

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

### The IPC

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The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a **global, multi-partner, innovative initiative** to facilitate decision-making with improved food security analysis to inform policy and more targeted programming to contribute to global food and nutrition security.

The IPC is **internationally recognized as a best practice** in the global food security field and **a model of collaboration** with country impact.

The IPC aims to make **complex multi-sector food security analysis** more accessible and meaningful for decision makers at the country, regional and global levels. The IPC emerged from field-based realities and is designed to improve **the rigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis**.

The IPC applies a **set of analytical tool and protocols** for analysing and classifying the severity and causes of food insecurity. The IPC process provides a platform for sharing information and enabling stakeholders to work together. It works within and **strengthens existing information systems** and institutions and puts **national governments as the institutional drivers** for developing lasting food security solutions. The IPC process develops a wide ranging technical consensus on the food security conditions as it is **conducted jointly by Government, UN, NGOs and civil society**.

The IPC already has a proven track record of success and as a result the demand by country governments for IPC is growing globally. Currently, the **IPC is regularly used in 29 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia**. **Demand for IPC continues to grow worldwide** and more countries request information and training on the IPC every year.

With new IPC technical developments, the IPC now provides **an evidence based analysis of both Chronic and Acute Food Security in a country**, identifying who is food insecure, where they are, why they are food insecure, and the immediate and underlying causes that must be overcome to address the food insecurity of the population.

**IPC Global Partnership leading the IPC global initiative** includes major global agencies committed to eradicating food insecurity. The *IPC Global Steering Committee* represents a broad global partnership which includes FAO, WFP and the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) along with Action Against Hunger International (ACF), CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children, the Global Food Security Cluster, FEWS NET and now two Regional Inter-Governmental Agencies: CILSS (west Africa) and SICA (Central America). The IPC has received financial and institutional support from eight development partners since it was first developed and rolled out in 2004 with considerable support from developing country governments as well as international and national organisations.

### What is the IPC?

**A Global, Regional and National Initiative to Promote:**

- **A Common Scale for Classifying Severity and Causes of Food Insecurity**
- **Evidenced Based Analysis Linked to International Standards**
- **Technical Consensus among Multi-sectoral Experts**
- **Links to Response**
- **Quality Assurance for Technical Rigor & Neutrality**
- **Communication for Action in Consistent & Effective Manner**

## The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016)

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In 2013, the IPC Global Partnership initiated a consultative process at the global, regional and country level to develop a **multi-year and more strategic programme approach to accelerate achievement of the strategic objective of the IPC**.

This shift in approach is necessary to maximise effectiveness. The Initiative aims to consolidate the achievements and learning of the past few years, to be able to **respond to the increasing demand for IPC** worldwide, and to adequately support the IPC as an international global standard in the food security field.

Central to the shift in the approach was the development of a **multi-year and results-based IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016)**, which was finalized and endorsed by the IPC Steering Committee in December 2013.

**Key aspects** of this IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) are:

- **An overarching common and shared vision** for the IPC to reflect and encompass country, regional and global strategic priorities to be achieved in the next three years;
- A **results-based programme** defined at the outcome, output and activity levels, and with indicators for monitoring the impact;
- Identification of **common strategies and outcomes** on IPC governance and institutionalization, capacity building, quality assurance, technical developments and improving uptake and use of IPC products;
- **Interlinked work plans** at the global and regional levels, in support of country IPC implementation and achievement of outcomes;
- **Multi-donor and multi-level funding mechanism** with multiple entry points at global, regional and country levels for donor, government and partner co-funding.

### Vision and Outcomes (2014-2016)

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.

#### 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 & 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

## The IPC Global Partnership

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As of 2013, IPC activities have contributed to food security decision-making in more than 40 countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America, and stakeholders, including government regularly lead IPC analysis activities in 29 countries. The IPC is gaining momentum and is now increasingly recognized as a global standard in the food security field. This process has been supported by a **strong global partnership of Governments, UN agencies, NGOs and donors**. The multi-country and multi-agency support for the IPC tool in such a short time frame is a noteworthy achievement.

At the **heart of this success is a multi-agency owned process** that drives IPC development and implementation; a process that supports the continued improvements in IPC in response to user needs. The IPC has continued to evolve and develop through an iterative process of practical application and learning - to ensure its relevance to generate information and analysis that policy-makers and programme planners need for decision-making. As the use of the IPC expands to new regions and countries, and as the technical food security field evolves, the IPC with its **multi-agency stewardship is succeeding in steering IPC technical developments in a systematic and coherent manner that keep it relevant and in high demand**.

The **IPC is increasingly recognized as a “model of partnership and collaboration”**. The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) will be guided and implemented by the multi-partners governing and implementing structures at global, regional and national levels, and by the linkages and cooperation between these three levels.

The IPC initiative is strategically managed by the **IPC Global Steering Committee (IPC GSC) composed of representatives from the IPC Global partners**. The IPC Global Steering Committee now includes an impressively wide range of stakeholders from NGOs (ACF, CARE, Oxfam and Save the Children) to UN agencies (FAO and WFP), to donor-related bodies (the EC-JRC, and FEWSNET), Regional Inter-Governmental bodies (CILSS and SICA) and the Global Food Security Cluster.

The **IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU)**, reporting to the IPC GSC, supports the implementation of the IPC working through a network of **IPC Regional Coordinators** seconded and based in Africa, Asia and Latin America, who are supporting **Regional Inter-Governmental bodies and regional partner platforms**, and are providing direct technical training and coordination support to **national governments and IPC Country Working Groups** implementing IPC.

### IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016): Governing and Implementing Structures at Global, Regional and National levels

At **global level**, the IPC Global Strategic Programme will be governed and supported by three structures:

- the **IPC Global Steering Committee (IPC GSC)**, composed of representatives from the IPC Global Partners, is responsible for strategic management of the Global IPC initiative;
- the **IPC Global Technical Advisory Board (IPC TAG)**, to be established), composed of technical experts and chaired by the IPC Global Manager, is responsible for guiding technical developments of the IPC;
- the **IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU)**, responsible for technical development, support and global coordination of IPC activities. The IPC Global Support Unit links with regional initiatives, as well as with countries when no regional structure exists.

At **regional level**, where an IPC regional partnership has been established, the initiative is led by two structures:

- an **IPC Regional Steering Committee or IPC Regional Working Group** composed of representatives from regional partner agencies and usually chaired by a Regional Governmental Agency, responsible for high-level strategic advice, oversight and advocacy.
- an **IPC Regional Support Unit composed at least of the IPC Regional Coordinator** is responsible for supporting the implementation of IPC activities in countries, building capacity at national and regional levels and linking with the GSU in Rome. It also contributes to the dissemination of IPC products and advocacy, and to the strategic orientation together with partners.

At **national level**, IPC activities are led by:

- an **IPC Technical Working Group (TWG)** composed of food security analysts from a variety of sectors and organizations, including Government, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, Academics and technical agencies.
- It is usually chaired by **the Government** and embedded in relevant existing institutions and networks.

## IPC Action Plan (2014-2016)

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The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) communicates **the overarching strategic vision** and the country, regional and global strategic priorities to be achieved in next three years.

**The overall strategic objective of this strategic programme is that decision makers at the global, regional and national level use the IPC for better evidence based decision making and this leads to more effective policies and programmes that contribute to the achievement of food and nutrition security.**

The IPC Global Strategic Programme and Action Plan was developed and informed through a multi-partner consultative process with IPC Stakeholders, including National Governments, Regional inter-Governmental Bodies, UN Agencies, International Agencies, NGO's, and donors IPC Stakeholders in Africa, Asia, and Central America, and at the global level. It is derived from and reflects country, regional and global strategies and priorities.

The **IPC Action Plan** communicates the **common strategies and outcomes** on IPC governance and institutionalization, capacity building, technical developments and the use of IPC products. Supporting these are **Inter linked work plans** at the global and regional levels, in support of the IPC implementation in the **51 targeted countries**.

A list of the key activities planned for each of the four strategic programme outcomes are summarized below.

### IPC Institutionalization & Governance

- the provision of technical and coordination support to the global, regional and country IPC Steering Committee's and Working Groups with the aim **to strengthen the process and promote effective multi-stakeholder owned processes** that are leading the roll-out of the IPC at the global, regional and country levels
- **the active outreach to Regional Inter-governmental Bodies** inviting them to become official members of the IPC Global Steering Committee engaged and owning the IPC global process, and work toward the institutionalization of IPC within their policies and programmes
- the focused engagement across all countries implementing IPC to promote IPC adoption that is **is fully institutionalized within national programmes, policies and frameworks, and owned by national governments**
- **the IPC Global Partners work to increased institutionalization and integration of the IPC within their agency programmes, strategies and frameworks, and consistently at the different global, regional and country levels of their organizations**
- **the active outreach to better link and integrate IPC within other global initiatives, programmes, strategies and framework for improved synergies and improved impact** of the IPC global initiative. These would include other global initiatives such as the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS), the Right to Food Initiative, the Initiatives to accelerate achievements of the MDG1 and post-MDG, and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Initiative.

### Technical Capacity

- the Rollout of the IPC Certification **Programme** to create an expanded, enhanced and decentralize technical capacity at the country level and within regions to ensure that there is a sufficient pool of professional IPC practitioners and trainers at the regional and country levels to sustainably meet the IPC technical support needs.
- **the Implementation** of an IPC Cross-Country **Learning Exchange Programme** in each IPC region to proactively meet advanced training and qualification requirements for IPC Level II Trainers (TOT)
- **the provision of Country IPC Level 1 Training support** combined with analysis support in Country IPC Analysis for countries with insufficient numbers of IPC Certified Level 2 Trainers; for countries with decentralized sub-national training needs; or for countries new to IPC.
- **the provision of Country and Regional IPC Level 2 Training Support** targeting prospective lead trainers and trainer of trainers at the country level. All IPC countries require this training support to produce IPC Trainers at the Country Level.
- **the rollout and training of the IPC Information System Support (ISS) database** to all IPC countries to enhance quality of analysis, reduce the time and costs of analysis, lessen reliance on GIS experts in mapping, increasing



transparency and enabling historical database. ISS integrated within all Country IPC Level 1 and Level 2 Trainings and Analysis Workshops

- **the development and dissemination of standardized IPC Training Materials** to support expanded and decentralized IPC training focus and new IPC tools, translated into French and Spanish. Includes IPC E-Learning Courses for IPC V2.0 Acute, IPC V1.0 Chronic and IPC V1.0 Applied Food Security Analysis; Training Materials and Manual for the IPC V1.0 Applied Food Security Analysis, IPC V1.0 Chronic, and IPC V1.0 Nutrition.
- **the revision, maintenance and support to the ISS database and online platform**, with the development and integration of a module on IPC V1.0 Chronic;
- **the development of an online, automated and operational IPC Certification Database** to capture and record the expanding number of IPC Level 1, 2 and 3 Certified professionals.
- **the development of IPC Course Curricula** to be integrated into Academic University/College and Center of Excellence Training programmes

## Technical Development, Quality and Compliance

- **the rollout of the IPC V1.0 Chronic Food Insecurity Classification to countries** providing comprehensive and complementary analysis of chronic and acute food insecurity and decision support to emergency, resilience and development policy and programming
- **the formation of a multi-partner IPC Global Nutrition Working Group to lead the development of a IPC V.1.0 Nutrition Classification** complementing the IPC Acute and Chronic Food insecurity Phase Classifications. Development and country piloting in year 1 and 2 of the programme, followed by roll-out of V1.0 IPC Nutrition in year 3.
- **the capture of cross-cutting lessons learned** in relation to the roll-out of the IPC V1.0 Chronic, the piloting and development of the IPC Nutrition prototype and the IPC V2.0 Acute, **to prepare for a fully integrated IPC Food & Nutrition Security Phase Classification System.**
- **the development and implementation of an IPC Country Quality Review and Recommendation process** supporting countries implementing IPC V2.0 Acute Food Security Classification to evaluate and review the quality, confidence, data availability and gaps and compliance of their IPC analysis and process, with the goal to provide guidance and recommendations for increased rigor, quality, reliability, and compliance.
- **the provision of technical support to applied research relevant to IPC normative development** in collaboration and partnership with IPC Global partners to improve linkages of IPC with emerging and strategic priority areas, including climate change, resilience, urban food insecurity and gender

### Roll-out of Process for V1.0 IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- Set of Analytical Tools & processes to analyse and classify chronic food insecurity
- Complementary to IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification
- Capacity Building and Training of multi-partner IPC Country Working Group
- Production of IPC Country Chronic Analysis with 3-5 year validity period

### Four Components of Country IPC Chronic

1. Data Analysis & Preparation
2. Applied IPC Food Security Analysis Training
3. IPC Chronic IPC Analysis Workshop
4. Communication Product Production

## IPC USE in Decision Making

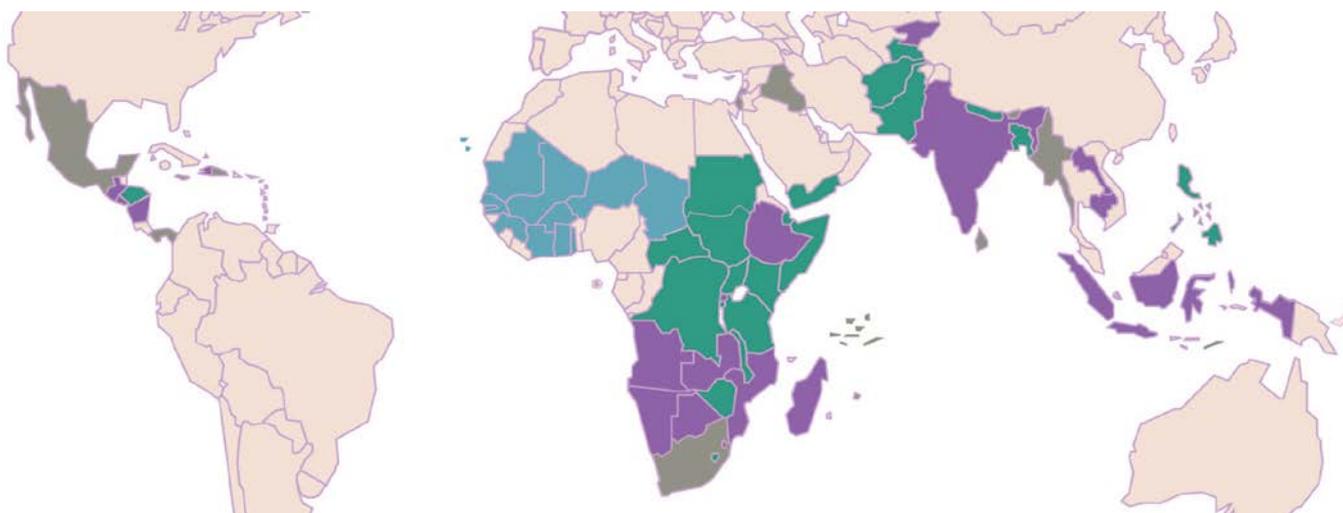
- **the design and implementation of an IPC Impact and Use Baseline Study and complementary monitoring system measured at the global, regional and country levels.** Implemented at the launch of the IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016), this study and monitoring system will be used to inform improved IPC programming for greater impact and use of IPC.
- **the development of global and region specific IPC Decision Maker Strategic Engagement Plans** designed to increase the use and impact of IPC, based on a consultative process of review and evaluation of the lessons learnt from the implemented IPC Impact and Use Baseline Study and monitoring system
- **the development of IPC reports, briefs, and advocacy materials**, based on the information generated from the IPC Impact and Use Baseline Study and monitoring system, and the dissemination of these at the global, regional and country levels for improved outreach.

- **the finalization of the IPC Training and Briefing Materials targeting IPC Decision Makers** and the rollout of the trainings and briefings at the global, regional and country levels for greater and expanded reach
- **the development of an IPC Global Platform to facilitate the timely sharing and dissemination of IPC Country Results**, that is easily accessible and linked to the current IPC Global Web portal

### **IPC Communication and Outreach –Supporting and Cross-Cutting Across all Outcomes**

- **the continued production and dissemination** of the IPC Brief Series, the quarterly IPC Global Steering Committee GSU Update, the IPC quarterly Newsletter and regular updates to the IPC Global Website; and development of new communication reports and products
- **the redesign of the IPC Global Website to make it an integrated platform** including all the IPC information access portals (ISS, Certification Database, Country IPC Analysis, and IPC News)
- **the provision of communication support to regions and countries** to develop and implement regional communication strategies in line with the IPC Global Communication and Outreach plan.

# PROJECTED IPC IMPLEMENTATION (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**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Uganda.

## Introduction Stage

Countries where IPC **institutionalization** is ongoing, **technical capacity** is being built, and IPC acute and/or Chronic analyses are conducted, and **IPC products are disseminated**.

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 among national stakeholders are explored**

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

## The Cadre Harmonisé in West Africa

The **IPC Global Partnership is supporting in West Africa** the technical development and implementation of the Harmonized Framework for the identification and analysis of areas at risk and of populations in food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa, more commonly referred to as **the Cadre Harmonisé (CH)**. The Cadre Harmonisé is the standardized framework for food security analysis developed in the Sahel with the support of CILSS (The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel). In 2013, ECOWAS selected the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) as the harmonised tool for food security analysis in West Africa.

In the last two years, IPC partner support to the technical developments in the CH tools and processes have led to increased convergence between the IPC and the CH. Both are multi-partner initiatives, share the same analytical framework and there is increasing harmonization of the analytical tools.

The IPC Global Partnership will continue to support the CH process in West Africa as part of the IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016). CILSS plans for 12 Countries to implement CH during this period: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Togo and Senegal.

## Goal, Purpose and Results (2014-2016)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:** Decision maker's at the global, regional and national level use the IPC for decision making and this is providing the evidence and standards for better decisions that improve emergency and development policy and programming.

### Expected RESULTS

<p><b>Multi- Partner Ownership and Institutionalization of IPC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Consolidated and Expanded IPC Partnership</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 5 Regional Inter-Governmental Bodies and 21 National Governments own and lead IPC in their respective regions and countries (Consolidation Stage)</li> <li>▶ IPC is fully mainstreamed into the 12 IPC Global Partner Agencies and global governance mechanisms function effectively</li> <li>▶ 21 countries have integrated IPC into their food security policies and programmes</li> <li>▶ IPC is better linked and integrated with 4 other Global Food Security initiatives</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Capacity building and Professionalization of IPC</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Consolidated capacity in IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 21 Countries lead and produce acute food insecurity analysis</li> <li>▶ All IPC Regions are engaged and adhere to the IPC Training Certification mechanisms</li> <li>▶ A roster of IPC professionals is created 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)</li> <li>▶ 4 University/College and/Regional Centre of Excellence Training Programmes include IPC Course Curricula</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Deployment of the IPC Information Support System (ISS)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 40 Countries use ISS to efficiently create, compare, store, disseminate the IPC acute and/or chronic analysis</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Expanded capacity in IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 17 Countries are introduced to IPC (Introduction Stage)</li> <li>▶ 30 Countries exchange knowledge and experience in IPC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>IPC Technical Development, Quality and Compliance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Rollout of V1.0 IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 32 Countries use IPC processes and protocols to produce chronic food security analysis</li> <li>▶ 32 Countries receive Applied IPC Food Security Analysis Training</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>IPC Nutrition Phase Classification Prototype Developed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ an IPC Nutrition Phase Classification prototype is developed and piloted in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>IPC Quality &amp; Compliance Review</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 36 Countries review and improve the quality of the IPC analysis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>IPC use in decision making</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>IPC Use and Impact Baseline Study and Monitoring System on the use of IPC by decision makers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recommendations from the IPC Baseline and Monitoring System inform changes in IPC use and inform revisions in IPC programme implementation to achieve greater impact</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Engagement of Decision Makers at Global, Regional and National level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evidences of the use of IPC by National Governments, Donors and Food Security Stakeholders in decision-making</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>An Integrated IPC Global Platform and Information Access Portal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Timely access and visibility of IPC Country analysis, IPC applications, training materials and regular communication materials.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Funding Requirements (2014-2016, in Mill USD)

The total cost per year is about 5.75 Mill USD, for a total of approximately 17.25 Mill for 3 year programme of which roughly 70% is funding country technical capacity building and IPC chronic roll out.

The total cost of Outcome II - Technical Capacity Building - is the largest share (39%) of the total cost of the programme, reflecting the priority on expanded, professionalized and decentralized IPC capacity at the country level in all IPC regions.

Of the total cost of the 3 year programme, 65% of the funds are directly funding IPC country and regional IPC training and analysis activities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and emerging IPC countries in North Africa and Near East.

For Countries in the Consolidation Stage, fewer funds are required for IPC analyst training and IPC Acute country analysis support, as many of these countries are now self-funding IPC Acute activities, either through governments or partner contributions. However, within this programme these countries will receive country level trainings for IPC Trainers of Trainers, in support of building in-country certified capacity to train in IPC, and IPC Applied Food Security Analysis training to strengthen the quality of their IPC country analysis.

Countries in the Introduction Stage still require significant IPC analyst training and country analysis support and this is combined with IPC Applied Food Security Analysis training to strengthen the quality of their IPC country analysis. Regions new to IPC, including Asia, Latin America, and Southern Africa, have higher associated costs as they require more technical assistance and support

The total cost of Outcome III – IPC Technical Development, Quality and Compliance is the second largest share of total costs (30%). This reflects the increased funding requirements for the roll-out of the new IPC Chronic Classification, combined with the piloting and development of the IPC Nutrition Classification prototype.

Of the total cost of the programme, 35% is allocated at the global level in support of IPC technical development, country surge technical training capacity, IPC product quality and compliance, global coordination and institutional support

Regions	Average cost per year	Total cost over 3 years
Asia	0.75	2.25
East and Central Africa (French Speaking Countries)	0.25	0.75
East and Central Africa (English Speaking Countries)	0.50	1.50
West Africa	0.50	1.50
Southern Africa	0.75	2.25
Latin America& Caribbean	0.75	2.25
Other Countries	0.25	0.75
<b>Subtotal Regions</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>11.25</b>
Global level	2.00	6.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>17.25</b>
Outcomes	Average cost per year	Total cost over 3 years
Outcome I	0.75	2.25
Outcome II	2.25	6.75
Outcome III	1.75	5.25
Outcome IV	1.00	3.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>17.25</b>

### Current Status of Funding:

- The first year (2014) of the programme is currently 79% funded, primarily by DFID and EC-DEVCO at the global level (70%), with a funding gap for 2014 of 21%.
- Year 2 and 3 (2015-2016) of the programme are not funded.

## Annex 1 - The IPC GLOBAL STRATEGIC PROGRAMME (2014-2016)

<b>MISSION GOAL</b>	Eradication of world hunger and food and nutrition insecurity achieved
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>	<p><b><i>Decision maker's at the global, regional and national level use the IPC for decision making and this is providing the evidence and standards for better decisions that improve emergency and development policy and programming</i></b></p> <p><i>Strategic Objective Indicator: IPC Impact on Decision Making at the Global, Regional and Country level (Methodology - Baseline, monitoring, and end line IPC Impact study)</i></p>

### Over LOGFRAME OVERVIEW

<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Multi-partner ownership is governing the IPC effectively at the global, regional and country levels and the IPC is institutionalized within global, regional and national structures, frameworks and strategies</p>	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> IPC food security analysis is professionalized and IPC regional, country and global partners have improved and decentralized technical capacity to apply the IPC effectively</p>	<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> IPC products are of high quality and relevant for decision makers through continuous application, learning and technical development of the tools</p>	<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Global, regional and country level decision makers demand and are using IPC analysis to inform policy and programming in emergency and development contexts</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> The IPC Global Steering Committee and the Regional and Country Level IPC Technical Working Groups are effective multi-stakeholder owned processes that are leading the roll-out of the IPC at the global, regional and country level, respectively.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> IPC is institutionalized within Regional International Governmental Bodies and National Government institutions and is integrated into their programmes, policies and frameworks to influence decision-making</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> IPC is institutionalized within IPC global partner agencies and integrated into global programmes, strategies and frameworks</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> IPC technical capacity is significantly enhanced in country and regional organizations, as well as at decentralized levels of international organizations, providing confidence in application through certification standards</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> IPC tools, training and learning materials are developed at high standard, easily accessible and widely applied</p> <p><b>Output 2.3:</b> IPC is integrated into academic, university and/or center of excellence curricula and programmes</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> IPC is implemented at country level as per global standards and compliance, with high quality of analysis, products and data across regions and countries</p> <p><b>Output 3.2:</b> IPC chronic and acute tools continue to be relevant through ongoing lessons learnt, improved quality analysis over time and further technical development</p> <p><b>Output 3.3:</b> IPC tools for a more comprehensive IPC food and nutrition security classification system are piloted and developed</p> <p><b>Output 3.4:</b> Applied research partnerships are formed to improve linkages of IPC with emerging and strategic priority areas including climate change, resilience and gender.</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1:</b> Decision makers understand the IPC tool and can apply IPC analysis for evidenced based policy and programming</p> <p><b>Output 4.2:</b> Decision makers are provided with appropriate and timely IPC analysis for decisions and actions</p> <p><b>Output 4.3:</b> IPC Strategic Decision Maker Engagement Plan is implemented at global regional and country level for increased impact</p>