

## PRESS RELEASE

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## The IPC Renews its Strategy to Meet Global Demand for Actionable Information on Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition, Calls for Increased Funding

**ROME, 13 March** - With global acute food insecurity and malnutrition on the rise, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) today launched a global call to action, seeking increased funding to meet the rising global demand for actionable information for decision-makers.

The IPC, a global multi-partner initiative, provides information on the scale and severity of food insecurity and malnutrition and plays a crucial role in global efforts to improve food security and nutrition analysis. Operational in 30 countries, the IPC, together with the Cadre Harmonisé (CH), is the standard reference for consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, informing more than six billion dollars in food crisis response decisions annually. The latest update of the Global Report on Food Crises reported the highest numbers of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity in the report's history, with up to 205 million people in 45 countries/territories being acutely food insecure and needing urgent assistance. The previous edition reported nearly 26 million children under five years old suffering from wasting, thus requiring urgent treatment.

To respond to the dramatically increased information need, the IPC is renewing its strategy and undergoing a transformation process to expand its geographic coverage and, at the same time, maintain the high quality of information that decision makers require for planning interventions in response to food and nutrition crises. More efficient processes, procedures and tools will be introduced, leveraging innovations to deliver IPC analyses where and when needed.

To meet the unprecedented demand for actionable information for decision support to counter food insecurity and malnutrition, the IPC requires US \$48.6 million between 2023 and 2026, currently funded at only 26%. The US \$35.6 million required funding will allow the IPC to expand its reach, assure continued quality and improve processes of acute food insecurity and malnutrition analyses.

"The ability of the IPC to provide timely, consensus-based and context-specific information has never been more important than in the context of the current global food and nutrition crisis, driven by persistent conflict, natural disasters and high food prices," said Jose Lopez, the IPC Global Programme Manager. Mr Lopez said that adequate and timely funding is critical for the expansion of country coverage and enhancement of country level capacities, coupled with the continuous development of tools, protocols and processes to enable a faster, more robust deployment of IPC where and when it is needed.

The previous 4-year IPC Global Strategic Programme ending in 2022 registered major achievements, thanks to the funding by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the European Union, the United Kingdom Agency for International Development and the Canadian International Development Agency. During the four years, IPC teams across the globe conducted over 250 IPC analyses and informed food insecurity and malnutrition response worth \$6 billion yearly in 30 countries battling food and nutrition crises. The IPC also trained over 4,000 analysts and continued academic work with leading universities to improve the global body of knowledge in food security and nutrition analysis.

### About the IPC

*The IPC is a global, multi-partner initiative that facilitates improved decision-making by providing consensus-based food insecurity and malnutrition analysis. It is founded on a complementary set of analytical tools and procedures for classifying food insecurity and malnutrition severity and magnitude. The IPC was developed in 2004 in Somalia based on the need for a common food security classification tool driven by evidence to provide actionable information and facilitate effective humanitarian responses. In the following years, it became clear that the IPC's "common currency" for food insecurity and malnutrition analysis was relevant on a broader scale. Today, the IPC is used in over 30 countries, including in protracted crises and contexts of chronic food insecurity. The IPC collaborates closely with the Cadre Harmonisé, a similar tool used in the Sahel and West Africa.*

### The IPC Global Partners



### IPC Funding Partners

