



Food and Agriculture Organization
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INTEGRATED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC): PROVISION OF RELIABLE IPC ANALYSIS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKERS TO BETTER RESPOND TO FOOD CRISES AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION

June 2022

SDGs:



Country:

Republic of Yemen

Project Code:

TCP/YEM/3703

FAO Contribution:

USD 120 000

Duration:

15 November 2021 – 31 December 2021

Contact Info:

FAO Representation in Yemen
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Implementing Partner

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC).

Beneficiaries

Food and nutrition security decision-makers and, indirectly, the population of Yemen.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Government of Yemen priorities in FAO 2018-2020 Plan of Action. Pillar 3: Improved coordination of planning, programming and support for food security, nutrition, and agricultural livelihoods. FAO's Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. Two RNE regional initiatives: Food safety, agricultural trade and market information and importance of sound statistics and information for decision-making, early warning and measuring the effectiveness of interventions; and Country support and ownership of FAO work through Regional Initiatives to support national policies and priorities.



BACKGROUND

Since 2011, the IPC has been used to inform evidence-based decision-making in Yemen and to provide standards to inform emergency programming, as well as being the primary source for food nutrition security resource mobilization. The most recent IPC indicated that alarming levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition have returned to Yemen and that the risk of famine is looming with unprecedentedly high malnutrition rates. According to the latest analysis, persistently high levels of food insecurity with increasing food consumption gaps are evident in most governorates, despite the current levels of humanitarian assistance.

The principal driver of the food crisis remains the ongoing conflict, which has caused widespread infrastructural damage, population displacement, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions with accelerated inflation, disrupted livelihoods, and falling household incomes, humanitarian access constraints, disruption of public services and fuel crises.

Offensives in key areas continue to cause displacements and increased vulnerability. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had an impact on the country's agricultural value chains, from producers to consumers, particularly affecting access to agricultural inputs, pastureland, water and the transportation of products to the market. Rural households that depend on agriculture are faced by increased food insecurity risks caused by low production associated with the high prices of inputs and diesel for irrigation, reduced agriculture labour opportunities, and limited access to farmlands as a result of the conflict.

At global level, the IPC partnership programme is coordinated by the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU), housed within FAO. In Yemen, as the lead agency for IPC and co-Chair of the IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), FAO organizes and maintains the calendar of IPC activities, coordinating the IPC TWG, the IPC GSU, mobilizing resources for IPC activities, organizing and conducting IPC trainings, facilitating IPC analyses, and leading IPC report writing and publication.

Since the introduction in 2021 of the IPC Technical Manual Version 3.1, the need for IPC training has increased, principally because of updates and changes to the tools and procedures, but also as a prerequisite for participation in IPC analysis. In addition, the new guidelines require greater rigour in analysing for reliability and quality assurance. In order to address this need, FAO assistance was requested to conduct IPC Level 1 training in Aden and Sana'a for staff of key government institutions and other partners, followed by two IPC analysis workshops in Aden and Sana'a. The analysis would be facilitated by FAO in collaboration with GSU and its partners. To ensure the integrity, independence and transparency of the analyses, the IPC TWG would be guided by the IPC protocols and the convergence of all available evidence.

IMPACT

As a result of the capacity-building conducted under the project, during which 173 people were trained in IPC, and the IPC analysis successfully carried out in 22 governorates, the country now has the expertise and information required to develop the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The expected outcome was achieved. An IPC analysis covering 333 districts in 22 governorates was conducted and presented to multiple decision-makers (donors, the Humanitarian Country Team [HCT], global partner agencies and government counterparts).

The expected outputs were achieved as planned. With regard to the training activities, although the original output was only partially achieved, with 173 people of the targeted 300 people trained, over 300 participants participated in the IPC analysis, which provided a two-day refresher training course. The additional participants to the analyses were previously trained and all participants were included in the certification database. In addition to the planned outputs, the project published two IPC products that were disseminated widely.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

All activities were time-bound to be conducted before the IPC analysis in January and to be ready before the Pledging Conference. Project funding was also time-bound to be utilized by 31 December 2021. All activities were therefore implemented and achieved within the strict timelines provided.

As the funding was time-bound, the activities expected within the budget were achieved in a timely manner. In order to complete activities beyond the funding timeline, additional funds were added to finalize the analysis. As the project was a subset of the larger food security and nutrition information systems (FSNIS) sector, such additional funding was available.

During its development and implementation, the project managed risks by including the national government to ensure the ownership of the process.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

It is recommended that the government consider the development of policies and legal frameworks that focus on information systems.



SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The project is a subset of the FAO's Yemen FSNIS sector which aims to promote evidence-based decision-making through improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods information and analysis. The project contributed to this objective, while using established structures within the organization. The capacity-building provided under the project also targeted the government, local non-governmental organizations and other national stakeholders as a way of building national capacities that contribute to sustainability and that will provide the basis for a solid exit strategy. Follow-up actions were also well defined in the IPC snapshot and the Famine Review Committee (FRC) report prepared during the project.

2. Gender equality

The parent project of which this project is a subset has a target of at least 20 percent involvement of women in all activities, including capacity-building. The project reached 15 percent of women in capacity-building which was below the target. However, it is important to note that women were well represented in terms of participation in the analysis.

3. Environmental sustainability

Environmental issues were not directly addressed by the project.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

Human rights issues were not directly addressed by the project.

5. Technological sustainability

Although the project did not focus on technological innovation, the building of national capacities will provide the basis for good analytical practices and capacities in future.

6. Economic sustainability

The project allowed for increased capacity-building and this, together with the overall FAO Yemen FSNIS strategy, will ensure continued support towards the goals of the project.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ **FAO.** 2022. *Yemen: Acute hunger at unprecedented levels as funding dries up.* IPC joint press release. March 2022. www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/yemen-acute-hunger-at-unprecedented-levels-as-funding-dries-up/en.
- ❑ **IPC.** 2022. *IPC 2022 snapshot.* March 2022. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Yemen_Food_Security_Nutrition_2022March_Snapshot_English.pdf.
- ❑ **FAO.** 2022. *IPC population numbers by districts and phase classification - current and projected.*
- ❑ **FAO.** 2022. *IPC maps: Current Acute Food Insecurity (AFI), Projected AFI, Current Acute Malnutrition (AMN) and Projected AMN.* Four maps.
- ❑ **IPC.** 2022. *Famine Review of the IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analyses.* FRC report. March 2022. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Yemen_Famine_Review_2022March.pdf.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Increase resilience to food crisis, acute malnutrition, and climate change		
Outcome	Decision-makers have access to early warning information and analysis on food, nutrition, and livelihood security to better respond to food crises and acute malnutrition		
	Indicator	Number of decision-makers who confirm receiving timely and relevant food security and nutrition information and analyses.	
	Baseline	0	
	End Target	All high-level decision makers (donors, HCT, global partner agencies and government counterparts).	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	An IPC analysis covering 333 districts in 22 governorates was conducted and presented to multiple decision-makers (donors, HCT, global partner agencies and government counterparts). The results of the IPC showed that several drivers of food insecurity are changing rapidly and indicated the need for frequent monitoring.	
Output 1	Provision of timely and relevant food security and nutrition information and analysis to inform evidence-based programming		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people certified in IPC protocols. - Number of IPC products produced and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partially - Yes
Baseline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 200 2. 2 annually 		
Comments	The project achieved its goal of creating the required capacity to conduct IPC analysis. Although the number of people trained was only partially achieved, the analysis involved over 300 individuals who were provided with refresher training and included in the IPC certification database.		
Activity 1.1	Conduct IPC Level 1 training in Acute Food Insecurity (AFI)		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	Altogether, 87 people (11 female) were trained in IPC AFI Level 1 and completed the online test for certification. The target was 150 individuals. However, both analyses were attended by over 300 participants who were provided with refresher training and included in the certification database.	
Activity 1.2	Conduct IPC Level 1 training in Acute Malnutrition (AMN)		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	Altogether, 86 people (15 female) were trained in IPC AMN Level 1 and completed the online test for certification. The target was 150 individuals. However, both analyses were attended by over 300 participants who were provided with refresher training and included in the certification database.	
Activity 1.3	Generate IPC Acute Food Insecurity current and projected scenarios, maps, analysis worksheets and population estimates		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	An AFI IPC analysis for 22 governorates and 333 districts was completed for current and projected scenarios. Maps, population tables and worksheets were produced in line with IPC protocols.	
Activity 1.4	Generate IPC Acute Food Insecurity current and projected scenarios, maps, analysis worksheets and population estimates		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	An AMN IPC analysis for 22 governorates and 333 districts was completed for current and projected scenarios. Maps, population tables and worksheets were produced in line with IPC protocols.	
Activity 1.5	Conduct tailored briefings to decision makers and other stakeholders on the food security and nutrition status in Yemen		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The project conducted the following tailored briefings/presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heads of Agencies - 1 March 2022. - FRC meeting -2 March 2022. - Heads of Agencies Review - 7 March 2022. - MOPIC minister and vice minister meeting - 7 March 2022. - Amman-based donors' presentation - 8 March 2022. - HCT presentation - 9 March 2022. - King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre donor presentation -13 March 2022. - Geneva-based media correspondents - 15 March 2022. 	

Partnerships and Outreach

For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

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