The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016)
Vision and Action Plan

THE IPC

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a global, multi-partner, innovative initiative to inform food security policy and programming and, ultimately, to contribute to the global food and nutrition security.

The IPC provides a common scale for classifying severity and causes of food insecurity thus improving the rigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision makers.

By using the IPC analytical approach, Government, UN, NGOs and civil society work together for analysing and classifying the severity and causes of food insecurity within geographical areas and the populations within that areas. All along the IPC process, National governments are the institutional drivers for developing lasting food security solutions.

Since its first application in 2004, the IPC has gained international recognition as a best practice in the global food security field and a model of collaboration with country impact. As a result, the IPC is regularly used in 29 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia and the demand for IPC by country governments is constantly growing.

A GLOBAL PROGRAMME AND VISION FOR DELIVERY AND IMPACT OF IPC

The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) is multi-year and results-based management approach to respond to the increasing demand for enhancing, consolidating and expanding the IPC.

This Initiative is the result of a multi-stakeholder consultative process launched in 2013, which involved intense country and regional consultations and helped define the IPC overarching common vision together with focus and strategic outcomes for 2014-2016.

TOP PRIORITIES 2014-2016

- IPC Institutionalization and Partnership at all levels;
- Consolidated and expanded capacity in IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis;
- Rollout of the IPC version 1.0 Chronic Food Insecurity Classification;
- Piloting of the IPC version 1.0 of Nutrition Classification;
- IPC Quality Review and Compliance Process; and,
- as ultimate goal, uptake of IPC analysis into decision-making and response analysis process.

The IPC is providing evidence and standards for better decisions that improve emergency and development policy and programming, contributing to global food and nutrition security.

**Outcomes**

1. **Institutionalization of IPC within Global, Regional and National structures, frameworks and strategies.** To ensure effective multi-partner and government ownership and use of IPC processes and results.
2. **Professionalized IPC food security analysis training & capacity.** To establish increased, decentralized and sustainable IPC technical capacity at the regional and country levels.
3. **High quality IPC Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity products.** To strengthen the relevance and rigor of the IPC as its use and application grows throughout the world.
4. **Uptake and use of IPC analysis in emergency and development policy and programming.** To promote increased demand for and use of the IPC by decision makers at the global, regional and country levels.

**IPC ACTION PLAN AND FOCUS AREAS (2014–2016)**

The **IPC Action Plan** lays out the **strategic framework** and **road map** to achieve clear and measurable results in the next three years.

The IPC Action Plan interlinks global and regional activities with associated budgets to support the implementation of the IPC in the **51 targeted countries**. It is also the basis for the Programme’s performance monitoring system, which enables to translate it into tangible outcomes.

The IPC focus action areas (2014–2016) are presented in the following section. Within the overall framework, communication and outreach is a cross-cutting area to leverage the IPC Action Plan results at all levels.

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<th>INSTITUTIONALIZATION &amp; GOVERNANCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>› Promote effective ownership of the IPC processes at global, regional and country level.</td>
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<td>› Engage with the IPC Partner Agencies, Regional Inter-governmental Bodies and National Governments to integrate IPC within their programmes, policies and frameworks.</td>
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<td>› Build synergies between IPC and food-security-related Global Initiatives such as the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, the Committee on Food Security (CFS), the Right to Food Initiative, MDG1 and post-MDGs initiatives, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and others.</td>
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<th>TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT</th>
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<td>› Run the IPC Certification Programme to create a database of IPC analysts and trainers - Level 1, 2 and 3 Certified professionals, including Cross-Country Learning Exchange for trainers of trainers (TOT).</td>
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<td>› Deploy the IPC Information System Support (ISS) in all IPC countries to create, store and disseminate the IPC analysis and products.</td>
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<td>› Develop IPC Course Curriculum to be integrated into University and Center of Excellence Programmes.</td>
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<td>› Provide training support to conduct national and sub-national IPC acute food insecurity analysis in new countries and in countries with inadequate availability of IPC Certified Trainers.</td>
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<th>TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY AND COMPLIANCE</th>
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<td>› Rollout the IPC version 1.0 Chronic Food Insecurity Classification and complement the Acute Food Insecurity Analysis and to support resilience and development policy.</td>
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<td>› Develop and pilot the IPC version 1.0 Nutrition Classification in preparation for a fully integrated IPC Food Security and Nutrition Phase Classification System.</td>
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<td>› Develop and pilot IPC Country Quality Review process to improve the confidence level, data availability and gaps and compliance of IPC analysis and process.</td>
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<td>› Support the development of applied research to link IPC with emerging issues, including climate change, resilience, urban food insecurity and gender.</td>
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<th>IMPACT ON DECISION-MAKING</th>
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<td>› Develop IPC Impact and Use Baseline and complementary monitoring systems at the global, regional and country levels.</td>
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<td>› Engage with decision makers through global and region-specific IPC Decision Maker Strategic Engagement Plans.</td>
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<td>› Set-up and manage an IPC Inclusive Global Online Platform to facilitate the timely sharing and dissemination of IPC Country Results, and give access to all the IPC information portals.</td>
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WHERE IPC IS HEADING – PROJECTED IMPLEMENTATION MAP (2014-2016)

**Consolidation Stage**
Countries where the IPC acute and/or chronic classification system is institutionalized within regional and national structures, frameworks and strategies; technical capacity in IPC is built and professionalized; and the IPC products are of high quality and used by decision makers.


**Introduction Stage**
Countries where significant awareness raising is conducted, capacity is being built and IPC acute and/or chronic analyses are produced.

Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Guatemala, Haiti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Zambia.

**Potential Areas for IPC Application**
Areas where IPC application is relevant and where interest from national stakeholders have been explored.

Bhutan, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Iraq, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Panama, Palestine Territories, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste.

**Support to Cadre Harmonisé in West Africa (see box below)**

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THE IPC GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) will be guided by multi-partner governing and implementing structures which coordinate the IPC development and implementation at three levels: Global, Regional and National.

As of today, 11 major food security organizations have joined the IPC Partnership to further develop and disseminate protocols and processes for food security analysis and classification. These include NGOs (ACF International, CARE, Oxfam and Save the Children), UN agencies (FAO and WFP), donor-related bodies (the EC-JRC, and FEWS NET), Regional Inter-Governmental bodies (CILSS and SICA) and the Global Food Security Cluster (FSC).

The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) is an opportunity to intensify the dialogue, consultations, and new avenues for involving other key actors in the food security sector in order to expand the IPC Partnership arrangements in the next three years.

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The Cadre Harmonisé in West Africa

As part of the IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016), the IPC Global Partnership will continue to support the technical development and implementation of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) which is led by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in the Sahel and West Africa.

CILSS plans for 12 countries to implement the CH during this period: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Togo and Senegal.
MULTI-PARTNER OWNERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF IPC

› 5 Regional Inter-Governmental Bodies and 21 National Governments own and lead IPC in their respective regions and countries
› IPC is mainstreamed in the 12 IPC Global Partner Agencies
› 21 countries have included IPC into their food security policies and programmes
› IPC is linked with 4 other Global Food Security initiatives

CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROFESSIONALIZATION OF IPC

› 21 countries lead and produce acute food insecurity analysis
› All IPC Regions are engaged and adhere to the IPC Training Certification mechanisms
› A roster of IPC professionals is available according to the three levels of certification: 1,800 IPC analysts (Level I); 370 IPC Trainers (Level II) and 30 IPC International Experts (Level III)
› 4 University and Centre of Excellence Training Programmes include IPC Course Curriculum

Deployment of the IPC Information Support System (ISS) in 40 Countries

Expanded capacity in IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

› 17 countries are introduced to IPC (Introduction Stage)
› 30 countries exchange knowledge and experience in IPC

IPC TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY AND COMPLIANCE

› 32 countries use IPC processes and protocols to produce chronic food security analysis
› 32 countries receive Applied IPC Food Security Analysis Training

IPC Nutrition Phase Classification Prototype developed and piloted in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

IPC Quality & Compliance Review conducted in 36 countries

Engagement of Decision Makers at Global, Regional and National levels

› Recommendations from the IPC Baseline and Monitoring System on the use of IPC by decision makers inform changes in IPC use and inform revisions in IPC implementation
› Evidence of the use of IPC by National Governments, Donors and Food Security Stakeholders in decision making

IPC Global Platform and Information Access Portal for IPC country analysis, IPC applications, training materials and regular communication materials.

IPC RESULTS (2014-2016) IN FIGURES

For More information
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