IPC Process and Overview
The case of Acute food insecurity and malnutrition of East and Central Africa region

Presented to East Africa Regional Economic Inclusion Working Group

3 August, 2023
IPC is the Global Standard for classifying crises

MULTI-AGENCY CONSENSUS

GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR CLASSIFICATION
- Evidence based
- Comparable (time & space)

COMMUNICATION FOR ACTION

PROCESS ASSESSED FOR QUALITY

WHERE? HOW MANY? HOW BAD? WHY? WHO WHEN?

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Collaborative
Consensus-based
Politically neutral
Context-specific
Evidence-based
Expert-led
Transparent
Understand the IPC Scales

Provides a common scale classifying severity & magnitude of AFI and AMN.

1. How severe is the situation?
2. When will populations be affected?
3. Where are the most affected people located?
4. How many people are affected?
5. Why is it happening?
6. Who are those most affected?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPC Scale</th>
<th>Identifies areas and populations with:</th>
<th>Identify the need for urgent action to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Food Insecurity</td>
<td>food deprivation that threatens lives or livelihoods, regardless of the causes, context or duration.</td>
<td>decrease food gaps and protect lives and livelihoods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic Food Insecurity</td>
<td>persistent or seasonal inability to consume adequate diets for a healthy and active life, mainly due to structural causes.</td>
<td>address underlying factors and potentially implement safety net programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Malnutrition</td>
<td>a high prevalence of acute malnutrition accompanied by high or increasing levels of morbidity or individual food consumption gaps.</td>
<td>scale up acute malnutrition treatment and prevention for affected populations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The IPC makes the best use of the evidence available through a transparent, traceable and rigorous process – the IPC does not collect data.

- IPC includes standards for evidence used:
  - Minimum evidence requirements
  - Three levels based on evidence quantity and reliability: Acceptable, medium and high.

- Evidences are analysed using internationally recognized cut off (outcome) and contextualization (contributing factors).
The IPC brings together evidence (quantitative and qualitative) on indicators directly measuring food security outcomes to estimate the proportion of households in each IPC Phase.

Bringing together information from various sectors:
- FSNMS, EFSA, ENSA, MSNA, etc..
- Economic data (prices, etc.)
- Climatic data (rainfall, NDVI, etc.)
- Agricultural data (harvest prospects, etc.)
- Etc...

And from various sources:
- National Governments
- NGOs
- UN Agencies
- Technical Agencies

To converge evidence through consensus building and critical review of evidence supported by the Reference Table and Analytical Framework - not by average, modelling or individual indicators.
How does the **IPC Analytical Framework** work?

The Analytical Framework is primarily divided into Contributing Factors and Outcomes.

### Contributing Factors
**A.k.a. Drivers**
- Drought
- Lack of resilience
- High prices
- Lack of income opportunities

### Outcomes
manifested at household and area level
- Food consumption
- Livelihood change
- Malnutrition

**Feedback**

**Useful for:**
- Understanding what is driving the situation
- Having an idea of the expected severity
- Allowing inference of outcomes
- Contextualizing, triangulating and validating outcomes

**Useful for:**
- Confirming and quantifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity
- Global comparability
Displacement and the IPC

• Displacement, arising from conflict or climatic events, can be a strong contributing factor of acute food insecurity or acute malnutrition.

• Information on displacements, movement of populations or conditions of displaced populations are very informative for IPC analyses, regardless if they do not specifically include food security indicators.

Some examples:

• **Conflict based displacement:**
  Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, DRC, CAR, Somalia, etc.

• **Climate based displacement (flooding, drought, etc.):**
  South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, etc.
### IPC AFI Reference Table – Phase descriptions

**5 Phases with general descriptions of expected severity of conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase name and description</th>
<th>Phase 1 None/Minimal</th>
<th>Phase 2 Stressed</th>
<th>Phase 3 Crisis</th>
<th>Phase 4 Emergency</th>
<th>Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.</td>
<td>Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.</td>
<td>Households either: 1. Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or 2. Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.</td>
<td>Households either: 1. Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or 2. Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.</td>
<td>Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destruction and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Somalia IPC analysis

- Displacement trends over time by location and cause
- Current locations and numbers of displaced populations
- Multi-year trends from onset of drought and ability to factor in different drivers of displacement and comparability over time/areas and additional analysis
- Sampling and survey design capturing IDP locations
- Movement of populations (inflow/outflow) between accessible and inaccessible areas
- Humanitarian assistance coverage estimates that are updated and more accurate
- New arrivals over time and concentration of IDPs
Sudan IPC analysis

Ongoing discussions:

• Movement trends and updated population figures Conditions of displaced populations (shelter conditions, needs)
• Ability of IDPs to integrate into local labor markets
• Conditions of displaced populations accessing financial markets, humanitarian assistance or services
• Feasibility of displaced populations to return to origin location or impacts from repeated displacements
• Severity of acute food insecurity for displaced vs. non-displaced populations by state and locality
• Changes in severity or conditions of displaced or host populations over time (moving from post harvest period to lean season to harvest period)
• What is the most likely scenario regarding displacement in the July to September vs. October to January periods?
What are the main outputs of an IPC analysis? (Ex. Sudan)

**IPC POPULATION TABLES**

**Annex 1: Current acute food insecurity situation map and population table (June 2023)**

**IPC Maps (Severity)**

**IPC Population Tables (Magnitude)**

**Projected acute food insecurity situation map and population table (July - September 2023)**

**Key Drivers**

- Conflict and insecurity
- High food prices
- Climate shock and hazards

**Recommended Actions**

- Lifesaving humanitarian response
- Lifesaving humanitarian response
- Lifesaving humanitarian response

**Risk Factors to Monitor**

- Conflict and insecurity
- Displacement
- Economic issues
- Agriculture season performance/climate shocks and hazards/past and disease

**Recommendation for Action**

- Scale up and improve access to health services
- Scale up and improve access to health services
- Scale up and improve access to health services

- Introduce support
- Introduce support
- Introduce support

**Key Assumptions for the projection periods**

- Conflict and insecurity likely to persist: The ongoing conflict in urban and rural areas (at a minimum, fighting in key transport hub routes and cities) will likely persist for an extended period. While the conflict remains challenging to predict, intercommunal violence in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan will likely increase during the outlook period because of the continued dispute over land and natural resources, further exacerbated by the cyclical nature of attacks.

- High food prices likely to remain high: With expectations of reduced harvest given the impact of the conflict on crop production, prices are likely to remain atypically high in the post-harvest period. In the projection period, staple grain prices are expected to escalate 200-700 percent above the five-year average and 100-200 percent above last year. Access to staple food commodities in Sudan will continue to be constrained by significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and limited cash retrieval. The high transportation cost, either due to fuel scarcity or the levies and royalties imposed by the RF on some roads linking Khartoum and Kosti to Kordofan and Darfur regions as well as those interconnecting these states, on top of the risk associated with travelling through insecure routes, will induce cereal prices to increase further. Remittances from outside will maintain the purchasing power for essential food items.
IPC AFI Regional Map (All IPC Countries)

IPC Regional AMN Map (All IPC Countries)
## IPC Regional Populations

### Summary:
- **IGAD Caseload (6 Countries) – 40 Million**
- **IPC Caseload (10 Countries) – 71 Million**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stressed (IPC Phase 2)</th>
<th>Crisis (IPC Phase 3)</th>
<th>Emergency (IPC Phase 4)</th>
<th>Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)</th>
<th>Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>5,086,741</td>
<td>1,156,054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,156,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>2,181,483</td>
<td>1,766,459</td>
<td>621,627</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,388,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>46,841,996</td>
<td>22,459,941</td>
<td>3,380,803</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,840,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>401,722</td>
<td>185,312</td>
<td>100,102</td>
<td></td>
<td>285,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>5,905,188</td>
<td>4,213,529</td>
<td>1,224,686</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,438,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>3,270,560</td>
<td>4,688,500</td>
<td>1,854,380</td>
<td>40,350</td>
<td>6,583,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>3,080,000</td>
<td>4,822,000</td>
<td>2,899,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>7,764,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan** HRP</td>
<td>17,092,334</td>
<td>14,037,556</td>
<td>6,255,796</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,293,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>435,965</td>
<td>480,270</td>
<td>101,705</td>
<td></td>
<td>581,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>3,759,399</td>
<td>990,097</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>990,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>88,055,388</td>
<td>54,799,718</td>
<td>16,438,099</td>
<td>83,350</td>
<td>71,321,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IGAD</strong></td>
<td>30,185,769</td>
<td>28,427,167</td>
<td>12,435,669</td>
<td>83,350</td>
<td>40,946,186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPC AMN Trends Caseloads

IPC AMN Caseloads Trends

- Uganda: 89,011
- Burundi: 283,000
- CAR: 298,000
- Kenya: 970,214
- South Sudan: 1,403,596
- Somalia: 1,800,000
- DRC: 2,800,000
Acute Food Insecurity Classifications

Date: 2021-2023

https://www.ipcinfo.org/
https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/
https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/population-tracking-tool/en/

Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply that the IPC and CH officially recognize or endorse physical and political boundaries.

Source: IPC and Cadre Harmonisé

*Cadre Harmonisé applies to countries in West Africa, the Sahel and Cameroon.