

## OVERVIEW

The IPC initiative in Southern Africa is guided and implemented within the Region through the **Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC)**. 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 SADC RVAC IPC TWG is composed of the main agencies working in food security and members of the SADC RVAA, including: SADC RVAA, FAO, FEWS NET, OCHA, Oxfam, WFP, and World Vision. The IPC **Regional Coordinator** is located within the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessments and Analyses Programme Management Unit (RVAA PMU) of the SADC, in Gaborone, Botswana.

The IPC analysis is relatively new in the region and 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 it is integrated within the existing food security information and analysis processes and structures. Currently, the IPC activities are implemented in **five countries** in the Region: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

The IPC RVAC **Cross-Country Learning Exchange Programme** has been implemented for two years and is identified as an “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.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS: Roll-out of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification in the Region

The Republic of Zimbabwe was one of the eight countries that participated in the initial phase of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification in 2014. Zimbabwe conducted technical Awareness Raising and initial training in the use of the IPC Information Support System for chronic food insecurity analysis from the 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of September 2014. The gathering of data then followed together with data re-analysis for a period of four weeks. The IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis Level 1 Training was conducted thereafter, followed back-to-back by the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis exercise. The Process was conducted throughout October - December 2014.



IPC Level 1 Training and Acute Analysis Workshop in Lesotho, June 2014

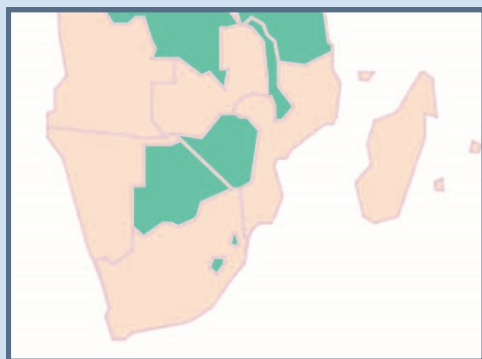


IPC Level 1 Training in Swaziland, August 2014



IPC-Acute Analysis in Malawi, December 2015

## WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHERE?



Countries using IPC in Southern Africa, May 2015

- ◇ **Awareness raising exercises**, leading to IPC training and analysis in all seven participating countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe
- ◇ **Level 1 Trainings** held in 3 countries in 2014: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland
- ◇ **Acute Food Insecurity analysis** held in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in 2014
- ◇ Identification and training of food security experts as **IPC Analysts and IPC Facilitators and Trainers**
- ◇ The **IPC-Chronic Food Insecurity Classification** has been rolled out in Zimbabwe from October to December 2014.

- ◇ **Cross-country learning exercises and lessons learning** are taking place across the Region. Additionally, cross-regional pollination is supported in the Southern Africa, with trainers from Eastern Africa participating in training and analysis exercises in the Region.
- Overall, six countries in Southern Africa have had IPC activities since the release of IPC Version 2.0 in 2012:
  - ◇ Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe starting in 2012
  - ◇ Swaziland starting in 2013
  - ◇ Botswana and Mozambique starting in 2014

## GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

The **SADC RVAC IPC partnership** facilitated the introduction of IPC Version 2.0 in the Region in 2012, with 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 the 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 IPC in 2012 and have since implemented and consolidated IPC in 2013. Of the 12 SADC countries that participated in the regional training, five are currently conducting IPC Acute Analyses (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe).

The **IPC Regional Coordinator**, based at SADC in Gaborone, Botswana, provides coordination and technical support to countries. Additionally, the Regional Coordinator works to ensure consistency of IPC activities in the region with the **IPC Global Strategic Programme** - recently extended until 2018 - through consultations with the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU).

The IPC initiative in Southern Africa is guided by the IPC Technical Working Group of SADC RVAC. The RVAC links up with NVACs at country level.

**At global level**, the regional initiative is represented by **SADC**. SADC's collaboration with the IPC Partnership ensures that activities at the global level can be accurately informed through regional experiences and that the implementation of the IPC Global Strategic Programme is responsive to the regional needs. Southern Africa has strongly contributed to the development of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification with four pilots held in the Region by the end of 2013 and with the roll-out conducted in Zimbabwe in 2014.



IPC Analysis in Malawi, August 2013

# SUCCESS STORIES

## IPC in Lesotho

Although relatively new to the IPC process (its first analysis was carried out in 2013), Lesotho is engaging with both **IPC Acute and Chronic analyses**. Following the IPC Awareness Raising workshop, IPC Level 1 Training and Acute Food Insecurity Analysis workshops were conducted in August 2012. After that, the country has gone on to conduct IPC Level Trainings and Acute Analyses in 2013 and 2014.

Lesotho was one of the first three countries in the Region to conduct a real time IPC Analysis on the **IPC Information Support System (ISS)** in 2014, alongside Malawi and Swaziland.

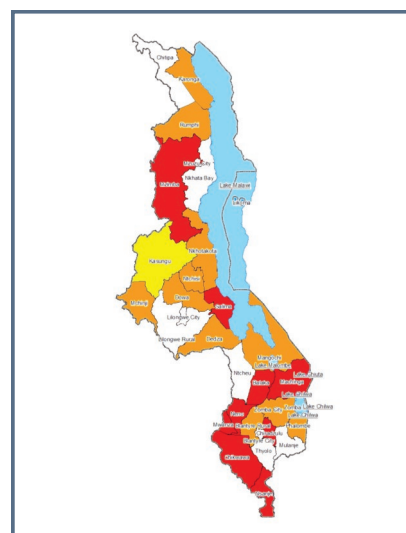
## IPC in Malawi

In Malawi, the introduction of the IPC Version 1.1 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 a target country for the EC-DEVCO and DFID projects aimed at supporting SADC RVAC in implementing the IPC Version 2.0 in Southern Africa. Following an awareness raising exercise, 3 acute analyses took place in the country between 2012 and 2014.

Additionally, Malawi was one of the 5 countries worldwide where the **IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification** was piloted. In particular, a first IPC-Chronic pilot was held in the country in November 2012, and a further pilot was conducted at regional level by the end of 2013, using Malawi as a case study.

Malawi also benefited from the **IPC Cross-Country Learning Exchange programme**. 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 Analysis in Malawi  
- Projected Situation, August 2014*

## IPC in Mozambique

IPC was introduced in Mozambique with a Level 1 Training conducted in November 2014. The Training was the first one held **in Portuguese** and it was attended also by two participants from Angola, through the **IPC Cross Country Learning Exchange programme**.

The country is currently planning to conduct **IPC Awareness Raising and Acute Analysis workshops** in 2015. As Mozambique has recently completed the exercise of generating food security baselines, the Country IPC Technical Working Group has also planned to conduct **IPC-Chronic Analyses** during 2015 and 2016. The Southern African Development Community (SADC), through its Regional Vulnerability Assessments and Analyses Programme, has pledged to contribute financially to the implementation of the IPC-Chronic Classification in Mozambique.

## IPC in Swaziland

The first IPC-Acute Analysis was carried out in Swaziland in 2013. The country has planned to conduct an **IPC Awareness Raising for Decision Makers** as well as **for technical officers**. The Awareness Raising initiative will pave the way for endorsement of IPC products and all stakeholders concerned will be sensitized.

The country conducted another round of IPC Analysis in September 2014 using the IPC Information Support System (ISS).



## SUCCESS STORIES



IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis in Zimbabwe, October 2014

### IPC in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe was the first country in the region where the IPC analysis was introduced. It has carried out three IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analyses, piloted the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Scale, and participated in the roll-out of the IPC-Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis in 2015.

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

## LOOKING FORWARD

As the IPC process gets continually understood and appreciated in the region, the SADC RVAC IPC Technical Working Group is working to strengthen capacity at country and regional levels, through the IPC Certification Programme.

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 has made plans to engage in rigorous Technical Backstopping exercises and meet with stakeholders at their individual organisation in addition to a general meeting of all stakeholders, in all the countries that have completed two rounds of IPC analysis (Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe). This is to ensure that as technical capacity is built within the countries and the region, IPC is also used in decision making.

### 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 is made possible by the support of:



The IPC has also benefited from the support of the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

### IPC GLOBAL SUPPORT UNIT

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy  
Tel. +39 06 76 54899  
E-mail: [IPC@fao.org](mailto:IPC@fao.org)  
Skype: [ipc.initiative](https://www.skype.com/en/contacts/individual/initials/IPC/initiative)  
[www.ipcinfo.org](http://www.ipcinfo.org)

### IPC REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Quraishia Merzouk  
[Quraishia.Merzouk@fao.org](mailto:Quraishia.Merzouk@fao.org)  
<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-countries/ipcinfo-southern-africa/en/>