IPC Newsletter

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Global News and Quarter’s Features

IPC Global Meeting and Consultation, 3-4 October 2013

This year, the IPC Global Steering Committee Meeting was structured as a 1-day meeting followed by a second day consultative session with global donors and partners and was held on October 3 and 4, at FAO Headquarters, in Rome. The Special IPC Donors and Partners Consultative Meeting was combined with an IPC Fair and Seminar Series that was open to the public. The IPC global event marked an important milestone in the IPC global partnership, as it saw the first-time participation of ASEAN, IGAD, SADC and SICA/PRESANCA. Institutions from regions where IPC is active are being invited to join the IPC Global Steering Committee as official members, to ensure a regional governmental ownership and input into the IPC global governance process. CILSS and SICA have already accepted this invitation.

One of the main objectives of the two-day event was to hold consultations with the wider community of key stakeholders, including global food security partners, regional inter-governmental bodies, and donors, on the new draft IPC Global Strategic Programme 2014-2016 (see p.2 for more information). During the IPC Seminar Series, open to the public and structured around presentations and Q&A sessions, representatives from FAO, ASEAN, SADC, IGAD, SICA-PRESANCA talked about the relevance of IPC for decision makers in developmental contexts, IPC Acute and Chronic Food Security Phase Classification and IPC implementation in the field.

Mr Kostas Stamoulis, Director of the FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division, opened the Meeting saying that very soon “the IPC will be a major item for discussion in the Committee on World Food Security”. Ms Ana Patricia Palma, Director of PRESANCA, highlighted that it will be key to fully mainstream nutrition into the IPC tool. The success of IPC in Central America depends on this and is related to the democracy concept in the region. The IGAD Representative, Mr Abdishakur Abdullah, asserted he is strongly committed to pursuing the adoption of IPC within his institution. Duncan Samikwa, SADC representative, stated that they would like the IPC to be incorporated as a standing item into the National VAC reports to be presented to the SADC permanent secretaries.

The considerable re-organization undertaken by the IPC network and the effort to focus more on results based measurements fully reflect the direction that the World Bank would like to see. DFID, a major IPC donor at the global level, stated they are interested to see the outcomes of new IPC technical developments and possibly use the results for their Nutrition for Growth initiative and accountability framework. ECHO Representative, Malcolm McLean, said that they use IPC also for resources allocations. Mr Ramón Borjas, Honduras Government Representative, explained that, in his country, IPC is supporting decentralized structures (Mesas) that allow local actors to actively participate in food security analyses. “IPC reports are community-led in Honduras”, Mr Borjas said.

In parallel, the on-going all day Fair exhibition showcased IPC country experiences and latest IPC technical developments, as well as resource materials on IPC training and work.

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Editorial Note

The IPC Level 1 Test

The English version of the IPC Level 1 Test is now available online. The Test has been designed to assess users’ knowledge of the IPC approach and food security analysis tools. Testing material is covered in the e-Learning Course on Food Security Concepts and Frameworks and the IPC Level 1 e-Learning Course, which is still under development and will be released in early 2014.

The Test will be integrated in the IPC Level 1 e-Learning Course, once released. However, the theoretical and technical skills required to pass the Test can be acquired by participating in an actual IPC Level 1 Training Workshop and by taking the above mentioned.

The successful completion of the IPC Level 1 Test is one of the four requirements to get the Level 1 IPC Analyst Certificate.

The IPC Global Support Unit Team
Development of the IPC Global Strategic Programme 2014-2016

From June to September, the IPC Global Support Unit led the development of the first draft of the IPC Global Strategic Programme 2014-2016, working closely and in consultation with the IPC Global Steering Committee. To ensure country and regional priorities were reflected in the Strategic Programme, regional strategies have been developed with IPC Regional Coordinators and Country Technical Working Groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and then the broader global strategic programme has been defined to capture these country and regional output objectives.

Moreover, this consultative process for input at the global, regional and country level was also combined with a broader Partners and Donors Consultative Meeting, held on 4 October in the framework of the IPC Global Steering Committee Meeting.

During the consultative meeting, Ms Holleman, IPC Global Programme Manager, made a presentation on the IPC vision, outlining the main key points of the IPC Global Strategic Programme. She explained that the development of this Programme aimed to be results based, reflective of the needs at a country, regional and global levels and serves to create a common and shared vision for how the IPC is rolled out over the next 3 years. Key issues include effective linkages between IPC information and decision making, governance and institutionalization, technical developments and capacity building. Moreover, Ms Holleman highlighted the shift from a phase of technical development to a process of institutionalization and professionalization of IPC that would see all stakeholders engaged at all levels.

IPC Global, Regional and Country Partners will work to finalize the IPC Global Strategic Programme by December 2013. As a final step, the IPC Global Steering Committee will endorse and launch the Programme in January 2014.

Mr Alex Rees, Chair of the IPC Steering Committee, explained that the meetings were very successful. After years of work - he said - it is exciting to see that IPC is living an incredible moment of acceleration, with new strategic members joining the partnership, the IPC acute scale being more and more valued, the chronic scale being successfully piloted at field level, and with the prospect of a new Strategic Programme to pave the way for the coming 3 years. The presence in the meetings of representatives from ASEAN, IGAD, SICA/PRESANCA and SADC as well as representatives from donors, UN, NGOs, and core actors working in the area of food security was deemed particularly important to ensure better policy decision making.
New Short Training Course for Users of IPC Analysis

The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) has developed a new short training course for users of IPC Maps and Analysis. The aim of the training is to help users better understand and utilize the information generated from the various IPC products to inform decision-making. This training course is specifically designed for users of IPC products and explains how the analysis is done in order to enable advisers and decision makers to utilize such products in an effective, strategic and critical way. By the end of this training, participants will be able to:

- Explain the relevance and usefulness of the information generated in the IPC Products and Outputs for Strategic Decision Making,
- Describe how analyses are conducted in IPC, and
- Utilize IPC products and outputs for strategic decision-making.

On 9 October, the IPC Global Programme Manager, Ms Cindy Holleman, conducted the first *IPC for Strategic Decision Making* training course addressed to the Livelihood Advisors of the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID), in London. Another training course is already planned for the European Union, in December 2013. The training is structured as a 3-5 hour mini training divided into four sessions. The length of the training depends on whether working group exercises are completed and this can be tailored to the specific needs of the group. Each session covers a series of topics with brief overviews, case studies and exercises.

The course is divided into four sessions, with group work exercises in two of these.

The 1st Session provides an overview of the worldwide application and increasing demand of IPC as a Global Standard for Food Security and Classification Analyses. This includes a review of the country level IPC activities and use of IPC. In 2013 alone, over 100 country training and analyses activities are being carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Near East. Moreover, 29 countries lead regular IPC analysis in Africa, Asia and Near East. In addition to a review of the current use of IPC worldwide, several case studies are presented showing how governments and agencies are using IPC products to inform decisions.

Session 2 is designed to show how IPC meets decision makers’ needs for information on the severity and causes of food insecurity, both acute and chronic. The session demonstrates why IPC is crucial for decision makers and how IPC information and analysis can help design more effective programmes and policies to meet the global food security challenge of ending hunger. Participants are shown using actual real IPC data analyses, the 7 ways in which IPC can help inform the design of programmes and policies.

Session 3 introduces the essential Analytical Elements of IPC and a set of functions of the IPC. The aim of this session is not to train participants to do IPC analysis, but to provide them with a deeper understanding of how analysts do the analysis so that they can better understand, interpret and utilize the IPC findings. This session includes an overview of the Analytical Framework, Analyses Worksheets and Reference Tables, as well as the protocols around building technical consensus, Quality Assurance, and the production of communication templates. During Session 3, there is a working group exercise in which participants are divided into groups of 3 to 5 people and given an actual example of a completed country IPC analysis template.

Session 4 provides participants the opportunity to use IPC products from a real case study to outline key elements of an appropriate response to the identified food security problems. The IPC analysis includes not only the map, population’s numbers, but also the limiting factor analysis table and the IPC SWOT analysis, which provide information on the nature of the food security problem (food availability, access, utilization and or stability) and the immediate and underlying causes of the problem.

If you want to learn more about this new training course or want to organize a training, please contact Carlo Angelico at IPC@fao.org. Starting in 2014, the IPC GSU will make the course material available to Certified IPC Trainers in the field, so that the same workshop can be conducted at regional and country levels.
IPC progress in testing the IPC Information Support System (ISS) for IPC version 2.0

Acute Analyses

The IPC Information Support System for IPC version 2.0 Acute Analyses was piloted between July and September 2013. So far, the ISS has been piloted in Sudan, Honduras and Zimbabwe, where data from the acute analysis of 2012 were successfully entered into ISS and shared. Feedback from participants was very positive.

Country IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) members commented on the ease of use of the application and the potential to improve the quality of the analysis due to the standardization of the forms. Other analysts added that the ISS simplified the data entry process by automating certain processes, calculations, and steps such as the production of the Communication Template.

Another pilot is planned in Tanzania in November 2013. Next year, the ISS will be rolled out in countries opting to utilize the system.

Second Round of IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification Pilots

The IPC GSU has been developing tools for the classification of chronic food insecurity since autumn 2012. Considerable progress has been achieved within this past year, including initial development of draft tools and the first round of piloting in six countries. On the basis of the feedback received and lessons learned, the IPC Working Group on Classifying Chronic Food Insecurity did further, intensive work on the draft tools and procedures for chronic classification. The work conducted is now culminating in the second round of piloting, which started in Kenya the last week of September.

The other three upcoming pilots are scheduled to take place in Malawi (18 Oct – 22 Nov), Bangladesh (3 - 8 Nov) and Guatemala (4 - 8 Nov). The experiences gathered from the pilots will be reviewed by the Working Group in November and December, and further revisions of the tools and procedures are expected before the finalisation and release of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification in early 2014.

The roll-out of the Chronic Food Insecurity Classification is planned to start in February 2014. The IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis and Classification is expected to be conducted in 12 countries around the world within 2014 (6 countries in Africa, 3 in Asia, and 3 in Central and Latin America). More information on the development of the IPC chronic food insecurity classification tools and the on-going piloting process is available on the IPC website. Read more

New IPC Brief Series publications launched at the IPC Global Meeting

On the occasion of the IPC Fair, held on 4 October 2013, the IPC Global Support Unit launched a 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. Each issue is part of the series, but can be read as a standalone.

The IPC Briefs are also available on the IPC Website. Read more
Recent and Upcoming Events

**Events in October**
- IPC Awareness Raising Meeting for the International Red Cross decision makers
- Tanzania IPC refreshment and Acute Analysis
- Tanzania Response Analysis (tbc)
- IPC Level 2 Training to English speaker countries

**Events in November**
- IPC Level 2 training to French speaker countries
- South Sudan IPC refreshment and Acute Analysis
- DRC Decentralization Training and IPC Analysis
- Rwanda Level 1 Training and Analysis
- CAR refreshment and Acute Analysis
- Meeting of the Regional IPC Steering Committee

**Events in December**
- Madagascar Level 1 Training and Acute Analysis (TBC)
- Djibouti Response Analysis in Urban Areas (TBC)

Relevant Resources

- Uganda Projected Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Jun-Sep 2013
- DRC Current Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Jun-Sep 2013
- Somalia Current Acute Food Insecurity Overview - Rural Map, July 2013
- Somalia Current Acute Food Insecurity Overview - Combined map, July 2013
- South Sudan Projected Acute Food Insecurity Overview, July-Oct 2013
- South Sudan Current Acute Food Insecurity Overview, July - Aug 2013
- Sudan Current Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Aug-Oct 2013

IPC in East and Central Africa

**IPC Products for Response Analysis**

After the Response Analysis and Planning Workshop organized by the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) at the end of April, many countries that attended this event are asking for support in order to better use IPC products for food security and nutrition interventions.

After Uganda, which piloted the use of IPC products for Response Analysis, Sudan is the second country in the region to make the step from Situation Analysis to Response Analysis. Tanzania, Burundi and Djibouti are aiming to make this step during the 3rd trimester of this year. Especially, Djibouti will focus on IPC Urban Food Security Analysis for response analysis in the most affected area: Barbara.

IPC products are made available for decision makers at the global level during the launch of IPC analysis results, through the dissemination of IPC products (maps, bulletins, reports) in different formats: hard copies and/or electronic files (e.g. on the IPC website). On 29th of June, the IPC Technical Working Group in DRC, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and WFP Representative Chief, disseminated the results of the 9th IPC Food Security Analysis done two weeks earlier. This analysis showed that around 6.35 million of people are in IPC Humanitarian Emergency Phase, which requires urgent decisions and interventions.

A common understanding of the situation and of the underpinning causes of food insecurity allows better coordination of the intervention and avoids worsening of malnutrition and expansion of the emergency situation. After the technical consultation, the launch of IPC products was concluded with the distribution of IPC maps to decision makers from Government, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and Research Institutions.

Regional Overview - Strengthening IPC Partnership in the Region

In the process of refining tools for Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis, ECA is contributing by organizing a training and analysis workshop from 23 to 27 September 2013, in Kitui County. The workshop is facilitated by the IPC Global Support Unit at global and regional level. The event aims at finalising chronic analysis tools and implementing chronic food insecurity analysis in the region. Once finalized, the Chronic Food Insecurity analysis will allow decision makers to better plan and implement mid/long term intervention, addressing chronic food insecurity issues.

The IPC Regional Coordinators in ECA have recently conducted two meetings with representatives of the IPC Regional Partners. The agenda of the meetings focused on IPC implementation activities in the region. In particular, the meetings covered the following topics: development of the IPC Regional Strategic Programme, planning of actions to support country level IPC training and analysis, training support to partners’ staff, and providing inputs for the IPC technical development and specifically the Chronic Food Insecurity Scale. The meetings were also attended by the regional representative of IGAD to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group.

Participants agreed to meet monthly and convene, twice per year, the IPC Regional Steering Committee, which will be composed of IPC regional partners’ representatives and selected representatives of the FSNWG. IPC Regional Coordinators are committed to provide IPC Level 1 Training to partners’ staff. Each partner will identify the trainees and cover training costs. The first Partners Training was carried out in Nairobi from 16 to 19 October 2013, for FEWSNET regional and country level staff. **Read more**
IPC in West Africa

The Cadre Harmonisé Manual to be tested in the next round of CH Analyses

The IPC in West Africa continues to support the technical development and implementation of the CILSS Cadre Harmonisé (CH). Similarly, the IPC GSU remains actively engaged in the Technical Committee of the CH, which is leading technical consultations on the development of CH tools and procedures.

The CH Technical Committee last met in September 2013, in Niamey, to finalize the latest draft of the CH Manual, which is being used to guide the next round of CH Training and Analysis, taking place in 12 countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, Togo, Guinea Republic, the Gambia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Cape Verde) in October/November 2013. The analyses are scheduled to take place simultaneously in all 12 countries, although with some exceptions due to specific country programming needs. The aim of the exercise is to be completed by the second week of November, so that results can be used to inform the meeting of the PREGEC (Unit for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises in the Sahel), scheduled for 20-22 November 2013 in Lomé, Togo.

CILSS is aiming at introducing CH analysis in two further countries in the Region in 2014, so that CH can become a shared and harmonized tool for Food Security Analysis in West Africa, able to potentially trigger regional food reserve mobilization, if needed. Recent technical developments in the CH draft Manual have led to increased similarities and convergence between the IPC and the CH, although some differences remain. The Manual is currently in its final draft form, and will be tested in the next round of CH Training and Analysis, so that CH tools and procedures can be further refined and finalized.

IPC in Southern Africa

IPC Consolidation of Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in three countries

The three countries - Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe - that conducted the first round of IPC version 2.0 Level 1 training and analysis conducted the same activities this year as consolidation of last year’s activities. The activities began in Lesotho in June 2013 and continued in the other two countries, in the third quarter of the year. In July the IPC Version 2.0 Level 1 training and analysis was conducted in Zimbabwe and the same activities were conducted in Malawi in August.

The Southern African countries prefer to run the training and analysis back to back as the concepts are still clear in participants’ minds during the actual analysis.

Of the three countries, Zimbabwe is more advanced in terms of experience in IPC application. As a result, only Zimbabwe has produced a draft communication template, which is due to be submitted for validation. Lesotho has challenges that need further capacity building in terms of thorough understanding of the IPC implementation process and the LVAC (National IPC TWG) has indicated that they can source funding for a wrap-up session of the Acute Classification. Discussions are underway with the RVAC IPC TWG on the modalities of implementing the technical backstopping exercise in Lesotho.

Malawi is also in the process of finalizing the four products that result from an IPC exercise (TWG matrix, analysis worksheets, communication template, and self-assessment tool) and gearing up to submit them for endorsement in preparation for wider sharing within the region and globally.
Recent and Upcoming Events

- Haiti IPC Level 1 Training, Oct 2013
- Haiti IPC Acute Analysis, Nov 2013
- Guatemala Chronic Pilot, 4-8 Nov
- El Salvador IPC Level 1 Training and Acute Analysis, Nov 2013 (dates TBC)

Relevant Resources

- Haiti Acute Current Food Insecurity Overview, June-July 2013
- Haiti Acute projected Food insecurity Overview, June-Sep 2013
- Honduras Acute Current Food Insecurity Overview, Sep-Oct 2013

IPC in Latin America & Caribbean

Acute Analysis in Southern Honduras

From September 9th to 13th an IPC acute analysis was carried out in the city of Choluteca (Southern Honduras). The analysis covered about 45 municipalities of Southern Honduras and was carried out by the Technical Working Group of the Food Security and Nutrition Roundtable of the Gulf of Fonseca Region. The group was composed of 14 organizations including Government agencies.

This analysis served to test the performance of the IPC Information Support System (ISS). The ISS is an online platform that facilitates the process of preparing the worksheets and the communication template. Members of the TWG valued positively the ISS and expressed interest in continuing using this platform in future analysis.

SICA SG is to become part of the IPC Global Steering Committee

The Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA) has been officially invited to become member of the IPC Steering Committee. Its membership was formalized during the IPC Steering Committee meeting held in Rome on October 3rd. In this meeting, the General Secretary of the SICA was represented by the director of the PRESANCA II project, Ms Ana Patricia Palma.

In the last year, PRESANCA supported IPC activities in Central America. PRESANCA is also taking part in the Technical Working Group for the development of protocols for Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis.

IPC in Central Asia

IPC in Tajikistan - IPC products to support decision-making

Tajikistan is the only country implementing the IPC in Central Asia, hence no regional IPC initiative has yet been established and direct technical support is provided by the GSU from Rome.

The IPC analysis is done at decentralized level through 6 sub-national analysis workshops with over 100 participants from districts, two to four times a year according to needs and data availability. Since last year the analysis is done by livelihood zone using the FewsNET livelihood zoning. The Government (in particular the newly established Food Security Unit in Ministry of Agriculture) and WFP are playing a leading role in the IPC process, with proper inclusion of other national partners, in particular UN and NGOs.

The ownership of IPC by subnational TWGs is such that most partners cover costs for participants, allowing to lead the IPC analysis in a decentralized manner with very limited costs. IPC results in Tajikistan are widely disseminated, in particular through cooperation with the UNDP/DRMP (Disaster Risk Management Project) with inclusion of IPC results in their Monthly Bulletin, prepared jointly with Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and shared with partners.

Several examples illustrate the use of IPC results for decision-making. In particular in 2012 when the food insecurity became severe due to high food and fuel prices and hard winter, based on IPC results ECHO provided around €800,000 for immediate support to areas classified in phases 4 and 3, for interventions led by WFP, ACTED, Mercy Corps. Other actors, including International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, use the IPC results as basis for their interventions.

As interest in introducing the IPC in Kyrgyzstan is growing, opportunities will be seized to establish exchanges and cooperation between the two countries, as well as to establish a regional IPC initiative for Central Asia. Read more
IPC in Asia

Acute Analysis in Bangladesh

In July-August, Bangladesh successfully conducted the 2nd cycle of IPC analysis covering 13 districts of the Coastal Zone of the country. The Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD) led the exercise with the joint support of FAO & WFP.

The Technical Working Group increased from 15 participants in Dec 2012 to 45 participants for the current cycle. A total of 20 organizations and 7 government ministries/agencies were represented. The Report is currently being finalized and will be disseminated in September.

Furthermore, at the closing ceremony of the IPC acute analysis workshop, the various attendees were informed of the Government of Bangladesh’s commitment to institutionalize the IPC and their desire to establish this tool across the country over the longer-term.

Inaugural Meeting of the Asia Regional Steering Committee

The Steering Committee met on July 10th at FAORAP, and 6 representatives of the partners organizations (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, Save the Children, ASEAN & ECHO) attended the meeting. The Chair of the Steering Committee, Mr Konuma ADG/RR, FAORAP, highlighted the importance of this first meeting, and also emphasized the need for further establishing and expanding the IPC tool across Asia. He was pleased to see the government’s commitment in having IPC as part of their national work. He noted that countries like Philippines and Nepal have sent letters underlining their commitment, which clearly shows the importance and added value of the IPC tool.

The interventions by members were focused on the need for ensuring that analysis would be an input into the decision making process and impact the formulation of policy related to food security. There was also a clear acknowledgement by the members on the need to establish linkages with different existing information systems.

IPC Partners and Important Initiatives

To focus attention on the effects of climate change on food security, FEWS NET conducted a side event on October 17th at the 2013 World Food Prize Borlaug Dialogue in Des Moines, Iowa. The panel included presentations by:

- Gideon Galu, Regional Scientist for East Africa, who presented US Geological Survey Research on changing rainfall patterns, the current and expected loss of productive agricultural land, and the possible outcomes for food security in the Horn of Africa;
- Lorena Aguilar, Regional Technical Manager, who discussed the high incidence of coffee rust in Central America and its devastating effects on the income of small holder farmers and day laborers;
- Chris Hillbruner, Decision Support Adviser, who shared progress on global tools to classify and measure food insecurity, including IPC 2.0 and ongoing collaborative efforts to develop a chronic scale and resilience measurements.

Along with detailed information and data on climate change, the presentations stressed the cooperation of national, regional and international partners, with mention of the global use of IPC 2.0 and its specific use during the 2011 Somalia famine. Materials on IPC 2.0 were provided to all side event attendees and also made available to conference-goers in the main exhibition area. The Borlaug Dialogue, founded in honor of Nobel Prize winner Norman Borlaug, draws together a diverse, global audience representing: agribusiness, international governments, UN agencies, academics, students, foundations, NGOs, and the humanitarian community, among others.
About IPC

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is internationally recognized as a best practice in the global food security field.

The IPC is a set of analytical tools and protocols to analyze and classify food insecurity linked to international standards. The IPC aims to inform decision makers on how severe the food insecurity situation is, who is food insecure, where they are and why they are food insecure. The IPC protocols also create a forum involving Government, UN, NGOs and civil society to conduct joint food security analysis to reach technical evidence based consensus on the nature and severity of food insecurity in their country.

Currently, the IPC is applied in 27 countries in Africa, Asia, and Central America and the Caribbean.

Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme

The IPC participates in the Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme, which seeks to concretely improve the way in which the global community works together to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

Global issues such as climate change, economic crisis, and price volatility have a huge impact on food security. Addressing these complex issues requires UN agencies, national governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGO's), civil society organizations and others to work together in a coordinated and inclusive manner.

The programme is funded by the European Union (EU), and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

Food Security Information Network

The Food Security Information Network is a global Community of Practice linking national, regional and global institutions as well as individual food security professionals with the aim of addressing the food security information needs of developing countries and regions by strengthening national networks and institutions.

Contact Us

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The IPC Partners and Important Initiatives


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