, especially when few information are available or contradictory	Requires a well structured food consumption data survey module and a good knowledge of food consumption data processing and analysis	Simple to administer in a survey (only 8 yes/no questions). It requires statistical knowledge to be analyzed



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Timeliness	Effective early warning (but based on available information that may be not updated)	May not reflect current situation	Quick to administer in a survey (less than 5 min). Once collected, data can be analysed in half a day



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Statistically sound (validity and reliability)	NA	Valid measure of the prevalence of food inadequacy but difficult to assess the reliability	Valid and reliable



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Sub-national information / targeting	Disaggregation is provided without any statistical validation	Results can be disaggregated at the level of which the survey is meant to be representative	Results can be disaggregated at the level of which the survey is meant to be representative



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Comparability over time and space	A common protocol is defined for the analysis but this does not ensure statistical comparability	Based on a method generating comparable estimates	Developed exactly to ensure comparability across countries and time



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Distinguish between severity levels	It provides severity categories based on thresholds that are not necessarily comparable among different applications	It only provides an estimate of the extreme food insecurity	Able to reflect the depth of food insecurity



IPC/CH vs SDG 2.1 indicators

	IPC/CH	PoU	FIES
	Process to build evidence-based technical consensus among stakeholders	Indirect measure of access to food	Direct measure of access to food
Cost	Related to the organization of the Technical Working Group	Usually rely on data collected for poverty/market analysis	Can be included in almost any existing survey, at very little additional cost.



Do we need both IPC/CH and SDG 2.1 indicators?

YES!

- IPC/CH: set of protocols ...
 - designed to build consensus on the food security status and key drivers of country
 - based on available information
 - in order to communicate actionable information for interventions in emergency situation.
- SDG indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2: indicators ...
 - designed to estimate the severity of food insecurity with a statistically sound methodology
 - based on primary data
 - in order to guide and monitor the effects of national food security policies and programmes



Recommendations

- Make sure that differences and specific objectives of each process are understood by the political referents at country level
- Promote a broader use of the FIES in different contexts, especially in regular statistical monitoring activities



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THANK YOU