IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

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 Global Partners

IPC Funding Partners

IPC is the Global Standard for classifying crises

MULTI-AGENCY CONSENSUS

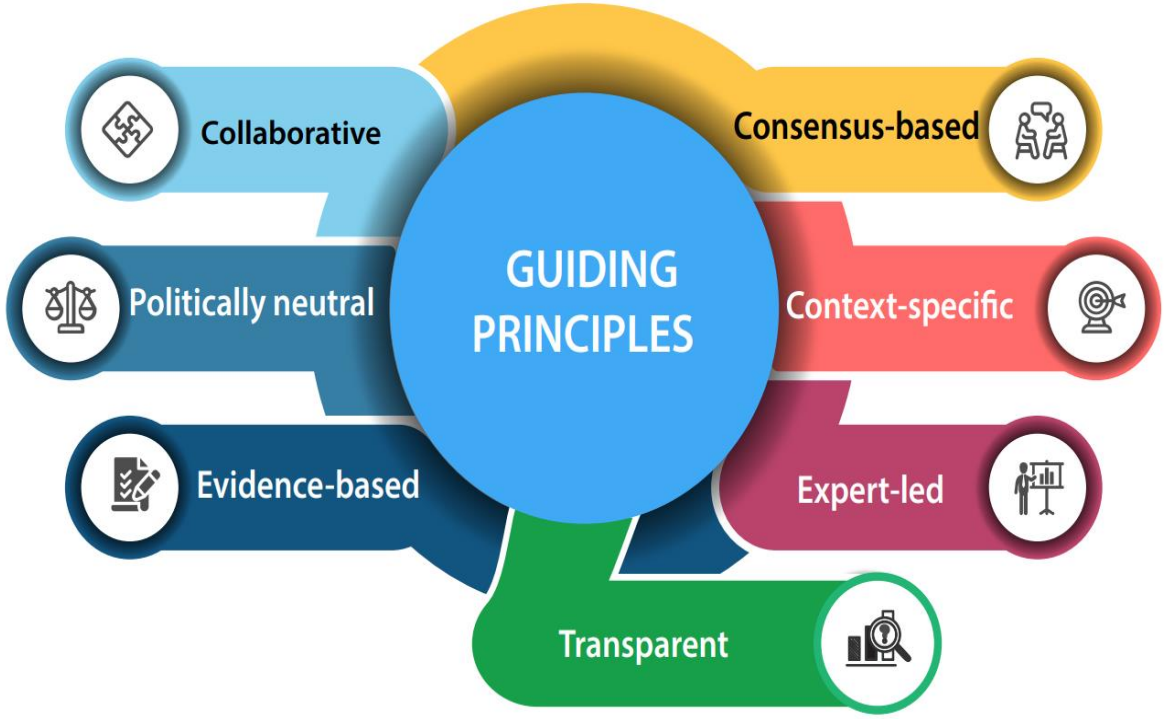
GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR CLASSIFICATION

- Evidence based
- Comparable (time & space)

COMMUNICATION FOR ACTION

PROCESS ASSESSED FOR QUALITY

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



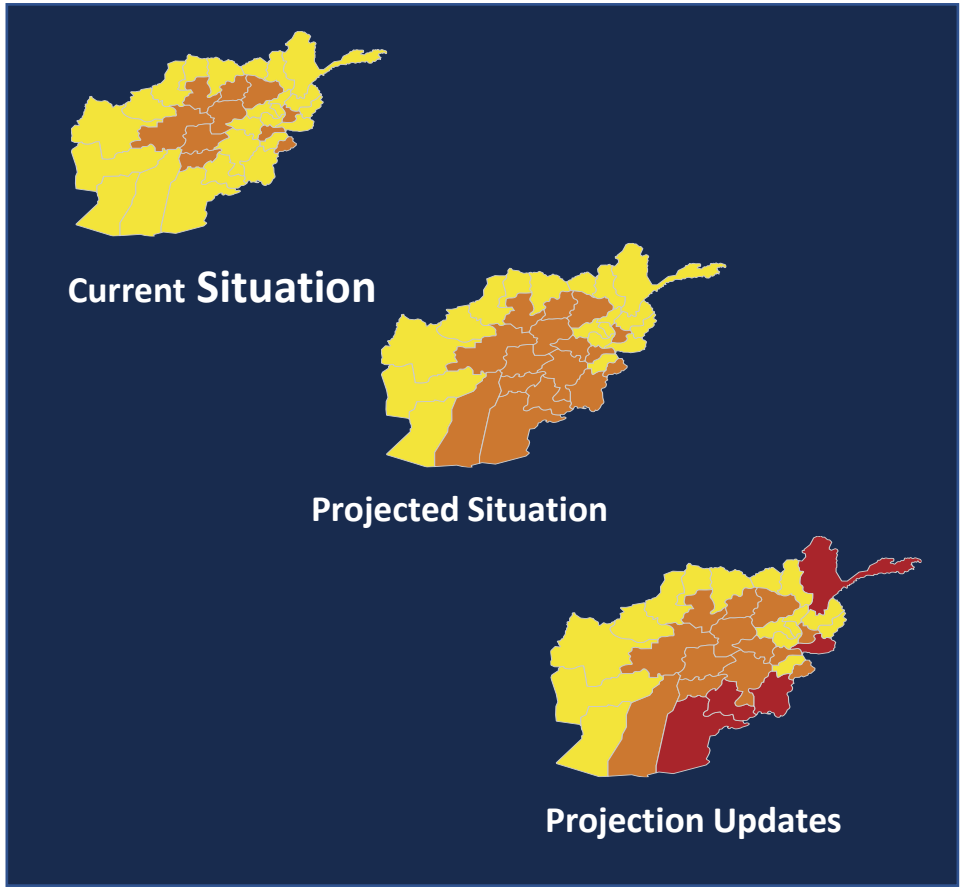
Understand the IPC Scales

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?**

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.

IPC's contribution to decision making



IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

'EVIDENCE BASED'- How is complex data transformed into IPC products?

- 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)

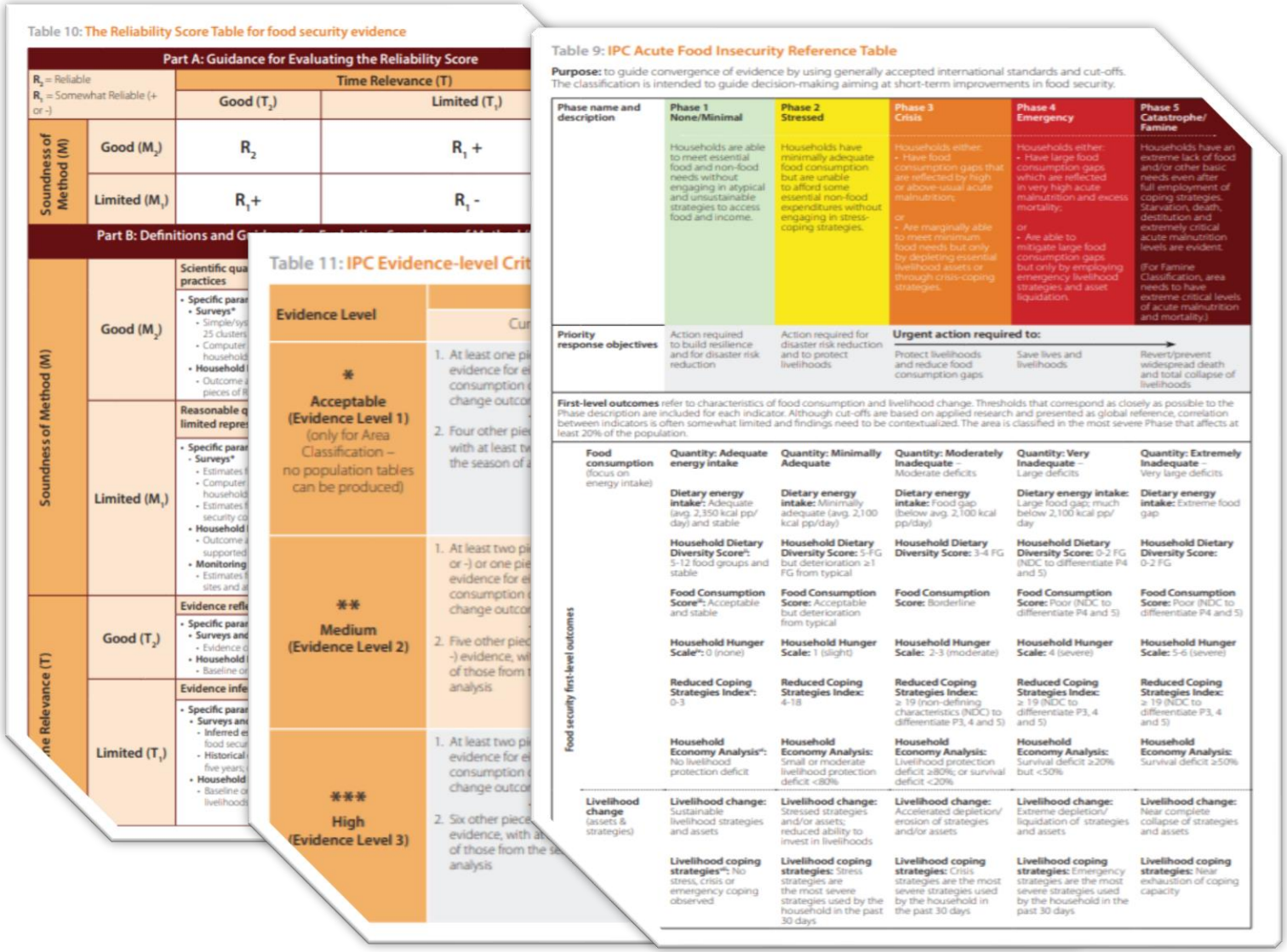


Table 10: The Reliability Score Table for food security evidence

Part A: Guidance for Evaluating the Reliability Score

R_2 = Reliable; R_1 = Somewhat Reliable (+ or -)		Time Relevance (T): Good (T_2)	Time Relevance (T): Limited (T_1)
Soundness of Method (M)	Good (M_2)	R_2	R_1 +
Soundness of Method (M)	Limited (M_1)	R_1+	R_1 -

Part B: Definitions and G

Soundness of Method (M)	Good (M_2)	Scientific qua practices
Soundness of Method (M)	Limited (M_1)	Reasonable q limited repre
Relevance (T)	Good (T_2)	Evidence refle
Relevance (T)	Limited (T_1)	Evidence infe

Table 11: IPC Evidence-level Crit

Evidence Level	Cur
* Acceptable (Evidence Level 1) (only for Area Classification – no population tables can be produced)	1. At least one pi evidence for e consumption change outcor 2. Four other pie with at least tw the season of
** Medium (Evidence Level 2)	1. At least two pi or -) or one pie evidence for e consumption change outcor 2. Five other pied -) evidence, wi of those from t analysis
*** High (Evidence Level 3)	1. At least two pi evidence for e consumption change outcor 2. Six other piece evidence, with a of those from the s analysis

Table 9: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table

Purpose: to guide convergence of evidence by using generally accepted international standards and cut-offs. The classification is intended to guide decision-making aiming at short-term improvements in food security.

Phase name and description	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
	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 non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)
Priority response objectives	Action required to build resilience and for disaster risk reduction	Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods	Urgent action required to: Protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

First-level outcomes refer to characteristics of food consumption and livelihood change. Thresholds that correspond as closely as possible to the Phase description are included for each indicator. Although cut-offs are based on applied research and presented as global reference, correlation between indicators is often somewhat limited and findings need to be contextualized. The area is classified in the most severe Phase that affects at least 20% of the population.

Food security first-level outcomes	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Food consumption (focus on energy intake)	Quantity: Adequate energy intake	Quantity: Minimally Adequate	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate deficits	Quantity: Very Inadequate - Large deficits	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large deficits
	Dietary energy intake: Adequate (avg. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable	Dietary energy intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day)	Dietary energy intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day)	Dietary energy intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day	Dietary energy intake: Extreme food gap
	Household Dietary Diversity Score[a]: 5-12 food groups and stable	Household Dietary Diversity Score: 5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical	Household Dietary Diversity Score: 3-4 FG	Household Dietary Diversity Score: 0-2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5)	Household Dietary Diversity Score: 0-2 FG
	Food Consumption Score[b]: Acceptable and stable	Food Consumption Score: Acceptable but deterioration from typical	Food Consumption Score: Borderline	Food Consumption Score: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5)	Food Consumption Score: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5)
	Household Hunger Scale[c]: 0 (none)	Household Hunger Scale: 1 (slight)	Household Hunger Scale: 2-3 (moderate)	Household Hunger Scale: 4 (severe)	Household Hunger Scale: 5-6 (severe)
	Reduced Coping Strategies Index[d]: 0-3	Reduced Coping Strategies Index: 4-18	Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥ 19 (non-defining characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5)	Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5)	Reduced Coping Strategies Index: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5)
	Household Economy Analysis[e]: No livelihood protection deficit	Household Economy Analysis: Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Household Economy Analysis: Livelihood protection deficit ≥80%; or survival deficit <20%	Household Economy Analysis: Survival deficit ≥20% but <50%	Household Economy Analysis: Survival deficit ≥50%
Livelihood change (assets & strategies)	Livelihood change: Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets	Livelihood change: Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods	Livelihood change: Accelerated depletion/ erosion of strategies and/or assets	Livelihood change: Extreme depletion/ liquidation of strategies and assets	Livelihood change: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets
	Livelihood coping strategies[e]: No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Livelihood coping strategies: Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood coping strategies: Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood coping strategies: Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	Livelihood coping strategies: Near exhaustion of coping capacity

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

‘EVIDENCE BASED’ - Which data feeds the IPC ?

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

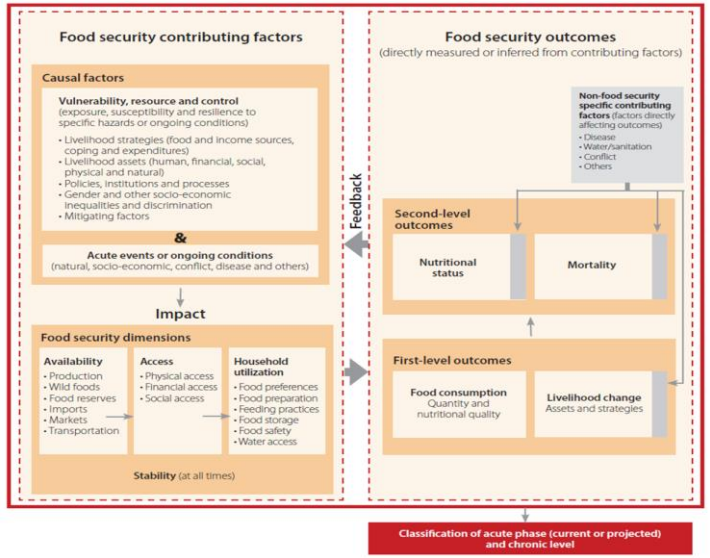
Bringing together information from various sectors:

- FSNMS, EFSA, ENSA, MSNA, etc..
- Economic data (prices, etc..)
- Climatic Data (rainfall, NDVI, etc..)
- Agricultural Data (harvest prospects, etc..)
- Etc…

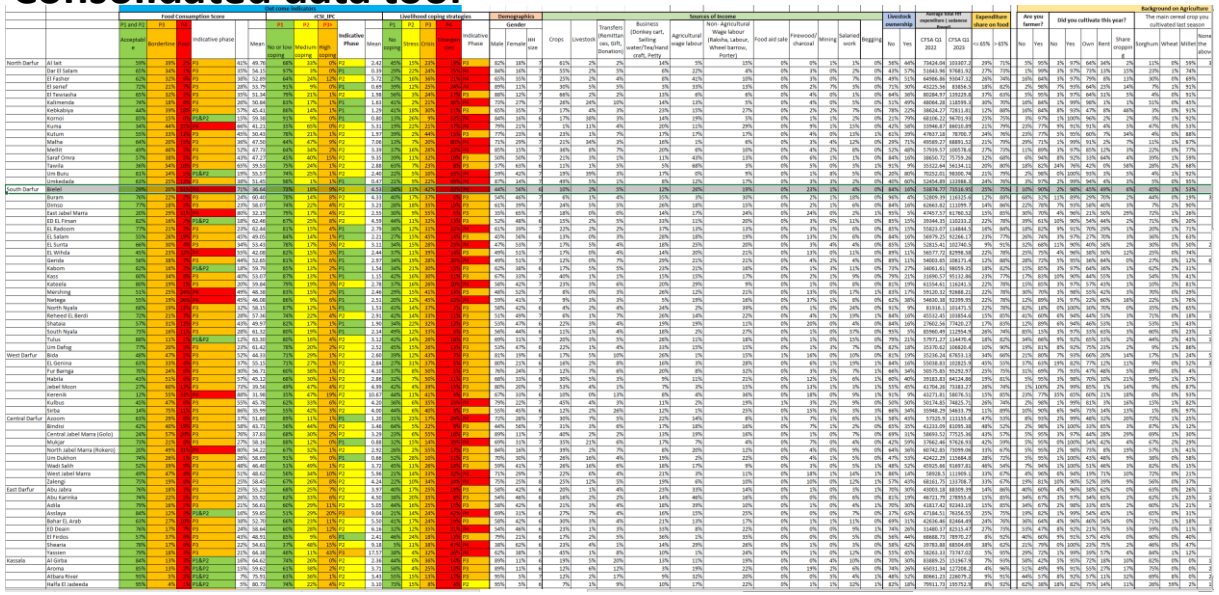
And from various sources

- 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.

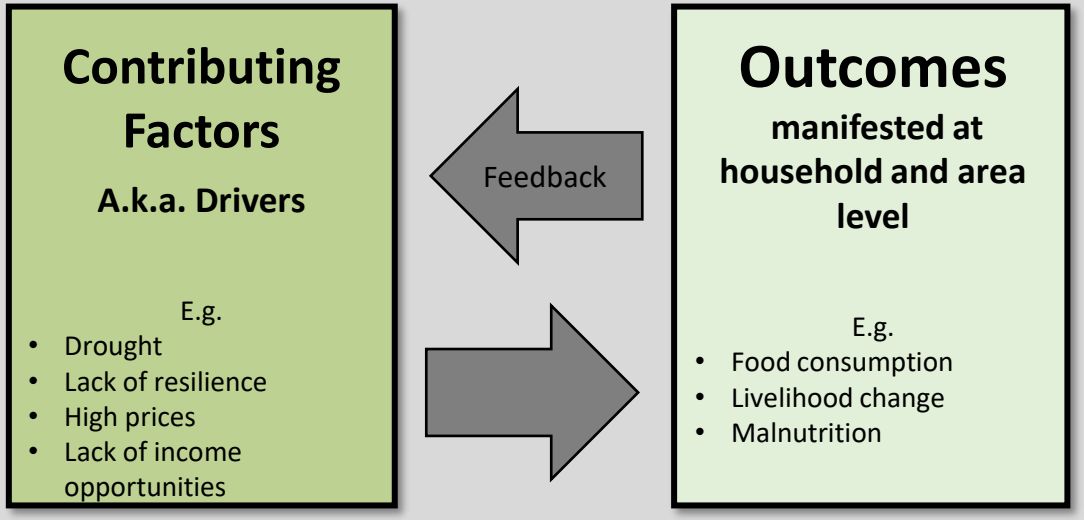


Consolidated data tool



How does the **IPC Analytical Framework work?**

The Analytical Framework is primarily divided into Contributing Factors and Outcomes



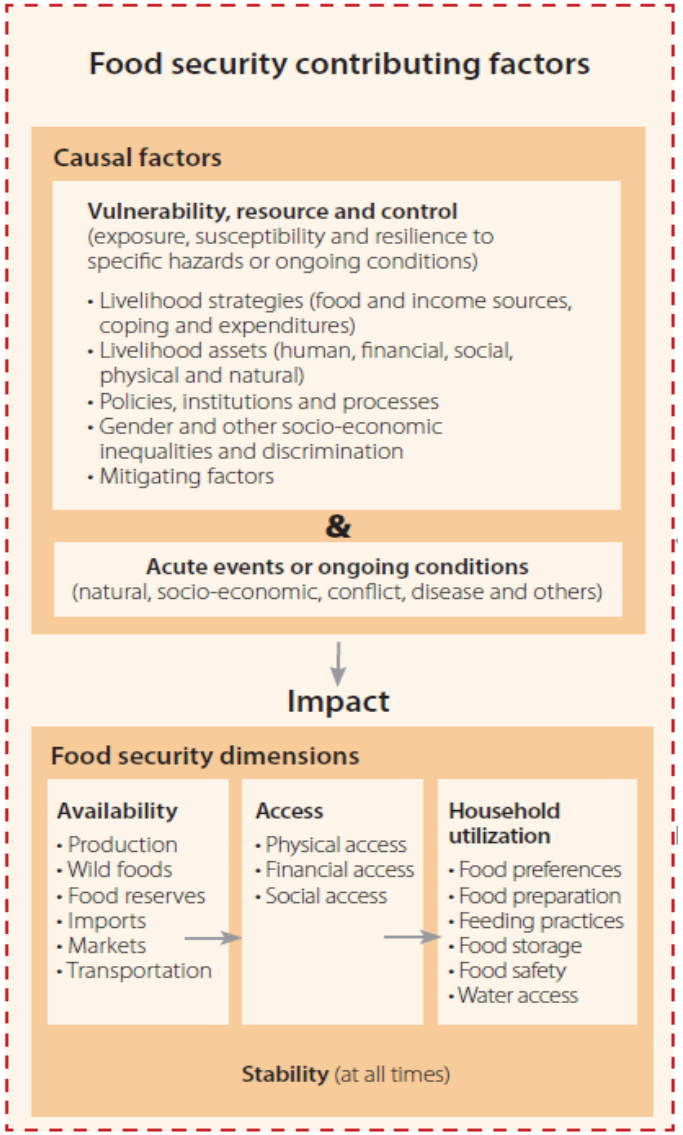
Useful for:

- 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.

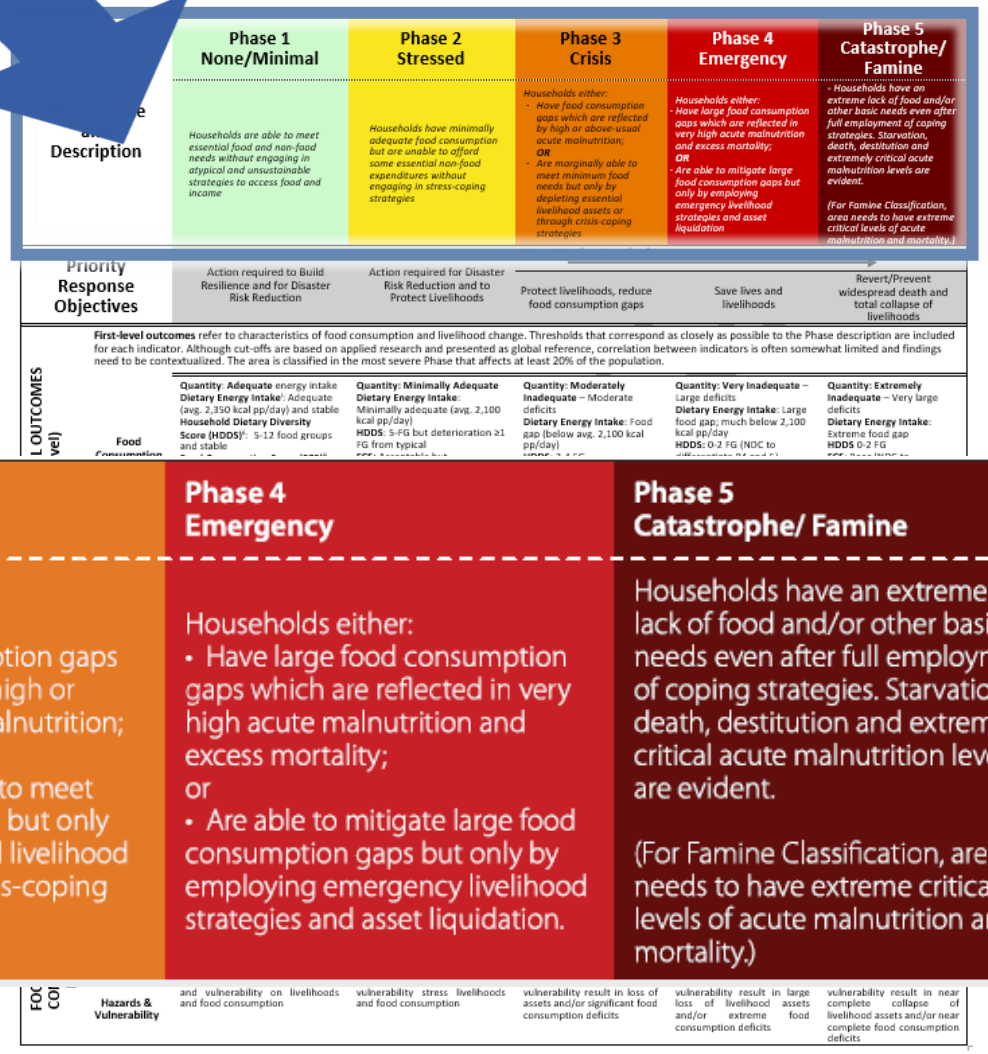
Some examples:

- **<u>Conflict based displacement:</u>**
  Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, DRC, CAR, Somalia, etc.

- **<u>Climate based displacement (flooding, drought, etc.):</u>**
  South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, etc.

IPC AFI Reference Table – Phase descriptions

5 Phases with general descriptions of expected severity of conditions



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Somalia IPC analysis

- Displacement trends over time by location and cause
- Current locations and numbers of displaced populations

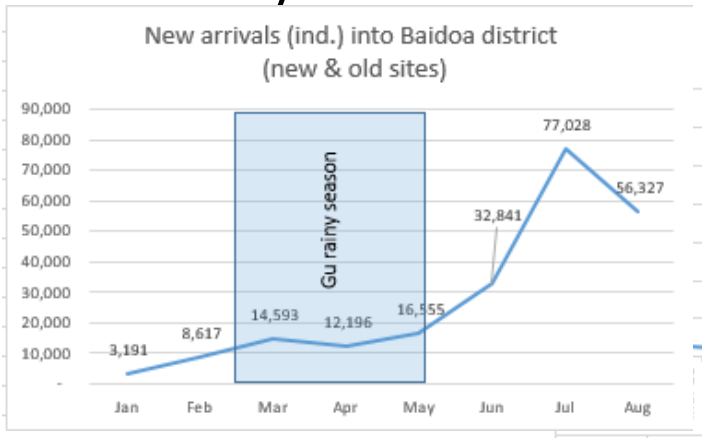
Multi-year trends from onset of drought and ability to factor in different drivers of displacement and comparability over time/areas and additional analysis

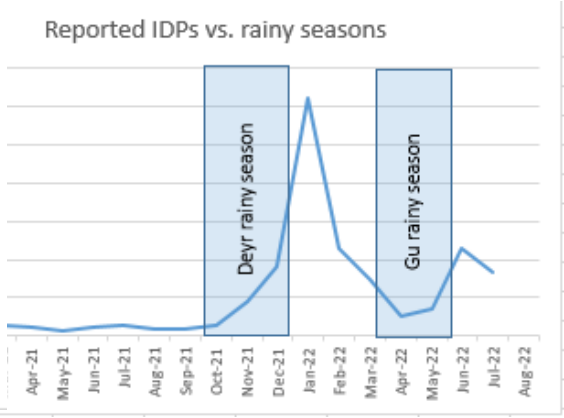
Sampling and survey design capturing IDP locations

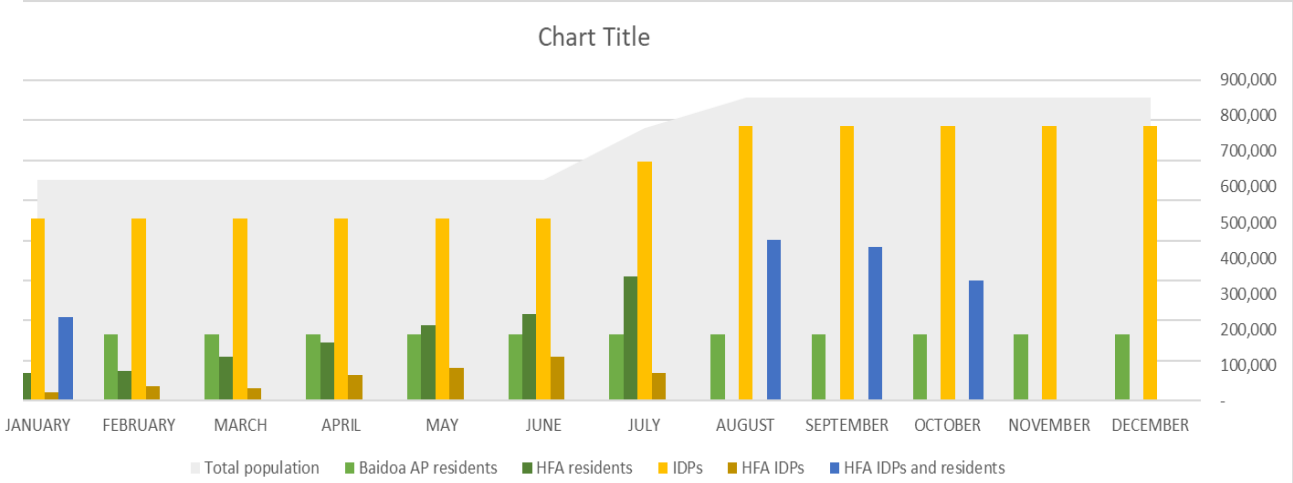
Humanitarian assistance coverage estimates that are updated and more accurate

Movement of populations (inflow/outflows) between accessible and inaccessible areas

New arrivals over time and concentration of IDPs



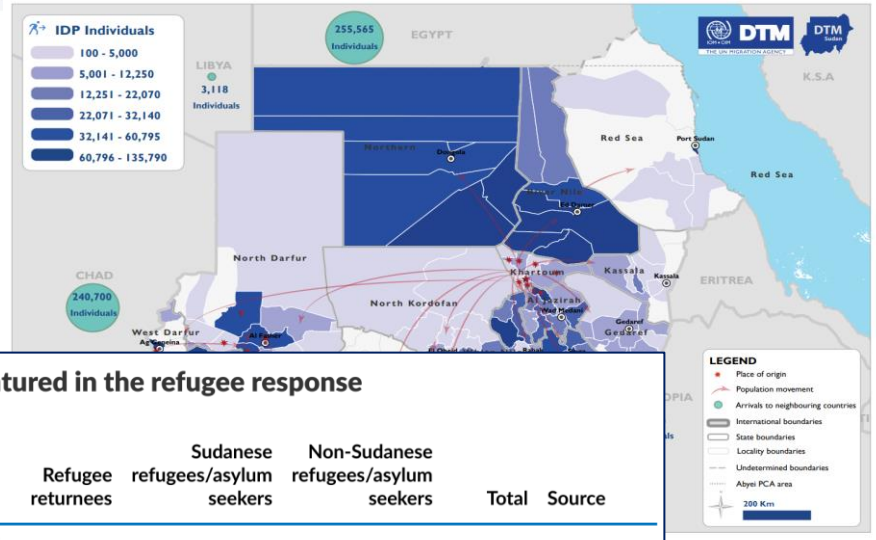




Sudan IPC analysis

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?



Countries featured in the refugee response

Country	Data Date	Refugee returnees	Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers	Non-Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers	Total	Source
Egypt	May 28, 2023		164,000	5,565	169,565	Government
Chad	June 5, 2023		113,332		113,332	UNHCR & Government
South Sudan	June 6, 2023	92,977	3,551	2,777	99,305	UNHCR, IOM & Government
CAR	May 22, 2023	3,456	10,368		13,824	UNHCR & Government
Ethiopia	June 6, 2023	66	1,619	6,582	8,267	UNHCR & Government

What are the main outputs of an IPC analysis? (Ex. Sudan)

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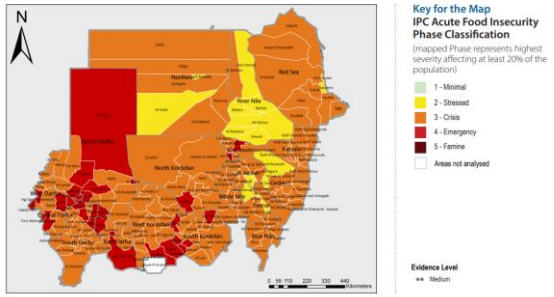
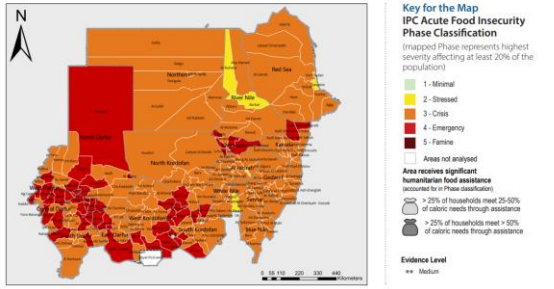
IPC MAPS (SEVERITY)

ANNEX 1: CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JUNE 2023)



PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023)



IPC POPULATION TABLES (MAGNITUDE)

Population table for the current period: June 2023

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	2,068,634	35	2,490,644	42	979,405	16	400,022	7	0	0	1,379,427	23
Blue Nile	1,416,233	425,507	30	615,619	43	289,055	20	86,052	6	0	0	375,107	26
Central Darfur	1,901,819	389,602	20	606,965	32	603,872	32	304,380	16	0	0	905,252	48
East Darfur	1,176,114	271,756	23	371,765	32	352,150	30	180,443	15	0	0	532,593	45
Gedaref	2,788,911	1,019,158	37	1,196,788	43	549,412	20	23,553	1	0	0	572,965	21
Kassala	2,886,457	602,104	21	1,046,830	36	1,032,367	36	205,156	7	0	0	1,237,523	43
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,651,846	22	2,439,007	33	2,439,144	33	925,669	13	0	0	3,364,813	45
North Darfur	2,530,410	636,331	25	953,463	38	554,831	22	385,785	15	0	0	940,616	37
North Kordofan	2,223,993	555,111	25	823,815	37	592,800	27	252,267	11	0	0	845,067	38
Northern	1,386,956	371,095	27	721,014	52	191,613	14	103,234	7	0	0	294,847	21
Red Sea	1,632,391	491,831	30	712,625	44	341,905	21	86,030	5	0	0	427,936	26
River Nile	2,088,028	887,680	43	909,551	44	206,474	10	84,323	4	0	0	290,797	14
Sennar	2,403,581	1,001,179	42	828,161	34	381,376	16	192,866	8	0	0	574,242	24
South Darfur	3,937,539	1,075,902	27	1,341,665	33	1,082,321	27	437,651	11	0	0	1,519,972	39
South Kordofan	2,077,654	402,768	19	719,606	34	678,302	33	275,979	13	0	0	955,280	46
West Darfur	1,891,564	261,544	14	540,417	29	741,656	39	347,947	18	0	0	1,089,603	57
West Kordofan	1,735,672	479,218	27	622,098	35	385,721	22	253,635	15	0	0	634,356	37
White Nile	3,108,018	1,002,462	32	1,129,951	36	643,381	21	332,224	11	0	0	975,605	31
Total	**48,579,711**	**3,593,729**	**28**	**18,069,983**	**37**	**12,038,785**	**25**	**4,877,214**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**16,915,999**	**35**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

Population table for the first projection period: July – September 2023

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	1,679,404	28	2,537,301	43	1,286,288	22	435,712	7	0	0	1,722,000	29
Blue Nile	1,416,233	347,605	25	622,710	44	318,935	23	126,984	9	0	0	445,919	31
Central Darfur	1,901,819	293,703	15	598,215	31	624,988	33	384,914	20	0	0	1,009,902	53
East Darfur	1,176,114	234,045	20	314,432	27	401,284	34	226,353	19	0	0	627,636	53
Gedaref	2,788,911	843,044	30	1,172,764	42	695,004	25	78,099	3	0	0	773,103	28
Kassala	2,886,457	512,028	18	956,426	33	1,086,699	38	331,304	11	0	0	1,418,003	49
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,429,603	19	1,832,239	25	2,783,752	37	1,410,073	19	0	0	4,193,824	56
North Darfur	2,530,410	519,708	21	930,047	37	682,840	27	397,815	16	0	0	1,080,655	43
North Kordofan	2,223,993	424,561	19	795,819	36	688,984	31	314,630	14	0	0	1,003,614	45
Northern	1,386,956	327,898	24	684,913	49	251,244	18	122,901	9	0	0	374,145	27
Red Sea	1,632,391	395,213	24	724,669	44	418,428	26	94,081	6	0	0	507,789	31
River Nile	2,088,028	771,204	37	916,969	44	308,668	15	91,187	4	0	0	399,855	19
Sennar	2,403,581	811,976	34	842,124	35	576,041	24	173,440	7	0	0	749,481	31
South Darfur	3,937,539	675,982	17	1,174,821	30	1,370,196	35	716,340	18	0	0	2,086,736	53
South Kordofan	2,077,654	383,086	18	522,002	25	784,901	38	387,665	19	0	0	1,172,566	56
West Darfur	1,891,564	178,774	10	528,609	28	775,618	41	408,563	21	0	0	1,184,181	62
West Kordofan	1,735,672	370,468	21	625,011	36	454,324	26	285,870	16	0	0	740,193	43
White Nile	3,108,018	995,725	32	1,313,264	42	529,362	17	269,667	9	0	0	799,030	26
Total	**48,579,711**	**11,194,025**	**23**	**17,092,334**	**35**	**14,037,556**	**29**	**6,255,796**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**20,293,352**	**42**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

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 RSF 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.

KEY DRIVERS

Key Drivers

Conflict and insecurity

The conflict and ensuing insecurity that erupted just over 100 days ago have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and mass population displacement. Destruction of productive assets, disruption of supply chains and trade routes – limiting access to markets – and destruction of infrastructure and services have left countless people highly food insecure.

High food prices

The conflict shaking Sudan has dealt a crippling blow to the heart of the country's economy in the capital Khartoum, as well as disrupting internal trade routes, threatening imports and triggering a cash crunch. The macroeconomic environment substantially worsened, and the Sudanese economy will likely slide deeper into an economic crisis in 2023 amid persistent conflict

Climate shock and hazards

A forecasted below-average main season rainfall will negatively affect agricultural crop production as well as water stocks and pasture conditions for livestock, in turn impeding access to food.

Recommendation for Action

Recommended Actions

De-escalation of conflict:

The parties to the conflict in Sudan must engage in peacebuilding and negotiation to stop the devastating conflict and allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians – especially those most in need. This should be impartial and conducted without any adverse distinction, subject to their right of control.

Lifesaving humanitarian response

Urgent and timely scaling up of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance is required to save lives and prevent the total deterioration of livelihoods in IPC Phase 3 or above. Humanitarian interventions are urgently needed for vulnerable communities in the country, with a particular focus on the IDPs and refugees.

Livelihood support

Urgent scale-up of agricultural production and productivity by providing inputs to small scale farmers and hearding communities to face immediate needs, while continuing efforts to enhance resilience to climate change and find sustainable solutions to the increasing competition over natural resources.

Expand access to health services

Scale up and improve access to basic services, social support and medical requirements, including WASH and health service delivery throughout the year. This should also include emergency nutrition, especially during the lean season.

Social Protection Programs

Scale-up social protection programs targeting the most vulnerable households through Social Protection Register, home gardening and small animals rearing, to improve nutrition and livelihood conditions.

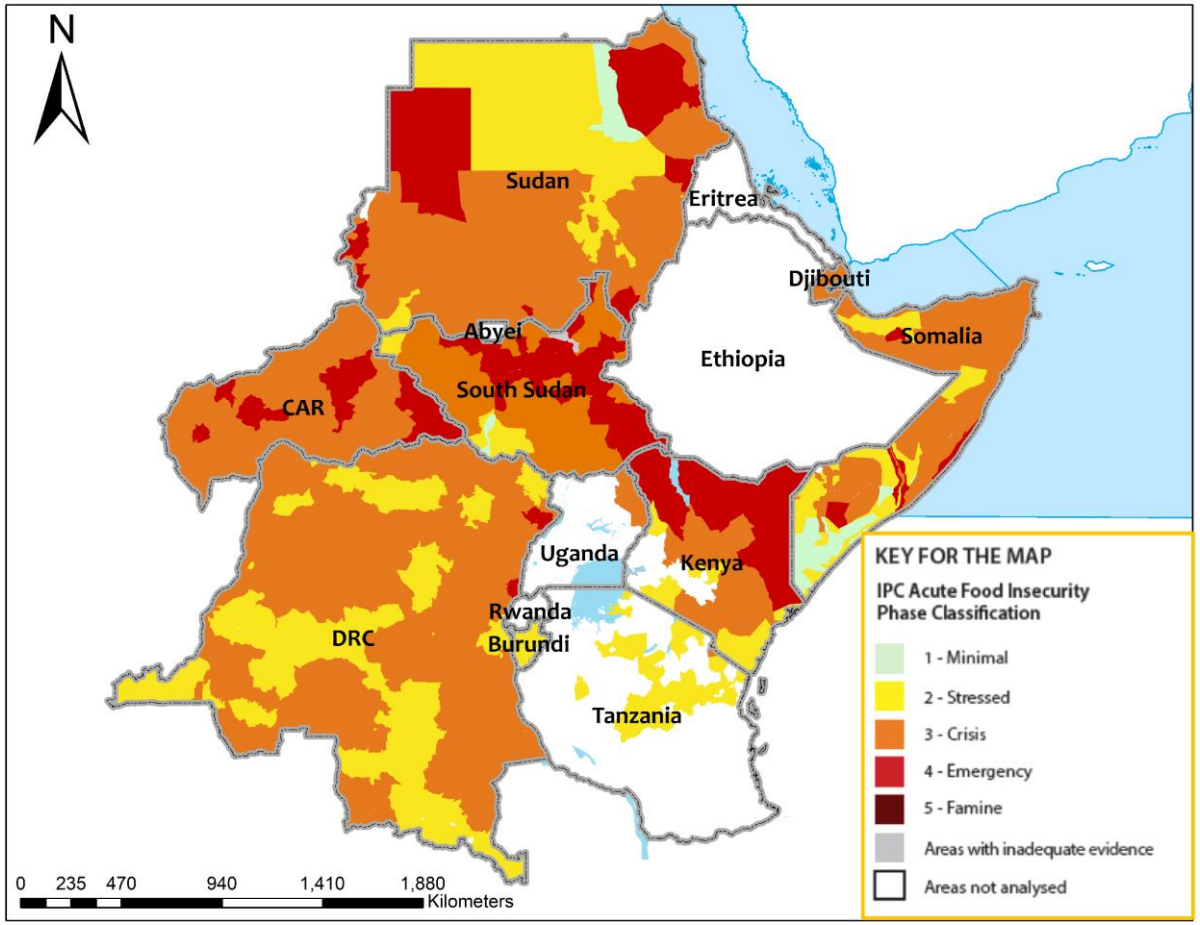
IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

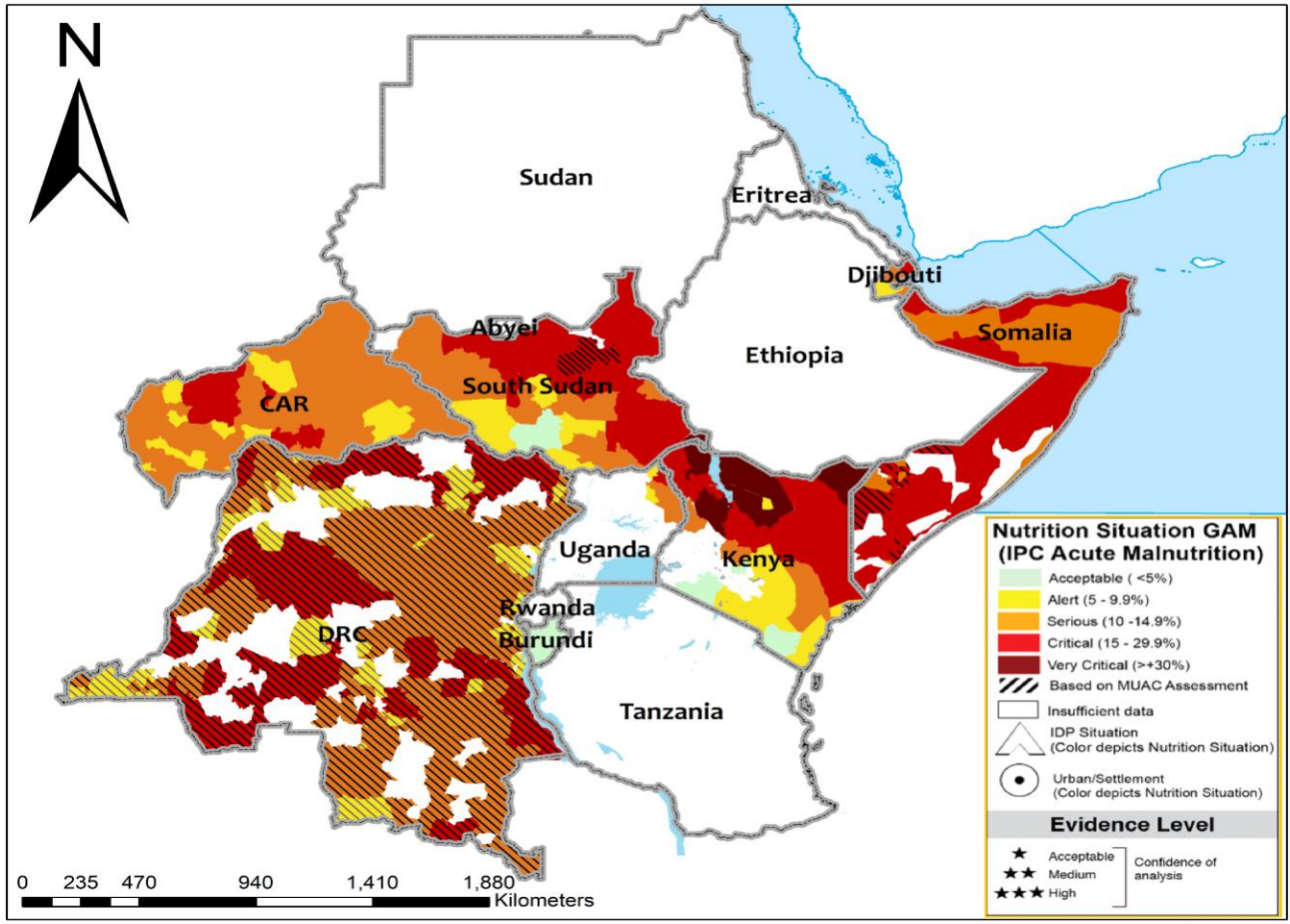
Risk Factors to Monitor

- **Conflict and insecurity:**
  - **Active conflict will continue to impede the functionality of banking system and disrupt the exchange rate.**
  - **The overall humanitarian needs will arise as conflict continues hampering the smooth delivery of assistance would be affected by conflict hampering its effectiveness to reach the households.**
- **Displacement: Due to the conflict, internal displacement and ongoing mass fleeing to neighboring countries.**
- **Economic issues, Market functionality, Financial institutions, price shocks:**
  - **Significant increases in prices of food, fuel, and other essential goods, making critical goods unaffordable.**
  - **Staple food prices remain, on average, higher than last year's prices & over 4 times higher than the 5 year average.**
  - **Household income is stagnating, contributing to low purchasing power.**
- **Agriculture season performance/climate shocks and hazards/pest and disease:**
  - **Below-average rainfall forecast and monitoring the season performance on crop and livestock production is important.**
  - **Access to credit and agriculture inputs to farmers is also crucial to monitor as it determines more than 40 percent of the cereal needs of the country.**
- **Loss of employment:**
  - **More income sources are likely to be lost, (agriculture and non-agriculture casual labour, and salaried people).**
  - **Urban/peri-urban populations lose their work and companies end their contract, and some temporarily lose jobs.**
- **Remittances: Assistance from outside relatives' support to the displaced people to access their basic food needs.**

IPC AFI Regional Map (All IPC Countries)



IPC Regional AMN Map (All IPC Countries)



IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

IPC Regional Populations

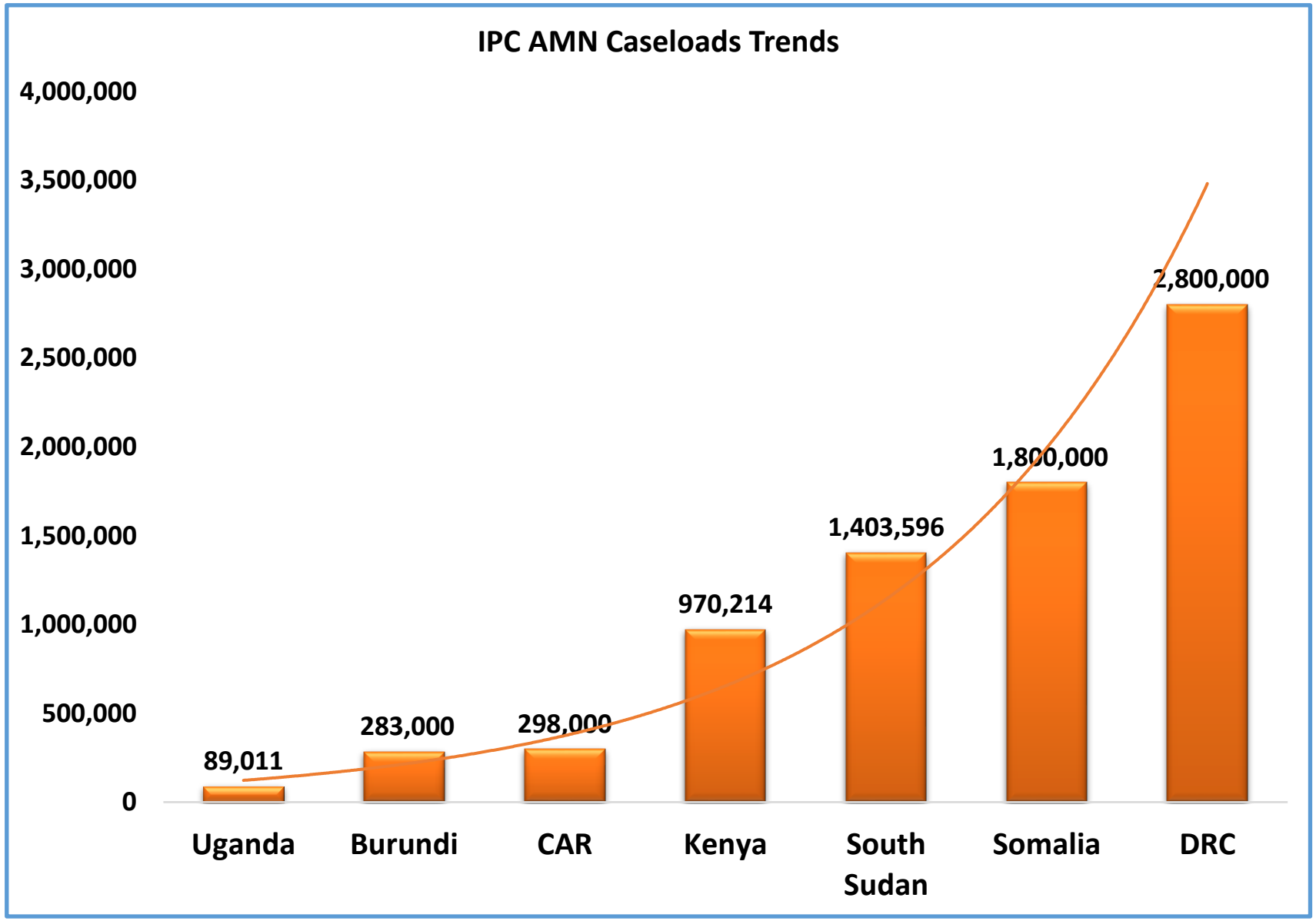
Country	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)
Burundi	5,086,741	1,156,054			1,156,054
CAR	2,181,483	1,766,459	621,627		2,388,086
DRC	46,841,996	22,459,941	3,380,803		25,840,744
Djibouti	401,722	185,312	100,102		285,414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

Summary: -

IGAD Caseload (6 Countries) – 40 Million

IPC Caseload (10 Countries) – 71 Million

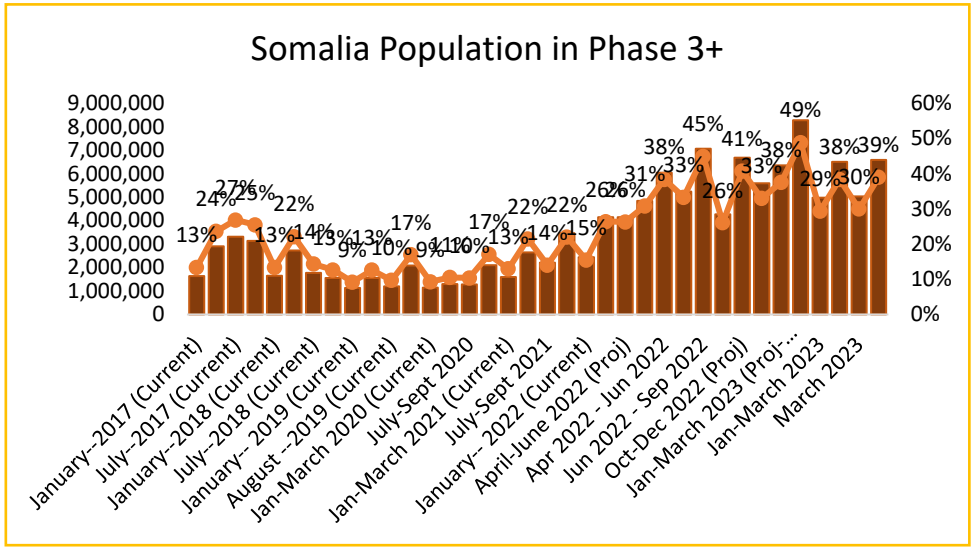
IPC AMN Trends Caseloads

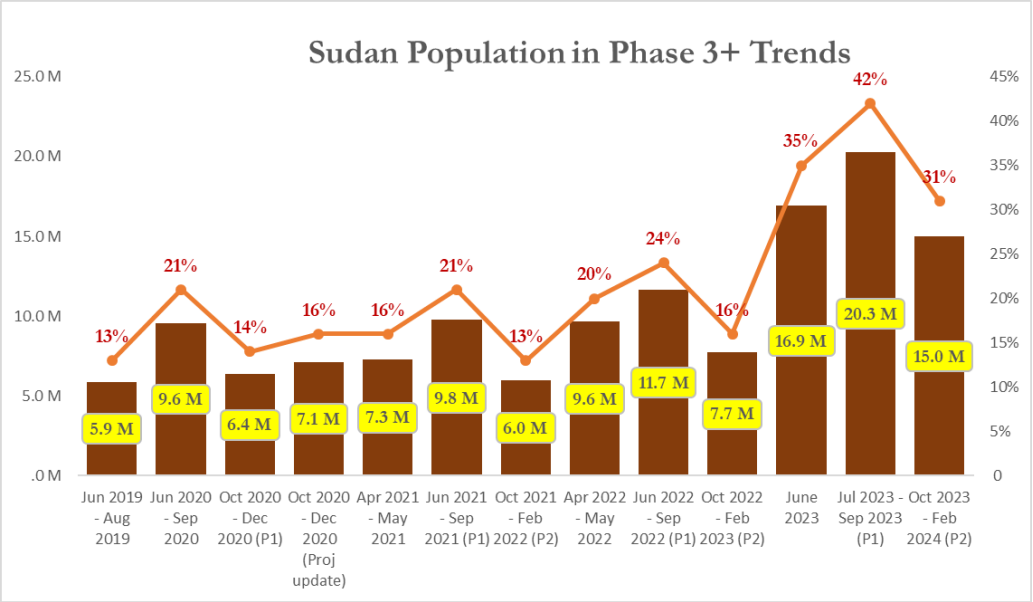


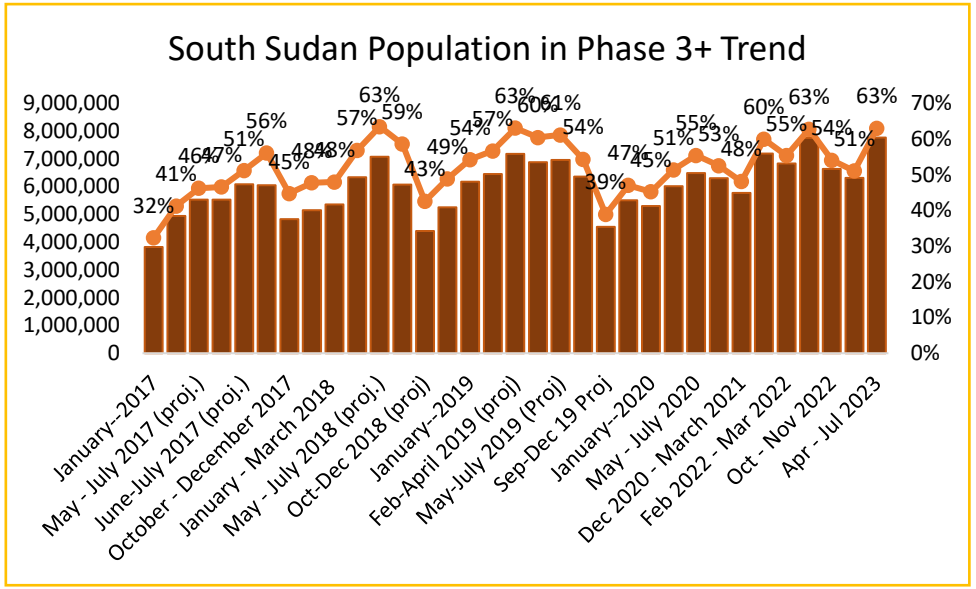
IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

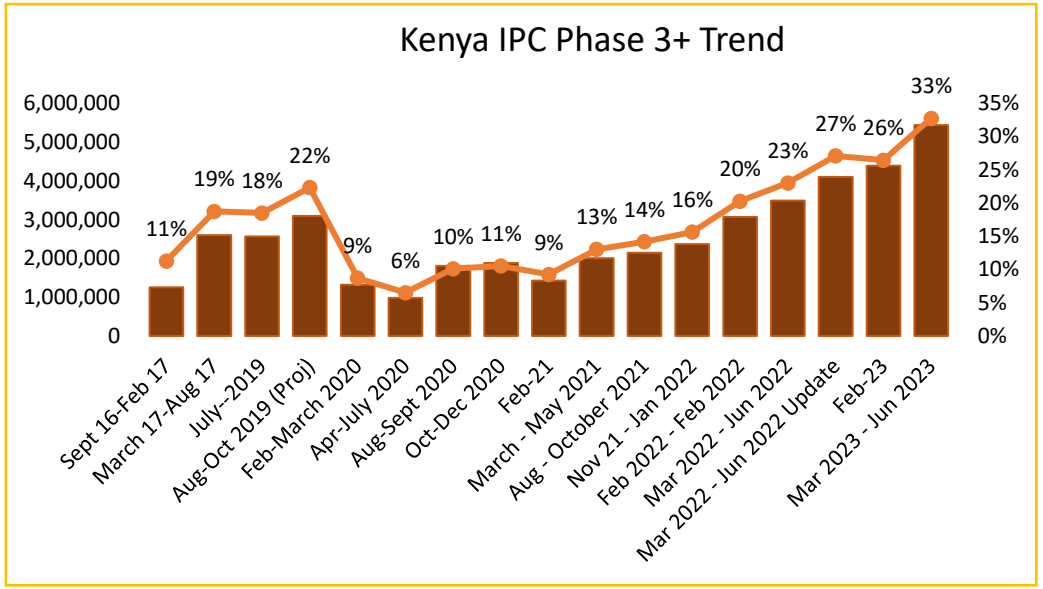
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

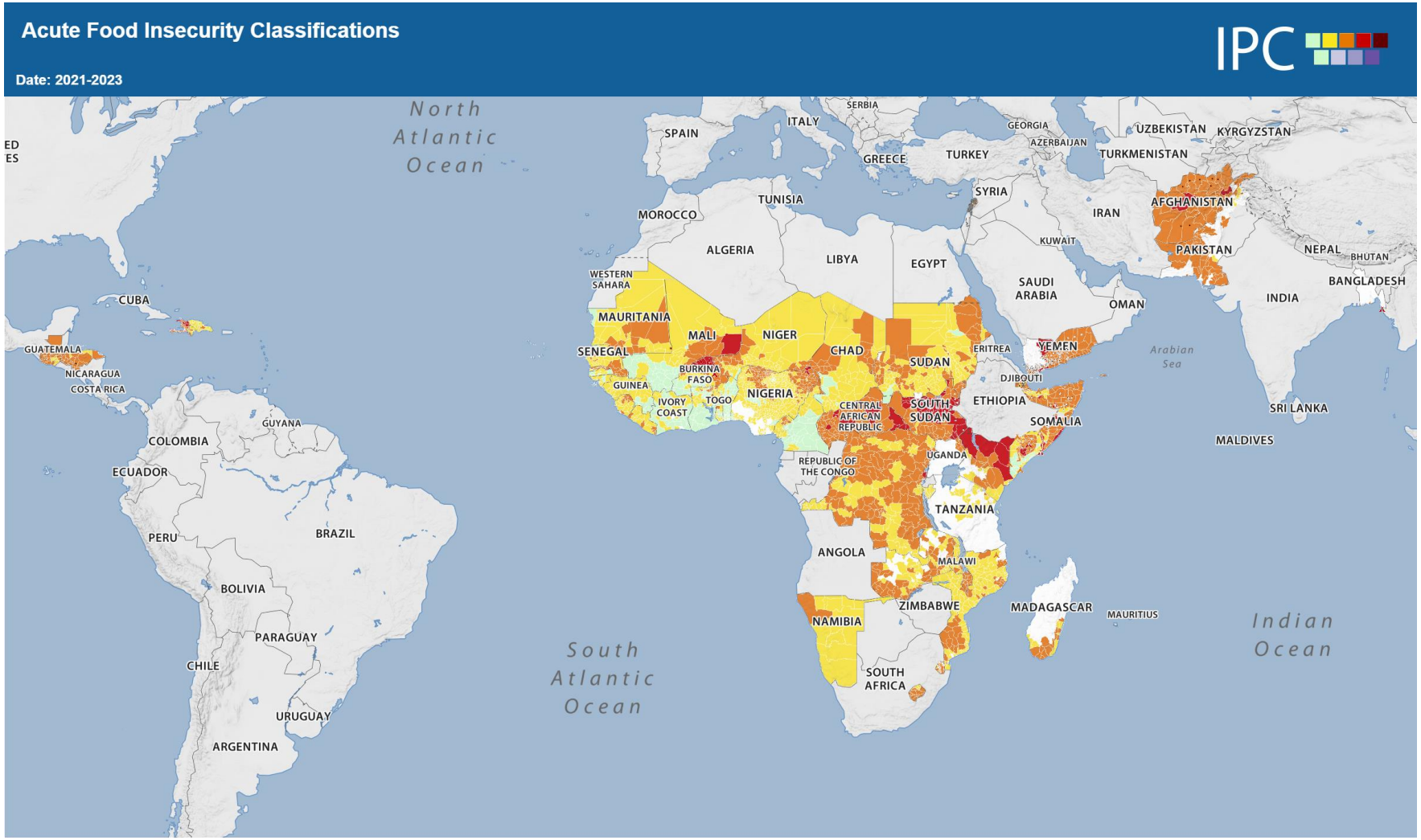
IPC AFI population trends











IPC Map Key: Acute Food Insecurity

1 - Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Famine | Famine Likely | Areas with inadequete evidence | Areas not analyzed

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

Source: IPC and Cadre Harmonisé*

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

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/