

OVERVIEW

The IPC initiative in Southern Africa is guided and implemented within the region through Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The SADC RVAC provides technical coordination and support to SADC member countries in the region to help strengthen country food security information systems, and support regional monitoring. There is a well-established system of National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) that are linked and supported by the SADC RVAC. The IPC is being introduced and implemented through this SADC RVAC-NVAC system. At the regional level, the multi-partner *IPC Technical Working Group* (IPC TWG) of the RVAC meets regularly, providing technical direction, oversight and support to NVACs on IPC. The IPC Regional Coordinator sits within the SADC Regional Assessment and Analysis Programme (RVAA) of the SADC, in Gaborone, Botswana.

The IPC analysis is relatively new in the region, and starting in 2010 a more institutional approach working through the RVAC-NVAC system began in 2011. This approach is proving successful and is ensuring that the IPC is demand driven, and is integrated and adding value with the existing food security information and analysis processes and structures. This process has entailed a slower start; however, SADC member states are increasingly requesting IPC support and currently the IPC activities are implemented in five countries in the region: Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland. Zimbabwe is the first country in the region where IPC analysis was introduced, and therefore is the most advanced in IPC technical capacity and implementation.

The SADC RVAC IPC TWG is currently working on the development of an IPC Regional Strategic Programme (2014-2016) that is linked to the IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) and will set the priorities, objectives and plans for IPC activities in the region over the next three years. Since August 2013 SADC was invited to join as an official member of the IPC Global Steering Committee, to help strategically set the vision and direction of IPC globally.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

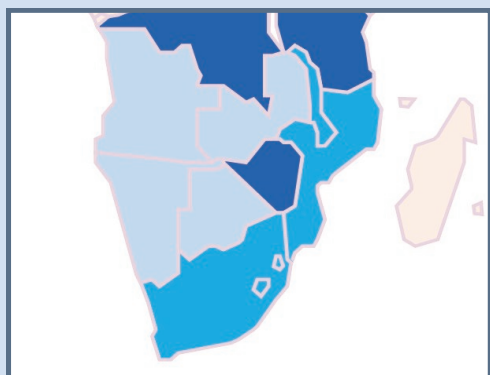
- The SADC RVAC IPC Technical Working Group (IPC TWG) is composed of the main agencies working in food security and members of the SADC RVAA, including: **SADC RVAA, WFP, OCHA, Oxfam, FEWS NET** and **FAO**. The IPC Technical Working Group is tasked with the overall supervision and strategic direction of the IPC project in the region. This group reports its progress to the SADC RVAC through the Chair of the group who currently is FAO.
- Following initial awareness raising exercises, IPC version 2.0 analysis has been conducted in three initial countries (Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe) in 2012, and extended to two additional countries (Swaziland and Mozambique) in 2013.
- 5 Technical working groups are established in each of the five countries covered by the IPC (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique), under the framework of the NVAC and linked up to RVACs.
- The IPC RVAC Cross-Country Learning Exchange Programme has been implemented for two years and is identified as a “IPC Best Practice” for building IPC Technical Capacity and ensuring IPC sustainability in the region. It is promoted as an integral part of IPC roll-out and has already generated the promotion of two Country IPC Analysts to role of RVAC IPC Regional Coordinators.
- 140 people were trained in Level 1 IPC version 2.0 across the Region, since IPC inception in Southern Africa.



IPC Version 2.0 Implementation in South Africa
(DRC & Tanzania assisted by East Africa IPC Coordination)



WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHERE?



IPC Implementation Map - Southern Africa 2013

- There are a number of typical IPC activities carried out at the country level. These activities include:

- ◊ Awareness raising exercises, leading to IPC training and analysis in all 5 targeted countries (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique)

- ◊ Level 1 Training and analysis held in all 5 countries covered (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique)

- ◊ Identification and training of food security experts as IPC Analysts (Level 1 Certifiable) and IPC Facilitators and Trainers (Level 2 Certifiable)

- ◊ The Region is actively engaged in the piloting of the IPC Chronic Scale, with pilots conducted in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and a further pilot is planned in Malawi by the end of 2013.

- ◊ Cross country learning exercises and lessons learning are taking place across the region. Additionally, cross-regional pollination is supported in the region, with trainers from Eastern Africa **participating in training and analysis exercises in the Region.**

- Five countries in Southern Africa have had IPC activities using IPC Version 2.0 released in 2012:

- ◊ Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe starting in 2012

- ◊ Swaziland and Mozambique starting in 2013.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

The **SADC RVAC IPC** facilitated the introduction of IPC Version 2.0 in the region in 2012, with a regional Level 1 and Level 2 trainings held in February - March 2012 in Johannesburg, South Africa with support from the IPC Global Support Unit (IPC GSU).

The participation included 12 SADC countries namely; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Following the training event three countries (Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe) expressed interest to pilot the IPC in 2012 and have since implemented consolidation in 2013. Of the 12 SADC countries that participated in the regional training, five are currently introduced to IPC acute analysis (Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland).

IPC work in the region is supported by a SADC RVAC IPC Regional Coordinator, based at SADC in Gaborone, Botswana. The IPC Regional Coordinator is supporting the coordination of IPC activities at the regional level, and provides coordination and technical support to countries, including awareness raising activities, training and technical support to analysis workshops. Additionally, the IPC Regional Coordinator works to ensure consistency of IPC activities in the region with the Global programme, through consultation with the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU).

The IPC initiative in Southern Africa is guided by the

IPC Technical Working Group (IPC TWG) of the *Regional Vulnerability Assessment Unit (RVAC)* of the *Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)*. The RVAC links up with NVACs at country level.

At global level, the regional initiative is represented by SADC who was invited to soon join as an official member of the IPC Global Steering Committee. The participation to the IPC Global Steering Committee will ensure that activities at the Global level can be accurately informed through Regional experiences and that the implementation of the IPC programme is responsive to the regional needs. The region is strongly contributing to the development of the IPC tools for Chronic Food Insecurity analysis, with four pilots held in the region by the end of 2013.



IPC Analysis in Malawi, August 2013

IPC Partners in Southern Africa:



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER



SUCCESS STORIES

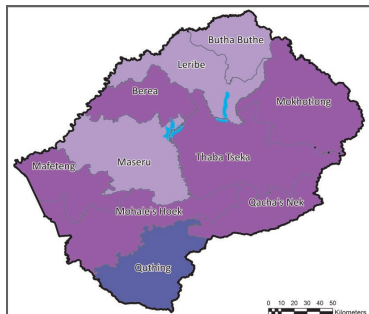
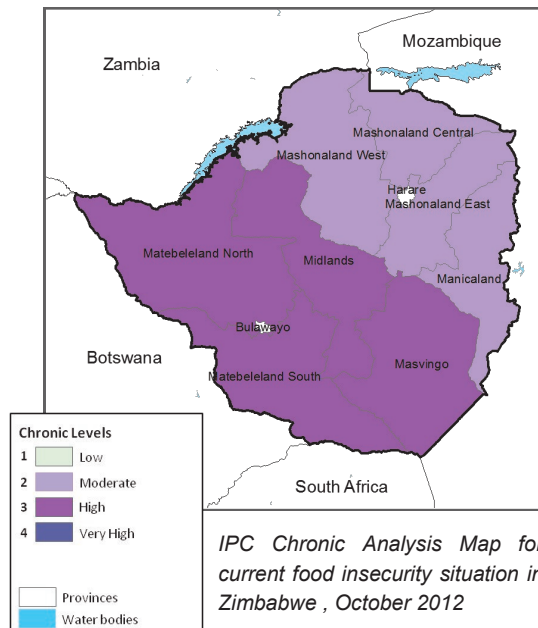
The **IPC version 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Analyses** were conducted in three countries in 2012, namely Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe.

IPC in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is the first country in the region where IPC analysis was introduced. The country carried out two IPC Acute Analyses and one pilot of the IPC Chronic Prototype. Specifically, the IPC Technical Working Group has conducted acute analysis workshops in 2011 and 2012. At the end of 2012 the NVAC piloted the IPC chronic scale in the country, as outlined in the V2.0 of the IPC manual.

There is strong commitment of the Zimbabwe VAC, Government and partners, with over 50 people trained in IPC in Zimbabwe and around USD90,000 allocated for implementation of IPC training and analyses events since 2012. While initially IPC analyses was carried separately from the national Annual Rural Livelihoods assessment, currently the IPC is more accurately set within country programme, and runs just after the annual assessment so that the IPC report can be submitted together with the vulnerability assessment report for endorsement by the relevant structures.

Main challenges in the country remain the strengthening of capacity within the TWG, and funds mobilization for analysis and results dissemination at district level.



IPC Chronic Analysis Map for current food insecurity situation in Lesotho , November 2012

IPC in Lesotho

Although fairly new to the IPC process (its first analysis was carried out with version 2.0, in 2012) Lesotho is engaging with both acute and chronic analysis. The IPC awareness rising level training and Acute food security analysis activities were conducted back-to-back in August 2012. The Acute analysis was consolidated in June 2013.

IPC in Malawi

In Malawi, the introduction of the IPC Version 1.1 (previous version to the 2.0) started in 2009 as part of the overall 'Regional IPC Roll-Out Strategy for Southern Africa', developed and implemented with the SADC-RVAC (Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee).

In 2012, Malawi was selected as target country for the EC-DEVCO and DIFD projects to support SADC RVAC in implementing the recently released Version 2.0 of IPC in three Southern Africa countries in (Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe). Following to an awareness raising exercise, two acute analysis took place in the country between 2012 and 2013. Additionally, the acute scale was piloted in Malawi in November 2012, and a further pilot is planned by the end of 2013. The country will be one of the 5 countries worldwide where the chronic scale will be piloted in 2013, therefore contributing to the technical development of the tool.

As an effort towards cross-country dissemination, Malawi also benefited from the IPC cross-country learning exercise. This included the participation of selected national candidates in the IPC Acute and Chronic training and analysis workshops organized in Lesotho and Zimbabwe, and vice-versa.



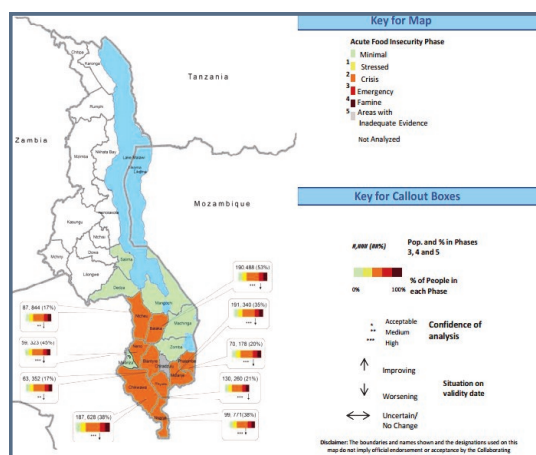
IPC Acute Food insecurity situation in
Malawi, September 2012

LOOKING FORWARD

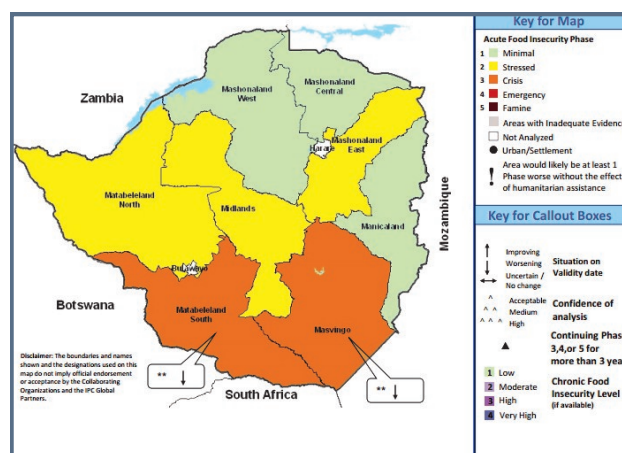
Since IPC analysis is relatively new in the region, the SADC RVAC IPC Technical Working Group is strengthening capacity at country and regional level to implement the IPC in the next three years.

IPC Governance and coordination mechanisms will continue to be strengthened to ensure a multi-partner supported, owned and guided IPC initiative in the region. The SADC RVAC IPC Technical Working Group is working to finalize the IPC Regional Strategic Programme (2014-2016) that is linked to the IPC Global Strategic Programme (2014-2016) and this will set the priorities, objectives and plans for IPC activities in the region over the next three years.

The Region will continue to strengthen its links to the IPC Global Partner initiative through SADC membership to the *IPC Global Steering Committee*.



IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in Malawi
Projected Situation, February 2012



IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis in Zimbabwe
Current Situation, February 2012

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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