

Conceptual and Analytical approaches to food system analysis: Lessons from the IPC experience

Agriculture, Nutrition and Health (ANH) Academy Week **Learning Lab**

IPC Global Partners









































Let's Start Thinking!

On your opinion, what are the 3 most important characteristics that a global food security and nutrition classification system should have?

- 1. Accurate and neutral classifications
- 2. Methods agreed by global partners
- 3. Comparable across time and space
- 4. Based on **country led process**
- 5. Built on **technical consensus**
- **6. Timely** classifications and updates
- 7. Cover all areas of concern
- 8. Concise and accessible information
- 9. Details on small scale and gender-sensitive
- 10. Current situation
- 11. Forecast the situation
- 12. Population in need of assistance
- 13. Distinguish acute and chronic situations
- 14. Inform food security and nutrition
- 15. Build the capacity of analysts
- 16. Be a **cost-efficient** system



WHAT IS THE IPC?

A common global scale to classify food insecurity and malnutrition



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



A path to provide actionable knowledge for strategic decision making



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



A partnership including global, regional and national partners



























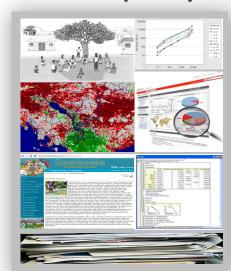




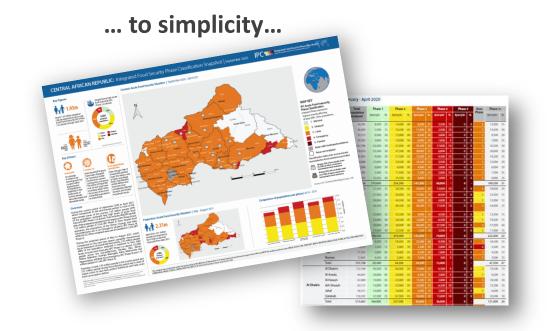
WHAT IS THE IPC APPROACH?

An approach to consolidate wide-ranging evidence to provide key crucial information for decision making

From complexity...







IPC Acute Food Insecurity Scale

Phase 1: Minimal

Action required to build resilience and for disaster risk reduction

Phase 2: Stressed

Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods

Phase 3: Crisis

Phase 4: Emergency

Phase 5: Famine

Urgent action required to:

Protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps

Save lives and livelihoods

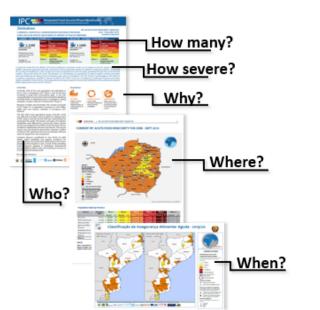
Revert/prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

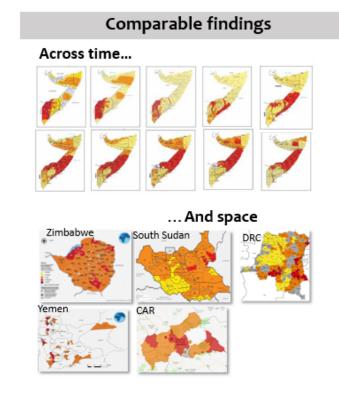
... for actionable information to strategic decision making



WHAT KEY INFORMATION IPC **PROVIDES?**

Answers 6 questions How many? How severe? Why?







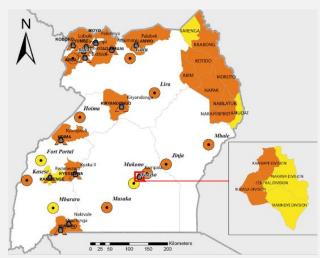


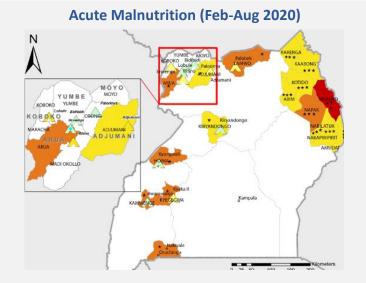
THE 3 IPC SCALES

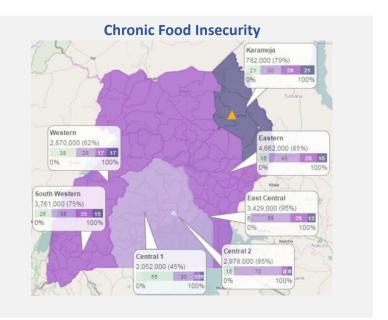
A system to distinguish between acute food insecurity, chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition

IPC Scale	Identifies areas and populations with:	Identify the need for urgent action to:
Acute Food Insecurity	food deprivation that threatens lives or livelihoods, regardless of the causes, context or duration.	decrease food gaps and protect lives and livelihoods.
Chronic Food Insecurity	persistent or seasonal inability to consume adequate diets for a healthy and active life, mainly due to structural causes.	address underlying factors and potentially implement safety net programmes.
Acute Malnutrition	a high prevalence of acute malnutrition accompanied by high or increasing levels of morbidity or individual food consumption gaps.	scale up acute malnutrition treatment and prevention for affected populations.

Acute Food Insecurity (Feb-Aug 2020)









How does IPC Work?

4	Functions	Purpose		
1	Build Technical Consensus	 To obtain inputs from different stakeholders To strengthen the integrity of analysis To guide strategic and coordinated interventions 		
2	Classify Severity and Identify Key Drivers	 Analysis of complex information into meaningful categories for decision making 		
3	Communicate for Action	Core aspects in a consistent, timely and accessible		
4	Quality Assurance	 To guarantee technical rigour and neutrality of analysis Learning for future improvements. 		

... Four Functions each with own protocols



What is the IPC process?

... A month long multi-step process optimally led by countries

STEP PLAN 1 Map data availability, gather, re-analyse and organise data, confirm reliability Invite relevant partners/ stakeholders Build capacity at country level (4-5 day training)

LEARN

Learning ensures con-

stant self-improvement by informing action needed before the next

analysis. TWG members

are required to re ect on challenges encountered

and develop a plan to address them.

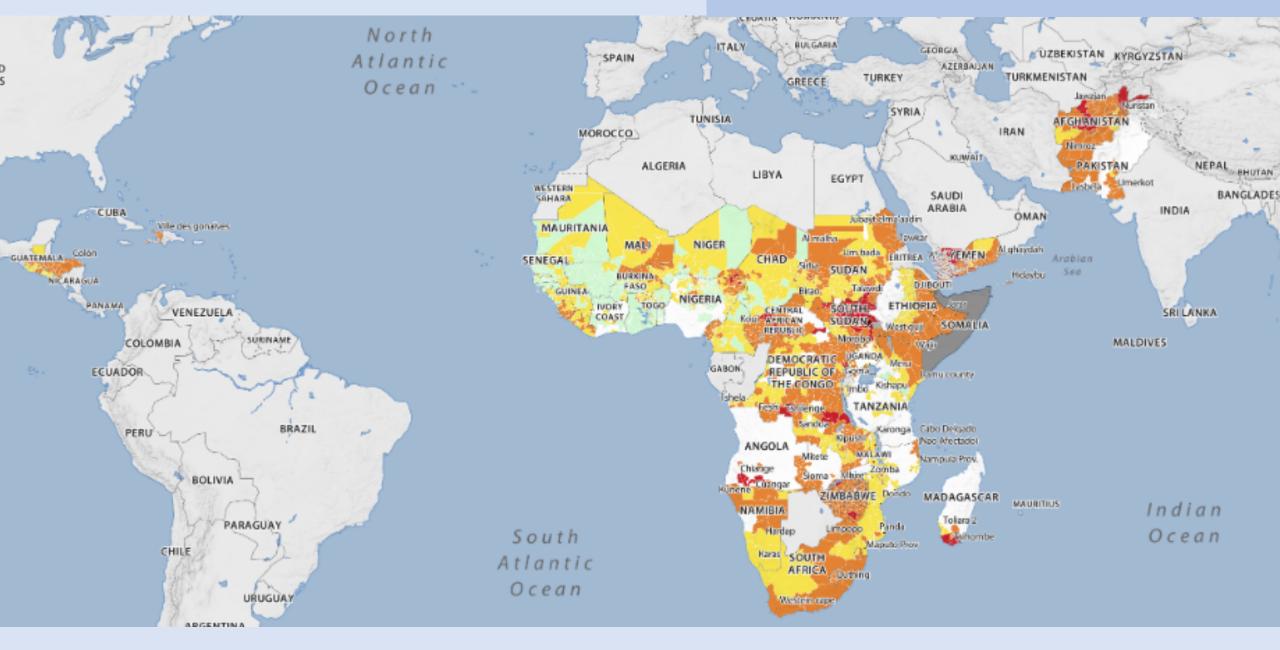
PREPARE
Preparing includes activities to ensure that analysts are adequately trained and that requests for external technical support, including communication support, are secured as

STEP

ANALYSE AND COMMUNICATE

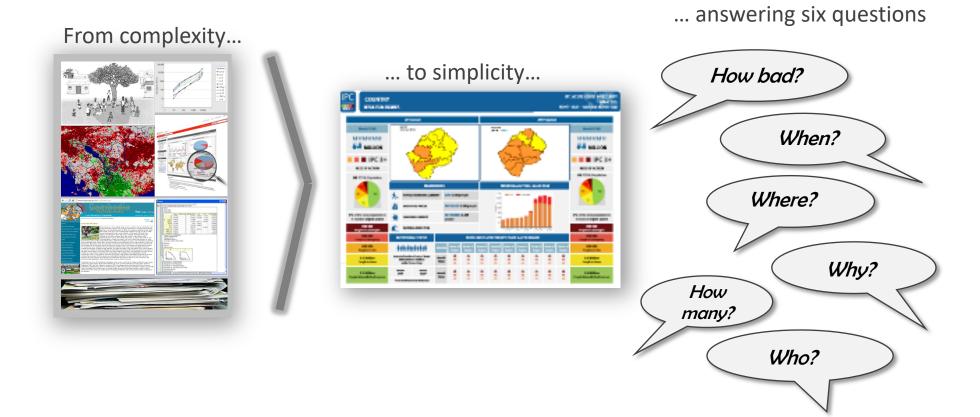
TWG convenes to undertake the convergence of evidence agree on classification and population estimates, complete the IPC report. IPC communication products are the developed and disseminated.

WHERE IPC CURRENTLY IS



What is the objective of the classification?

To promote analysis of complex information to classify populations and areas into meaningful categories for decision making

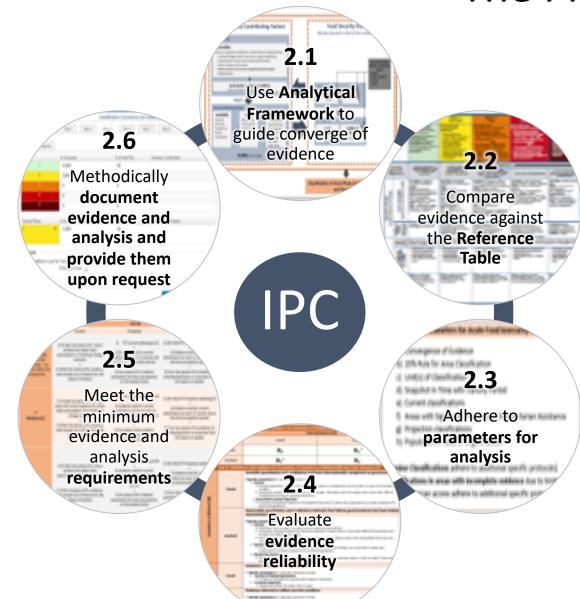


The Protocols

How classification is completed?

There are six protocols.

All need to be used together to allow the IPC classification



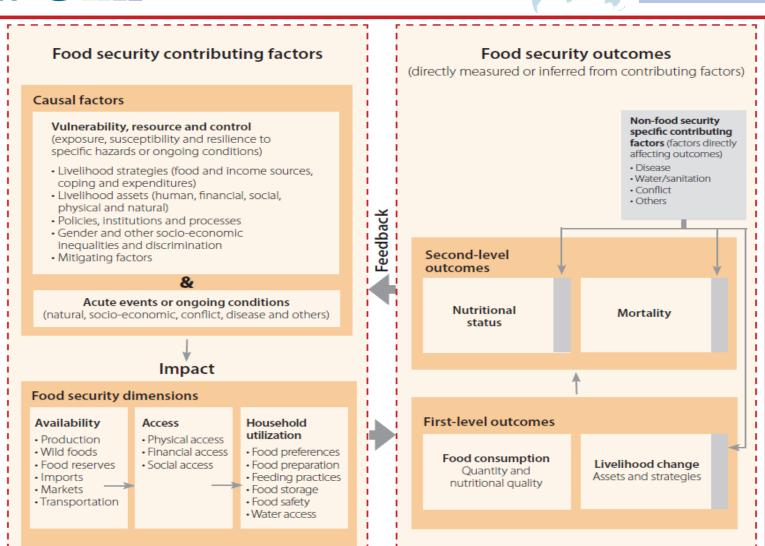


Stability (at all times)

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

THE IPC ANALYTICAL METHOD



The IPC Food Security Analytical Framework

Classification of acute phase (current or projected)
and chronic level



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

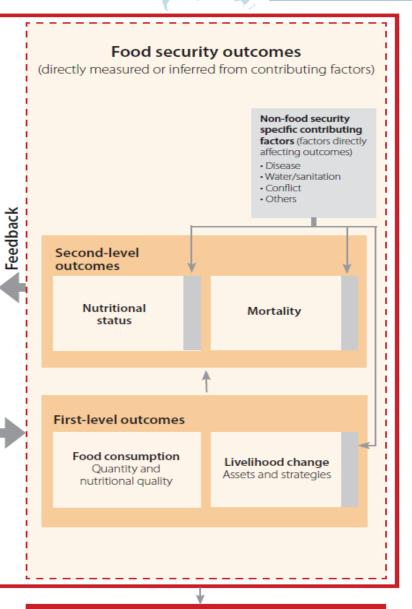
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Water access

THE IPC ANALYTICAL METHOD

Food security contributing factors Causal factors Vulnerability, resource and control (exposure, susceptibility and resilience to specific hazards or ongoing conditions) Livelihood strategies (food and income sources, coping and expenditures) Livelihood assets (human, financial, social, physical and natural) Policies, institutions and processes · Gender and other socio-economic inequalities and discrimination Mitigating factors Acute events or ongoing conditions (natural, socio-economic, conflict, disease and others) **Impact** Food security dimensions Household Availability Access utilization Production Physical access Wild foods Financial access Food preferences Food reserves Social access Food preparation Imports Feeding practices Markets Food storage Food safety Transportation

Stability (at all times)



The IPC Food Security Analytical Framework

▶Task (in Zoom Poll)

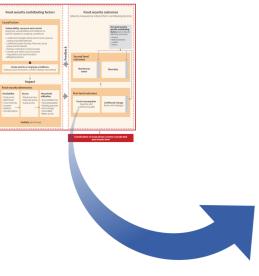
- Considering the evidence statements
- 2. Allocate them against the elements of the IPC Analytical Framework. Options for answers include:
 - 1. Vulnerability, resource and control
 - 2. Acute events or ongoing conditions
 - 3. Food Availability
 - 4. Food Access
 - 5. Food Utilization
 - 6. Food Consumptions
 - 7. Livelihood Chance
 - 8. Nutrition
 - 9. Mortality

Classification of acute phase (current or projected) and chronic level



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

THE IPC ANALYTICAL METHOD



Organized as per the IPC Analytical Framework

			**			
		Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
	se Name and cription	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are anable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies	Hauschaids either: - Have food consumption agas which are reflected by high or above-usual acute molnutrition; OR - Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies	Hausehalds either: - Hause large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high ocute malinutrition and excess mortality; OR - Are able to mittigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	- Households have an extreme lack of food and/ar other basic needs even after full employment of caping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute mahutrition levels are evident. [For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical evels of acute mahutrition and martafity.]
				Urgent Action Required to:		
Res	riority sponse ectives	Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
9	for each indicate need to be contr	r though cut-offs are based on a	consumption and livelihood chan, pplied research and presented as p he most severe Phase that affects	global reference, correlation be		
FOOD SECURITY 1° LEVEL OUTCOMES (Household Level)	Food Consumption (focus on energy intake)	inntity: Adequate energy intake stary Energy Intake. Adequate g. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable usehold Dietary Diversity ore (HDDS). 5-12 food groups d stable od Consumption Score (FCS)*: capitable and stable usehold Hunger Scale (HHS)*: 0 and or consumption Score (FCS)*: capitable and stable usehold Hunger Scale (HHS)*: 0 and or consumption Score (HCS)*: 0 and or consumption Strategies Index (SI)*: 0-3 usehold Economy Approach EA)*: No Livelihood Protection flicit	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical FCS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical HHS: 1 (slight) rCS: 4-18 HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below ays, 2,100 kcal pp/clay) HDDS: 3-FG FCS: Borderline HHS: 2-3 (moderate) rCSI: 2-19 (Non Defining CSI: 2-19 (Non Defining CHARCHETERIAL P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Usellhood Protection Deficit 280%; or Survival Deficit 280%; or Survival	Quantity: Very inadequate— Large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 4 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HAS: 4 (severe) REA: Survival Deficit ≥20% but <50%	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate – Very large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS 0-2 FG FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 5-6 [severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%
FOOD SE	Livelihood Change {assets & strategies}	elihood Change: Sustainable silhood strategies and assets elihood Coping Strategies (5) th . No stress, crisis or tergency coping observed	Livelihood Change: Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods LCS: Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood Change: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and/or assets LCs: Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood Change: Extreme depletion/ liquidation of strategies and assets LCS: Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood Change: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets LCS: Near exhaustion of coping capacity
⊒ €	Second-level out impact malnutriti- used in support o	and mortality. For both nutrition a	of nutritional status and mortality th nd mortality area outcomes, househ	at are especially useful for identifi		
FOOD SECURITY 2°LEVEL OUTCOMES (Area Level)	GAM by		Alert : 5-9.9%,	Serious: 10-14.9% OR > than usual	Critical: 15-29.9%; OR > much greater than usual	Extremely Critical: ≥30%
₹ĕ	<u> </u>		<5%	0.00/		
S (MUAC. SAM PA		5	9.9%	-14.9%	
ME EC	Í					15%
OD S	₹ BMI <18.5°	%	5-9.9%	10-19.9% , 1.5 x greater than baseline	20-39.9%	≥ 40%
52	Mortality	R ^a : <0.5/10,000/day DR ^a : <1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: <1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day USDR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-1.99/10,000/day OR >2x reference USDR: 2-3.99/10,000/day	CDR: ≥2/10,000/day USDR: ≥4/10,000/day
	For Contributing descriptions for		resholds for different Phases need elow.	to be determined and analysed		ntext. Nevertheless, general
FOOD SECURITY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability	equate to meet short-term od consumption requirements re water** >15 litres pp/day	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water marginally ≥15 litres pp/day	Inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water > 7.5 to 15 litres ppday	Very inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water >3 to <7.5 litres pp/day	Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water ≤3 litres pp/day
FOOD CONTI	Hazards & Vulnerability	ine or minimal effects of hazards d vulnerability on livelihoods d food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

The IPC Reference **Table**



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

THE IPC ANALYTICAL METHOD

HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%

Livelihood Change: Near

LCS: Near exhaustion of

complete collapse

strategies and assets

USDR: >4/10.000/day

requirements

Extremely inadequate to

meet food consumption

Safe water ≤3 litres pp/day

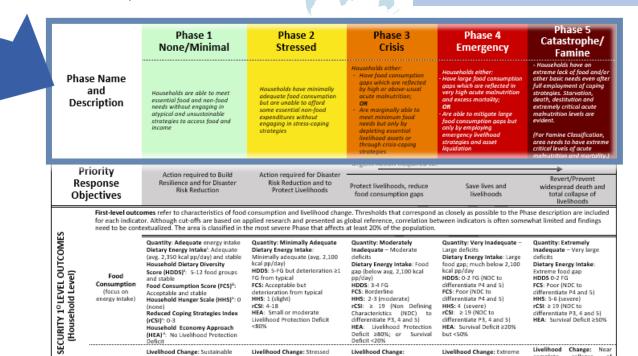
vulnerability result in near

complete collapse of

livelihood assets and/or near

complete food consumption

coping capacity



Livelihood Protection Deficit

Livelihood Change: Stressed

strategies and/or assets;

reduced ability to invest in

LCS: Stress strategies are the

the household in the past 30

5-9.9%

CDR: <0.5/10,000/day

Borderline adequate to meet

food consumption requirements

Safe water marginally ≥15 litres

Effects of hazards and

vulnerability stress livelihoods

and food consumption

USDR: <1/10.000/day

most severe strategies used by

Household Economy Approach

Livelihood Change: Sustainable

livelihood strategies and assets

Livelihood Coping Strategies

(LCS)^{ui}: No stress, crisis or

CDR#: <0.5/10,000/day

USDR#: <1/10.000/day

descriptions for contributing factors are provided below

and food consumption

Adequate to meet short-term

food consumption requirements

None or minimal effects of hazards

and vulnerability on livelihoods

Safe water** ≥15 litres pp/day

Livelihood

Change

(assets &

strategies)

used in support of the classification

GAM by MUAC

<18.5

Availability,

Access,

Utilization

and Stability

Hazards &

Vulnerability

FOOD SECURITY 2°LEVEL OUTCOMES (Area Level)

FOOD SECURITY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

(HEA)": No Livelihood Protection

differentiate P3, 4 and 5)

Deficit < 20%

Accelerated

Second-level outcomes refer to area-level estimations of nutritional status and mortality that are especially useful for identification of more severe phases when food gaps are expected to impact mainutrition and mortality. For both nutrition and mortality area outcomes, household food consumption deficits should be an explanatory factor in order for that evidence to be

For Contributing Factors, specific indicators and thresholds for different Phases need to be determined and analysed according to the livelihood context. Nevertheless, general

ppday

depletion/erosion a

strategies and/or assets

LCS: Crisis strategies are the

most severe strategies used

by the household in the past

10-19.9%, 1.5 x greater than

CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day

USDR: 1-2/10.000/day

Inadequate to meet food

consumption requirements

Safe water > 7.5 to 15 litres

Effects of hazards and

vulnerability result in loss of

assets and/or significant food

consumption deficits

HEA: Livelihood Protection

Deficit ≥80%: or Survival

differentiate P3, 4 and 5)

but < 50%

10-14 9%

HEA: Survival Deficit ≥20%

Livelihood Change: Extreme

depletion/liquidation of

LCS: Emergency strategies

household in the past 30

Critical: 15-29.9%; OR >

CDR: 1-1.99/10,000/day OR

Very inadequate to meet

Effects of hazards and

vulnerability result in large

loss of livelihood assets

and/or extreme food

consumption deficits

food consumption

requirements Safe water >3 to <7.5 litres

pp/day

>2x reference

strategies and assets

are the most severe

5 Phases with general descriptions of expected severity of conditions

The IPC Reference **Table**



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



				₹.			
			Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Phase Name and Description			Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential mon-food expenditures without engaging in stress-caping strategies	Households either: Hove food consumption apps which are reflected by high or above-usual ocute mointartiban; OR Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-caping strategies	Hauseholds either: - Have large food cansumption gaps which are reflected in very high coute malinutrition and excess mortality; OR - Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency benifional strategies and asset liquidation	Households hove an active last of food and/ar ather basic needs even after full employment of capting strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute mainutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical fevels of acute mainutrition and materials of acute mainutrition and materials.)
Dei	oritu				orgent Action Required to.		
Res	ority ponse ectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
s	for each	indicato	mes refer to characteristics of food rr. Although cut-offs are based on a extualized. The area is classified in t	pplied research and presented as	global reference, correlation be		
FOOD SECURITY 1º LEVEL OUTCOMES (Household Level)	Food Consumption (focus on energy intake)		Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy intake. Adequate (avg. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) ⁶ : 5-12 food groups and stable. Food Consumption Score (FCS) ⁶ : Acceptable and stable. Household Hunger Scale (HHS) ⁶ : 0 (none). Reduced Coping Strategies Index (FCS) ⁶ : 0-3. Household Hunger Scale (HHS) ⁶ : 0 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) ⁶ : 0 Household Hunger Scale (HHS) ⁶ : 0 Dietary Dietary (HEA) ⁶ : No Livelihood Protection Deficit	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 5-65 but deterioration >1 FG from typical FGS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical HHS: 1 (slight) rCSI: 4-18 HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/(av) HDDS: 3-FG FCS: Borderline HHS: 2-3 (moderate) rCSI: 2-19 (Non Defining Characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Usellhood Protection Deficit 280% or Survival Deficit 280% or Survival	Quantity: Very inadequate – Large deficits Dietary Energy intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day HDDS: 0.2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) FCS: Pcor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 4 (severe) rCS: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥20% but <50%	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate – Very large deficits deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS 0-2 FG FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 5-6 (severe) rCSI: 219 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%
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2 ^o LEV a Leve	GAM b			Alert : 5-9.9%,	Serious: 10-14.9% OR > than usual		Extremely Critical: ≥30%
<u> </u>	Stat			5%			
ES (A		MUAC		5-	9.9%	0-14.9%	15%
FOOD SECURITY 2°LEVEL OUTCOMES (Area Level)		BMI 18.5*	<5%	5-9.9%	10-19.9% , 1.5 x greater than baseline		≥ 40%
88	Morta		CDR ⁴⁶ : <0.5/10,000/day USDR ⁴⁶ : <1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: <1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day USDR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-1.99/10,000/day OR >2x reference USDR: 2-3.99/10,000/day	CDR: ≥2/10,000/day USDR: ≥4/10,000/day
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FOOD CONT	Hazard Vulnera		None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

The IPC Reference **Table**

Each Phase is linked to priority response objectives for Action. Phase 3 or worse require urgent action!



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



THE IPC ANALYTICAL METHOD

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Priority Response Objectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaste Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
S	First-level outcome for each indicate need to be conte	es refer to characteristics of fo Although cut-offs are based o ualized. The area is classified	onsumption and livelihood ch plied research and presented e most severe Phase that affe	e. Thresholds that correspond obal reference, correlation be t least 20% of the population.	closely as possible to the Pr een indicators is often some	description are included at limited and findings
FOOD SECURITY 1° LEVEL OUTCOMES (Household Level)	Food Consumption (focus on energy intake)	uantity: Adequate energy intali- lictary Energy Intake's Acequate sor, 2,350 Kalpyday) and stab- ous-hold Dietary Diversity core (HDDS)'s -512 frod groups nd stable od Consumption Score (FCS)'- cceptable and stable ous-hold Hunger Scale (HHS)'- ione) educed Coping Strategies Index CSjt'-0-3 ous-hold Economy Approach HEAJ'-No Livelihood Protection efficit	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pylday) HDDS: 5-FG but deterioration 2 FG from typical FCS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical HHS: 1 (Light) CS: 4-18 HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate – Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 3-4 FG FCS: Borderline HHS: 2-3 (moderate) rCSI: 2 19 (Non Defining Characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Uselhood Protection Deficit 280%; or Survival Deficit 200%	Duantity: Very Inadequate – arge deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large load app; much below 2,100 cal pp/day DDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to lifferentiate P4 and 5) (SS: Poor (NDC to lifferentiate P4 and 5) HS: 4 (severe) CSI: 2-19 (NDC to lifferentiate P3, 4 and 5) EA: Survival Deficit >20% load Section 1 lifferentiate P3, 4 and 5) EA: Survival Deficit >20% load <50%	Juantity: Extremely hadequate — Very large efficits letary Energy Intake: streme food gap DDS 0-2 FG CS: Poor (NDC to ifferentiate P4 and 5) HS: 5-6 (severe) CSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to ifferentiate P3, 4 and 5) EA: Survival Deficit ≥50%
FOOD SE	Livelihood Change (assets & strategies)	velihood Change: Sustainable velihood strategies and assets velihood Coping Strategies .CS) th . No stress, crisis or mergency coping observed	Livelihood Change: Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods. LCS: Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days.	Livelihood Change: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and/or assets LCS: Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past	Ivelihood Change: Extreme repletion/liquidation of trategies and assets CS: Emergency strategies the most severe trategies used by the nousehold in the past 30 lays	ivelihood Change: Near omplete collapse of trategies and assets CS: Near exhaustion of oping capacity
편 ()	Second-level outo impact malnutritio used in support of	nes refer to area-level estimatio and mortality. For both nutritio ne classification.	nutritional status and mortality i mortality area outcomes, hous	are especially useful for identified food consumption deficits sho	tion of more severe phases will be an explanatory factor in o	food gaps are expected to for that evidence to be
FOOD SECURITY 2ºLEVEL OUTCOMES (Area Level)	GAM by BMI	Acceptable: <5%	Alert : 5-9.9%, 5%	Serious: 10-14.9% OR > than usual	Critical: 15-29.9%; OR > much greater than usual	Extremely Critical: ≥30%
D SECL	BMI <18.5*	5%	5-9.9%	10-19.9% , 1.5 x greater than baseline	:0-39.9%	40%
88	Mortality	DR ⁴ : <0.5/10,000/day SDR ⁴ : <1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: <1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-0.99/10,000/day USDR: 1-2/10,000/day	:DR: 1-1.99/10,000/day OR -2x reference	DR: ≥2/10,000/day /5DR: ≥4/10,000/day
FOOD SECURITY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	For Contributing descriptions for a Food Availability, Activation, and Stability	actors, specific indicators and ntributing factors are provided dequate to meet short-term dod consumption requirements afe water* ≥15 litres pp/day	sholds for different Phases ne ow. Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement safe water marginally 215 litre pp/day Effects of hazards ar vulnerability stress livelihood	inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water > 7.5 to 15 litres ppday Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of	cording to the livelihood co /ery inadequate to meet rood consumption requirements afe water >3 to <7.5 litres p/day lifects of hazards and colorability result in large	it. Nevertheless, general stremely inadequate to neet food consumption equirements are water \$3 ltres pp/day lfects of hazards and uherability result in near
88	Hazards & Vulnerability	nd facd consumption	and food consumption	assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	oss of livelihood assets ind/or extreme food consumption deficits	omplete collapse of velihood assets and/or near complete food consumption

The IPC Reference Table

- For each element in each Phase:
 - General Severity provided
 - Selected indicators and guiding cut-offs (a.k.a. direct evidence)
 - Further evidence (a.k.a. indirect evidence) can, and should, be used against
 Phase and Element
 Descriptions



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



		Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Phase Name and Description		Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engoging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies	Hauseholds either: - Have food consumption agas which are reflected by high or above-usual acute mainutritian; OR - Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-caping strategies	Hausehalds either: - Have large food cansumption apps which are reflected in very high ocute malinutrition and excess mortality. OR - Are able to milligate large food consumption apps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	- Households have an extreme lack of food and/ar other basic needs even after full employment of caping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute mahustition levels are evident. [For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute mahustition and martality.]
	Oriority			Urgent Action Required to	:	
Priority Response Objectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce	Save lives and	Revert/Prevent widespread death and
	-,			food consumption gaps	livelihoods	total collapse of livelihoods
	First-level outco	omes refer to characteristics of food or. Although cut-offs are based on a extualized. The area is classified in t	oplied research and presented as	ge. Thresholds that correspond	as closely as possible to the Phetween indicators is often some	livelihoods ase description are included
(Household Level)	First-level outco	or. Although cut-offs are based on a	oplied research and presented as	ge. Thresholds that correspond	as closely as possible to the Phetween indicators is often some	livelihoods ase description are included

The IPC Reference **Table**

Food Consumption (Quantity)

- Dietary Energy Intake (kcal) reference
- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
- Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- Household Hunger Score (HHS)
- Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)
- HH Economy Approach (HEA)

Food Consumption

(focus on energy intake) Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy Intake': Adequate (avg. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity

FOOD

(assets &

Score (HDDS)*: 5-12 food groups

and stable

Food Consumption Score (FCS)":

Acceptable and stable

Household Hunger Scale (HHS)*: 0

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

(rCSI)*: 0-3

Household Economy Approach (HEA)": No Livelihood Protection

Deficit

Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake:

Livelihood Coping Strategies

emergency coping observed

Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100

kcal pp/day)

HDDS: 5-FG but deterioration ≥1.

FG from typical

FCS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical

HHS: 1 (slight) rCSI: 4-18

HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit

<80%

Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate

strategies and/or assets

LCS: Crisis strategies are the

deficits

strategies and/or assets;

Dietary Energy Intake: Food

gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day)

HDDS: 3-4 FG FCS: Borderline

HHS: 2-3 (moderate)

rCSI: ≥ 19 (Non Defining Characteristics (NDC) differentiate P3, 4 and 5)

Livelihood Protection Deficit ≥80%; or Survival

Deficit <20%

Quantity: Very Inadequate -Large deficits

Dietary Energy Intake: Large

food gap; much below 2,100

kcal pp/day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to

complete

coping capacity

strategies and assets

LCS: Emergency strategies

strategies and assets

LCS: Near exhaustion of

differentiate P4 and 5). FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5).

HHS: 4 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to

differentiate P3, 4 and 5). HEA: Survival Deficit ≥20%

but <50%

Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large

deficits

Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap

HDD\$ 0-2 FG FCS: Poor (NDC to

differentiate P4 and 5). HHS: 5-6 (severe)

rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5)

HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%

IPC brings together evidence on indicators directly measuring food security outcomes as well as contributing factors to estimate the proportion of households in each Phase.

Convergence of Evidence

Key points:

- The whole body should be brought together for analysis considering relevance and reliability of data
- Evidence on malnutrition and mortality are only considered to the extent that they are driven by food gaps and to confirm or question food insecurity classification;
- ■There needs to be a justification for the convergence of evidence
- Evidence does not always converge especially because:
 - Context matters
 - Indicators measure different things
 - Reliability, both in terms of methods and time relevance of evidence
 - → Non-converging evidence should be carefully assessed by considering these factors, and outliers may be given less importance



Phase Phase Phase Phase Frends, contextualization and Phase 2 5 other issues Food Similar to 2015 (33% had a poor score) and worse than in 2016 (20% poor) Consumption 19% 53% 29% Score Very high Phase 5 linked to high severity Household Hunger but unlikely to be Catastrophe/Famine 38% 18% 9% 26% 8% based on analysis of other indicators and Scale contributing factors reduced Coping Very high rCSI; higher than in 2016, but 14% 19% 67% mainly linked to less severe strategies Strategies Index Household Dietary High levels of low HDDS, indicating low 28% 32% 40% dietary diversity of households Diversity Score Low use of livelihood coping strategies Livelihood coping 15% probably due to context issues and long-1% 77% 13% 0% term crisis It has been assumed that 1 or less meals are Meals per day 73% 27% indicative of Phase 4 or worse Low production (only 30-50% of normal) and high dependency of poor households Inference from on own production with increased contributing 50% 50% food prices indicate that at least 50% of factors households are likely in Phase 3 or more severe Low disease incidence and protective child Acute malnutrition care mitigate the negative impact on child nutrition Total 20% 25% 30% 20% 5%

Convergence of Evidence

Food consumption indicators, supported by analysis of contributing factors, converge around Phase 4. As a result, more than 20 percent of the total population would be expected to be in Phase 4 based on food consumption outcome. Although livelihood coping outcome does not support this conclusion, it is thought that low emergency-level livelihood coping is likely due to an inability to further exhaust livelihoods assets and strategies. The crisis levels of acute malnutrition (GAM based on MUAC around 10 percent) are explained by relative low disease prevalence and the typical cultural habit of protecting children's food consumption. Based on a trend analysis of contributing factors (not included in the table of direct evidence), the food security situation in the area has been in crisis for about three years, therefore becoming a protractive crisis and has accentuated the impacts of current conditions. As the conflict intensifies, the Xshoko ethnic group is the most affected. Statements made by relief workers on displaced Xshokos found that they suffer from an extreme lack of food and other basic needs, and their livelihood collapsed. Given that they account for 5–10 percent of the population and indicators showing that Phase 5 Catastrophe severity is noted (i.e. 18 percent of households have a HHS of 5-6 and 40 percent of households have a HDDS of 0-2 indicating Phases 4 and 5). Thus, it is expected that at least about 5 percent of the population is in Phase 5.

20% rule for area classification

■An area is classified in a specific IPC Phase when at least 20 percent of the population in the area are experiencing the conditions related to that Phase or more severe Phases

Key points:

- Phase classification linked to population estimates
- Recommended to cross-check final classification with Phase description

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Area Phase
20%	30%	35%	15%	0%	Phase 3
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Area Phase





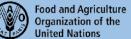
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