

IPC



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

The IPC Global Initiative

Informing Decisions

IPC Global Partners



IPC Funding Partners



What is IPC?

... a Common Global Scale to classify food insecurity and malnutrition



A process for building **evidence-based** technical consensus among key stakeholders



An approach that consolidate **wide-ranging evidence**



A path to provide **actionable knowledge** for strategic decision-making



A platform to ensure **rigorous, neutral** analysis

How does IPC Work?

Thirteen protocols (standardized tools & procedures)

1. Build technical consensus
2. **Classify Severity, Magnitude & Key Characteristics**
3. Communicate for Action
4. Assure quality

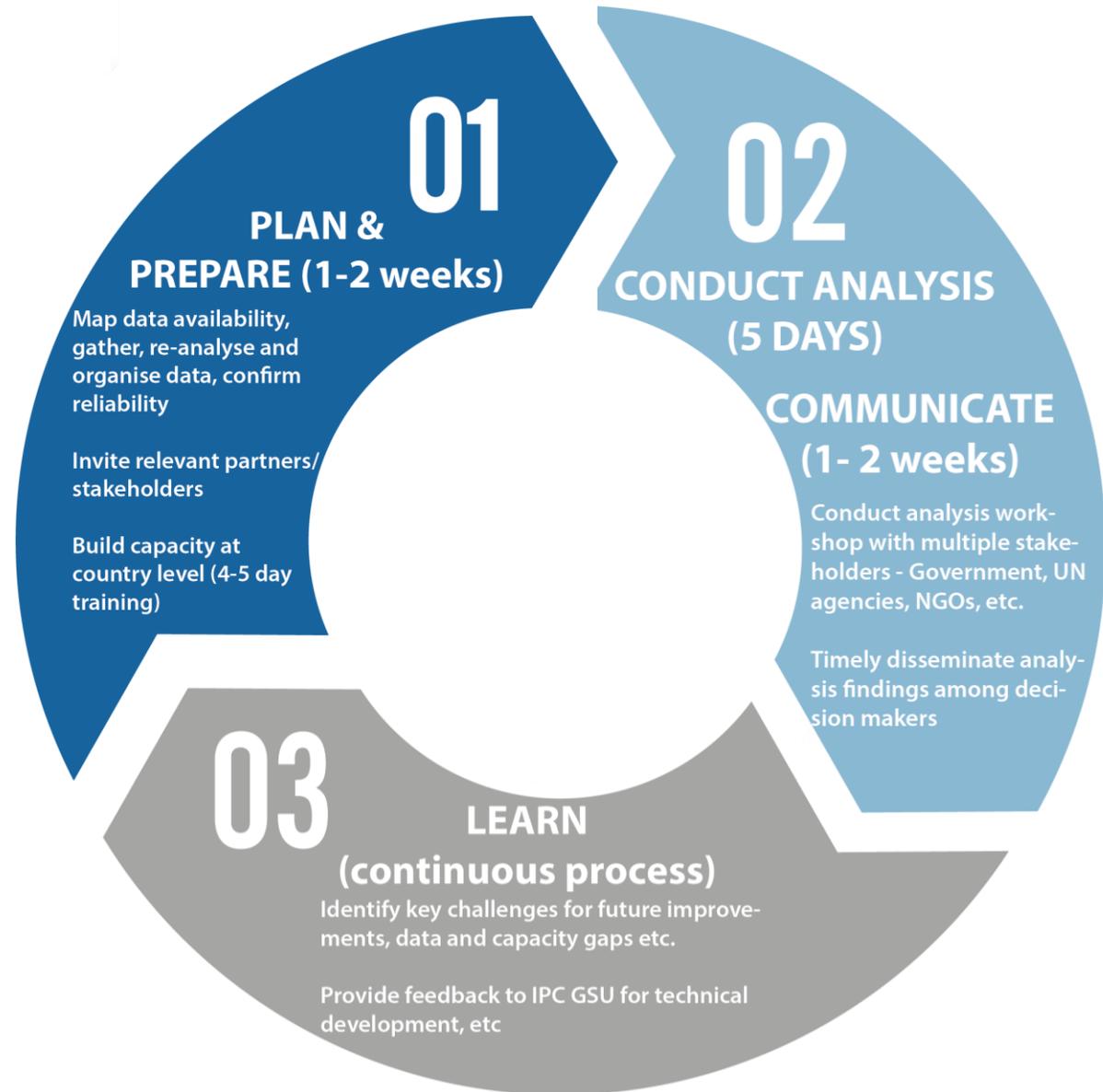


Phase 1: Minimal	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Famine
Usually adequate and stable food access	Borderline adequate food access	Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets	Severe lack of food access with excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping	Extreme social upheaval with complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death and displacement are evident

Urgent action required 

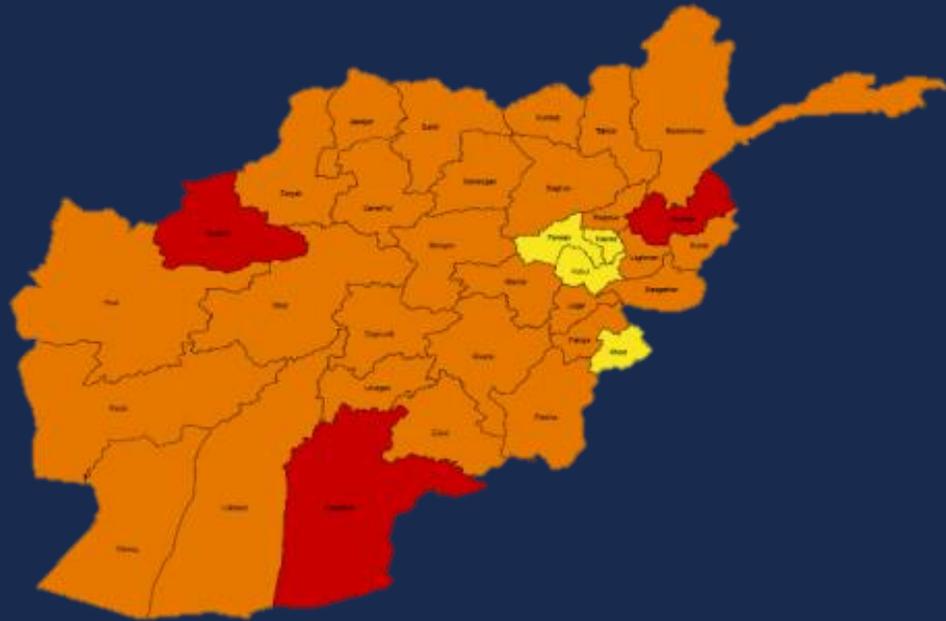
How the IPC Works

The IPC provides a common scale for classifying severity and causes of food Insecurity thus improving the rigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision-makers.

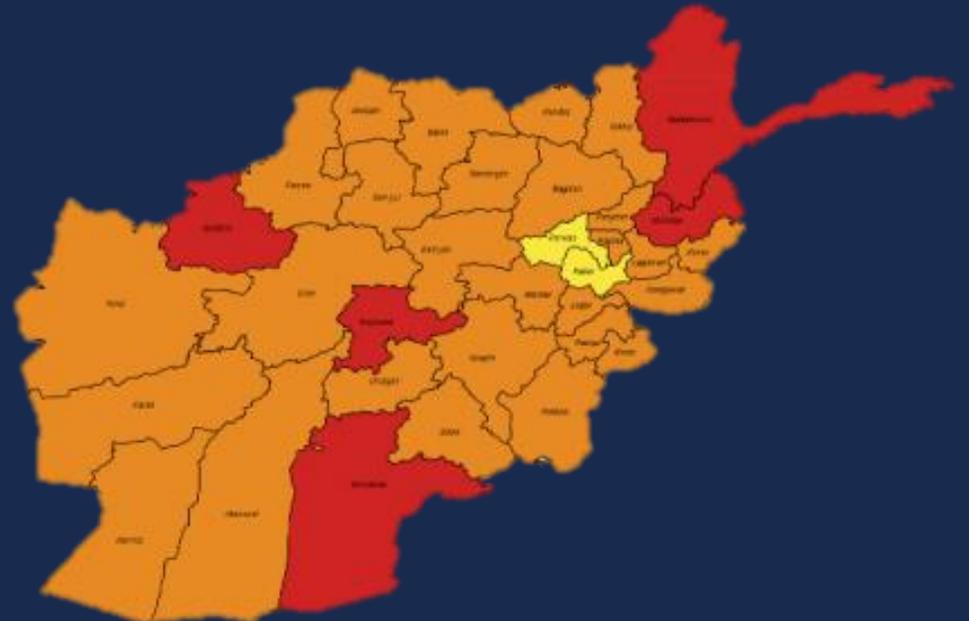


Key output from an IPC analysis

What is the severity of food insecurity today area by area?



What will be the severity of food insecurity in the coming months area by area?



Key output from an IPC analysis

What is the magnitude of food insecurity **today?**

What **will** be the magnitude of food insecurity in **the coming months?**

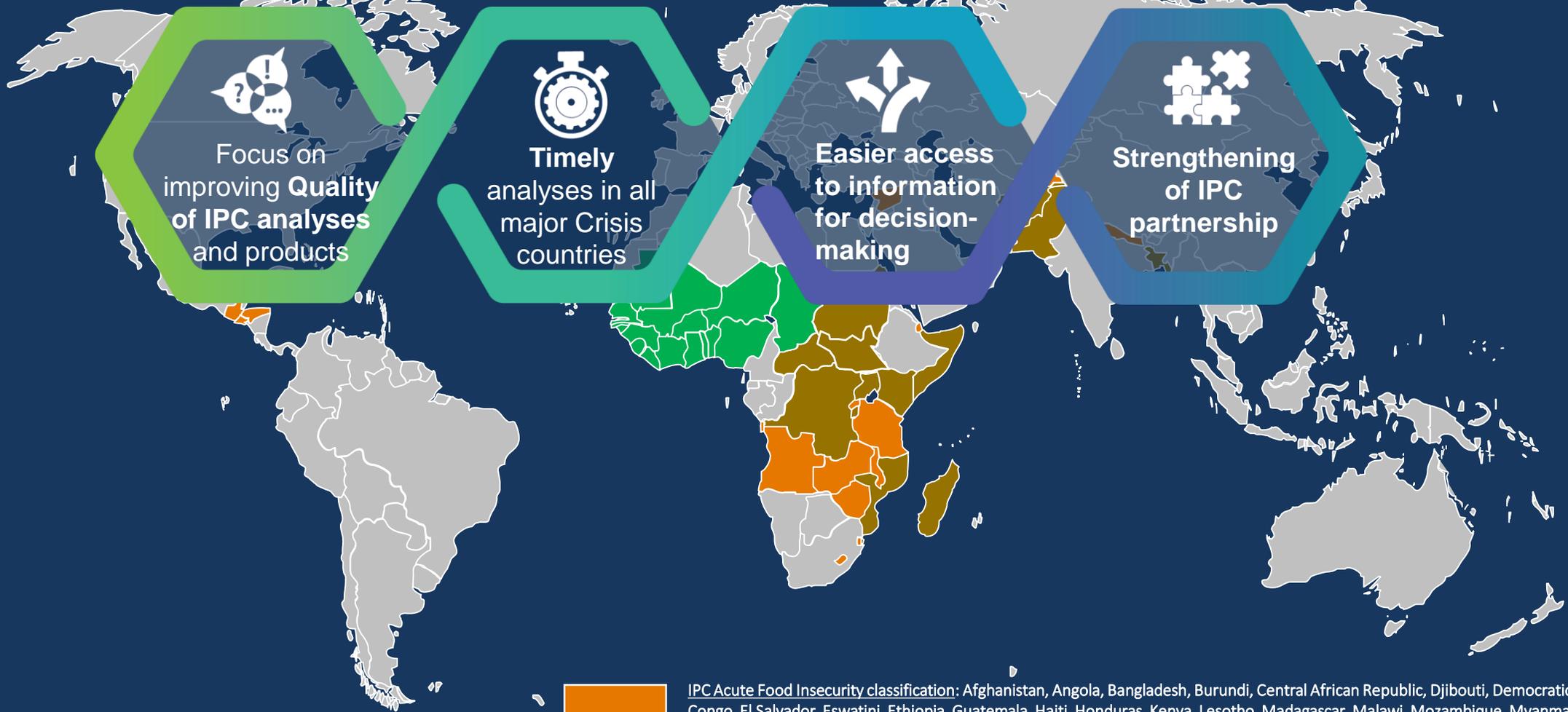
Aug 2018 – Oct 2018

Rural Population Table for Current Period (August – October 2018)							
S/N	Province	Population	Phase-1	Phase-2	Phase-3	Phase-4	Overall Phase
			Population (%)	Population (%)	Population (%)	Population (%)	
1	Badakhshan	976,602	97,660 (10)	292,981 (30)	410,173 (42)	175,788 (18)	3
2	Badghis	514,413	51,441 (10)	77,162 (15)	154,324 (30)	231,486 (45)	4
3	Baghlan	776,046	232,814 (30)	232,814 (30)	271,616 (35)	39,802 (5)	3
4	Balkh	892,684	267,805 (30)	267,805 (30)	312,439 (35)	44,634 (5)	3
5	Bamyan	464,370	69,656 (15)	139,311 (30)	208,967 (45)	46,437 (10)	3
6	Daykundi	498,840	74,826 (15)	124,710 (25)	224,478 (45)	74,826 (15)	3
7	Farah	502,480	75,372 (15)	150,744 (30)	200,992 (40)	75,372 (15)	3
8	Faryab	936,311	234,078 (25)	280,893 (30)	327,709 (35)	93,631 (10)	3
9	Ghazni	1,249,269	374,781 (30)	437,244 (35)	312,317 (25)	124,927 (10)	3
10	Ghor	730,494	109,574 (15)	182,624 (25)	328,722 (45)	109,574 (15)	3
11	Helmand	1,299,837	194,976 (15)	324,959 (25)	584,927 (45)	194,976 (15)	3
12	Hirat	1,437,637	215,646 (15)	431,291 (30)	575,055 (40)	215,646 (15)	3
13	Jawzjan	453,207	133,302 (25)	158,622 (35)	135,962 (30)	45,321 (10)	3
14	Kabul	719,715	431,829 (60)	158,337 (22)	71,972 (10)	57,577 (8)	2
15	Kandahar	846,363	169,273 (20)	253,909 (30)	253,909 (30)	169,273 (20)	4
16	Kapisa	469,888	211,450 (45)	187,955 (40)	56,387 (12)	14,097 (3)	2
17	Khost	601,795	210,628 (35)	300,898 (50)	60,180 (10)	30,090 (5)	2
18	Kunar	466,937	93,387 (20)	186,775 (40)	140,081 (30)	46,694 (10)	3
19	Kunduz	912,188	364,875 (40)	228,047 (25)	228,047 (25)	91,219 (10)	3
20	Laghman	470,915	94,183 (20)	141,275 (30)	188,366 (40)	47,092 (10)	3
21	Logar	408,554	163,422 (40)	142,994 (35)	81,711 (20)	20,428 (5)	3
22	Nangarhar	1,375,660	275,132 (20)	412,698 (30)	550,264 (40)	137,566 (10)	3
23	Nimroz	147,947	44,384 (30)	44,384 (30)	44,384 (30)	14,795 (10)	3

Nov 2018 – Feb 2019

Rural Population Table for Projected Period (November 2018 – February 2019)							
S/N	Province	Population	Phase - 1	Phase - 2	Phase - 3	Phase - 4	Overall Phase
			Population (%)	Population (%)	Population (%)	Population (%)	
1	Badakhshan	719,715	71,972 (10)	143,943 (20)	323,872 (45)	179,929 (25)	4
2	Badghis	469,888	37,591 (8)	61,085 (13)	150,364 (32)	220,847 (47)	4
3	Baghlan	646,833	194,050 (30)	194,050 (30)	194,050 (30)	64,683 (10)	3
4	Balkh	634,259	190,278 (30)	190,278 (30)	221,991 (35)	31,713 (5)	3
5	Bamyan	408,554	49,026 (12)	122,566 (30)	183,849 (45)	53,112 (13)	3
6	Daykundi	1,375,660	68,783 (5)	343,915 (25)	687,830 (50)	275,132 (20)	4
7	Farah	470,915	47,092 (10)	150,691 (32)	193,075 (41)	80,056 (17)	3
8	Faryab	164,115	24,617 (15)	45,952 (28)	73,852 (45)	19,694 (12)	3
9	Ghazni	776,046	155,209 (20)	310,418 (40)	232,814 (30)	77,605 (10)	3
10	Ghor	464,370	69,656 (15)	116,093 (25)	208,967 (45)	69,656 (15)	3
11	Helmand	1,249,269	187,390 (15)	312,317 (25)	562,171 (45)	187,390 (15)	3
12	Hirat	744,094	111,614 (15)	223,228 (30)	297,638 (40)	111,614 (15)	3
13	Jawzjan	563,685	169,106 (30)	197,290 (35)	169,106 (30)	28,184 (5)	3
14	Kabul	601,795	361,077 (60)	150,449 (25)	90,269 (15)	0	2
15	Kandahar	466,937	60,702 (13)	140,081 (30)	163,428 (35)	102,726 (22)	4
16	Kapisa	158,211	63,284 (40)	63,284 (40)	31,642 (20)	0	3
17	Khost	976,602	292,981 (30)	390,641 (40)	195,320 (20)	97,660 (10)	3
18	Kunar	912,188	182,438 (20)	319,266 (35)	319,266 (35)	91,219 (10)	3
19	Kunduz	804,917	201,229 (25)	281,721 (35)	241,475 (30)	80,492 (10)	3
20	Laghman	383,018	76,604 (20)	95,755 (25)	172,358 (45)	38,302 (10)	3
21	Logar	892,684	223,171 (25)	357,074 (40)	223,171 (25)	89,268 (10)	3
22	Nangarhar	551,495	110,299 (20)	137,874 (25)	240,173 (45)	55,150 (10)	3
23	Nimroz	147,947	44,384 (30)	44,384 (30)	44,384 (30)	14,795 (10)	3

New Global Strategic Programme




Focus on improving **Quality of IPC analyses and products**


Timely analyses in all major Crisis countries


Easier access to information for decision-making


Strengthening of IPC partnership



IPC Acute Food Insecurity classification: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe



IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition classification: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda



Support to Cadre Harmonisé in West Africa and the Sahel (17 countries)

The IPC Technical Manual Ver. 3.0

The IPC Technical Manual Ver. 3.0 provides an improved analytical approach that is robust and transparent, comparable and applicable across locations, and relevant for decision-making.



- Classify Areas with Limited or no **Humanitarian Access**
- Refinement of criteria for **Famine Classification**
- Guidance to analyse food security situation in areas receiving significant Humanitarian **Food Assistance**

In application since January 2019

IPC

Integrated Food Security
Phase Classification



Thank You!

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YEMEN: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot (December 2018 - January 2019)

KEY FIGURES



People facing severe acute food insecurity in the presence of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA)
December 2018 - January 2019



People facing severe acute food insecurity in the absence of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA)
December 2018 - January 2019

KEY DRIVERS



Conflict & Insecurity

Conflict continues to significantly impact food security at household level in Yemen



High food prices

The prices of key commodities sugar, wheat and flour increased by over 20% in the second half of 2018**



Import disruptions

The decline in commercial imports continues to cut populations off from trade and assistance



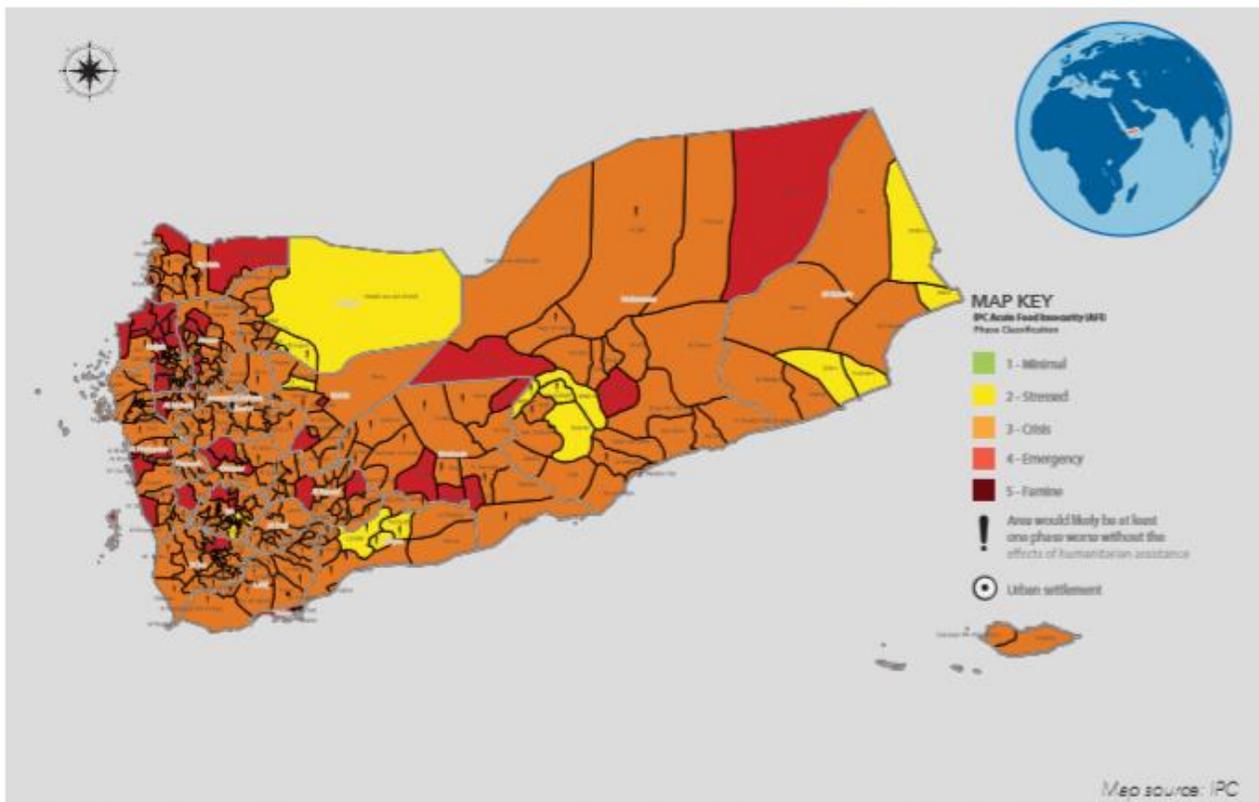
Population displacement

Over 3.3 million people have been displaced due to an upsurge in violence***

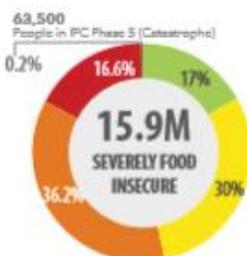
OVERVIEW

According to the latest IPC analysis, from December 2018 to January 2019, while accounting for the current levels of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA), a total of 15.9 million people, i.e. 53% of the population analysed, is in need of urgent action. This includes 17% of the population (about 5 million people) classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 36% (about 10.8 million people) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Of greatest concern are the additional 63,500 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe).

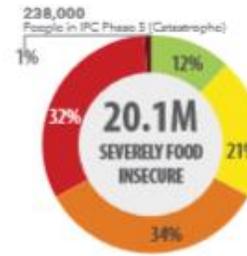
An additional analysis was conducted by the Yemen IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) to estimate the severity and magnitude of food insecurity excluding the mitigating effects of HFA delivered. This shows that, had HFA not been delivered, 20.1 million people or 67% of the total population would be in need of urgent action (IPC Phase 3 and above), including 238,000 people in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe).



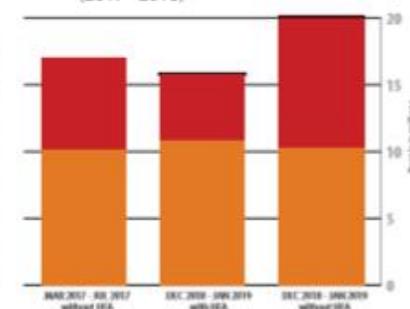
Phase Classification with HFA
(December 2018 - January 2019)



Phase Classification without HFA
(December 2018 - January 2019)

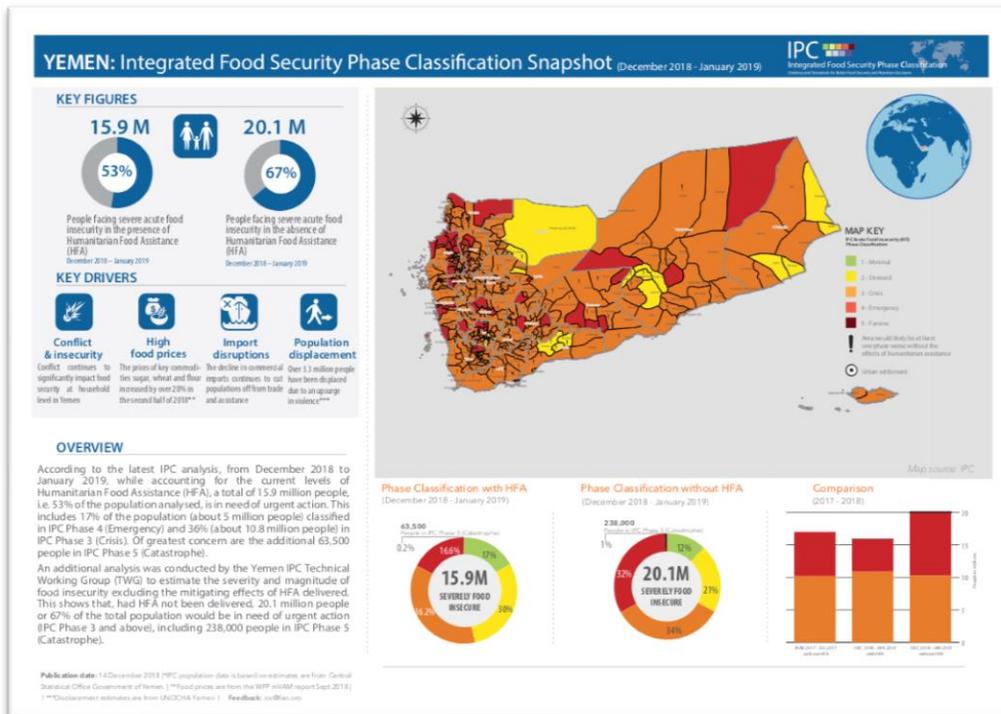


Comparison
(2017 - 2018)



IPC Information Products

IPC packages food insecurity analysis information products for timely and informed decision-making, critical for the successful response to food insecurity.



SUDAN

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS
OCTOBER 2018 – MARCH 2019
15 January, 2019

CURRENT ANALYSIS: October – December 2018			PROJECTED ANALYSIS: January – March 2019		
5.67 M 12.8% of the population	Phase 4 986,174 People in Emergency	Phase 3 4,688,042 People in Crisis	5.76 M 13% of the population	Phase 4 1,083,613 People in Emergency	Phase 3 4,675,812 People in Crisis
People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 2 13,678,911 People in Stress	Phase 1 25,000,553 People minimally food insecure	People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 2 13,335,120 People in Stress	Phase 1 25,222,988 People minimally food insecure

- How Severe, How Many and When:**
- In the current period, corresponding to the harvest period, from October to December 2018, 5.67 million people are estimated to be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), representing 12.8% of the analysed population. Almost 1 million people (986,174, representing 2.2% of the population analyzed) are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and more than 4.5 million people (4,688,042, representing 10.6% of the population analyzed) are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).
 - In the projected period, corresponding to the post-harvest season, from January to March 2019, 5.76 million people are estimated to be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), representing 13% of the analyzed population. More than 1 million people (1,083,613, representing 2.4% of the population analyzed) are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and more than 4.67 million people (4,675,812, representing 10.5% of the population analyzed) are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).
- Where and When:** 171 localities were classified in all states in Sudan. 33 localities are estimated to be in IPC phase 3 (Crisis) in Blue Nile, White Nile, Southern Kordofan, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea and Darfur states. Darfur accounts for about 45% of the population in IPC Phase 3 and 4, however there has been no area classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The highest prevalence of population in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) are in the states of Khartoum and South Darfur.
- Why:** The effects of the economic crisis, which led to the devaluation of the Sudanese pound, also led to high inflation rates, increasing food and non-food commodities prices. In certain locations, the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries has also impacted food security.

