



Kenya Food Security Steering Group  
(KFSSG)

# REPORT ON THE IPC LEARNING WORKSHOP

23<sup>RD</sup> -26<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2007.

KCB MANAGEMENT CENTRE, KAREN, NAIROBI



**EC/FAO Food Security Programme - Phase II**

*'Food Security Information for Action'*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	ii
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP</b>	5
1.1 Introduction	5
1.2 Overall objective	5
1.3 Sub-Objectives for Kenya	6
<b>2 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS</b>	6
2.1 Analysis of Data Sources	7
2.2 Review of Data Collection	12
2.3 Gap Analysis	16
2.4 Data Collection and Analysis Recommendations	17
<b>3 IPC DEVELOPMENT</b>	20
3.1 Introduction of a New Phase	20
3.2 Expansion of Phase 2	20
3.3 Way Forward	21
<b>4 RESPONSE ANALYSIS</b>	21
<b>5 PROCESS AND TIMELINE FOR LONG RAINS ASSESMENT</b>	23
5.1 Current Assessment Process	23
5.2 Bottlenecks in Assessment Process	23
5.3 Vision for the Future	27
5.4 Planning Milestones	27
<b>6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>	29
6.1 Institutional Arrangements in Kenya	29
6.2 Regional Linkages	29
Appendix A: Workshop Participants	30
Appendix B: IPC Training Presentation	31
Appendix C: Pre-Workshop Brainstorming	33

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
ALSWG	Agriculture and Livestock Sector Working Group
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CHANIS	Child Health and Nutrition Information System
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
DDO	District Development Officer
DISK	Data Information Sub-Committee
DNO	District Nutrition Officer
DSG	District Steering Group
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EWS	Early Warning Signals
FSAU	Food Security analysis Unit
GoK	Government of Kenya
HQ	Headquarters
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
LRA	Long Rains Assessment
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MoW&I	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
OP	Office of the President
PDM	Post Data Monitoring
RAT	Rapid assessment Test
SRA	Short Rains Assessment
SWG	Sector Working Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WESCOORD	Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee of the KFSM
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) tool seeks to add rigour and transparency to food security analysis, and through the use of a standard set of outcome indicators, introduces a level of comparability across (and between) countries that has not been possible previously. The IPC has been adopted by the Government of Kenya as the food security classification system for food security assessments in the country, and implemented through the coordination structure of the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM).

### Objectives

Kenya is the first country to have applied the IPC tool outside the context of its original development in Somalia. As part of the process, a learning workshop was convened by the KFSSG with the overall objective of informing the next stage in the process – the long rains assessment in July/August – and specifically to:

1. Review and streamline data collection instruments and start the planning process for the next long rains assessment.
2. Initiate development of a new phase in the classification and expansion of the chronically food insecure phase.
3. Start the process of fully integrating the EWS into the IPC framework.
4. Review the institutional arrangements

In addition to the Kenya-specific objective, the workshop aimed to feed into the global process of developing the IPC tool in Kenya, and share experience with the Regional Food Security and Nutrition working group and other countries involved in the IPC roll out process.

### Data Collection and Analysis

The workshop focussed on issues identified during a brainstorming session immediately after the IPC analysis of the short rains assessment (Appendix C). The initial two days focussed largely on mapping sources of data, and identifying gaps in data collection that would enhance the IPC analysis (Section 2). The main finding here was underutilisation of data: there is data being collected by different partners, but it is either not readily available, or is not being analysed in an integrated way. Examples include crude mortality rates, where mortality data is being collected by the Provincial Administration, but not used by food security analysts; CHANIS data that is being collected, but not made readily available; livestock holdings is available from ALRMP, but is not fully utilised (see table in 2.1 for details).

The gap analysis (2.4) identified data that would optimise the IPC analysis. Principle gaps included mortality and morbidity rates; food availability data such as accurate harvest estimates against long-term averages; health and nutrition information on morbidity and weight for age from CHANIS; Livestock holdings from ALRMP; water quality data from WESCOORD; enrolment and absentee rates from MoE/ Education Sector Working Group; and on-going interventions from the DSGs and Ministry of

Planning. In most cases, the relevant Sector Working Group of the KFSM structure can be requested by the KFSSG to provide required data prior to the assessment.

The Dietary Diversity Index was not identified as a gap, but rather as an indicator to harmonise as there are different methods being used. The workshop agreed to use the method being developed by ALRMP with support from FAO.

### IPC Development

The initial brainstorming session conducted by the IPC analysis team identified a number of opportunities that could improve the sensitivity of the tool at the non-crisis end of the spectrum (Section 3). The workshop recommended substituting phase 2 'Chronically Food Insecurity' with another phase 'Borderline Food Insecure', and dividing phase 1 'Generally Food Secure into two parts to reflect high and low resilience to shocks. The additional/replacement phase maintain the same outcome indicator thresholds as the original phase, while the divided 1<sup>st</sup> phase would include literacy levels, poverty levels market integration and gender development index. The removal of the Chronically Food Insecure phase means that the scale follows a linear progression.

The workshop recommended that the removed Chronically Food Insecure Phase be disaggregated into 3 sub-phases representing high, medium and low levels of chronic food insecurity. This would provide decision makers more nuanced information on 'background' food security - that is often hidden by acute phases - for response options. It is proposed that the number of years that a livelihood zone has faced acute episodes of acute food security be the basis for classification. Other indicators such as income, poverty levels, chronic malnutrition and dietary diversity could also be developed. Response protocols could be usefully developed for each sub-category.

As a result of the above, it was suggested that a special IPC group be formed under the DISK to take the recommendations further and feed into global IPC development.

### Response Analysis

In the Short Rains Assessment, the team that developed the IPC situation analysis went a step further to develop a response analysis by phase and livelihood zone. The GoK and WFP included a food sector response including beneficiary numbers and food requirements through the Food Estimates Sub-committee of the KFSM. The latter, while using the IPC situation analysis, is necessarily a negotiated process. The central question is, therefore, 'where does the IPC stop?'

The discussion concluded that:

- The situation analysis needs to be insulated from any pressures associated with response planning.
- Non-prescriptive response analysis is a useful exercise to identify and prioritise appropriate responses in both food and non-food sectors
- It is important that the response planning component be conducted separately to the response analysis (to ensure bullet 1), but that consensus on a response portfolio should be aspired to through dialogue.

- To enable the last bullet to happen, it was agreed that a response planning meeting be convened by the KFSSG once the situation analysis has been finalised. Key stakeholders, including both food security analysts and programmers, would be tasked to develop practical response options on the basis of the situation and response analyses, and other considerations such as resources, capacity and practicality. This planning component would seek both consensus and multi-sectoral aspects of responses that would enhance impact.

The workshop recommends that the response planning meeting becomes an institutional part of the assessment process.

#### Long Rains Assessment Planning

In developing plans for the next assessment, the workshop considered three scenarios that would help to set the vision for the future national assessments.

1. Continue as we are.
2. Decentralization to District-based process, with a remote quality control function at the National level. The district assessments would be done by the technical arm of the DSGs, using harmonised methodology, analysis (IPC) and reporting. Districts reports would essentially be compiled together to provide the national overview.
3. In between 1 and 2: Decentralization to the district level with hands-on guidance and verification/support from HQ. This would also involve meta analysis of existing data for the national report.

The workshop agreed that scenario 3 would be the long-term vision, achievable within perhaps two years. The KFSSG would work towards this vision in a gradual way, emphasising building capacity of the DSGs. The move towards this vision would be guided by the following principles:

- Credibility
- Quality / Integrity
- Technical expertise
- Transfer and build capacity. Sit with the DSGs and find out the problems they face.
- Simplicity
- Objectivity / neutrality
- Cost effective
- Transparency
- Guidance – have a method set out for the assessment.
- Flexibility
- Timeliness
- Comparability and linkages to regional level analysis
- Learn from lessons

### Milestones for the next assessment

Tasks include: introductory training of the DSGs in the IPC tool; design data collection instruments in line with the evidence templates; assessment team training; and training on data collection and basic analysis.

Key milestones include:

- Requesting information from the Sector Working Groups and ALRMP in accordance with the gap analysis recommendations: by 30<sup>th</sup> May
- Meet the first week of June to plan the analysis of existing data.
- Convene a workshop to carry out the meta analysis in early June
- National level IPC training on 25-26<sup>th</sup> June
- Formation of assessment working group – DISK 14<sup>th</sup> May.
- Full IPC training for short rains in 2008 at the District level.

### Institutional Arrangements

The technical working group for rolling out the IPC in Kenya is the Data and Information Sub-committee of the KFSM (DISK). It was agreed that this remains the most appropriate group to continue with the roll-out and development of the tool. However, participants also recommended that strong links be developed with the relevant government line ministries in order to integrate the IPC into the wider food security system. This has already been done to some extent through the key participation of senior line ministry staff in the assessment and IPC analysis during the short rains process. However, for the IPC to be understood and utilised optimally by line ministries, introductory training of more senior line ministry staff (Director level and above) should be prioritised.

### Regional Linkages

The workshop agreed that any recommended developments of the tool in Kenya should be implemented in collaboration with the global level, and that IPC products from Kenya be input into regional analyses.

# **1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) tool was developed by FAO's Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) in Somalia, initially in response to the drought crisis in the Sool Plateau of Northern Somalia in late 2004. The IPC tool seeks to add rigour and transparency to food security analysis, and through the use of a standard set of outcome indicators, introduces a level of comparability across (and between) countries that has not been possible previously. The IPC does not provide a new analysis system, but rather an evidence-based framework for analysing existing sources of food security data.

The Government of Kenya is committed, through the KFSM structure, to implement the IPC as part of its on-going food security information system, incorporating primarily the ALRMP Early Warning System (EWS) and the bi-annual assessments. The short rains assessment of 2007 utilised the IPC tool as the analytical framework for the national level report. This is the first time that the IPC has been used outside of the context of Somalia, and should be considered the first phase of the introduction of the IPC. As part of the process, a learning workshop was convened by the KFSSG as a means to inform the next stage in the process – the long rains assessment in July/August.

The IPC framework was applied at the national level only, using the data collected in the field during the assessment and from a variety of secondary sources (especially the ALRMP EW bulletins). The data collection instruments and sampling methodology followed that established by previous assessments. The IPC framework was used primarily for developing a strong, evidence-based and transparent situation analysis at the national level. However, the analysis team also used the 'Strategic Response Framework' to develop a Response Analysis based on the situation analysis and contextual knowledge of the ASAL areas of the country. The response analysis developed stops short of 'response planning': the latter is a negotiated process involving programmers, rather than a technical analysis of appropriate responses.

## **1.1 Overall Objectives**

The objective of the KFSSG IPC learning workshop is to review and learn lessons from recent applications of the IPC framework in Kenya so as to:-

1. Inform the next phase of the roll out of the long rains assessment.
2. Feed into the global process of developing the IPC tool in Kenya.
3. Share experience with the Regional Food Security and Nutrition working group and other countries involved in the roll out process.

## 1.2 Sub-objectives for Kenya:

5. Review and streamline data collection instruments and start the planning process for the next long rains assessment.
6. Initiate development of a new phase in the classification and expansion of the chronically food insecure phase.
7. Start the process of fully integrating the EWS into the IPC framework.
8. Review the institutional arrangements

## 2. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The pre-workshop brainstorming identified the following as areas requiring further development:

- **Templates:** More detailed and tailored data required to fill out templates and do classification optimally; develop simple formatted assessment templates organised by major indicator
- **Refine/review checklist** and align more closely with IPC requirements (streamline data collection to what is required)
- **Standardise data composition** and presentation in secondary sources, especially MUAC in ALRMP bulletins
- **Crude Mortality Rate (CMR):** considered a good indicator to collect; MoH should collect data but often don't: need long-term support to MoH to ensure that this indicator is collected. In the meantime, CMR (and <5MR) should be included in assessment checklist and triangulated with MoH data. Need some expert advice on methodology.
- **Nutrition:** nutrition data from CHANIS needs to be better integrated into the assessment/IPC process.
- **MUAC:** requires work for better interpretation within the IPC framework, and possibly to develop thresholds, even if not internationally recognised.
- **Dietary Diversity Index:** This needs to be standardised (work in progress)
- **Aggregation of data:** for many indicators, the aggregation is at the district level, making it difficult to do a livelihoods zone-based analysis. More time could be provided for ALRMP to disaggregate key data (eg MUAC) by livelihood zone.

The workshop discussed the issues around sources of data collection, and followed with a gap analysis. The following matrices represent the sources of data that are available on a regular basis, together with constraints, reliability and format of the data.

<b>2.1 ANALYSIS OF DATA SOURCES</b>						
<b>Mechanism/ Source</b>	<b>Type Of Data</b>	<b>Frequency Of Collection</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Level Of Inquiry</b>	<b>Geographic Coverages</b>	<b>Format</b>
<b>FEWSNET</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainfall i.e. no. of rainy days</li> <li>• Vegetation</li> <li>• Start of season</li> <li>• Crop conditions</li> <li>• Region land conditions</li> <li>• Flood extent and number of people affected by gender</li> </ul>	DECAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality good except high cloud cover</li> <li>• Good availability</li> </ul>	National to point	National	Database and graphic format
<b>ALRMP/EWS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUAC</li> <li>• Prices</li> <li>• Income</li> <li>• production</li> <li>• Conflict</li> <li>• Terms of trade</li> <li>• Water availability and access</li> <li>• CSI</li> <li>• Range and crop condition</li> <li>• Human and livestock diseases</li> <li>• Rainfall</li> </ul>	MONTHLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeliness</li> <li>• Lots of data not analysed</li> <li>• Data available on request but takes time</li> <li>• Aggregated so can be disaggregated</li> </ul>	Community and households	27 ASAL Districts	REWAS Data base At district level not National
<b>MoH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CHANIS</b></li> <li>• Weight/age</li> <li>• Iron deficiency</li> <li>• Kwashiorkor</li> <li>• Marasmus</li> <li>• <b>HMIS</b></li> <li>• Morbidity and &lt;5 MR</li> <li>• Disease prevalence</li> </ul>	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardware</li> <li>• Data available but not accessible</li> <li>• Timeliness</li> <li>• Lack of consistency</li> <li>• Health personnel erratic reporting</li> </ul>	Facility level	National	Database at national and District level

Mechanism/ Source	Type Of Data	Frequency Of Collection	Constraints	Level Of Inquiry	Geographic Coverages	Format
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION SWG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weight/height</li> <li>Weight /age</li> <li>Height/age</li> <li>Feeding practises (IYCF)</li> <li>MUAC (2005/2006)</li> <li>Mortality and Morbidity</li> <li>Immunization</li> <li>Vitamin A supplementation</li> </ul>	ADHOC on request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOH/UNICEF data available though not accessible</li> <li>NGOs don't always share data</li> <li>No dissemination platform</li> <li>Guidelines to data collection being drafted</li> <li>Training of users on report interpretation</li> </ul>	Household	ASAL and ADHOC	<p>Hard copy reports</p> <p>Working on a Database in progress</p>
<b>MoLFD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production/ forage</li> <li>Prices of animals sold</li> <li>Volumes sold</li> <li>Milk availability</li> <li>Livestock diseases</li> </ul>	MONTHLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality data</li> <li>Unreliability, not readily available data</li> </ul>	District	National	Hardcopy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LMIS</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock prices</li> <li>Volumes of livestock to the markets</li> </ul>	WEEKLY Nairobi (2-3 times per week)		Market Based	13 Markets Nationally expanding to 19 in 2 weeks from 23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2007	SMS, E-mail, WEB AND HARDCOPY REPORTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LEWS</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forage availability and projections</li> </ul>	DECAD monthly reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easily accessible data</li> </ul>	ASAL areas		

Mechanism/ Source	Type Of Data	Frequency Of Collection	Constraints	Level Of Inquiry	Geographic Coverages	Format
<b>MoA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainfall amount-, start and end of season</li> <li>Area under cultivation</li> <li>Crop production and performance</li> <li>Farming systems</li> <li>Types of crops planted</li> <li>Expected and realised yields/ targets</li> <li>Grain reserve levels</li> <li>Food market prices</li> <li>Source and type of seeds used</li> <li>Inputs used</li> <li>% of farmers adopting input use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly</li> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>Bi-annually</li> <li>Annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inaccuracy of data</li> <li>Unreliable data</li> <li>Uniformity of units acreage/ hectareage</li> <li>MoA not always point of collection</li> <li>Unreliable harvest estimates</li> </ul>	District Provincial National	National coverage	Hard copy data
<b>MoW</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of available water sources (natural &amp; constructed)</li> <li>Water volumes, capacity and flow</li> <li>Conditions of water sources</li> <li>Cost of water per unit volume</li> </ul>	ADHOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No organised reporting</li> <li>Slow information flow</li> <li>Reforms in water sector could comprise availability of information</li> <li>No database for water resources</li> </ul>	Districts Communities	National	Hard copy reports
<b>WESCOORD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water development</li> </ul>					

Mechanism/ Source	Type Of Data	Frequency Of Collection	Constraints	Level Of Inquiry	Geographic Coverages	Format
<b>MoE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrolment by gender and age (primary, secondary, tertiary )</li> <li>Drop out rate</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>Bursaries</li> <li>Location and enrolment into non-formal education</li> <li>School attendance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March</li> <li>May</li> <li>September</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data only available through TSC and MoE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School based</li> <li>Can aggregate to District and National level</li> </ul>	National	Database at National level
<b>WFP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>HOUSE DATA</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population (CBS)</li> <li>Livelihood(DISK)</li> <li>Admin Maps</li> <li>Food Aid Beneficiaries</li> <li>PDM(CSI, income sources, expenditure, DDI food aid related consumption)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Annually based on CBS projections</li> <li>ADHOC</li> <li>As required</li> <li>As required/ monthly</li> <li>Quarterly and on request</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projections at National level and District level don't march</li> <li>Data should be given to field and analysis teams</li> <li>PDM to some extent affects the National assessment when both are carried out at the same time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-location / livelihood zones</li> <li>Sub-location</li> <li>Sub-location</li> <li>Division</li> <li>Household and community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-location to National</li> <li>National</li> <li>National</li> <li>Areas receiving food aid</li> <li>29 ASAL Districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data based</li> <li>Databased and Hard copy</li> <li>Databased</li> <li>Databased</li> </ul>

Mechanism/ Source	Type Of Data	Frequency Of Collection	Constraints	Level Of Inquiry	Geographic Coverages	Format
<b>DSG</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDO</li> </ul>	Interventions and activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities being carried out in a certain area not always known</li> <li>• Same activities are funded by more than one agency</li> </ul>	Divisions and Districts		Data base being developed

## **2.2 Review of data collection**

### **Rainfall**

- There is conflict with people on the ground in the Districts regarding the information they are giving because it varies with the real situation.
- There is no data on temporal distribution.
- Remotely sensed Rainfall Estimates has anomalies and the actual rainfall figures can only be obtained by ground truthing from rainfall gauges.
- There is need to better interpret meteorological data.
- Metrological information is available in 32 stations countrywide mainly District headquarters and there is need for expanding the system to get better coverage in smaller stations.
- Data from some Districts is not obtained from one source always, there is need to have one responsible source that can be relied on.

### **Health and Nutrition**

#### **A) CHANIS**

- CHANIS runs in all parts of the Country.
- From the year 2005, CHANIS monthly data is received from Districts because there are enough personnel on the ground.
- From January 2006, data for Weight for Age (indicating stunting/chronic malnutrition) is available at division level.
- CHANIS, which is facility based, collects data on a monthly basis.
- There is good reason to use both CHANIS Wt/Age and MUAC as they are measuring stunting and wasting (chronic and acute malnutrition): both are good outcome indicators for the IPC analysis
- There is need for guidance on how to interpret MUAC data, and particularly in terms of accepted thresholds.

#### **B) MORTALITY/ MORBIDITY.**

- Death data base is available per District per year.
- Data on disease cases (morbidity) is available in Districts per year
- Disease outbreaks data is also available in Districts per year.
- There is need to strengthen the capacity of nutritionists as their lack of information could be a major weakness.
- If mortality rates are critical in IPC, ALRMP should include in their questionnaire the question on cause of death.
- Data should be collected on household basis.
- During rapid assessment, cause of death must be established from the statistician or at household level
- Mortality is the best recorded data in Kenya and it can be tracked from the Provincial Administration.

## **Dietary Diversity**

- Household surveys are good but they cover only a few Districts, the IPC needs data in all Districts for comparative purposes.
- Different dietary diversity indexes are currently being used: there is a need to harmonise.
- The food pyramid guide should be included to see if households meet the daily food requirement.

## **Agriculture and Livestock**

### **a) Food availability and access**

- There should be a consistent database of commodities like green grams, cowpeas etc available in all the Districts.
- Estimated yields are usually not accurate.
- The assessment teams need to know how to interpret information on availability of food stocks at the household level.
- Prices of maize, pulses and other cereals are captured on a monthly basis
- Targets used by Ministry of Agriculture on food yields should not be used to compare current yields. The long term yield average is more applicable as it would give more realistic figures on current production.
- Currently at Machakos, data review is being carried out to reflect the real situation
- Research should be done on fertilizer usage per household to see if there is improvement in food security.
- Income and expenditure is very important in establishing food access
- Inter house dynamics plays an important role in establishing food access and availability .Once the source of food is known it is easy to know the diversity and calorie intake.
- Eating habits differ between different communities e.g. pastoral communities feed on milk, blood and meat.

### **b) Livestock**

- It is very difficult to tell the number of livestock per household as the information given is not always correct.
- In pastoral areas, pastoralists move from one area to another and one cannot tell the accurate number of livestock each household has.
- For milk availability and access, it is related to prices of milk in the market hence there is no accurate index on milk availability.
- Since data is not always available, it is very hard to compare availability of milk in different regions.
- Statistics on livestock births, deaths, slaughters is available from livestock sector but there is need for strengthening as this data is not accurate. Some data on this is also part of the ALRMP EWS, but it is not used in the bulletins.

- Livestock production and veterinary services give conflicting figures which makes it hard to establish situation of pastoralist communities who rely solely on livestock.
- Information on disease occurrence should be given.
- Migration in pastoralists communities is normal and distance the livestock moves from the family should be known to establish if there is food security. In cases where the livestock has moved a short distance from the homes, the milk goes back home and can be consumed by the rest of the family.
- Another way of establishing availability of milk in pastoralists communities is establishing the animals that have migrated i.e. the male or female
- Prices of livestock per head of average male should be given.
- Usually, pastoralists don't sell female livestock unless the situation is really bad: sale of productive female animals falls under severe coping mechanisms
- Price range of livestock for Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia is available in a categorised system for different markets under the Livestock Marketing Information System.

## **Water and Sanitation**

### **Water availability**

- It is necessary to establish how far people go for water from their homes for domestic and livestock use (collected by ALRMP) and also the waiting time at watering points is important as this is an indicator of demand and supply.
- Water quality data is not available
- Data on temporal conditions of water at watering points is available at Water board services.
- Amount of water consumed per household per day as well as the cost per unit. is important, but not collected.
- Shallow wells and river beds yield different amounts of water at different times unlike other watering points.
- No chemical or bacteriology analysis is taken to tell quality of water and most of the time the turbidity of water is done by eye inspection.
- In arid areas water is saline but the quality is much better as opposed to river water which tastes better but is often contaminated.
- There is need to incorporate quality of water in indicator of water availability.
- A proxy indicator of quality of water may include cases of diarrhoea cases.
- Many people have adopted coping mechanisms, however contaminated or poor quality the water is.
- There is data available on established water points (MoW/WESCOORD).
- The mineral content and solid matter content of water should be established by the Ministry of Water.

### **Education**

- Since the introduction of free primary education, the causal role of school feeding on attendance is unclear.
- There are a lot of discrepancies in enrolment and attendance. Attendance should be used to tell of the food security levels because many children enrol and drop out, while we are more interested in transient absenteeism as a result of acute food insecurity.
- In pastoralist communities, when boys move out with livestock they are absent from school and girls also miss school to tend to goats and sheep.
- Girls miss School during their menses.

### **Security**

- Generally IDPs are defined as having been forced to leave the normal places they live in because of conflict, as opposed to drought.
- It is easier to assess the food security situation of IDPs in camps than when they are hosted by the local community and therefore dispersed.

### **Coping Strategy**

- Coping strategy index is based on consumption coping strategies.
- Households are the best for collecting CSIs
- Various coping strategies are collected in the field but they should be clear classifications of coping strategies.
- FSAU have developed CSIs for different livelihood zones, which should be looked at and adapted to the Kenya context.

### **Livelihood Assets**

- Assets become depleted because of food insecurity
- Death of livestock e.g. in pastoralists communities affects their livelihood.
- Data on death of livestock is not collected; distress sales of livestock goes by species, depending on situation. Once camels are sold, the situation is serious.

### **Ongoing interventions**

- The issue of beneficiary numbers has not been resolved.
- DDOs through the Ministry of Planning are being tasked to collect information on all interventions undertaken in Districts, who undertakes the specific interventions and at what cost. This will help in avoiding different partners from funding the same projects in one area.
- DSGs are required to have all activities coordinated.
- All agencies coming in for intervention should have an entry and exit point i.e there should be clear cut guidelines and strategies when working with the Government
- KFSM /KFFSG should have a regulatory body so that development partners and agencies have to give information on what they want to do, when they want to do it and once through they should give a report on beneficiaries and cost.

## 2.3 Gap Analysis

The gap analysis considered the data that is optimal to undertake IPC analysis compared to what is already collected and analysed during the assessment process. The identified data gaps were then considered in relation to the data source analysis, and where possible identify how the data could be collected in future.

### **Rainfall**

- Ground truthing at District level is required for remote rainfall estimates to be properly calibrated

### **Health and Nutrition**

- MUAC : collected by ALRMP in 27 districts,
- CHANIS is not always available, with weak reporting needs to be strengthened, and the Weight for Age data is facility based (ie not surveys).
- UNICEF is supporting Ministry of Health in 10 Districts in strengthening the reporting system for the CHANIS
- Weight/height surveys should be triggered when MUAC levels suggest that there is a serious problem.
- There are no recognised thresholds for MUAC: it would be possible to conduct a retrospective analysis of MUAC with data accumulated over 10 years in order to set thresholds.
- Weight/height surveys should be timed better with assessments in order to integrate the data into the IPC analysis.
- There should be two sources of data for IPC classification i.e. MUAC and CHANIS
- Timing of surveys and seasonality should be harmonized as times might not be exactly inline with the food security assessment

### **Mortality/Morbidity**

- CMR to collect data through provincial administration
- There is need for data on the “Top 10” diseases at District level

### **Dietary diversity**

- Include food pyramid guide
- Use '15 food group' by Terri which is being tested through ALRMP
- Depending on the social status, the more money a household has, the more variety of food groups they have.
- Dietary recall helps in checking the Dietary diversity of a person in the past 24 hours.

### **Food availability**

- There is unreliable data on improved seeds per season
- Data on amount and area under fertilizer is unreliable

- There is no data on household expenditure and income
- Harvest estimates are unreliable compared to the targets .
- There is estimation on the number of livestock every season so there are no exact figures.

#### **Food access**

- There is limited cross border trade data mostly from the Western and Southern parts of the Country.
- It is important to understand the market structure for interpretation of market information
- To determine the ranges of livestock prices average age is used such as 3 years for a bull.

#### **Water**

- Health and especially diarrhoea should be used as the proxy for water quality
- Water should be tested after every rainy season by sampling water points
- KFSM as a body should recommend having a system in place to check quality of water if this is the right protocol to go by.
- Results of water testing should be included in District reports.

#### **Education**

- The rates of absenteeism or attendance by gender as well as enrolment should be used in determining the food security situation.

#### **Security**

- Level and extent as in the IPC

#### **Coping Strategies/CSI**

- Categorisation by high and moderate
- CSI harmonisation with PDM and ALRMP

## **2.4 Data Collection and Analysis Recommendations**

### **1. Rainfall**

- Ascertain whether ALRMP have or plan to have rain gauges set up in the districts
- Ministry of Agriculture to work on their system to help in ground truthing
- Explore the potential for establishing rain gauges in schools, and data collection protocols. The Education SWG is to follow up on the same  
**(ACTION POINT: Thomas Awour to discuss the above with ALRMP)**

## 2. Nutrition and health

- CHANIS data is available though not readily accessible. The Health and Nutrition SWG should be requested to ensure data is available by early July.
- The Health and Nutrition SWG should ensure that MUAC triggers timing with assessments for weight/height.
- Mortality data can be tracked from the Provincial Administration through the Office of the President
- The MoH should be requested to provide information on Morbidity of top 10 diseases by District through the Health and Nutrition SWG.
- Health and Nutrition SWG should track on Morbidity with WHO
- There is need to know the documented immunization levels i.e. what's the focus for Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation done in June and December
- Routine immunization data is accurate and this is because a child is tracked to the village for this immunization.
- Reliability of Vitamin A supplementation data is questionable.  
(**ACTION POINT: Francis Wambua of MoH to follow up.**)

## 3. Dietary diversity

- There is need for incorporating the food pyramid guide and seasonality  
(**ACTION POINT: Muthoni Mwangi to follow up**)
- One Dietary Diversity Index methodology should be adopted in the country. The workshop recommends the methodology developed by FAO and is to be piloted by ALRMP should be adopted.

## 4. Food availability

- There is unreliable data on improved seeds and these needs to be improved on. The Ministry should ensure people are adopting the right varieties of seeds and that they are available. (**ACTION: Mr. Kariuki of MoA** )
- There are unreliable harvest estimates and there is need for harmonization on units of capturing food production particularly the long term average. (**Action MoA**)
- On expenditure and income, CBS is conducting an expenditure survey and data can be obtained from this document. The same document can be used to determine the food stocks available in households.

## 5. Livestock

- There is need to understand markets both domestic and regional for commodities and livestock. (**ACTION: ALSWG**)
- There are no specific figures on livestock. The livestock working group needs to discuss with ARLMP on analysis of available. (**ACTION: Didacus Ityeng MoLFD**)

## 6. Water

- Collected information needs to be put under time series e.g. per month and the same data needs to be more organized.
- On water quality testing, KFSM agreed that it should be done after every rainy season
- KFSM should request WESCOORD formally to do water quality testing.  
(**ACTION: Thandi Githae MoW & I**)

## 7. Education

- Education SWG to provide enrolment of primary, secondary and ECD by gender database
- Absenteeism data can only be available during crisis (**ACTION: H.S Abdi MoE**)

## 8. Security

- The level and extent of security should go beyond DSGs
- Definition of IDPs should be clear

## 9. CSI

- FSAU and ARLMP to do the harmonization (**ACTION: Zippy Mbat WFP**)
- Longer term collaboration with FSAU could see the development of CSIs by livelihood, which would enhance the sensitivity and specificity of the index.

## 10. Livelihood Assets

- There is need to find a simplified cheaper way of approximating number of livestock per livelihood without following up with CBS. (**ACTION: Didacus Ityeng MoLFD**)
- There is need to have data on infrastructure e.g on roads (**ACTION: Min of Public works**)

## 11. On going interventions

- Follow up to be done with KFSSG **ACTION: (Calum Mclean, ARLMP)**
- Each SWG to come up with information for the briefing kit and they should do more in terms of training.

### **3. IPC DEVELOPMENT**

This session was preceded by a detailed presentation by Nick Haan on the IPC, its components and application, followed by a discussion to clarify any issues. The main points from the presentation are included in Appendix B.

The initial brainstorming session (see Appendix C) conducted by the IPC analysis team identified a number of opportunities that could improve the sensitivity of the tool at the non-crisis end of the spectrum. This focussed on the need for a new phase after phase 1, and the potential for expanding phase 2.

#### **3.1 New Phase in the Classification**

It was suggested that a new phase was needed and this was to be attained by:

- a. Removing the 'Chronically Food Insecure' phase and adding a new phase 'Borderline Food Insecurity', and leaving the outcome indicators the same;
- b. Dividing Phase I 'Generally Food Secure' into two to include
  - Generally high resilience
  - Generally low resilience

Areas with sustained resilience are given a purple ring to show that the food security situation has not changed for sometime. On the other hand, if a certain area has been on the borderline for 3 consecutive years then the area is in a chronic situation.

It was also noted that resistance to shock after disaster could vary between different areas. An example was given of Machakos and Kericho which are both deemed as food secure but would react differently to shock in their situation. There was also a suggestion to change phase 2 to the borderline food secure phase.

To come up with a different phase group or make any changes to the phases, there is need to have some defining indicators. The indicators identified include:-

- a) Literacy levels
- b) Poverty levels
- c) Market integration
- d) Gender development index.

It is worth noting that the IPC does not change but new phases and indicators would come in because of different livelihoods. The removal of the Chronic food insecurity phase also means that the scale follows a linear progression.

#### **3.2 Expanding the Chronically Food Insecurity Phase (2)**

The group members were in agreement that there was need for the chronically food insecure phase to be split into:-

- a) High
- b) Medium
- c) Low

Indicators for each of the above recommended phases include:-

- Income sources
- Poverty indices
- Exposure to hazards
- Malnutrition
- Dietary diversity though still not standardized
- Underlying factors

From the discussions, the group discussing the general food security phase was for the idea of the phase having two resiliencies which were to be on the index column. The group discussing the chronic food security phase wanted this phase divided into 3 and have a different map to show the underlying causes. This would get over the problem of chronic food insecurity often being hidden behind more acute phases.

The number of years a region has been in a particular phase gives the degree. E.g

A	-	1-3YRS
B	-	4-7YRS
C	-	8-10YRS

Each phase can have the above classification and we can have an example of chronic phase B. The phases need further clarification and there is need to agree on the principle. Response protocols could usefully be developed for each of the sub-phases.

### **3.3 Way Forward**

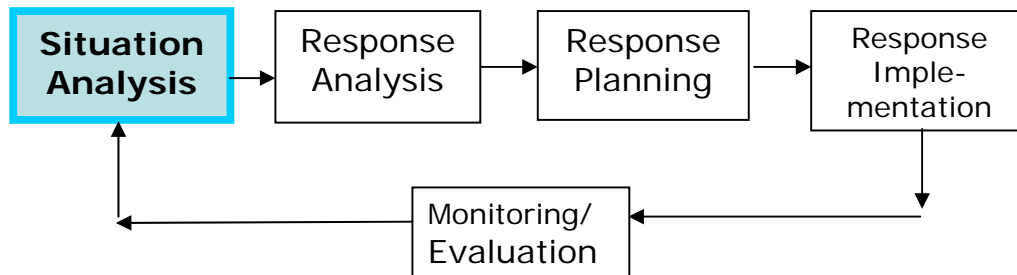
As a result of the above, it was suggested that a special IPC group with the following TORs be formed.

1. Link to the regional and global technical working group working on the same (see Section 6.2).
2. Update the current Kenyan map with the changes and see what works out best. Some prototypes should be developed then issued to decision makers for their comments.
3. Come up with indicators linked to the MDGs and thresholds linked to international standards.
4. Give feedback on ideas and findings to the global group and discuss on the same.
5. Pilot the changes in the LRA
6. Develop response protocols by DISK which are specific to Kenya

## **4 RESPONSE ANALYSIS**

The IPC focuses on situation analysis which is evidence based and provides the basis for recommendations for the response. The IPC indicates the outcomes which inform the

type of response and general opportunities for response without being prescriptive and enables a coordinated response.



In the Short Rains Assessment, the team that developed the IPC situation analysis went a step further to develop a response analysis by phase and livelihood zone. The GoK and WFP included a food sector response including beneficiary numbers and food requirements through the Food Estimates Sub-committee of the KFSM. The latter, while using the IPC situation analysis, is necessarily a negotiated process. The central question is, therefore, ‘where does the IPC stop?’ The above diagramme is useful for separating out the steps in the situation analysis to response implementation continuum. It is important that the situation analysis remains insulated from the negotiated and at times political dimensions of response planning and implementation. However, response analysis (without consideration of capacity, resources etc.) could be a useful part of the process leading directly from the situation analysis: ‘what would be the most appropriate responses to address the situation’.

The discussion concluded that:

- The situation analysis needs to be insulated from any pressures associated with response planning.
- Non-prescriptive response analysis is a useful exercise to identify and prioritise appropriate responses in both food and non-food sectors
- It is important that the response planning component be conducted separately to the response analysis (to ensure bullet 1), but that consensus on a response portfolio should be aspired to through dialogue.
- To enable the last bullet to happen, it was agreed that a response planning meeting be convened by the KFSSG once the situation analysis has been finalised. Key stakeholders, including both food security analysts and programmers, would be tasked to develop practical response options on the basis of the situation and response analyses, and other considerations such as resources, capacity and practicality. This planning component would seek both consensus and multi-sectoral aspects of responses that would enhance impact.

The workshop recommends that the response planning meeting becomes an institutional part of the assessment process.

## 5. PROCESS AND TIMELINE FOR LONG RAINS ASSESMENT

### 5.1 Current assessment process

The current assessment process entails the following:-

1. KFSSG Planning – Budget
2. KFSM – Information
3. Data Required (SWG)
4. Preparation of data collection instruments
5. National team selection and drafting of letters
6. Briefing Kits preparation
7. Logistics
8. Sending data forms to the districts
9. Sampling and District assessment
10. Training at national level
11. Field work – RAT Household survey Teams
12. Draft Report writing
13. Report Verification
14. District draft report editing
15. Final report
16. Cluster report writing
17. IPC Analysis
18. National Report writing
19. KFSSG Endorsement
20. KFSM endorsement
21. Lessons Learnt

### 5.2 Bottlenecks in the Assessment Process

#### **LOGISTICS COMMUNICATION AND EQUIPMENT**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Teams' leaders need equipment e.g. Laptops, Airtime and flash disks	KFSM to address the issue on the equipment and provide since the quality of reports links to equipment.
Disharmony in allowances.	The KFSSG is looking at harmonising compensation and allowances.
Logistics - there are varying times for the vehicles i.e. UN and Government officers operate on different time schedules.	Every Ministry to avail a 4WD vehicle for the assessment. This should be requested for in the letter of requirements for the assessment.
No Facilitation for communication emails	Assessment team members should be given an allowance for internet use when in the field
Mobile phones network coverage is not	There is need for superior phones to ensure

in all parts where the assessment is carried out.	coverage in all parts of the assessment for easy communication.
---	---

### **CAPACITY OF DSGS**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Poor team composition	KFSSG to request for specific team members and provide ToRs
Team composition is sometimes weakened by lack of commitment or drop outs.	Team members should be committed to conducting the assessment
Team composition lacks consistency	The entire team going out for assessment should be reliable.
Competence of assessment team members is not available to KFSSG.	Team leaders should provide performance review of the team members.
District level information is not always readily available in some sections(some sections)	DSGs should make sure they have all the information that is required by the assessment team
Unprepared DSGs – irrelevant or inadequate data.	DSGs should be clear on the data required and the format it should be in.

### **REPORT AND ANALYSIS**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Report dissemination	Its done via CD and distributed to all districts
District report format not adhered to	Format guidelines to be given
Draft district reports arrive very late to the headquarters for verification	There should be no delays in handing over the reports to the Headquarters
Delayed reporting from teams and reviews	District reports should be at the Headquarters 3 days after the assessment
Bias to report	The reports should be dependable

**DATA AND METHODOLOGY/ UNDER UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE DATA.**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Data collection – Household survey	Need to review role of household survey.
Availability of data but its not being used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarify the data required and its format</li> <li>• Data should be requested for in time.</li> <li>• Review the data collected previously and analysis the data.</li> <li>• Identify the gaps.</li> <li>• The data is not available in the softcopy database.</li> </ul>
Feedback	Develop feedback mechanism on report from stake holders.
Data collection tools sent to districts too late.	Data collections tools should be sent well before the assessment begins
Teams given short notice for the start of assessment	The teams should be told of the start of the assessment early enough so that they can prepare.
Availability of data from the districts	All data should be requested for in time
Incorrect sampling	The correct sampling methods should be used so that the data collected is useful

**PLANNING**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Inadequate representation at planning stage.	Senior analysts should be targeted at the planning stage.
Lack of commitment by SWGs in planning.	SWGs should be more involved in the planning stage as it affects the entire process if not properly done.

## **TEAM COMPOSITION**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Incompetence of the team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have specific basic qualification</li> <li>• Give a list to KFSSG of specific members for the team and TORs</li> <li>• Team leader to provide performance review</li> <li>• Intensive training for the assessments including IPC.</li> </ul>
Lack of commitment and focus by team members	The team members should be dedicated to the entire assessment process
Inconsistency in attendance	Team members should ensure they are available when required for the assessment
Few numbers from some sectors	There should be increase in the number of people representing some sectors.
Code of conduct	There should be a guide on the expected manner of conduct by the team members.

## **Utility of final report**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Lack of mechanism to disseminate final report to the district.	The report should be available in soft copy to ensure it is easily accessible
Repeated recommendations year after year without appropriate action.	Feedback mechanism should be developed on report from stakeholders.
No harmonization in the District Rapid assessment.	Assessment should be up scaled and harmonized.
Separation of sectors core activities from crises interventions.	There should be a distinction between core activities and crises interventions
IPC not integrated into the process	There is need to assimilate the IPC into the entire process
Lack of participation by key decision makers.	More decision makers should be involved

## **Training**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Inadequate training at National level	There is need for more intensive training and also incorporating the IPC

### **5.3 Vision for the Future**

In developing plans for the next assessment, the workshop considered three scenarios that would help to set the vision for the future national assessments.

4. Continue as we are.
5. Decentralization to District-based process, with a remote quality control function at the National level. The district assessments would be done by the technical arm of the DSGs, using harmonised methodology, analysis (IPC) and reporting. Districts reports would essentially be compiled together to provide the national overview.
6. In between 1 and 2: Decentralization to the district level with hands-on guidance and verification/support from HQ. This would also involve meta analysis of existing data for the national report.

The workshop agreed that scenario 3 would be the long-term vision, achievable within perhaps two years. The KFSSG would work towards this vision in a gradual way, emphasising building capacity of the DSGs. The move towards this vision would be guided by the following principles:

#### **Guiding principles for achieving the vision**

- Credibility
- Quality / Integrity
- Technical expertise
- Transfer and build capacity. Sit with the DSGs and find out the problems they face.
- Simplicity
- Objectivity / neutrality
- Cost effective
- Transparency
- Guidance – have a method set out for the assessment.
- Flexibility
- Timeliness
- Comparability and linkages to regional level analysis
- Learn from lessons

### **5.4 Planning Milestones**

#### **Long rains Assessment– 2007**

- Introductory IPC training for the DSGs
- Design data evidence templates for the long rains assessment
- Train the teams on the basic IPC
- Methodology on data collection where the templates should be simplified

### **Meta data analysis:**

- The gaps have been identified so the SWGs should meet and review the data and get to fill in the gaps.
- This is to be done by DISK and should be done by 30<sup>th</sup> May, SWG members should be included
- Meet the first week of June to develop a workplan for the data analysis.
- Request ALRMP to provide sample data.
- National team to get secondary data and verify.
- IPC requires household data which is the key data so the household survey teams should ensure it is available
- Better analysis of the data available and verification from the field. /Emphasis on meta-data analysis
- There should be capacity building to maintain and improve quality of data and filling data gaps
- KFSM to give feed back to the ministries on the data provided so that it is used
- National level IPC training on 25-26<sup>th</sup> June
- Formation of assessment working group – DISK 14<sup>th</sup> May.
- Full IPC training for short rains in 2008.

It was noted that the review of the EWS was not done as planned due to lack of time. However, this is an important aspect of the development of the IPC in Kenya, and should be a prioritised activity in the future months.

## **6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND REGIONAL LINKAGES**

### **6.1 Institutional Arrangements in Kenya**

The technical working group for rolling out the IPC in Kenya is the Data and Information Sub-committee of the KFSM (DISK). It was agreed that this remains the most appropriate group to continue with the roll-out and development of the tool. However, participants also recommended that strong links be developed with the relevant government line ministries in order to integrate the IPC into the wider food security system. This has already been done to some extent through the key participation of senior line ministry staff in the assessment and IPC analysis during the short rains process. However, for the IPC to be understood and utilised optimally by line ministries, introductory training of more senior line ministry staff (Director level and above) should be prioritised.

### **6.2 Regional Linkages**

During the development of the IPC session, it was explained to the workshop that FAO has a regional (the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group) and a global mechanism for coordinating IPC activities. At the regional level, the FSNWG is coordinating the roll out of the IPC in the region, and also seeks to develop regional IPC analyses based upon the findings of participating countries. The global mechanism is focussed on coordinating the development of the tool, and technical backstopping. The workshop agreed that any recommended developments of the tool in Kenya should be implemented in collaboration with the global level, and that IPC products from Kenya be input into regional analyses.

## Appendix A: Workshop Participants

### IPC Learning Workshop Participants

23rd - 26th April, 2007.

No.	Name	Organization	Contact Details
1	Didacus O. Ityeng	MoLFD	<a href="mailto:ityengd@yahoo.com">ityengd@yahoo.com</a>
2	Mary Mwale	MoA	<a href="mailto:mary.mwale@yahoo.com">mary.mwale@yahoo.com</a>
3	Beatrice Mwangi	World Vision	<a href="mailto:Beatrice_Mwangi@wvi.org">Beatrice_Mwangi@wvi.org</a>
4	Francis Wambua	MoH	<a href="mailto:francwambua@yahoo.com">francwambua@yahoo.com</a>
5	Nancy Mutunga	FEWS NET	<a href="mailto:nmutunga@fews.net">nmutunga@fews.net</a>
6	Mary Wachira	MoH	<a href="mailto:mawanjo99@yahoo.co.uk">mawanjo99@yahoo.co.uk</a>
7	Gatarwa Kariuki	LINKS	<a href="mailto:gatarwa.kariuki@cgiar.org">gatarwa.kariuki@cgiar.org</a>
8	Kipsang Rotuno	World Vision	<a href="mailto:Rotuno_Kipsang@wvi.org">Rotuno_Kipsang@wvi.org</a>
9	Zippy Mbat	WFP	<a href="mailto:zippy.mbat@wfp.org">zippy.mbat@wfp.org</a>
10	Thandi Githae	MW&I	<a href="mailto:thandigithae@yahoo.co.uk">thandigithae@yahoo.co.uk</a>
11	Ruth Situma	UNICEF-Kenya	<a href="mailto:rsituma@unicef.org">rsituma@unicef.org</a>
12	Grainne Moloney	FSAU/FAO	<a href="mailto:grainne.moloney@fsau.or.ke">grainne.moloney@fsau.or.ke</a>
13	Scott Ronchini	WFP	<a href="mailto:scott.ronchini@wfp.org">scott.ronchini@wfp.org</a>
14	Colin Andrews	FAO	<a href="mailto:colin.andrews@fao.org">colin.andrews@fao.org</a>
15	Joao Manja	WFP	<a href="mailto:joao.manja@wfp.org">joao.manja@wfp.org</a>
16	H. S Abdi	MoE	<a href="mailto:abdihabat@hotmail.com">abdihabat@hotmail.com</a>
17	Nick Haan	FAO/T-ANA	<a href="mailto:NHAAN@T-ANA.COM">NHAAN@T-ANA.COM</a>
18	Simon Cammelbeeck	WFP	<a href="mailto:simon.cammelbeeck@wfp.org">simon.cammelbeeck@wfp.org</a>
19	Muthoni Mwangi	FAO/ALRMP	<a href="mailto:muthoni.mwangi@fao.org">muthoni.mwangi@fao.org</a>
20	Thomas Awuor	FAO/ALRMP	<a href="mailto:Thomas.Awuor@fao.org">Thomas.Awuor@fao.org</a>

## **Appendix B: IPC Presentation:**

### **1. Development of IPC tool**

The IPC tool provides decision makers with the right kind of information to use when making decisions and also describes nature and severity of crises. There is need for common classification when describing nature and severity and this is for communication and comparison purposes.

The IPC tool is supposed to add more value to decision making and the following shall steer the way in developing this tool in Kenya

1. Potential for adding a new phase between phase 2 and phase 3
2. Look at chronic food phase and expand it to include degrees of vulnerability with indicators/thresholds
3. Early warning systems, going through collected data and looking at how appropriate it is to the IPC framework.

A common classification system of the IPC would lead to

- a. Technical consensus
- b. Comparability
- c. Comparability over space
- d. Comparability over time
- e. More strategic responses
- f. Transparency through evidence based analysis
- g. Accountability
- h. Clearer EWS

### **2. IPC Analysis**

IPC focuses on situation analysis which includes

- a. Response analysis
- b. Response planning
- c. Response implementation
- d. Monitoring and evaluation

#### **Aspects of IPC situation analysis**

- a. Severity (phase classification)
- b. Geographic coverage i.e. area affected
- c. The magnitude of people facing the phase
- d. Immediate causes
- e. Underlying causes
- f. Identifying general needs
- g. Current responses i.e. focusing more on emergency responses in excess of normal development activities in an area.

### **3. Components of the IPC**

#### **a. Reference tables**

The reference tables have 5 phases of classification and this classification is done when situation is current or imminent. These are broad categories but they all have essential differences in implications for action. Each phase has key reference outcome indicators which can be compared generally. They include:-

- Reference outcomes not indicators
- Breadth of humanitarian outcomes i.e. nutrition data, dietary diversity
- Current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods
- Measurable/practical
- Support phase classification done through convergence of evidence

The IPC tool is not threshold based and all information is put on the table, analysts look at it then reference table through the convergence of evidence.

Each phase is associated with the response framework which has the following objectives:-

- i. Mitigate immediate outcomes
- ii. Supporting livelihoods
- iii. Address underlying causes

The Reference table has EWS levels which are alert, moderate risk and high risk. These are linked to probability of severity, substantiation, appropriate action and time framework. They also operationalise concepts of risk, hazard and vulnerability. Reference tables are also based on analysis of process indicators like crop production and market prices.

#### **b. Cartographic**

These use colour schemes with harsh marks/lines representing early warning for phase classification. The templates make distinction between direct evidence which relates directly with outcomes and indirect evidence which is a proxy indicator. Data collected on direct evidence has a higher level of confidence. Evidence of analysis templates should be publicly available

#### **c. Population tables**

These tables show the number of people estimated to be facing humanitarian emergency or acute food crisis. The number of the population may be high but the people in need of humanitarian aid may be much lower. The population estimates are done by livelihood zones and wealth groups from baseline data

## **Appendix C: KFSSG Short Rains Assessment: Lessons Learned Brainstorming, 13<sup>th</sup> March 2007**

### **1 Introduction**

Under the management of the Data and Information Sub-committee of the KFSSM (DISK), the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) has been used as the analytical framework for the 2006/7 short rains assessment for the first time. The IPC has been used extensively in Somalia, and is being rolled-out and piloted in a number of countries in the Greater Horn of Africa and elsewhere. Kenya is the first country to apply the IPC as an analytical framework outside of Somalia, and lessons learned from the process can help to develop our own assessment and early warning instruments as well as assist other countries involved in the process. In addition, the IPC tool itself is being refined as experience from field applications in different contexts are learned: the Kenya experience will feed into this global process.

This preliminary write-up is the outcome of a morning brain-storming on the process of applying the IPC by the analysis team immediately after the IPC analysis was completed. A more comprehensive learning event is planned to take place at the end of April.

#### **Scope**

The IPC framework was applied at the national level only, using the data collected in the field during the assessment and from a variety of secondary sources (especially the ALRMP EW bulletins). The data collection instruments and sampling methodology followed that established by previous assessments. The IPC framework was used primarily for developing a strong, evidence-based and transparent situation analysis at the national level. However, the analysis team also used the 'Strategic Response Framework' to develop a Response Analysis based on the situation analysis and contextual knowledge of the ASAL areas of the country. The response analysis developed stops short of 'response planning': the latter is a negotiated process involving programmers, rather than a technical analysis of appropriate responses.

#### **Analysis Team:**

Representatives from the field teams, and from a cross section of line ministries comprised the core analysis team: officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Water and Health. Analytical and technical support was provided by FAO, WFP/VAM and FEWSNet.

### **2 Lessons Arising from the Process**

#### **2.1 The Assessment Process**

- **Data from the Districts:** Request data at least 4 weeks before field assessment; establish database to minimise duplication of requests; identify gaps in time series data and request fill in data from district well before assessment.

- **Clusters:** KFSSG should decide on which districts make the clusters and fix them to make comparisons over time possible
- **Sampling:** methodology needs reviewing to be more standardised and rigorous. This would also help to resist some pressure at the district level to visit specific areas.
- **Team Composition:**
  - GoK, UN, NGO officials who must adhere to KFSSG code of conduct;
  - Letters to government officials must include names of those who participated in IPC analysis and/or previous assessments to maintain good level of trained personnel
  - Establish roles of team members and develop strong ToR for Team Leader
- **Training:** sufficient training is required for field teams in IPC methodology, data collection and using the templates: before next assessment.
- **Remuneration:** KFSSG should standardise payments for all staff participating in field work, and especially those from Government
- **Equipment:** Ensure provision of laptops, airtime and flash disk to team leaders.
- **Role of District Officials:** it should be acknowledged that district officials are often under pressure to make the food security situation look worse than it is. This has to be taken into account when we build capacity and devolve more responsibilities onto the district, and strong verification methods are required.
- **Optimal data collection:** Care is required to avoid overloading assessment with data collection that is not strictly required for the analysis, and that serves other purposes of various sectors or agencies.

## **2.2 Issues around Data**

- **Templates:** More detailed and tailored data required to fill out templates and do classification optimally; develop simple formatted assessment templates organised by major indicator
- **Refine/review checklist** and align more closely with IPC requirements (streamline data collection to what is required)
- **Standardise data composition** and presentation in secondary sources, especially MUAC in ALRMP bulletins

- **Crude Mortality Rate (CMR):** considered a good indicator to collect; MoH should collect data but often don't: need long-term support to MoH to ensure that this indicator is collected. In the meantime, CMR (and <5MR) should be included in assessment checklist and triangulated with MoH data. Need some expert advice on methodology.
- **Nutrition:** nutrition data from CHANIS needs to be better integrated into the assessment/IPC process.
- **MUAC:** requires work for better interpretation within the IPC framework, and possibly to develop thresholds, even if not internationally recognised.
- **Dietary Diversity Index:** This needs to be standardised (work in progress)
- **Aggregation of data:** for many indicators, the aggregation is at the district level, making it difficult to do a livelihoods zone-based analysis. More time could be provided for ALRMP to disaggregate key data (eg MUAC) by livelihood zone.

### 2.3 Using the IPC framework

- **Phase classifications:** a 'moderately acute food and livelihood insecurity' classification would add sensitivity at the non-crisis end of the scale. This would help to distinguish between communities recovering from the drought that are not in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, but are still acutely affected.
- There are different levels of 'Chronically Food Insecure' which pose problems when looking at response options. This phase could usefully be expanded.
- Issue of LZs and District boundaries on the IPC map.
- **Early Warning/Risk:**
  - Found to be useful and relatively easy to apply. More guidance on relative risk would be helpful;
  - Need to align the ALRMP EWS into this part of the IPC;
  - Tendency to use risk to differentiate between phases in the non-crisis areas in the absence of more sensitive classifications.

### 2.4 Response Analysis

- The response analysis should ideally include more stakeholders, both from an analytical point of view and to source information (eg Ministry of Public Works);
- Very difficult to develop costings for projects/activities, especially in the time available.
- Response analysis could be mapped (?)

## **2.5 Report Writing**

- Standardizing District Reports:
  - Data and info to be organised by IPC templates (by district and livelihood zones)
  - Phase classification within districts be carried out in the field
  - Reports must present data and discuss with DSGs to explain trends
  - Reports must incorporated more comparative statistical analysis
  - All district reports must have standardised maps, figures, tables and pictures
  - Corrected versions of District reports to be sent back to Nairobi within three days
  
- Editorial team divides task such that each member reads a certain number of district, cluster reports and the national report