



OVERVIEW

The IPC was originally developed in 2004 by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, (FSNAU) to better guide interventions and resource allocations for response in Somalia. Since 2008, IPC has evolved, led by a global partnership of leading food security organizations, to be applicable in different country contexts focusing not only acute food insecurity, but also chronic food insecurity. As of 2013, IPC activities have been led in more than 40 Countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America, and 29 countries regularly lead IPC analysis activities to help decision makers better address the hunger and food insecurity challenge.

The IPC initiative is strategically managed by the *IPC Global Steering Committee (IPC GSC)* composed of representatives from the IPC Global partners, currently at the number of eleven : ACF, CARE, CILSS (West Africa), EC-JRC, FAO, FEWS NET, the Global Food Security Cluster, Oxfam, Save the Children, SICA-PRESANCA (Central America) and WFP. The *IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU)*, reporting to the *IPC GSC*, supports the implementation of the IPC through a network of IPC coordinators seconded in the regions, who are linked to Regional Governmental and partner platforms and who provide direct technical training and coordination support to Countries implementing IPC.

To build on the successes achieved to-date and respond to the increasing demand for the application of the IPC worldwide, the Global IPC Partnership is developing a multi-year and results-based IPC Global Strategic Programme for a three-year period (2014-2016). This strategic programme approach will ensure that the IPC is adequately supported as an international global standard in the food security field and effectively informing improved food security programming and policy.

Learning from years of implementation in different food security contexts, the Version 2.0 of the IPC technical guidance was released in 2012 and successfully introduced in all IPC countries, leading to greater rigor and quality of products. Since then, the IPC scale has been expanded to measure chronic food insecurity in non-crisis and development contexts. The development of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Phase Classification started in autumn 2012 through an iterative learning and prototype application process, and the final tools will be released early 2014.

Other important focuses of the GSU have been the application of the IPC certification system (IPC Level 1 and 2) to professionalize food security analysis and build an autonomous pool of IPC analysts and facilitators in countries, as well as the development of the IPC Information Support System (ISS), an innovative web-based application designed to efficiently create, store, and disseminate the IPC version 2.0 analyses and information.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- ◇ IPC is a global multi-partner initiative **with 10 major partners in the IPC Global Steering Committee** (ACF, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWS NET, the Global Food Security Cluster, Oxfam, Save the Children, SICA and WFP), plus SICA who has newly joined. complemented by additional regional partners in the Regional IPC Steering Committees, and national partners in the Country IPC Technical Working Groups.
- ◇ **It is a multi-funded initiative with 8 donors** having contributed to the global development of the IPC since its inception in 2008, and increasingly complementary funding from IPC partner organizations and Governments implementing IPC.
- ◇ NEW IPC Global **Strategic Programme for 2014-2016** is being finalized through partner donor consultations at the global, regional and country levels and will be launched in January 2014. It defines the strategic direction over the next three years and is based on four pillars: 1) Governance and Institutionalization, 2) Technical development and standards, 3) technical capacity development and support, 4) Impact on decision-making
- ◇ **29 countries over 5 regions lead regular IPC activities** through the multi-stakeholders IPC National Technical Working Group (TWG) chaired by Government
- ◇ **Over 1000 persons trained in IPC Level 1** worldwide since release of Version 2.0 in 2012
- ◇ **Recent launch of a professionalized IPC Certification Programme** with three levels of certification: Level 1 IPC Analyst, Level 2 IPC Trainer & Facilitator, and Level 3 IPC Expert). The **IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Phase Classification, complementing the Acute Food Insecurity** scale will be launched in January 2014.

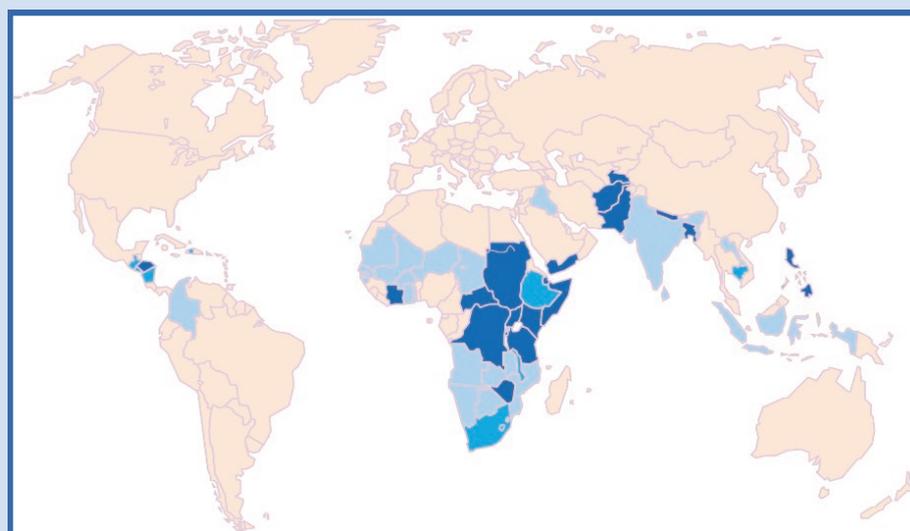


IPC Analysis in Bangui Boukoko, Central African Republic, May 2012

WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHERE?

Over 40 countries worldwide have implemented IPC activities, ranging from awareness-raising to analysis, while 29 countries are leading IPC regular analysis, across 6 regions:

- **ASIA:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Tajikistan
- **CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:** El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua
- **EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:** Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
- **MIDDLE EAST:** Yemen
- **SOUTHERN AFRICA:** Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe (and soon Mozambique)
- **WEST AFRICA:** The only country doing proper IPC is Ivory Coast, while 16 other countries under CILSS coverage do the Cadre Harmonisé Bonifié, a tool similar to the IPC.



Map Explanation

- Awareness-raising and consultations:**
Countries where awareness has been raised or where IPC has been introduced
- Initial in-country training and analysis:**
Countries where IPC is being introduced, capacity is being built and one map has been produced
- Ongoing training and analysis:**
Countries that have produced at least three maps and where the IPC is fully implemented

IPC Implementation Map - September 2013

Introducing the IPC in a new country starts with raising awareness and consulting with national partners, identifying the institutional home, and establishing the TWG. Then, in a country regularly implementing the IPC, typical activities include:

- ◇ **Awareness-raising:** before introducing the IPC in a new country and along the implementation process, awareness-raising events and consultations are held with technical officers and decision-makers from a variety of stakeholders.
- ◇ **Planning:** Afterwards planning is part of the continuous implementation process with developing the annual work plan and calendar of activities, and securing financial resources.
- ◇ **Capacity-building:** Level 1 (IPC analyst) and 2 (IPC trainer/facilitator) can be led at national and subnational levels.
- ◇ **Analysis:** The acute analysis is usually led on a regular basis after each main assessment, as well as upon needs (e.g. after a shock or disaster). It includes a number of activities to be led before, during and after the analysis itself.
- ◇ **Validation and dissemination:** Once the analysis

is completed, results can be first discussed with a core group of decision-makers, and then widely disseminated through specific event and/or communication channels.

- ◇ **Lessons-learnt:** regularly, the TWGs critically review their achievements and challenges and develop lessons-learnt both in terms of process and technically, which also feed into the strategic development of the IPC at regional and global levels.
- ◇ **Institutionalization:** to ensure sustainability and impact on decision-making, the TWGs work towards integrating the IPC into Government and partners' policies and programmes, and securing long-term financial resources.

Sharing experiences between IPC TWGs is important for the continuous and harmonious development of the IPC implementation among the community of users. This can be done by involving participants from national TWGs into regional activities, such as Trainings, Technical workshops with cross-border analysis and regional harmonization, Lessons learning and Strategic consultations. This is also achieved by encouraging the participation of TWG members in IPC activities in other countries.

IPC Global Partners:



GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

The IPC is defined by its partnership, this is illustrated by the multi-partners nature of the governing and implementing structures at global, regional and national levels, and by the linkages and cooperation between these three levels.

At global level, the IPC is governed by three structures:

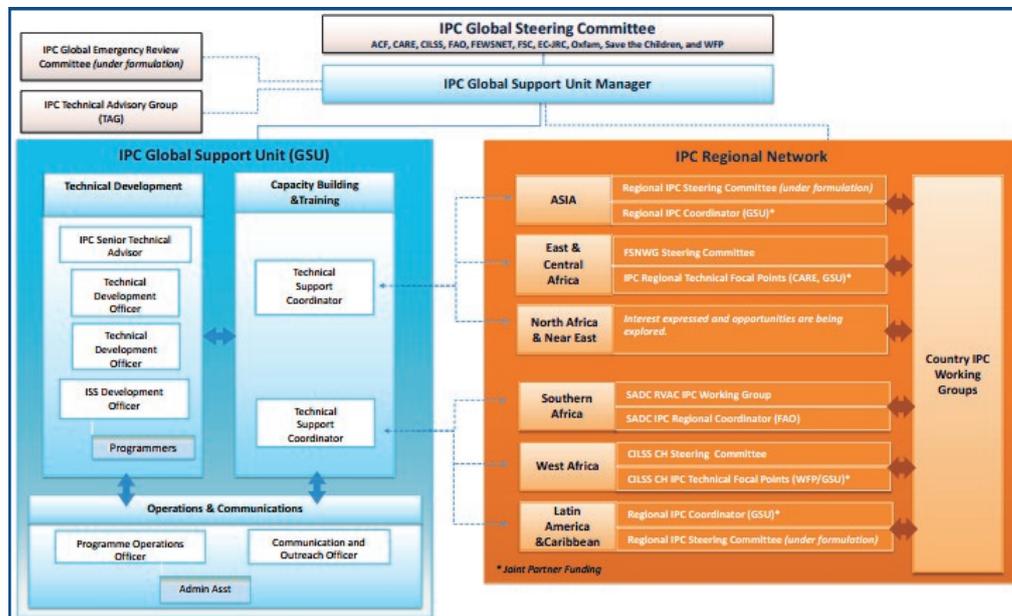
- the **IPC Global Steering Committee (IPC GSC)**, composed of representatives from the IPC Global Partners, is responsible for strategic management of the Global IPC initiative;
- the **IPC Global Technical Advisory Board (IPC TAG)**, to be established, composed of technical experts and chaired by the IPC Global Manager, is responsible for technical developments of the IPC;
- the **IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU)**, responsible for normative development 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 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.

The IPC is a multi-donors financed initiative. At all levels, donors are also associated as both partners contributing to the development of the tool, and decision-makers using the IPC products. As such they provide inputs and recommendations for the strategic development of the IPC, and financial contribution to the elements of the IPC programme most relevant to their mandates and areas of interest.



TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of tools and procedures for analysis and classification of chronic food insecurity is currently the most prominent technical task. These tools will complement the acute food insecurity analysis and classification tools, and ensure that the two natures of food insecurity are properly taken into account for the development of appropriate response, linking relief and development. The development process involved a broad variety of stakeholders beyond the IPC global partners, including the World Bank, the EU Joint Re-search Centre (JRC), FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, Save the Children, Oxfam, ICF International, SICA/PRESANCA, and FANTA/USAID. The prototype tools will be piloted in ten countries from four regions by the end of 2013, the final tools will then be released early 2014 and many countries have already included it in their annual work plan.

Starting now, another major area for technical development will be better integration of nutrition analysis into the IPC food security analysis. The examination of the impact of IPC on decision-making is also one of the next priorities of IPC. The impact of IPC will be identified at three levels (global, regional and country) through a baseline study, which will be followed by subsequent monitoring surveys at frequent intervals, and eventually a monitoring system will be established as a part of the global IPC programme.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

Together with the version 2.0, the IPC developed in 2012 an **IPC Certification Programme** that aims at qualifying IPC practitioners professionally. The Programme is relevant for food security experts involved in IPC activities at global, regional and country levels. The role-based certification process consists in three proficiency levels: Level 1 for IPC analysts, Level 2 for IPC trainers and facilitators, and Level 3 for IPC experts. Regional Coordinators are actively involved to identify IPC practitioners at each level and guide them towards certification.

A new set of training material has been developed in line with the Version 2.0 of the IPC Technical Manual. The final package of Level 1 training material was released in December 2012, and the Level 2 material has been finalized in October 2013 and will soon be used for regional and national Level 2 trainings in all regions.

The **IPC Information Support System (ISS)** is an innovative web-based application which has been designed to efficiently create, store, and disseminate the IPC version 2.0 analyses and information. The ISS simplifies the IPC analysis process by the digitization of the IPC version 2.0 core functions, procedures and templates. The ISS beta version was completed in March 2013 and piloted in several countries, and will soon be deployed in an opt-in basis in countries that have asked to utilize the system.

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| LEVEL 1 | IPC QUALIFIED ANALYST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the IPC Tools and procedures |
| LEVEL 2 | IPC TRAINER & FACILITATOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead IPC Level 1 Training Lead IPC Country Analysis Workshop |
| LEVEL 3 | IPC EXPERT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead IPC Level 1 and Level 2 Trainings Lead IPC Country Analysis Workshop and Regional Synthesis Be part of the IPC International Roster of IPC EXPERTS |

COMMUNICATION

New IPC Brief Series: These are 4 page briefs and there are currently 12 issues in the series. Topics vary and currently include: *What is IPC; What is new in IPC V 2.0; IPC for Decision Making in Developmental Contexts; IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Phase Classification; IPC Certification Programme; IPC Information System Support; plus five new regional briefs (Asia 2013, Central America and Caribbean 2013, Eastern and Central Africa 2013, Southern Africa 2013, West Africa 2013) and a new brief on IPC Global 2013.*

New IPC Newsletter - IPC Worldwide Quarterly News, Views and Information: This publication contains a regular section on the latest *IPC Global News and Features* covering the latest updates on IPC technical developments, partner collaboration. There is also a regular section for each region with updates and information on Upcoming IPC Events, IPC Resources and feature stories.

IPC Website (www.ipcinfo.org): The IPC website provides latest IPC information from the different regions and countries, including latest IPC events, IPC country maps and publications. One can also access various IPC Training resources, IPC publications and news on latest updates on IPC Technical developments and new global IPC initiatives.

IPC Global Steering Committee Members:



*The EC in the global partnership is represented by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

The IPC development and implementation has been, and is, made possible by the support of:



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