

## IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification-Chronic phase

### Context:

IPC is a set standardized protocols (tools & procedures) to classify the severity of food insecurity situations for evidence-based strategic decision-making. It provides information on the situation (How bad); the most affected geographical areas and populations within those areas (Where, Who and How many); the duration and timeframe (When), and the driving factors (Why).

Acute food insecurity and chronic food insecurity are not mutually exclusive: a given area or a population group can be in one condition, or both, simultaneously. The combination of acute and chronic food insecurity analysis will give the decision-makers a comprehensive understanding of the situation in the analysed area thus informing effective response planning, for short, medium- and long-term interventions.

### Expected Outcomes and Results:

The expected results of UK support in this phase are:

- I. Expanded roll-out to 16 countries (originally planned 24) of the new IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification and certified trainings to countries with persistent food insecurity due to structural and underlying causes;
- II. Finalised and rapid country roll-out of the new IPC Nutrition Classification tool and the consolidation of this new tool within a fully Integrated Food and Nutrition Classification System;
- III. Countries have better capacity to generate high quality IPC products including analysis, training programmes and inter-regional learning exchange programmes.
- IV. Uptake and use of the IPC in emergency and development policy and programme promoted at the global, regional and country level;
- V. IPC Chronic Phase Classification is tested and enhanced to provide actionable information to inform investment decisions for economic growth.

### Key Facts:

- **Budget:** \$20,463,472 DFID, \$5,801,525 30%
- **Timeline:** From 2013. Extended by NCE until end of June 2018
- **Focus Countries:** Chronic analysis completed in pilot 9 countries and being extended into 9 new countries in Africa and Asia.
- **Donors:** The UK, USAID, EcDevCo

### Programme Objectives:

**To assess chronic food insecurity that persists due to structural causes. To inform medium and long term strategic objectives. To test the potential to enhance chronic food insecurity analysis to better inform targeted economic investments addressing the structural causes of chronic food insecurity.**

### Programme Components

1. Pilot analysis of chronic food insecurity in selected high burden countries carried out.

Completed in 9 country pilots:

Bangladesh, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa [Regional SADC/RVAC piloting using Malawi data], Philippines, and Zimbabwe.

2. Launch and expanded rollout of IPC Chronic Phase classification V1.0

The IPC Chronic Manual and Training materials were developed in English and translated into French and Spanish

14 countries trained and completed full IPC Chronic Classification (V1.0) analysis

3. IPC Chronic Phase classification is tested and enhanced to provide actionable information to inform investment decisions for economic growth

Three Case studies completed in Bangladesh, Philippines and Uganda with reports detailing actionable information.