The IPC Global Partnership

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 FEWSNET), Regional Inter-Governmental bodies (CILSS and SICA) and the Global Food Security Cluster (FSC).

The IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) is the opportunity to expand the IPC Partnership arrangements with other key actors in the food security sector in the next three years.

For more information:
IPC Global Support Unit (GSU)
Hosted by FAO-HQ Rome, Italy,
IPC@fao.org
www.ipcinfo.org
Subscribe to the IPC Youtube channel and watch the IPC videos at: http://www.youtube.com/user/IPCversion2

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

A multi-year and results-based action plan for delivery and impact of IPC
KEY ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

› An overarching and shared vision for the IPC comprising country, regional and global strategic priorities for next three years;
› A results-based programme with clear outcome, output and activity levels, and monitoring systems;
› A common framework and roadmap for achieving IPC governance and institutionalization, capacity building, technical developments and uptake and use of IPC products;
› Interlinked work plans to maximise the global and regional efforts in support of the IPC implementation in the 50 targeted countries;
› Multi-donor and multi-level funding mechanism with multiple entry points at global, regional and country levels for donor, government and partner co-funding.

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 VISION (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.

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 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.