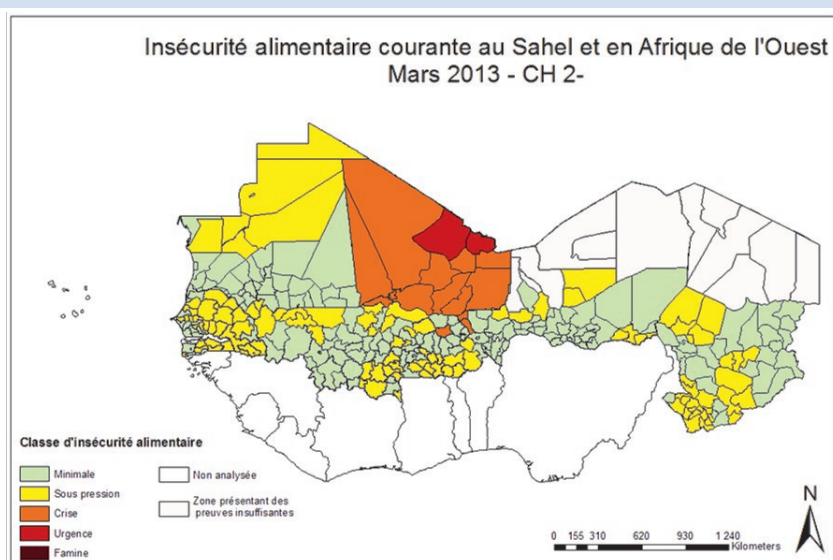


OVERVIEW

Since the early 2000s, the **Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel** (CILSS) has been engaged in the development and testing of the *Harmonized Framework for the Analysis and Identification of Areas at Risk and Vulnerable Groups in the Sahel*, more commonly referred to as the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH). Initially the CH was tested in six countries (Burkina, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger), with further on-going technical developments and refinement to the tools and process.

In the last two years, technical developments in the CH tools and processes have led to increased similarities and convergence between the IPC and the CH. The IPC Global Supports Unit (GSU) and other IPC Global Partners are working closely with the **CILSS Technical Committee of the Harmonized Framework**, which is leading to cross regional lesson-learning and the harmonization of the *Cadre harmonise* (CH) and the IPC.

There is one country, Côte d'Ivoire, that was not a part of the CH early phase of development and testing, that took up the IPC and has been implementing it since 2007. The IPC implementation is led by the Government, who is Chair of a multi-partner IPC Technical Working Group and the IPC is regularly conducted twice a year and the results are used by decision makers to inform food security programming. As a new member of the CILSS, Côte d'Ivoire will adopt the CH as its official methodology in 2013 - 2014.

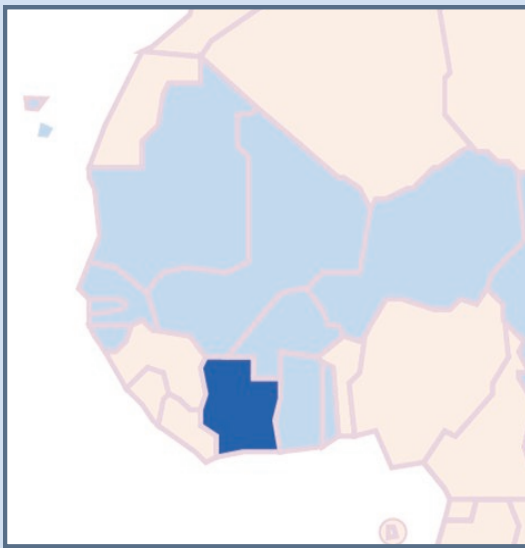


Acute Analysis in Sahel and East Africa - Current Situation, March 2013 - CH

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- ECOWAS has selected the *Cadre harmonisé* (CH) as the harmonised tool for food security analysis in the Sahel and West Africa, comprising of 17 countries.
- The CH provides tools for the classification, analysis, and reporting of food insecurity, as well as a harmonized approaches for undertaking monitoring, assessments, data collection, and database management.
- The IPC is supporting the technical development and testing of CH tools and procedures in the Region, including work on the CH Manual which will be released in 2013.
- Recent technical developments have led to increased similarities and convergence between the IPC and the CH.
- Over 300 people were trained in the CH in Burkina Faso, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, Togo, Guinea Republic, the Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cape Verde, starting from October 2012.
- CH analysis was undertaken in 6 West African countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHERE?



IPC and CH Implementation Map - West Africa 2013

There is convergence between the IPC and the CH tools and procedures, sharing the same Analytical Framework. The IPC is supporting the technical development and test of CH tools and procedures in the Region, specifically:

Cadre harmonisé tools and procedures underwent validation tests in six CILSS countries (Burkina, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger) in October/November 2012 leading to the drafting of a *Cadre harmonisé* Methodological Note. Further CH training and analysis were carried in February/March 2013, and will continue in October/November 2013.

Six further countries joined the CH, with training and Analysis starting from June 2013. The countries are: Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Guinea, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Togo. These countries will undertake their first analysis starting in October 2013.

National Technical Working Groups are being formed in 12 countries (6 initial countries plus the other 6 joining the CH in 2013).

GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Both CH and IPC are multi-partner initiatives, and Regional members of the IPC Global partners participate in the CH process, including FAO, WFP, FEWS NET, Oxfam, ACF, Save the Children, and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. Similarly to the IPC, the *Cadre Harmonisé* aims to inform decision makers and guide action and response within the region. The CH has been selected by ECO-WAS as the harmonised tool for food security analysis in the Sahel and West Africa, comprising of 17 countries and as the official tool to trigger regional food reserve mobilization.

The CH process is guided by a Steering Committee including Regional IPC partners (such as WFP and FAO) and since 2012 CILSS is a member of the IPC

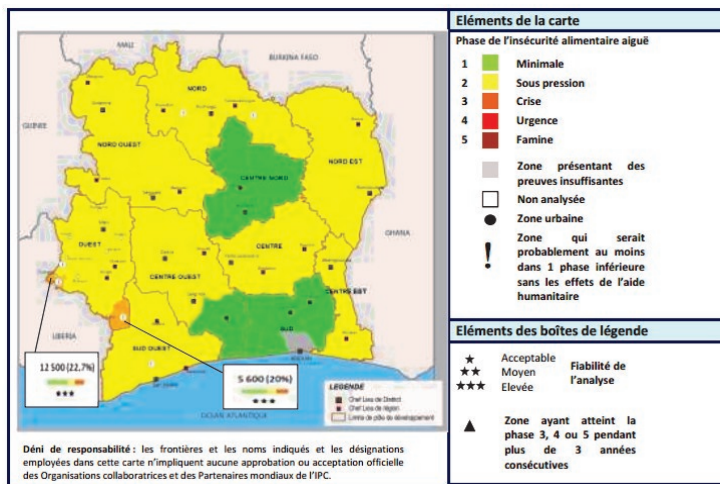
Global Steering Committee. Additionally, the IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU) is an active member of the CH Technical Committee, which works on the technical development of the CH including the finalization of the CH Manual.

Since October 2012 the CILSS aims at introducing the CH as a harmonized tool to present food security information within Regional Forums, namely in the Food Crisis Prevention Network in the Sahel and West Africa (RPCA) - a grouping of West African regional organizations, countries and international organizations and member of the OECD Development Cluster.



Regional Consultation on Agricultural and Food Prospects in the Sahel and in West Africa, Niger 2010. Credit: UCID/AGRHYMET

SUCCESS STORIES



IPC Current Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in Ivory Coast, February 2013

The IPC supports the CH in its achievements at regional level, including its use as a Harmonized Regional Tool to present Food Security Analysis.

The CH provides a shared language for food security analysis in the region. While CH analysis is carried simultaneously in all countries (therefore ensuring comparability over time and space), the CH provides decision makers with an integrated and shared approach to present and communicate food security information.

Main achievements to date include:

- Ensure comparability over time and space in the Region through CH analysis: two cycles of CH analysis were held in the same week in the 6 initial CH countries (**Burkina, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and Niger**), in **November 2012 and February/March 2013**. Starting from October/November 2013, simultaneous regional analysis will be carried in 6 additional countries: **Togo, Guinea Republic, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cape Verde**.
- Regular cycles of analysis, currently planned at least twice per year in 12 Sahelian and West African Countries (**Burkina, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Guinea, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Togo**) starting from 2013.
- CH informs and, when needed, triggers the ECOWAS regional food reserve within the regional early warning system in case of national and/or regional food security crisis. The CH informs and potentially alerts regional mechanisms in case such reserve should be made available.
- CH analysis is used by the Food Crisis Prevention Network in the Sahel and West Africa (PREGEC/RPCA) for decision making purposes, to guide response and programme planning.



PREGEC/RPCA Meeting, Niger 2010.
Credit: UCID/AGRYMET



CH Training Burkina Faso, February 2013

LOOKING FORWARD

The IPC will continue to support the CH in the region and work towards cross regional lesson-learning and the harmonization of the two tools. The Technical Committee of the Harmonized Framework (including representatives from CILSS, the IPC Global Support Unit, WFP, FAO, FEWS NET, ACF, Oxfam, Save The Children, and Joint Research Centre of the European Commission) are leading technical consultations, and a CH Manual Version 2.0 is being developed based on those discussions.

Following the technical development of the CH Manual Version 2.0 the CH will be used as a harmonized tool to present food security information and identify the number of population affected by food insecurity within the RPCA framework.



Meeting Bilan Céréalière, Niger 2012. Credit: UCID/AGRHYMET

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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