

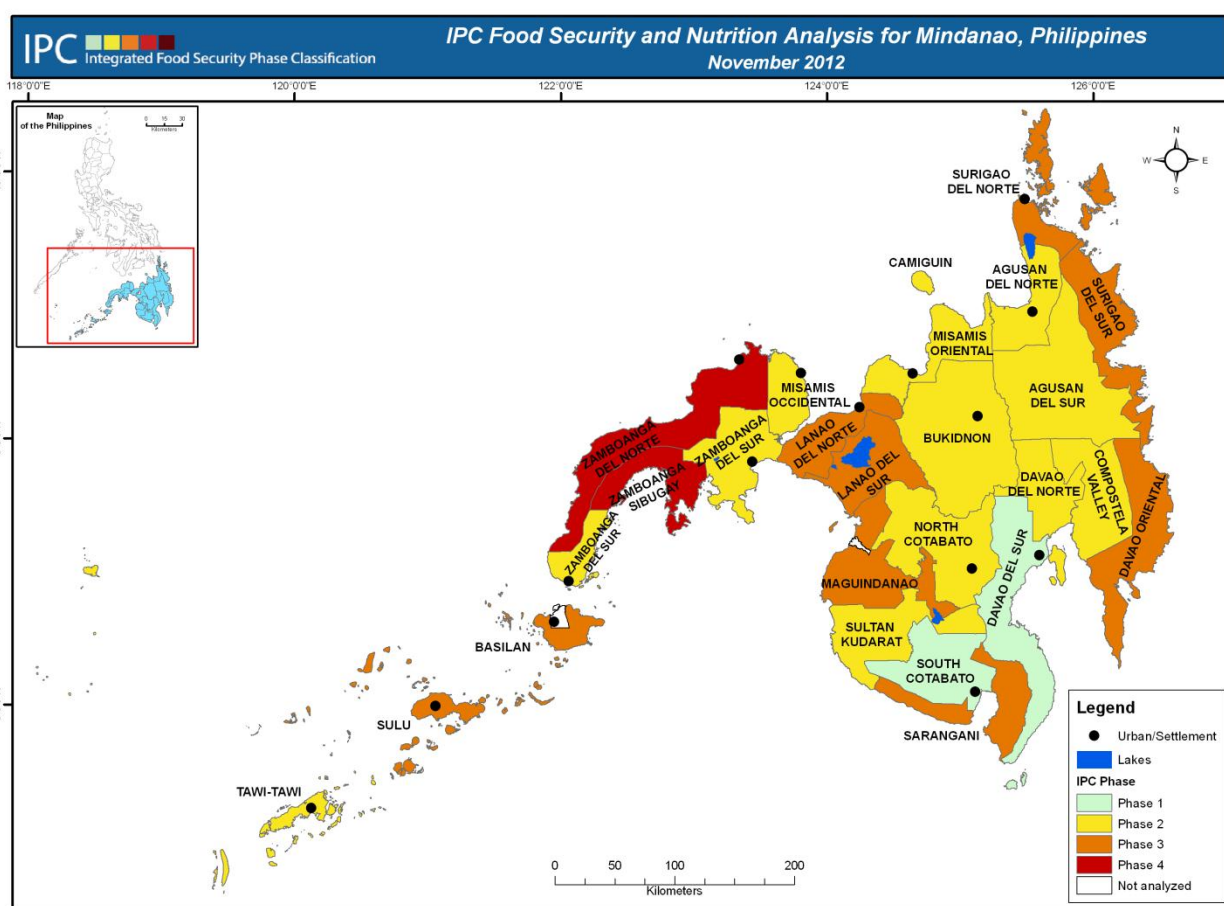
Philippines Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Version 2.0 Acute Food Security Situation Overview of the Mindanao Island Group

Created on: November 2012 & January 2013.

Critical Validation – March & May 2013

Summary of causes, context and key issues

This analysis covers 25 provinces of the Mindanao Island Group of the Philippines. The areas depicting high levels of acute food insecurity problems are mainly located in Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), in ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), as well as in the highly natural disaster prone belt along the east coast of Mindanao and in Lanao del Norte. The main factors contributing to the food insecurity within Mindanao are poor economic access due to high incidence of poverty, underemployment and increased food prices. The destruction of livelihood assets and displacements due to typhoons, flooding, landslides, and drought and in some areas prolonged armed conflict further compound vulnerabilities. Physical access to markets and food is an additional issue in geographically isolated areas such as the island provinces or the mountainous interior of provinces where there are poor or no roads at all. Poor food utilization plays an important role for populations that have very limited access to improved water sources and sanitary toilets.



IPC Philippines Analysis Partners

National Nutrition Council -Department of Health (NNC-DOH), Department of Agriculture-Planning Service(DA-PS), Bureau of Agricultural Statistics-Department of Agriculture (BAS-DA), National Economic and Development Authority-Social Development Staff (NEDA-SDS), National Economic and Development Authority-Agricultural Staff (NEDA-AS), National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration- Department of Science and Technology (PAGASA-DOST), Food and Nutrition Research Institute- Department of Sciences and Technology (FNRI-DOST), Office of Civil Defense – Department of National Defense (OCD-DND), Province of Misamis Oriental Local Government Unit, Province of Maguindanao Local Government Unit, Province of Agusan Del Norte Local Government Unit, Province of South Cotabato Local Government Unit, University of the Philippines- Los Baños (UPLB), Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC), World Vision Development Foundation (WDF), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and World Food Programme (WFP).

For more information please consult the National Nutrition Council website (www.nnc.gov.ph) or contact Ms. Hygeia Ceres Catalina B. Gawe, Chief Nutrition Surveillance Division, National Nutrition Council (jigay.gawe@nnc.gov.ph) or Ms. Maria Buena Victoria Tenefrancia, Philippines National IPC Coordinator (Mariabuenavictoria.Tenefrancia@fao.org).

Rationale for re-analysis:

Last 26-29 November 2012, the IPC- Analyst Group in Manila successfully conducted the Acute Analysis Workshop of the 25 provinces of the Mindanao Island Group of the Philippines. The main factors contributing to the food insecurity within Mindanao are poor economic access due to high poverty, high underemployment and increased food prices. The destruction of livelihood assets and displacements due to typhoons, flooding, landslides and drought in some areas further increase vulnerabilities.

On 04 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha, locally known as Typhoon Pablo, hit the east coast of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines few days after the conclusion of the IPC acute analysis in Mindanao. The typhoon resulted to devastating damages to houses, key public infrastructure and destroyed vast tracts of agricultural land. The most affected areas reported were the provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley (Davao Region XI) and provinces of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur (CARAGA Region XIII). Prior to the destruction of Typhoon Bopha in the Philippines, Compostela Valley and Agusan del Sur were classified at Phase 2 due to low levels of wasting among children under five years of age, high consumption of cheaper staple-based calories and average per capita consumption for rice, corn, cassava, pork and beef. On the other hand, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur were classified as Phase 3 due to the high incidence of poverty and high percentage of underemployment.

As part of IPC's aim to provide a rigorous analysis of food insecurity in an emergency situation, the IPC-AG in the Philippines conducted a second round of analysis for the four provinces mostly affected by the typhoon Bopha. The Post-Pablo analysis concluded that Surigao Del Sur, Agusan Del Sur & Davao Oriental were classified as Phase 3 following the updated analysis with real-time data on the impact of Typhoon Bopha. The main reason these areas were Phase 3 were due to lesser damage on agriculture crops (most crops have been harvested before the typhoon came); maintained or minimal change in food consumption which may be due to the immediate and coordinated response of the local and national governments, UN partners and other civic groups which included food rations, price monitoring for basic food commodities with release of government rice stocks, and WASH facilities. A portion of the population has also been consuming other staples even before typhoon Bopha, pursuant to a local policy issuance.

With respect to Davao Oriental, parts of the province are in Phase 3 & 4. The municipalities of Baganga, Boston & Cateel were classified as Phase 4 primarily due to its higher proportion of people affected and massive destruction on livelihood assets. There is no chance for recovery for cash crops like corn and coconut as potential source of income, and also very low chance of recovery for rice and banana. Food consumption of 57% of the population was considered acceptable but only due to rations of food by various organizations operating in the area.

Moreover, decreased forest cover within watershed area(s) reduced water yield which is important for both domestic and agriculture use. This also increases the risk to landslides and flash floods. The loss of forest cover/vegetation can intensify surface run-off of not just

water and soil particles, but also of pollutants such as mine tailings, heavy metals, and pesticides thereby introducing food and health related problems downstream/downriver.

Similarly, flood-prone municipalities of Compostela Valley– New Bataan, Compostela, Montevista and Monkayo – were classified as Phase 4. The whole province of Compostela Valley is highly susceptible to landslides as stated by the Key Informant (KI) Dr. Rolando Simene (Provincial Agriculturist from the provincial government),

UN agency reports revealed that overall priority needs will be focused on:

1. Emergency and durable shelter solutions
2. Life-saving assistance to people staying inside and outside evacuation centres (food assistance, WASH facilities, psychosocial support, health services, screening for malnutrition and safe learning spaces for affected children)
3. Debris clearance and rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure
4. Immediate opportunities for income generation and interim livelihoods, and planning for re-establishment of sustainable permanent livelihoods.
5. Reaching less accessible/remote communities.
6. Ensuring appropriate response to the most vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and the most vulnerable communities including indigenous

It could have been reasonably expected that due to the widespread destruction to assets, resources (directly impacting Food Access) and the effect on agriculture production and water sanitation – that these areas would have been in Phase 4. However the quick and efficient response, involving coordination and actions between the Philippine Government, UN agencies, NGOs and the donor community resulted in assistance being provided at the very earliest – and in places where it was most needed. Thus the overall Food Security phase is one phase lower (3 instead of 4). The emphasis now shifts for strictly emergency response to rehabilitation and rebuilding effort. However, it is important to note that any removal or reduction in humanitarian response will result in a worsening of the overall IPC Acute Food Security Phase.

Part 1: Background, Objectives, Achievements and Next Steps

Background

The Philippines first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) on the basis of the IPC Technical Manual Version 2.0 (IPC V 2.0) was successfully conducted from 26 to 29th November 2012. The IPC training and classification, funded by the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), is led by the National Nutrition Council (NNC) on behalf of the Philippines Government (GPH), the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The IPC classification was undertaken through the collaborative effort of the Philippines IPC Analysts Group (IPC AG) which consists of members from a wide range of government bodies, UN agencies, NGOs and the academia who were specifically trained for this purpose.

The IPC Version 2.0 introduction fully builds on the ongoing Philippine government efforts to provide key stakeholders with improved tools for better food security decision making. More specifically, the national IPC bodies (IPC Analysts Group, Core Group, Technical Committee and Steering Committee) build on existing food security and nutrition (FSN) coordination and networking structures, and complement the network of systems used in pooling food and nutrition security data under the Philippine Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (PFNSS), particularly the Philippine Food Insecurity and Vulnerability and Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS).

Objectives

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Asia project has the following objectives for its current phase in the Philippines:

- a) To introduce the IPC Version 2.0 analysis system ;
- b) Ensure that key national government agencies, nongovernment organizations (NGO) and UN stakeholders/organizations from the following key thematic areas are represented in the IPC AG and participate actively in the IPC process: food security, livelihood, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources, markets, climate, WASH, disaster, health, social welfare and development planning are represented in the IPC AG and participate actively in the process;
- c) Attempt an IPC V 2.0 acute food insecurity analysis using actual data from the Philippines to gauge the feasibility of using the IPC tool in the country; and
- d) Establish a pool of trained and certified IPC analysts and IPC resource persons who can continue the IPC analysis.

Part 2: Achievements of the Pilot Phase of the IPC

- a) The Philippines IPC Analysts Group (IPCAG) was formally established, chaired by NNC and is comprised of food security and nutrition practitioners from organizations and government departments covering all major thematic areas influencing food and nutrition security. An IPC Technical/Steering Committee, Analysts Group, and an interagency core group, each consisting of food security stakeholders from government and local and international nongovernment institutions, UN development partners, and academe were formed to provide technical directions and review, approve and endorse the IPC outputs; recommend indicators and cut-offs for unique indicators, conduct the actual multi-sectoral analysis and provide technical support, respectively.
- b) A pool of 35 IPC analysts in the Philippines was formed, who can eventually undergo the IPC trainer certification (as soon as it will be released by the Global Support Unit) after considerable hands-on IPC experience, so they provide capacity-building in other areas of interest.
- c) The first comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis jointly conducted at the national level through the active participation of 19 organizations and institutions including 14 national and local government units, 3 nongovernment organizations, the WFP and FAO.
- d) The production of the Philippines first IPC V2.0 acute food security map and analysis report in late December and re-analysis of 4 provinces which were affected by typhoon Bopha-affected in January (see Annex), and a round of consultation meetings with officials from six (6) provinces classified falling under Phase 3 or 4 in March 2013.
- e) The firm commitment of key IPC partners in the Philippines to continue and further extend the use of IPC in the country beyond the IPC Asia Project. The introduction of IPC V 2.0 in the Philippines has laid a solid foundation to carry out more in-depth analysis of acute and chronic food insecurity at the national and sub-national level in the future.
- f) Recognition and acknowledgment that the newly acquired or enhanced skills of the analysts may be utilized in updating the Philippine Development Plan, including but not limited to the agriculture and social development chapters, and in guiding the work of parallel bodies such the working groups on food security and nutrition of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Philippines Development Forum.

Next Steps

Building on the successful introduction of IPC V 2.0 to better understand food insecurity in the Mindanao Island Group, next steps were identified by the IPC AG with the following priorities:

- a) Expand coverage of IPC in the Philippines in 2013 and beyond:
 - With the conducting of an IPC acute analysis of select provinces of Luzon and Visayas, the two other island groups in the country, and IPC chronic analysis in Mindanao to provide a complete picture of food security in the islands of Mindanao
- b) Conduct a sub-provincial IPC analysis of the provinces of Mindanao classified under Phases 3 and 4, updating of the current Mindanao IPC map to reflect most recent impacts of super-typhoons or other major emergencies
- c) Comprehensive dissemination of the results of the analysis as well as IPC processes to national level decision makers involved in planning, intervention and policy formulation, including the NNC Governing Board, the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster, the NEDA Social Development Cluster Technical Board and the UN Development Assistance Group; and at the subnational level, the Regional and Provincial Development Councils for informed decision-making; and
- d) Conduct of capacity-building for additional national analysts and training of provincial level analysts to carry on the regular IPC analysis in their respective provinces under supervision of the IPC national core group

Part 3: Summary of the Analysis & Findings

This IPC Acute Analysis of the Mindanao Island Group is the outcome of the following important processes:

a) Consultation workshops

Prior to the analysis, NNC in collaboration with WFP and FAO country offices as well as the IPC Regional Support Unit (RSU), organized several stakeholder meetings to raise awareness and sensitize key stakeholders on IPC V 2.0 and to decide on (i) the scope of the project, (ii) the IPC institutional home and set-up in the Philippines, (iii) the IPC Philippines 2012 September- December IPC Asia Project Work Plan and (iv) the Terms of Reference for the IPC Technical Committee, Analyst Group and Core Group. Representatives from relevant government bodies, UN agencies, IPC Global Partners and NGOs participated in these consultation processes.

b) Formation of the Philippines IPC Analysts Group (IPC AG), IPC Core Group, IPC Technical Committee (IPC TC)

Under the leadership of the National Nutrition Council, key IPC stakeholders in the Philippines were organized between September and October 2012 establishing the IPC AG. It is currently comprised of technical experts from the following organizations:

- National Nutrition Council -Department of Health (NNC-DOH)
- Department of Agriculture-Planning Service (DA-PS)
- Bureau of Agricultural Statistics - Department of Agriculture (BAS-DA)
- National Economic and Development Authority-Social Development Staff (NEDA-SDS)
- National Economic and Development Authority-Agriculture Staff (NEDA-AS)
- National Economic and Development Authority - National Statistics Office (NSO)¹
- National Economic and Development Authority - National Statistical Coordination Board (NEDA-NSCB)
- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration-Department of Science and Technology (PAGASA-DOST)
- Food and Nutrition Research Institute- Department of Sciences and Technology (FNRI-DOST)
- Office of Civil Defence- Department of National Defense (OCD- DND)
- Local Government Unit- Province of Misamis Oriental
- Local Government Unit- Province of Maguindanao
- Local Government Unit- Province of Agusan Del Norte
- Local Government Unit- Province of South Cotabato
- University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), College of Human Ecology, Institute of Human Nutrition and Food
- Asian NGO Coalition (ANGOC)
- World Vision Development Foundation (WVDF)
- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

¹ NSO is part of the IPC Analyst Group but was unable to participate in the analysis on 26-29 November 2012

A total of 35 food security and nutrition practitioners from 19 out of the 20 above organizations jointly conducted the IPC Acute Analysis of the Mindanao Island Group. Prior to carrying out the actual analysis, the participants were trained on the IPC V 2.0 methodology and the necessary tools. The training was facilitated by the IPC Regional Technical Adviser and the Senior International Food Security Consultant. Initially, a six-member delegation from the core analyst group participated as observers in the IPC analysis preparations in Bangladesh. This experience provided first-hand exposure to the processes required for the successful organization of an IPC analysis. Furthermore, a core team composed of analysts from NNC, NEDA, NSCB, DA-BAS, WFP and FAO was organized prior to the analysis workshop for the preparation and consolidation of data and indicators which facilitated the tasks of the larger IPC AG.

The IPC Technical Committee, composed of middle management technical experts representing the key stakeholder agencies and relevant sectors, is responsible for the validation of the results of the IPC analysis. The IPC Steering Committee composed of the heads of the partner agencies and organizations is responsible for policy guidelines and to facilitate further institutionalization of the IPC process. The IPC Technical Committee and IPC Analysts Group are both chaired by the National Nutrition Council and the IPC Steering Committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Health.

| No | Type and number of Organizations | Number of IPC-AG participants conducting the acute analysis |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | National government agencies (11) | 18 |
| 2 | Local government units (6) | 7 |
| 3 | UN agencies and programmes (2) | 7 |
| 4 | NGOs (3) | 5 |
| 5 | Academia (1) | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 38 |

c) Zoning

The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. As of September 2011, these are divided into 17 regions, 80 provinces, 140 cities, 1,494 municipalities, and 42,025 barangays². This first IPC Version 2.0 Acute Analysis in the Philippines covers the Mindanao Island Group which consists of 25 provinces within Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region XI (Davao Region), Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), Region XIII (Caraga) and ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao). Taking into consideration the available data, the IPC AG decided that the best way of conducting the analysis would be by province, covering 25 provinces of the Mindanao Island Group, major cities not included³.

² Barangay is the Filipino term for a village, the smallest political unit in the country

³ Dinagat Island province was created in 2006 but only on 30 March 2011 legally separated from Surigao del Norte province. Since much of the for the IPC analysis used data sets for Surigao del Norte province still include Dinagat Island, the new province was not classified separately.

d) Indicators

The analysis incorporated a range of acute indicators pertaining to the following key elements:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Food availability | Livelihood change |
| Food access | Nutrition and mortality |
| Food consumption | Hazards, vulnerability and coping strategies |
| Food utilization | |

A list of 20 primary core indicators adapted to the context of the Philippines was established through a consultative process within the IPC AG. This process included (i) a pre-selection of indicators and (ii) setting of proposed threshold levels for each indicator and for each phase wherein these indicators were not defined in the IPC V 2.0 manual.

Furthermore, the IPC AG core team identified a list of 23 supplementary key indicators which were considered to be significant in strengthening the analysis. However, these data were only available in some of the analysed provinces.

Apart from these core indicators, participants had the option of also using other indicators and information relevant to a particular province(s) during the analysis.

The list of core and supplementary indicators is provided in Annex 1.

e) IPC Acute Food Insecurity level and population estimates under the level

Based on the availability of data, convergence of the evidence and expert knowledge, each province was classified under a particular IPC Acute Food Insecurity phase based on the group's technical consensus. Estimates of the population percentage falling under the respective IPC phase in each analysed province were also decided based on the convergence of evidence, provincial population data and technical consensus.

Overview of Food and Nutrition Security

The IPC AG classified 2 provinces as falling under IPC Acute Phase 1, 12 provinces in IPC Phase 2, 9 provinces in Phase 3 and 2 provinces in Phase 4.

The areas depicting high levels of acute food insecurity problems are mainly located in Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), in ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) as well as in the highly natural disaster prone belt along the east coast of Mindanao and in Lanao del Norte.

The main factors contributing to the food insecurity within the Mindanao Island Group are poor economic access due to high poverty, high underemployment and increased food prices. The destruction of livelihood assets and displacements due to typhoons, flooding, landslides, and drought and in some areas prolonged armed conflict further compound vulnerabilities. Overall, armed conflict, clan feuds (Rido), crime and violence between

January and October 2012 led to the displacement of more than 170,000 persons within Mindanao. During the same period, over 100,000 persons were displaced due to natural disasters. The vulnerability to natural hazards was recently highlighted by the wide-spread destruction caused by super-typhoon Bopha that hit Mindanao shortly after the initial IPC analysis of Mindanao. Some of the analysed provinces are on average in the path of up to 16 typhoons every year.

Physical access to markets and food is an additional issue for geographically isolated areas such as the island provinces or the mountainous interior of provinces where majority of the poor are or with no to poor roads. Poor food utilization also plays an important role for populations with very limited access to improved water sources and sanitary toilets.

Summary of Findings by Province

The detailed analysis, findings, population estimations and worksheets for each province are available upon contacting Ms. Hygeia Ceres Catalina ("Jigay") B. Gawe, Nutrition Officer IV and OIC Nutrition Surveillance Division, National Nutrition Council, Department of Health at jigay.gawe@nnc.gov.ph or Mr. Alberto Aduna, Emergency Coordination Officer, FAO Philippines at alberto.aduna@fao.org or Mr. Dipayan Bhattacharyya, VAM officer, WFP Philippines at Dipayan.Bhattacharyya@wfp.org.

REGIONIX:

Zamboanga Del Norte

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 4. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- 31.4% of families (4 times the national average which is the highest level in all of Mindanao) have insufficient income to cover basic food requirements. More than 53% of the population are categorized as poor (the highest level in Mindanao) while 20.8% of households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program.
- Very high underemployment (34.7%) and low provincial average income (53.5%) relative to the national average.
- Low provincial self-sufficiency for staples with fluctuating rice production over a four-year period (2008-2011) contributing to a very significantly higher price of local rice (111%) relative to the national average.
- Very low consumption of protein-rich foods, e.g. beef, chicken, egg and roundscad relative to the national average.
- Clearly elevated levels of stunting (45.4%) and underweight (25.5%) among children under five years of age which underline the importance of the co-existing chronic malnutrition.

Zamboanga Del Sur

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- More than 26% of the population have insufficient income to buy basic food requirements due to low average provincial income relative to the national average. Local rice prices are 2% above the national average.
- Health and nutrition related indicators remain a concern wherein more than a quarter of the population have no access to sanitary toilet facilities and safe drinking water. 11.3% of the adults

have a BMI below 18.5. Stunting prevalence of children under five years of age is high at 39.6% while wasting prevalence is at 7.2%.

- Low consumption of protein-rich foods (e.g., pork, chicken and eggs) while the consumption of main staples rice and corn combined is adequate.
- The comparatively low density of the local road network negatively impacts on the functioning of markets.

Zamboanga Sibugay

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 4. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Livelihood is highly affected by armed conflict, human-induced disturbances, e.g. mining activities as well as power-outages.
- The percentage of poor households is 43% which is more than double the national average, while over 20% have insufficient income to cover basic food requirements. 10.5% of the households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program. Underemployment is at 37%, among the highest in Mindanao.
- Food access is limited by poor road conditions especially in far-flung municipalities resulting to high cost of farm inputs, and food transport cost. Food stability is affected by environmental degradation due to improper waste disposal.
- Low consumption of protein-rich foods, e.g. beef, chicken, egg and roundscad relative to the national average; consumption of staples is adequate. Access to water in the outskirts of some municipalities is an issue.
- Clearly elevated levels of stunting (44.9%) and underweight (24.9%) among children under five years of age which underline the importance of the co-existing chronic malnutrition. Access to safe water is limited particularly in the outskirts of the provincial capital.

REGION X:

Bukidnon

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- 33% of families are poor and 27% have insufficient income to buy basic food requirements due to low average provincial income, high underemployment (26.4%) and the presence of armed conflict. 2% of households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program which helps income-poor families to access food.
- Low consumption of protein-rich foods, e.g. pork, chicken and fish while consumption of main staples rice and corn combined is adequate. The province is a major producer of rice and corn.
- A large part of the province (78.4%) is at-risk to natural hazards, e.g. landslide and flood.
- Clearly elevated levels of stunting (43.9%) and underweight (25.5%) among children under five years of age which underlines the importance of the co-existing chronic malnutrition.

Camiguin

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 40-60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Per capita consumption of rice and other protein-rich foods such as pork, beef and eggs are higher than the national average. The province produces high amounts of corn and cassava primarily for sale plus some opportunities for self-employment through fishing and farming.

- A relatively low prevalence of stunting (22.4%) and low BMI (10.6%) was noted for children under five years of age and adults which respectively indicate better access to food relative to other provinces possibly due to high employment rate.
- However, threat is posed by the higher price of rice as the area is a rice-deficit province with self-sufficiency only at 14%. Rice is shipped into the island province. While the province has a high poverty incidence compared to the national average, food poverty affects 9.2% families.
- Risk is also presented on livelihoods and food production by extreme weather changes which based on estimates can affect 96% of the total land area.

Lanao Del Norte

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 75% to 80% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Over 700,000 individuals corresponding to 78% of the total provincial population was affected by natural disasters between January and October 2012. Intermittent armed conflict occurred in 14 municipalities but in 2012 affected only 75 people.
- 18.4% of families and 23.2% of individuals do not have sufficient income to cover basic food requirements.
- Similarly, poverty (39%) and underemployment (36.79%) rates are among the highest in Mindanao due to limited non-farm employment opportunities.
- Chronic malnutrition is evident with a very high 41% stunting in children under five years of age. On the other hand, acute malnutrition in children (6.4%) and low BMI among adults (7.4%) is lower than the national average (7.3% and 10.2%) which could be attributed to the positive effects of ongoing food aid.

Misamis Occidental

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 65% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- About 83% of the population have sufficient income to cover basic food requirements. However, poverty incidence of 36.9% is very much above the national average of 20.9%. About 30% of the total households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- Although 99.7% of the provincial area is at risk of being affected by drought, flooding and landslides, only 1.1% of the total households (6,477 households) were affected by natural disaster during the period of January to October 2012. Conflict-related displacement was minimal in 2012.
- Low rice consumption (83% of national average) is compensated by corn. Only 1.1% of the total agricultural area is planted with rice and 20.5% is devoted to white corn.
- Wasting among children under five years of age at 7.4% is near the national average but stunting has increased to 38%.

Misamis Oriental

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Around 74% of the population have sufficient income to buy food and other basic commodities. Thus, consumption for rice and corn combined as well as for protein-rich foods (beef, chicken, egg and roundscad) is slightly higher than the national average.
- Low rice self-sufficiency rate of only 10.5% and a fluctuating production due to the province's high dependence on supplies from other areas. Although markets function well, rice prices in the province are 3.5% above the national average due to high dependence on outside sources for

basic commodities. Inflation is at 6.3% clearly higher than in most other provinces (national average: 3.6%).

- There is no displacement due to armed conflict but more than half (52%) of the population have been affected by natural hazards in 2012. In addition, almost all of the provincial land cover (95.5% of land) is at high risk to climate change related hazards.
- Wasting among children under five years of age has increased to 8.0%.

REGION XI:

Davao Del Norte

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 45% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age is 6.2%, lower than the national average. Equally low is the prevalence of adults with a Body Mass Index <18.5 (6.2%).
- 70% of the population is above the poverty threshold. Food poverty is limited to 14.3% of families being unable to cover basic food requirements. Inflation in the province was limited to just 0.7%.
- 2/3 of the province is at risk to floods, land-slides and drought. In addition, there are also recurring armed conflicts. However, between January and October 2012 only a relatively limited number of persons were affected by either human-induced (300 persons) or natural disasters (7,900 persons).
- The unemployment (8.4%) and underemployment (22.37%) rates are of concern but not dramatically higher than the national average.
- A quarter of the population does not have access to improved sources of water.

Davao Del Sur

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 65% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 1. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Poverty prevalence is limited to 19.2% and as such is lowest in all of Mindanao and also below the national average. Food poverty is limited to 8.7% of families being unable to cover basic food requirements.
- Unemployment (5.8%) and underemployment (14.8%) in the province is significantly lower than the national average.
- Acute (9.0%) and chronic malnutrition (34.5%) are higher but close to the national average.
- Per capita consumption for corn (632%) and rice (81.2%) indicate relatively adequate staple consumption. Limited consumption was noted (2.4%-6.8%).
- The number of conflict affected remained relatively limited at 0.29% in 2012 while no major natural hazards were reported in 2012.

Davao Oriental

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 45% to 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- 42.5% of the population are considered poor with 17% of the families not able to afford their basic food requirements.
- About 26.0% percent of the population is underemployed while the average income in the province is only 47.2% of the national average income and the second lowest in Mindanao.
- Chronic under-nutrition or stunting is very high at 40.3% among children under five years of age which indicates prolonged stress on access to food.
- 55.3% of the province is at-risk to drought, flooding and landslides.

- A quarter of the population does not have access to sanitary toilets.

This province was re-analysed with data post- Typhoon Bopha to determine the impact of the disaster:

Based on the Post-Pablo analysis, the IPC analysts concluded that approximately 30 to 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3, with approximately 5 to 10% of the population representing those from the 3 municipalities affected by Typhoon Pablo falling under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 4. Key contributing elements for this conclusion are:

- 52% of the total population was affected by Pablo with houses and farmland damaged.
- There is no chance of recovery for rice and corn as source of food while 0 to 10% of recovery for coconut and banana as source of income.
- Extensive damage to agriculture thus decreasing the household earning by 89%,
- Extensive damage to the mangrove areas can significantly affect various livelihood activities.
- 71.2% of the households have acceptable food consumption score may be due to food rations. But due to extreme loss of livelihood assets and market access can result to consumption gaps.
- There is likely deterioration in nutritional status in the event of withdrawal of food aid and possible prolonged livelihood recovery.

Compostela Valley

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Wasting among children under five years of age is only 2.8%, the lowest level in all of Mindanao and also significantly below the national average. Similarly, wasting in adults is limited to only 8.2% of adults with a low Body Mass Index <18.5. On the other hand, stunting is 37.3% slightly above the national average.
- 31.1% of the population is poor and 10.3% of families do not have sufficient income to cover their basic food requirements. Only 4.7% of households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- Natural disasters affected over 7,000 people between January and October 2012. About half of the province's land area is at risk to flooding, landslides and drought. Protracted incidents of armed conflict negatively impact on livelihoods and cause recurring displacement in certain areas.
- Generally lower than the national average consumption for pork (93%), chicken (82%), eggs (69%) and roundscad (81%) but high consumption of rice (101%) and sweet potato (152%) compared to the national average.

This province was re-analysed with data post- Typhoon Bopha to determine the impact of the disaster:

Based on the Post-Pablo analysis, the IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50% of the population falls under Phase 3, with approximately 10% of the population representing those from the municipalities affected by typhoon Pablo falling under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 4. Key contributing elements for this conclusion are:

- The whole province is highly vulnerable to landslides.
- People affected from the 4 municipalities affected by Pablo represents 50% of the total population of the province.
- There is no chance for recovery for corn and coconut as food source and as source of income, respectively and 10-12% chance of recovery for rice and banana as food and income sources, respectively.
- Extensive damage to agriculture thus decreasing the household earning by 46.5%.
- 57.3% of the households have acceptable consumption score may be due to food rations.

- There is likely deterioration in nutritional status in the event of withdrawal of food aid and possible prolonged livelihood recovery.

REGION XII:

North Cotabato

Approximately 70 to 75% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2 based on the IPC analysts. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Chronic under-nutrition or stunting among under five children in the province is one of the highest in Mindanao at 45.4% while wasting is at 9.2% also higher than the national average of 7.3%.
- Armed conflict in 2012 caused the displacement of several thousand people and negatively impacted on livelihoods in some areas.
- A quarter of the population is poor and 10.8% of families do not have sufficient income to cover basic food requirements.
- A third of the population does not have access to sanitary toilet facilities.

Sarangani

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 40 to 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Food access is limited by high poverty levels (at 40.7% nearly double the national average) and high subsistence incidence (16.4% of families and 22.5% of individuals). Furthermore, road conditions in upland municipalities especially during the rainy season also contribute to high cost of food as food can only be delivered through horses and motorcycles.
- Livelihood in the province is affected by natural hazards including flooding, landslides and earthquakes. Occurrence of armed conflict is intermittent and localized, usually resolved within a few months thus does not affect livelihood of majority of the population.
- Food (e.g. staples) is available with provincial supply augmented by supply coming from adjacent provinces. Rice as staple is augmented by high production of corn as an alternative source of carbohydrates.
- Less than 22% of the population have no access to sanitary toilet and 18% have no access to sanitary toilet facilities. Chronic malnutrition co-exists with acute malnutrition with 6.1% of under-five children wasted and 41.5% of children under five years of age are stunted.

South Cotabato

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50 to 65% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 1. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- More than 100% provincial self-sufficiency for rice and white corn and relatively sufficient for most vegetables, cassava and tilapia.
- Consumption for rice, vegetables and protein-rich foods, e.g. tilapia and beef is at least 10% higher than the national average.
- Relatively low (7.6%) proportion of land area with risk to flooding and other natural disasters.
- About 85% of the population have sufficient income to buy basic food commodities which are easily available through well functioning markets throughout the province.

- Wasting among children under five years of age is low at 6.1% which indicate an adequate physical and economic access to food and health services such as immunization, improved water sources and sanitary toilets and micronutrient supplements.

Sultan Kudarat

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 55% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- About 86% of the population has sufficient income to cover basic food requirements which may be attributed to low local rice prices. However, poverty incidence is 35.2% which is much higher than the national average of 20.9%. About 31% of the total households are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- 40% of the population does not have access to sanitary toilets.
- 41.6% of children under five years of age are stunted which highlights the importance of chronic food insecurity.
- Around 20% of the provincial land area is at risk of being affected by climate change, drought, flooding and landslide. Fortunately, only 128 (0%) people were affected by natural disasters during the period of January to October 2012. The province is also experiencing recurring armed conflict.

CARAGA:

Agusan Del Norte

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 65% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- 77% of families live above the poverty line while 83% of individuals are above the food poverty threshold which indicates that their income allows them to cover their basic food requirements.
- Some 23% of the population is under-employed but the provincial wages are 86% of the national average and somewhat higher than in most parts of Mindanao. Inflation in the province is 2.3% which is lower than the national average.
- Wasting (9.1%) and stunting (34.2%) among children under five years of age are higher than the national average of 7.3% and 33.6% respectively which indicate the need for increased attention to the nutritional status of children. Only 46% (the lowest level in all Mindanao) of anaemic children received iron supplements.
- The province's land at risk to climate change is relatively lower (35.9%) as compared to nearby provinces. Between 2008 and 2010, the provincial rice production decreased very significantly due to water shortages and pests. However, 2010-2011 data indicates stabilization in rice production with a reported 4.06% increase which covers slightly more than half of the provincial consumption.

Agusan Del Sur

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 65 to 70% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Over 30% of families are below the food poverty level and without sufficient income to cover basic food needs. Underemployment at 38% is highest in all of Mindanao.
- Average per capita consumption for rice, corn, cassava, pork and beef is 100% more than the national average consumption despite poverty incidence at 51.2% which underline the possible positive effect of the Conditional Cash Transfer program to more than 17,000 households in the province and other coping mechanisms.

- More than 48,000 people (7.4% of the population) were affected by drought and floods between January and October 2012. Almost 85% of the province is vulnerable to climate change, flooding, landslides and drought.
- Local production of rice, corn, sweet potato and cassava exceeded requirements by more than 50%.
- 5.9% wasting among children under five years of age is lower than the national average but stunting is higher at 37.8%.

This province was re-analysed with data post- Typhoon Bopha to determine the impact of the disaster:

Based on the Post-Pablo analysis, the IPC analysts concluded that approximately 30 to 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- 33.82% of the total population were affected by typhoon Pablo
- Typhoon Pablo affected not only the rice industry but also high-value products such as abaca, corn, banana, and rubber. There is a need for government intervention for the farmers to recover their losses.
- Agusan del Sur has the most number (60%) of reported deaths among the provinces in CARAGA region.
- Food consumption in the short term seems to be unaffected by typhoon Pablo due to the emergency relief assistance. However, for the succeeding months food consumption will be a concern because restoration of damaged agricultural lands will take time.
- Increase in production was due to use of high yielding variety seeds and improved technology. Majority of farmers harvested palay prior to the coming of typhoon Pablo.
- Humanitarian Assistance: 1) 40,691 (6.2%) households are beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program as of December 26 2012; 2) relief goods from the province, LGU concerned, DSWD, World Food Programme; 3) rehabilitation assistance in terms of seeds (rice and vegetables) and stocks (chicken) from the provincial government; and 4) the provincial government provided 3.2% (9,600 pcs) of the needed GI sheets.

Surigao Del Norte

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Prevalence of wasting and stunting among children under five years of age are higher than the national average at 12.4% and 41.3% respectively.
- High poverty (47.9% of the population) and subsistence levels limit the population's access to food. 30% of individuals and 24% of families do not have sufficient income to cover their basic food needs.
- The provincial average income is about 67% of the national average while the inflation rate is relatively high as compared to the nearby provinces which negatively affect access to food.
- Food availability is affected by competing use of land, effects of man-made hazards like illegal fishing and encroachment, and increasing demand for commodities like fish and vegetable.
- The province is vulnerable to effects of natural and man-made hazards affecting livelihood and food access.

Surigao Del Sur

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50 to 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- The province which faces the Pacific Ocean, is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, e.g. flooding, tsunami, rain induced landslide, earthquake, and storm surge. Typhoons hit Surigao del Sur at an average 16 times a year. During the period of January to October 2012, 14,783 people were affected by natural disasters.
- Poverty incidence is 36.3%, which is significantly higher than the national average of 20.9%. 15% of families do not have sufficient income to cover basic food requirements. 35% are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- The inflation rate in the province during the past 12 months was the highest in all of Mindanao (7.3% versus a national average of 3.6%). In addition, price of rice is slightly above the national average (Php 35.24 versus Php 34.73 per kg).
- Under- and unemployment rates are relatively high at 26.38% and 7.9% respectively.
- Rice and corn sufficiency is relatively low at 68.15% and 46.39% respectively.

This province was re-analysed with data post- Typhoon Bopha to determine the impact of the disaster:

Based on the Post-Pablo analysis, the IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50 to 60% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Percent population affected by typhoon Pablo was 39.31%.
- In spite of Pablo, rice production increased from 2011 to 2012 because the major rice production areas are not within the typhoon-affected areas. Palay produce is being distributed to the neighboring provinces. NFA provides significant volume of regular milled rice buffer stocks.
- The percentage of poor assessed for assistance is 10.54% of the total households.
- Humanitarian assistance: 37,694 households (36.93%) are Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program recipients as of Dec 26 2012
- 350 ha damaged in commercial banana plantation involving at least 560 (1%) banana plantation workers
- The percentage of poor assessed for assistance is 57.98% of the total households. Another area of concern is the livelihood of the affected commercial banana plantation workers.

REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (ARMM):

Basilan

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- The prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age is 15.4% which is more than twice the national average. Other nutrition related indicators are also of serious concern.
- Less than half of the population has access to sanitary toilet facilities. All municipalities have access to water but only 3 have access to safe water.
- Higher than average rice prices, elevated inflation rate, high levels of underemployment, and low income levels limit food access and availability. Around 41% of families are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- Peace and order situation due to armed conflict and rido, though localized, still affect livelihood and food access.

Lanao Del Sur

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 40% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Wasting in children under five years of age is 6.4% which is slightly below the national average. However, stunting among children under five years of age is 52.6%, the highest in all of Mindanao and higher than the national average.
- Recorded per capita consumption levels of rice are high at 152% despite very high prices (18% above the national average) and a poverty level of 36.8%. Local rice production only covers 2/3 of the consumption only which leads to large quantities of the staple that needs to be brought in from other provinces.
- A third of the population does not have access to drinking water from improved sources and two thirds do not have sanitary toilet facilities.
- The vulnerability of the province is furthermore influenced by being the host of the families of those adjacent provinces affected by armed conflict. In addition, almost the entire land area is at risk of climate change, flooding, landslides and drought.

Maguindanao

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 40-50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Provincial average income is only 46.6% of the national average, the lowest in all of Mindanao. Likewise, subsistence and poverty incidence are double the national average.
- 11.5% of adults have a low Body Mass Index of <18.5 while 44.6% of children under five are stunted.
- Armed conflict between January and October 2012 affected more than 41,000 people while an even higher number (50,415 people) was hit by flooding.
- Consumption of rice, sweet potato, cassava and beef is slightly higher than the national average while wasting in children is limited to 6.7%. This may be in part due to assistance from humanitarian organizations in the province and the fact that 52% of families are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- The province is self-sufficient in rice (152%) and production of corn is more than adequate for the population's requirement.

Sulu

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 40-50% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- The high prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age is 16% more than twice the national average while stunting is very high at 42.9% compared to the 33.6% national average.
- Less than half of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water and only 20% of families have sanitation facilities.
- Improper handwashing and complementary feeding practices contribute to high incidence of water-borne diseases.
- The archipelagic nature of the province limits access to food and basic services. The poverty rate is 39.3% and 53% of families are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- Food stability is affected by the ongoing Sabah issue since basic commodities of the province are imported from Malaysia, as well as effects of climate change.
- Armed conflict is isolated to 2 of the 19 municipalities. The way media presents the conflict in the province affects investments and eventually food security.

Tawi-Tawi

The IPC analysts concluded that approximately 35-45% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC Phase 2. Key contributing elements for this conclusion include the following:

- Acute malnutrition is at 16% wasting in children under five years of age and 16.9% of adults with a Body Mass Index <18.5 which remains very high despite a near average overall food consumption level. On the other hand, stunting of children under five years of age is below the national average.
- Poor access to safe water (54.9%), sanitation (16.4%) and hygiene is seen as a key contributing factor for much of the local malnutrition.
- The poverty rate is 31.5% with 9.1% of families not having sufficient income to cover their basic food needs. 20% of families are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program.
- About 70% of the land area of the province is at risk to being affected by climate change. The province is also vulnerable to recurring armed conflict.

Annex 1: List of Core / Basic and Supplementary Key Indicators identified for the IPC Acute Analysis of the Mindanao Islands Group

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Core Indicators:

1. Provincial food consumption levels (expressed as a proportion of the national average per capita consumption of selected food items, BAS, 2008-2009)

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Food consumption score in selected areas, WFP study, 2010, if available
- Diet diversity score for some areas (WFP, Save the Children), if available
- Number of meals per day, in areas with Community-based monitoring system, DILG, between 2008-2010, if available

LIVELIHOOD CHANGE

Core Indicators:

2. Provincial poverty incidence among families (% of families), NSCB, 2009
3. Displacement (expressed in actual number of displaced people and/or returnees as well as % of population due to natural and man-made disasters), OCD data, 2011 and 2012 (www.internal-displacement.org/countries/philippines; <http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/philippines/map>)

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Percentage of women-headed households, in selected areas of Mindanao, Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development and <http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/philippines/map>
- Livelihood asset losses (cattle, land, home, money) following displacement, in selected areas of Mindanao, Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development, World Bank and World Food Programme, 2010.
- Frequency of displacements,
 - i. Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development, World Bank and World Food Programme, 2010
 - ii. <http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/philippines/map>
 - iii. Durable Solutions still out of Sight for Many IDPs and Returnees in Mindanao June 2011, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Norwegian Refugee Council

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Core Indicators:

4. Percentage of underweight children under 5, FNRI, 2011
5. Percentage of wasted children under 5, FNRI, 2011
6. Percentage of stunted children under 5, FNRI, 2011
7. Percentage of adults with BMI less than 18.5, FNRI, 2011
8. Proportion of anemic children 2-59 mos. old given iron, Field Health Service Information System, 2010

MORTALITY/DEATH RATE

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Infant mortality rate, Field Health Service Information System, 2010, Dept. of Health*
*based on reports submitted by local governments to the provincial, regional offices and then consolidated at the DOH central office

FOOD AVAILABILITY

Core Indicators:

9. Provincial self-sufficiency ratio (production/consumption) for staple foods

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Livelihood profile, percent of agriculturists, traders, fisherfolks, in selected areas of Mindanao, Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development, World Bank and World Food Programme, 2010
- Food production per capita (kg), BAS
- Access to farm land in selected areas in Mindanao, WFP-WB Survey 2010

FOOD ACCESS

Core Indicators:

10. Subsistence incidence among population (%), FIES 2009
11. Inflation rate, Sept 2012 vs. Sept 2011 (for all essential items), NSO
12. Local rice price levels (expressed in % of national average price for regular well milled rice)
13. Level of provincial family income (expressed in % of the national average family income)
14. Underemployment (% of population in working age), NSO, 2009

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Unemployment (% of population in working age), NSO, 2009
- Percentage of food expenditure among total household expenditure in selected areas in Mindanao, WFP-WB Survey 2010 for separate distribution
- Percentage of population with bad or very bad access to markets for selected areas in Mindanao, Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development, World Bank and World Food Programme, 2010.
- Density of local road networks within the province
- Price trends analysis in selected areas in Mindanao, WFP, October 2012 series
- Government subsidy in the form of NFA regular milled rice, if available
- Number and percentage of very poor households receiving GoP aid in form of DSWD Conditional Cash Transfers,
- Food for work/training/education, if available
- Food subsidies during emergencies, if available
- LGU food subsidies/food distributions, if available

FOOD UTILIZATION

Core Indicators:

15. Percentage of households with sanitary toilet facilities, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, 2008
16. Percentage of households with main source of drinking water from improved source, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, 2008

STABILITY

Core Indicators:

17. Trends in per capita rice production, in metric tons and in kilograms, BAS, 2008-2011
18. Average change in the rice supply, 2008-2011

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Cropping Calendar, CIFA Report for selected areas, WFP and ACF, January 2012
- Rice stocks, if available from the National Food Authority

HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY

Core Indicators:

18. Percent of provincial land area, at risk of being affected by climate change (drought, flooding and landslide)
19. Population affected by natural disasters (expressed in effective number of persons and % of the provincial population, Office of Civil Defence (OCD), January-November 2012)
20. Population affected by armed conflicts (expressed in effective number of persons and % of the provincial population, Office of Civil Defence (OCD), January-November 2012)

Supplementary key indicators/factors to consider:

- Proportion of cropping area destroyed by adverse weather conditions, if available

Note: The above indicators are the core and supplementary key indicators jointly identified by the IPC-AG as being important indices. Apart from these, the technical analysts were free to use also other indicators thought to be pertinent or useful for their respective provinces.

Main data sources:

- Agriculture Statistics, BAS (R: 3), 2011
- Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO (R: 3), 2009
- Field Health Surveillance Information System, DOH (R: 1), 2010
- Official Poverty Statistics of the Philippines, NSCB (R: 3), 2009
- Office of Civil Defense Monthly Monitoring of Incidents, OCD (R: 2), January-December 2011 & January – September 2012
- Violent Conflicts and Displacement in Central Mindanao: Challenges for Recovery and Development, WB and WFP (R: 3), 2011
- Durable Solutions still out of Sight for Many IDPs and Returnees in Mindanao June 2011, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Norwegian Refugee Council
- Global Climate Change and Its Impact on Agriculture and Fishery Production in the Philippines, DA-ITCAF (R: 3)
- OCD Monitoring Report on Natural and Manmade Hazards, OCD (R: 3), Jan – Nov 2012
- Provincial Road Inventory Reports, DILG-OPDS (R: 3), 2012
- Updating of Nutritional Status of Children and Selected Population, FNRI-DOST (R: 3), 2011
- Labour Force Survey, NSO [R: 3], July 2012
- Daily consumption requirement, and NFA Food Security Stocks [R: 3], 2011
- Price trends analysis in selected areas in Mindanao, WFP, October 2012 series
- Food consumption score in selected areas, WFP study, 2010
- <http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/philippines/map>
- www.internal-displacement.org/countries/philippines

- www.newsinfo.inquirer.net/83501/19000-people-displaced-due-to-armed-conflicts-in-basilan-zamboanga-sibugay
- www.pia.gov.ph/news/index.php?article=1351327366087
- <http://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/index.php/4ps-areas-map>
- www.bukidnon.gov.ph [R: 3]

Annex 2: IPC Area-based Acute Food Insecurity Reference Tables

| Phase Name and Description | | Phase 1 Minimal | Phase 2 Stressed | Phase 3 Crisis | Phase 4 Emergency | Phase 5 Famine |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | More than four in five HHs are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance. | At least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse: Minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies | At least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse: Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition; OR Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. | At least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse: Large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR Extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term. | At least one in five HHs in the area have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, death, and destitution are evident. (Evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting, and CDR is required to classify Famine.) |
| Priority Response Objectives | | Build resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction | Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect livelihoods | Urgent Action Required Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition | Save lives & livelihoods | Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods |
| Area Outcomes (directly measured or inferred) | Food Consumption & Livelihood Change | More than 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food needs without engaging in atypical strategies to access food and income& livelihoods are sustainable | Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2 or worse | Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3 or worse | Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or worse | Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5 |
| | Nutritional Status* | Acute Malnutrition: <5% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: <10% | Acute Malnutrition : 5-10%, BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 10-20% | Acute Malnutrition : 10- 15% OR > usual & increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 20-40% , 1.5 x greater than reference | Acute Malnutrition : 15 – 30%; OR > usual & increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: >40% | Acute Malnutrition : >30% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: far > 40% |
| | Mortality* | CDR: <0.5/10,000/day U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day | CDR: <0.5/10,000/day U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day | CDR: 0.5-1/10,000/day U5DR: 1-2/10,000/day | CDR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference U5DR: 2-4/10,000/day | CDR: >2/10,000/day U5DR: >4/10,000/day |

*For both nutrition and mortality area outcomes, household food consumption deficits must be an explanatory factor in order for that evidence to be used in support of a Phase classification. For example, elevated malnutrition due to disease outbreak or lack of health access—if it is determined to not be related to food consumption deficits—should not be used as evidence for an IPC classification. Similarly, excess mortality rates due to, murder or conflict—if they are not related to food consumption deficits—should not be used as evidence for a Phase classification. For Acute Malnutrition, the IPC thresholds are based on % of children under 5 years that are below 2 standard deviations of weight for height or presence of oedema. BMI is an acronym for Body Mass Index. CDR is Crude Death Rate. U5DR is Under 5 Death Rate.

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