

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is **a set of protocols to classify the severity and causes of food insecurity** and provide evidence-based, actionable knowledge to decision makers. The IPC is also a process for building technical consensus among key stakeholders from national governments, UN, NGO, and technical agencies. The IPC is currently at varying stages of implementation in roughly thirty countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The Version 2.0 of the IPC approach and tools has been recently released and implemented in various countries\*.

### IPC in Malawi – Successful Partnership towards Food Security

In Malawi, the Version 1.1 of IPC was introduced 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)**, the multi-agency committee that spearheads critical improvements in food security and vulnerability analysis at regional and country level in the Southern African Development Community.

In 2012, the FAO Regional Emergency Coordination Office for Southern Africa received funding from the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) through the EC-DEVCO and DIFID projects to support SADC RVAC in implementing the recently released Version 2.0 of IPC in three countries in Southern Africa (Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe).

Malawi is one of the three countries of the SADC RVAC who asked to roll-out the IPC with training on IPC Version 2.0, IPC analysis of **Acute Food Insecurity** and IPC pilot analysis of **Chronic Food Insecurity**. These events took place respectively:

- IPC Acute Analysis Workshop from 18 to 26 June 2012;
- IPC Pilot Chronic Analysis from 22 to 26 October 2012;

A **Decision-Makers Awareness Raising Workshop** took place before the workshops to sensitize key officials from government and other stakeholders about IPC and the objectives of the Acute and Chronic Training and Analysis workshops which were to follow.

Under this project, Malawi also benefited from **the IPC cross-country learning exercise** with the participation of selected national candidates in the IPC Acute and Chronic training and analysis workshops organized in Lesotho and Zimbabwe, and vice-versa.

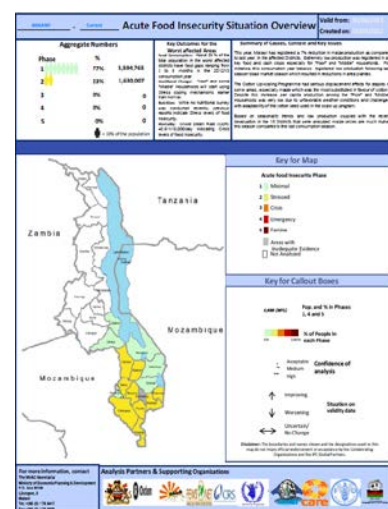
According to the SADC RVAC IPC Plan for 2013, Malawi will receive partial financial and technical support to conduct **IPC Acute Analysis** at decentralized level, organizing **IPC Trainings for national officials from district and/or provincial level**, who are ultimately responsible for data collection, assimilation and analysis at a lower administrative level.

### IPC in Southern Africa – Overview

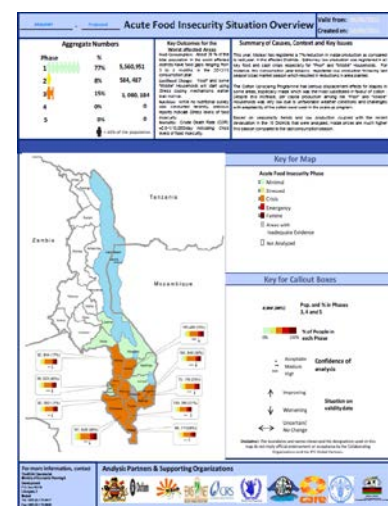
In Southern Africa, IPC concepts and approach were introduced during an information workshop held in Gaborone in February 2008 and organized by the SADC-RVAC through the so called “IPC Seed project”.

This initial project aimed at establishing capacity at regional and national levels to implement and establish the IPC process in the five countries that requested this support (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland and South Africa).

To ensure sustainability and ownership of IPC Activities, **FAO** as partner of the IPC Global initiative **supported the establishment of the IPC Technical Working Group within SADC-RVAC (RVAC IPC TWG)**. The SADC-RVAC IPC TWG is now taking on the coordination of IPC work in the region, and the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) have been given an opportunity to “volunteer” to implement the IPC. Countries that showed interest and have been engaged in the IPC activities are: Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.



IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation in Malawi  
'Current' situation (September 2012)



IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation in Malawi  
'Projected' situation (Sept.-Feb. 2012)

Full version available on the  
IPC Website:  
[www.ipcinfo.org](http://www.ipcinfo.org)  
Contact:  
[IPC@fao.org](mailto:IPC@fao.org)  
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\*The IPC is a multi-agency global initiative led by 10 agencies: ACF, CARE, CILSS, FAO, FEWSNET, FSC, EC-JRC, Oxfam, Save the Children, and WFP. FAO, through the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) Somalia, developed and launched the IPC in 2004, and promoted its roll-out in other countries. It also helped form the IPC Multi-Agency Partnership in 2007 and continues to play a key role in steering and coordinating the overall development and application of the IPC. At present, the IPC is supported through a EUR 3.2 million project component out of a four-year grant from the European Commission, within the framework of the wider programme “Improved global governance for hunger reduction”, and a 3-year grant of GBP 1.7 million from DFID.