IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security Decisions

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

TESTING THE CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY IPC PROTOTYPE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP HELD IN JOHANNESBURG FROM THE 18th TO 22ND NOVEMBER 2013

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1. Background

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Global Technical Working Group (IPC TWG) has been working on an improved prototype for classification of severity and causes of chronic food insecurity. The first prototype, launched in the version 2.0 of the IPC Manual as an annex, has been considerably modified based on various pilots; including three pilots in Southern Africa conduced from 2011 to 2012.

The latest version of the prototype, which will be the basis for the tool to be launched early 2014, was to be tested in four countries, including one from each main zone (Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and Latin America). The choice of the country to be analyzed in Southern Africa was left for the SADC RVAC IPC TWG to decide. The final decision was to select Malawi as the focus country but to do the workshop as a Regional initiative thus including members from key countries that have been involved in previous pilot exercises of the prototype tool and other IPC activities in the region.

2. Workshop Process

In order to assess the ability of the tool to produce comparable results, participants were broken into sub-groups. Each sub-group was to test all tools and provide feedback. Differences, similarities and technical recommendations were discussed in plenary sessions.

In total there were four sub groups as displayed in Table 1.

Table 1: Sub-groups formed to test the tools

Sub-Group Label	Facilitator	Target Area
Nsanje-1	Leila Oliveira (IPC GSU)	Nsanje
Nsanje-2	Cindy Holemman (IPC GSU)	Nsanje
Balaka-1	Mokotla Ntela (IPC SA)	Balaka
Balaka2	Anne-Claire Thomas (JRC-EC)	Balaka

The workshop last 5 days and followed an adapted agenda which is attached as Annex Table 9. In total there was 16 participants from Regional Offices, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho. 4 facilitators were assigned to this pilot as identified in Table 1 above.

3. Technical Issues and Recommendations

The IPC protocols and tools for classifying the severity and causes of chronic food insecurity analysis were discussed in great detail before, during and after the testing exercise. Focus was given to the following: (i) Analysis of Non-exceptional Years, (ii) Reference Tables for CFI Classification, (iii) Step 4 of Analysis Worksheet, (iv) Step 7, 8 and 9 of Analysis Worksheet. Other issues, such as the definition of

chronic food insecurity and analysis process were also discussed but with less emphasis.

This section presents the key technical issues discussed during the workshop. For all points, the key concerns are briefly described followed by recommendations. Whenever all members agreed one overall recommendation, the text highlights only the agreed option. If no agreement was achieved, the text details all options. The presentation of findings and recommendations is detailed as follows:

- Analysis of Non-Exceptional Years
- Reference Tables (Standard and Adapted)
- Step 4 of Analysis Worksheet
- Step 7, 8 and 9 of Analysis Worksheet
- Other Issues

3.1 Analysis of Non-Exceptional Years

Process

The sub-groups tested the tools and procedures as it is instructed in the document "Materials for the Pilots". Before the exercise took place, there was a presentation to introduce the tools and process. Many participants raised issues with this approach, but it was agreed that the tools would be tested as they were. After trying to identify the non-exceptional years at national Level, the group felt that the approach was not suitable (see results below for further discussion). Thus, a selected sub-group made of members from Malawi and the facilitators repeated the same process for each of the two areas. The rest of the participants started to work in their sub-group with the data repository and livelihoods review.

Results

Using the Tool at National Level

The conclusion of the classification of non-exceptional years at National level was obtained as described in Table 2. It can be noted that two groups had very similar results (Nsanje-1 and Balaka-1). Neither group was able to conclude on 2009. All groups that were able to classify 2005 and 2012 identified them as exceptional years. One group (Nsanje-2) was only able to identify one year (2007) as a non-exceptional year.

Table 2: Classification of Non-Exceptional Years done at National Level (valid for the whole of Malawi)

Group	Total NEYs	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nsanje-1	6 out of 7	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	Exc	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	?	Non-Exc	?	?
Balaka-1	7 out of 9	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	Exc	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	?	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	Exc
Nsanje-2	1 out of 9	?	Exc	Exc	Exc	Non-Exc	Exc	?	Exc	Exc	Exc
Balaka-2	4 out of 10	Exc	Exc	Exc	Exc	Non-Exc	Non-Exc	?	Exc	Non-Exc	Exc

Using the Tool at Area Level

The classification of non-exceptional years at area level is described in Table 3 and Table 4. The process was difficult and take quite a lot of time (about 3-4 hours).

Unusual Shocks/Events		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rainfall	Rainfall 1 Oct to 30 Apr (avg 900mm)	5% below avg	15% below avg	5% above avg	5% below avg	avg	5% below avg	5% below avg	avg	5% below avg
	Rainfall (1 Jan to 28 Feb) RFE district	25% above avg	50% below avg	20-25% below avg	5% below avg	10-15% below avg	20-25% below avg	avg	50% above avg	10-15% below avg
Production	Min of Agric total production MT	NA	10564	11252	16018	14156	11216	11719	10063	4750
	MTNs diff from avg 10 yrs (avg 10 yrs = 9,927MT)	NA	6%	13%	61%	43%	13%	15%	1%	-52%
Prices						Problem	OK	Problem	Ok	Problem
% HHs affected (MVAC Reports)		30%	55%	20%	32%	20%	15%	20%	10%	40%
National Disaster Unity Classification (Gov of Malawi)			General Flood (4,000) Drought all South (5M)		General Flood (2,000)					General Floods (26,350); Storm (6,000)
Year Classification		**Non-Except.**	**Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Except.**

Table 3: Classification of Non-Exceptional Years done at Area Level (valid for the Nsanje)

Unusual Shocks/Events		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rainfall	Rainfall 1 Oct to 30 Apr (avg 900mm)	22% below avg	15% below avg	20% above avg	Avg	10% above avg	10% below avg	15% below avg	15% below avg	Avg
	Rainfall (1 Jan to 28 Feb) RFE district	5 % below avg	35-40% below average	20-25% above avg	30% above avg	25% above avg	10-15% below average	Avg	35-40% below average	Avg.
Production	Min of Agric total production MT (3rd round info)	37148	20970	73433	91274	54712	78446	149761	59324	28591
	MTNs diff from avg 10 yrs (avg 10 yrs = 55,500MT)	-44%	-68%	11%	38%	-17%	19%	127%	-10%	-57%
Prices						Problem	OK	Problem	Problem	Problem
National Disaster Unity Classification (Gov of Malawi)			General drought (5 million affected in the south)				General Floods 3 districts (16,000)			
Year Classification		**Except.**	**Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Except.**	**Non-Except.**	**Except.**	**Except.**	**Except.**

Table 4: Classification of Non-Exceptional Years done at Area Level (valid for the Balaka)

Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nsanje	Non-Except.	Except.	Non-Except.	Non-Except.	Except.	Non-Except.	Except.	Non-Except.	Except.
Balaka	Except.	Except.	Non-Except.	Non-Except.	Except.	Non-Except.	Except.	Except.	Except.

Table 5: Classification of Non-Exceptional Years done at Area Level – Sumamry for Nsanje and Balaka

Conclusions and Recommendations

1.1.2. National or area level?

Overall, there was a consensus that doing the analysis of NEYs at national Level is not suitable for large countries, like Malawi. The group felt that doing analysis at national level was problematic specially because:

- Country level indicators mask major area differences. Since the area covered is large, spatially averaging shocks (rainfall, prices) leads to a null shock. Taking the average will make very year "normal" even if there was major non-exceptional issues at sub-national level. So, even if the NEYs are to be done at national level, they should be made of many "area level analyses". Thus there is no major time saved in the larger process.
- In many cases, countries will have very few years where no exceptional shocks occurred in any significant areas. That was why one group was only able to identify 1 year without non-exceptional shocks.
- The use of different years for areas was not seen as problematic as classification of severity and causes of chronic food insecurity were not to be valid for each year if using the preferred horizontal approach (see discussions on this below). Rather the statements about chronic food insecurity are to be valid from the period of analyses until a certain validity period, independent of which years were included in the analyses. Furthermore, IPC allows for different evidence to be used for each area, thus allowing assuming a comparability of findings independent of evidence used.

The following recommendation was made: carry out Area-Level Analyses of NEYs.

However, given that the process was also very difficult at the area level, it is not easy to determine what make the process difficult: the level of analysis, the data, the agro-climatic heterogeneity in terms of the country or the bad understanding of the NEY concept and its utility in the analysis.

1.1.3. Label of NEYs

The group were not satisfied with the word "non – exceptional". They recommended that "non-exceptional" is replaced by "typical". Their main argument was that "typical" is a word and concept that

is well known and defined whereas no one has heard of non-exceptional. It thus creates confusion and takes time.

1.1.4. Use of calendar or consumption years

The group was using consumption years / seasons for analyzing the shocks. It strongly recommend the use of agricultural season/ consumption years. This is the only way that shocks can be affected to the right years, i.e., the year when the consequences of shocks are felt.

1.1.5. Comparability of NEYs

The comparability of NEY was an issue in Malawi because "each year is characterized by something exceptional" - in a participant wording-. When the country was not hit by a big drought or flooding, prices shocks (2008-2009) happens or agricultural policies dramatically changes production incentives (subsidies programs).

1.1.6. Analyses of hazards vs. inclusion of outcomes and other elements

Almost all the groups did not catch the fact that we were looking at "exogenous" shock. They had difficulties to identify unusual shock without looking at the impact on food production or food security.
In the same vein, they were convinced that you cannot assess severity of a shocks without looking at the impact, such as food production and price changes. Also, price changes can be seen as a shock or as the impact of a shock as it fluctuates in response to changes in food availability and polices at the market. For prices, the questions were: should we consider the levels of the prices ? the seasonal trend ?

1.1.7. What is an exceptional shock?

As the definition stands now an exceptional shock is a shock that is rare, severe and widespread. Thresholds are not given on purpose.
However, a major issue during the workshop was how to identify what is a shock and a fortiori what is an exceptional shock. The groups felt that not enough guidance was given, both on what is a shock and what the thresholds to consider the shock as exceptional.
For example, the threshold to consider that rainfall is exceptional was an issue: should we consider that rainfall 5 or 10 or 15 % below or above average is exceptional? The indicator/ data to look at was also not straightforward: Should we consider cumulative rainfall over the season ? distribution ? number of days of dry spell?

3.2 Reference Tables

Process

The standard reference table was used first. To evaluate the reproducibility of the results, groups broke into subgroups. Two subgroups studied Balaka district and two subgroups studied Nsanje district.

The FEWSNET Step 4 was briefly presented. The two Balaka groups did not use it whereas the two Nsanje

groups used it. Less data were available for Balaka so that the Balaka groups did not feel the need of a supplementary tool to organize the data.

Due to time constraint, the adapted reference table was used in plenary for Nsanje district only.

Results

Results are presented in Table 6 for Balaka and Table 7 for Nsanje.

All groups were able to classify areas. However, the range for prevalence under each phase obtained were very large, around 20 %. The Nsanje2 group presented point-estimates. However after discussion, they agree that given the data available, a range was more adapted.

Despite the same household classification, the two groups studying Balaka came with a different area classification. This is due to a different interpretation of the same data. Balaka1 weighted more the nutrition indicator (stunting), which was indicating a severe CFI whereas Balaka2 weighted more food consumption and livelihoods change, which was suggesting moderately CFI (Level2). Balaka1 group also highlighted that ultra-poverty (contributing factor) was very high and used it to confirm Phase 3 classification.

Regarding the household classification, the main reason why the two Balaka groups came with very similar percentages was that the percentage of the severe and moderate groups basically come from the FCS and HEA data only.

Table 6: Household and area classification (valid for Balaka using the Standard Reference Table)

		Balaka 1	**Balaka 2**
Standard Table	Level 1:	**34** % of HHs	the rest of households
	Level 2:	**17-46** % of HHs	**17- 46** % of HHs
	Level 3:	**10-20** % of HHs	**9-17** % of HHs
	Area Classification:	**LEVEL 3**	Area Classification: food consumption and livelihoods change suggest moderately CFI (Level2) while Nutrition suggests severely CFI or Level 3. Given that stunting prevalence can be caused by other non-food security causes, we classify the area as

			Moderately CFI or Phase 2

Table 7: Household and area classification (valid for Nsanje using the Standard Reference Table)

		Nsanje 1	**Nsanje 2**
Standard Table	Level 1:	**20 – 40 %**of HHs	**20 %**
	Level 2:	**30 – 50** % of HHs	**50** % of HHs
	Level 3:	**30 – 50 %** of HHs	**30** % of HHs
	Area Classification:	**Severe CFI**	**Severe CFI**

Table 8: Household and area classification (valid for Nsanje using the Adapted Reference Table)

		Nsanje 1
	Level 1:	**20-50%**
	Level 2:	**30-50%**
	Level 3:	**20-30%**
	Area Classification:	**SEVERE CFI**

Conclusions and Recommendations

3.2.1. Adapted or standard reference table?

The adapted reference table is preferred because it has three advantages.

- It is better conceptually especially with the four phases defined in the table below. HHs could and should be differentiated in more severity of chronic food insecurity.
- Moreover, it forces to think about the relation between food insecurity and nutrition. It allows a better understanding of the dynamics at works, and helps for the rest of the analysis. We may need to adapt the worksheet to allow the analysis of these dynamics.
- In practice, it can be easier, because the process of using two tables is complicated to explain and understand.

3.2.2. Structure of the Standard Reference

It was suggested that an additional phase was added resulting in four phases:

- .Not CFI
- Mild CFI
- Moderate CFI
- Severe CFI

It was proposed to include an additional phase as presented in the following table.

Actual Category	Not CFI	Moderate		Severe
Proposed Category	Not CFI	Mild	Moderate	Very Severe
Based on the relation b/w CFI and nutrition		**HAZ: -1 to -2 SD**	Chronic food insecurity that - does not translate in severe stunting/ malnutrition - translate in moderate stunting/ malnutrition **HAZ:-2 to -3 SD**	Chronic food insecurity That translate in severe stunting/ Malnutrition **Nutrition Indicator HAZ: -3SD**
Description of the category based on Malawian case	- Not poor - Surplus, cash crops for agricultural producers - Stable and diverse income source, links with urban areas -No gaps in quantity - No quality issues	- Around the poverty line - No/Minimal quantity gaps - Some issues with quality (utilization-preferences- and access problematic during some periods) - Limited resilience - Not stunted (maybe mild stunted)	- Poor (but not ultra- poor) - Small quantity gaps (1 to 3) - Poor quality -Marginal livelihoods -Limited resilience	- Very high poverty - Large gaps in quantity (4-6 months) - Very poor quality (grains only) - No livelihood investment - Very low resilience - Severe malnutrition - Low life expectancy?? - - High disease

Related issues are:

1. Provide guidance for reanalysis of DHS dataset

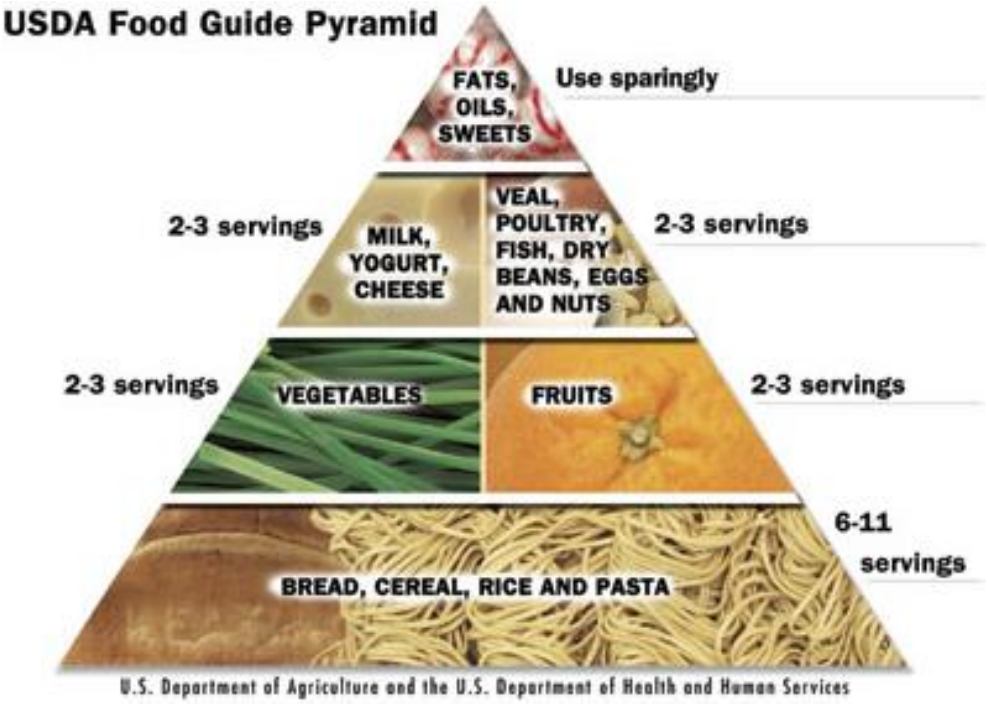
This needs to calculate the prevalence of -1 to -2SD from raw DHS Data as well as the child indicators (reanalysis of data). Guidance is needed on how to do the calculation, maybe also on how to get the data on DHS website.

2. Adapt thresholds to these 3 Phases-underlying dynamics of CFI and nutrition

It is worth noting that it implies to also adapt the threshold on the indicators on Food Consumption and Livelihood Changes to this new categories/ Phases (cf table above)

3. What is meant by adequate quality

Discussions also highlighted that there is a difference between optimal and adequate diets for a health and active life. The usual food pyramid of an optimal diet, as the example from USDA calls for 2-3 servings of fruits and 2-3 servings of meat, beans, eggs or nuts as well as 2-3 servings of milk, yogurt or cheese. Do we mean that HHs that do not eat this optimal diet during the whole year would have an "inadequate diet"? Or would we accept something below this?



3.2.3. Level Descriptions

Definition is saying under Moderately CFS: "prominent" quality, but also quantity indicators are given, some which are quite high. The definition of moderate should include a statement on quantity for this

group.
Definitions of moderate and severe CFI in household classification is saying prevalence of chronic malnutrition and child mortality is moderate, but don't use these to classify the IPC

3.2.4. Food Quality and Quantity: issues with definition & indicators

The threshold of the Food Consumption Score in Moderate CFI is equivalent to the one of the Crisis Phase in Acute IPC. It is inconsistent if the definition of moderate says that there are no food gaps or quantity problems in Moderate CFI.
It was discusses if HDDS and FCS are indicators of quality or quantity. Another related issue is that: can one actually separate from the data and indicators which is actually picking up quality and which is picking up quality?

3.2.5. Livelihood issues: issues with definition & indicators

Livelihood change indicator were particularly problematic. Very few data were available so that we did not spent much time on livelihood indicatorS. The understanding of the indicators as such was not straightforward.

3.2.6. Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability: issues with definition & indicators

The statement is too vague. There is a need for guidance on the indicators to consider.

3.2.7. Mortality: issues with definition & indicators

The group remarks that area-disaggregated mortality data are almost never available.

3.3 Analysis Worksheet Step 4

Process

The group tested the tools and procedures as instructed in the document "Materials for the Pilots".

Only the horizontal approach was used. To evaluate the reproducibility of the results, the group broke into subgroups. Two subgroups studied Balaka district and two subgroups studied Nsanje district.

Conclusions and Recommendations

3.3.1. Overall design

One group asked to be allowed to converge horizontally contributing factors in addition to outcomes. Practically, it implies to remove the black box in the last column of the table in Step 4.

3.3.2. Use of supporting tool

The Nsanje groups used the supporting tool and found it useful. In particular, it helps organizing the data when they are numerous. It also made easier to re- use the data analysis for filling in the adapted reference table.

3.3.3. Range or point estimate?

Given the difficulty to converge evidences from different sources, a range is more adapted. When possible, the range should be less than 10 % to be useful for decision makers.

3.3 Analysis Worksheet Step 5:

Only part of this step was completed due to time constraint (overall chronic Level for the Area) and focus on key steps of testing the tools on analysis. The confidence raking process in chronic food insecurity analysis follow the same criteria of confidence ranking as outlined in acute food insecurity classification guidelines.

3.4 Analysis Worksheet Step 6

Recommendations:

3.4.1. To calculate the estimated population, the current total population estimate should be used.

3.5 Analysis Worksheet Step 7

Process

The groups tested the tools and procedures as it is instructed in the document “Materials for the Pilots”. To evaluate the reproducibility of the results, groups broke into subgroups. Two subgroups studied Balaka district and two subgroups studied Nsanje district.

Results

The subgroups came with the following results:

	Nsanje I	**Nsanje II**	**Balaka I**	**Balaka II**
Type I Seasonal	25-35 % (on-going quality and seasonal quantity)	70-90% (seasonal quantity and quality)	17-46% (seasonal quantity and quality)	20-50% (seasonal quantity and quality)
Type II On-going	10-15% (on-going quality and quantity)	10-30% (on-going quality and quantity)	10-20% (on-going quality and quantity)	10-20% (on-going quality and seasonal quantity)

From these results, we can see that:

- The two groups studying Balaka came with the same percentages for Type I and Type II CFI. The reason is the following. They assumed that severe CFI was type II and that moderate CFI was type I CFI.
- The two groups studying Nsanje came with very different percentages for Type I and Type II CFI. The reason is the following. The Balaka 2 group computes the percentage so that they sum to 100. The percentages represent the proportion of type I and type II CFI among the CFI population rather than the proportion of the total population of the district.

- On-going and seasonal CFI is interpreted in different ways. On-going CFI can be interpreted as on-going quantity and quality issues (Nsanjes and Balaka I groups), or on-going quality and seasonal quantity issues (Balaka II group). Seasonal can be interpreted as seasonal quantity issues but on-going quality issue (Nsanje I group) or as seasonal quantity and quality issues (Nsanje II and Balaka groups).

Conclusions and Recommendations

3.5.1. The Types of CFI have to be revised to account for the seasonal pattern of both quality and quantity

		Quality issues	
		On-going quality issues	Seasonal quality issues
Quantity issues	On-going quantity issues	**Type 1:** On-going quality and quantity issues	**Type 2:** Seasonal quality and on-going quantity issues
	Seasonal quantity issues	**Type 3:** On-going quality and seasonal quantity issues	**Type 4:** Seasonal quality and quantity issues

3.5.2. Provide guidance on the signification of on-going and seasonal.

It has also to be made explicit that on-going does not mean constant level of food insecurity throughout the year. On-going CFI households face seasonal variations in their level of food intake and/or livelihood change but remain under the food security thresholds.

3.5.3. Clarify how the % of population are computed

Percentage of population should be percentage of total population, not percentage of the CFI population? The sentence is the description " The sum of Type 1 and Type 2 should be equal to the sum of Level 2 and Level 3" is confusing.

3.5.4. The value-added of this information has to be examined

The question was raised of the usefulness/ value-added of this information for decision makers.
The relation between the temporal pattern and the severity of poverty has to be clarified to answer this question. More specifically, can we equate type 1 CFI and moderate CFI and type 2 CFI with severe CFI.

From our discussion, we were able to establish that severe CFI is characterized by on-going quantity issues whereas moderate CFI is characterized by seasonal quantity issues. However, we were not sure that the same relation holds for quality.

3.6 Analysis Worksheet Step 8

Process

The group tested the tools and procedures as it is instructed in the document "Materials for the Pilots". To evaluate the reproducibility of the results, the group broke into subgroups. Two subgroups studied Balaka district and two subgroups studied Nsanje district.

Results

•	**Food Availability** *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present? (Consider national and local production, imports, markets, and natural source; and note in the justification if relevant)*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available? (Consider aspects of physical, financial, and social access, and note in the justification if relevant).*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to?* **B2:** No adequate information to determine this. Only water quality information available	**Stability** *Guiding Question: Are each of the food security dimensions stable in the short term?* **B2:** Question: Why are we talking about short-term when this is chronic analysis? **B2:** Not all dimensions are stable because there are access problems but we could not completely put is in a box because some information was missing for utilization food security dimensions. Question: Why are we

				talking about short-term when this is chronic analysis?
Complete Limiting Factor	No, effectively not at all	No, effectively not at all	No, effectively not at all	No, effectively not at all
Major Limiting Factor	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable	**B1:** Prices were stable following seasonal trends and in 2009 they were very high affecting especially those that are severely chronically food insecure B2: Somewhat, but still highly dynamic. The low levels of incomes have limited the access to markets although prices were stable.	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable	**B1:**Availability and utilization are relatively stable while access is behaving erratically**.**
Minor Limiting Factor	**B1**: Production exceeded the requirement in all years by between 23%-26%		**B1:**14% of the population does not have access to improved water sources	Yes, but abrupt changes are possible
Not a Limiting Factor	**B2:** Yes, there were production surpluses in all the years even though the agricultural season is getting shorter over time. Traders were also bringing the food to the markets in the district Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

•	**Food Availability** *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present? (Consider national and local production, imports, markets, and natural source; and note in the justification if relevant)*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food that is available? (Consider aspects of physical, financial, and social access, and note in the justification if relevant).*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to? (Consider aspects of preferences, preparation, storage, and water; and note in the justification if relevant).*	**Stability** *Guiding Question: Are each of the food security dimensions stable in the short term? (Consider aspects of availability, access, and utilization; and note in the justification if relevant)*
Complete Limiting Factor		No, effectively not at all	No, effectively not at all	No, effectively not at all
Major Limiting Factor	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable	**N1**: High levels of poverty, Low resilience **N2:** Major limiting factor looking at the low income for households and high prices in some seasons	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable	**N2**:Not stable due to access problems
Minor Limiting Factor	**N1**: Dependence on Mozambique (Cross border trade **N2**:Food availability is a minor limiting factor. Though production is a problem the districts can	Yes, but abrupt changes are possible	**N1**: Issue of quantity in water consumption. **N2**:Minor factor since 80% of population have access to portable water and also exclusive breastfeeding is at 71%	**N1:** Yes, but abrupt changes are possible.

	get supply through imports			
Not a Limiting Factor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Conclusions and Recommendations

3.6.1. Reformulate the stability definition:

In the formulation of stability, what is it specified "short- term" if we speak about chronic food insecurity?
More generally, more guidance is needed on what is meant by stability here. It is probably not the same than in the worksheet.

3.6.2. Provide more guidance on what we mean by availability and access (and utilization).

For example, some groups used household's food entitlements gaps to measure availability whereas others use district aggregate production.
Could be specify that availability has to be evaluated at aggregate (district) scale, and access at household level?

3.6.3. Remove the category "Complete limiting factor category"

We conclude that the "Complete limiting factor" category should be removed. But the other have to be kept as it is.

3.6.4. Make the statement in the matrix evidence-based.

The indication of how limiting a particular factor is, must be linked to the evidence used in the classification. That is to say, the limiting factor that led to the classification of the CFI based o the evidence used to classify the area in certain CFI level.

3.7 Analysis Worksheet Step 9

Process

The group tested the tools and procedures as it is instructed in the document "Materials for the Pilots". To evaluate the reproducibility of the results, the group broke into subgroups. Two subgroups studied Balaka district and two subgroups studied Nsanje district.

Results

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Livelihood Strategies	**B1:** Better off own chickens, goats and cattle **B2:** Diversity of income sources: cash crop production, petty trade Casual labour options available	**B1:**Poor have inadequate access to land **B2:** Highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Most of the hhds can't invest in sustainable livelihoods.	**B1:**Availability of ganyu for the poor and sometimes the middle provides for cash and food to make up for deficits **B2:** Invest in more agricultural methods. Generally favourably climatic conditions for all crops.	**B1:**Livestock diseases are a major threat to production of meat and milk Dry spells particularly when maize is at cobbing stage greatly affect production **B2:** Climatic changes resulting in unpredictable weather conditions. Rainfall seasons getting shorter over the years.
Human Capital				
Physical Capital	**B2:** Their road network is reasonably okay with most roads being passable during the rainy season. Some areas are also intersected with the main M1 road which makes food transportation easy. There is also significant infrastructure development under the Rural Growth Centre Initiative.	**B2:** Potential irrigable land is limited due to limited access to fresh water sources as well as the relatively dry climate.		
Financial Capital	**B1:**The poor and the middle own a few goats and chickens The middle and better off grow cotton as their cash crop	**B2:** High poverty levels means they are unable to build on more financial capitals		**B1:**The Poor lack the money for which to buy farm inputs like fertilizer
Social Capital				
Natural Capital				
Policies, Institutions and Processes		**B2:** Insufficient school feeding program.		

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Livelihood Strategies	**N1**: Livestock ownership. **N2:** Diverse source of livelihood –rain fed crop, livestock, oxcart, ganyu, self -employment	**N1:** The Poor lack diversification. **N2:** Most of them are linked to agric which is rainfed	**N1:** -Diversified crop and Livestock production. -Irrigated cropping. --Job opportunities. –Proximity to Mozambique. -Subsidy Programme **N2:** Presence of Shire	**N1:** General Floods. **N2:** Floods during rainy season

			River which could lead to Increased irrigation and increase production for the district, there is still plenty of land that is not cultivated.	
Human Capital	**N1:** Large households sizes (labour) **N2:** Labour availability	**N1:** HIV and AIDS (Loss of bread winner and family members and burden for caring for the sick) **N2:** High illiteracy levels, high levels of malnutrition	**N1:** School feeding	**N1:** In adequate extension services. **N2:**HIV Aids
Physical Capital	**N1:** Accessible by road.			
Financial Capital		**N2:** High poverty levels		
Social Capital				
Natural Capital	**N2:** Shire River			
Policies, Institutions and Processes			**N2:** Subsidized inputs	

- The different groups focused on different information depending on their background. The results are not reproducible.
- The notions of opportunities and weaknesses are not always well understood.

Conclusions and Recommendations

No clear recommendations emerge from the discussion but rather some questions and issues were raised, namely:

3.7.1. Utility of this step

The value added of this step for decision makers was discussed. It was agreed that decision makers are very interested in the causes of food insecurity. However two questions were raised:

- Is the SWOT tool the right one to address this issue?
- If yes, what the guidance needed to make this step more convincing/rich/ specific?

3.7.2. Guidance on the population group that has to be studied.

Is the SWOT analysis meant to be done for the district or for the chronic food insecure population only?

Annexes:

Table 9: Workshop Agenda

IPC for Classification of Severity and Causes of Chronic Food Insecurity -Southern Africa Pilot - November 2013

Time	Session #	Topic	Session Title	Environment	Activity	Facilitator/s
			Day 1			
0830 – 0900	1	General	Welcome, introductions, and opening remarks	Plenary		Speaker: Duncan Samikwa
0900 – 0930	2		Goal, Objectives and Pilot Organization	Plenary	Presentation & Discussions	Presenter: Ntela Mokotla
0930- 1030	3		Rationale for IPC Concepts of Chronic Food Insecurity and difference with Acute Food Insecurity	Plenary	Presentation (30 min) & Discussions (30 min)	Presenter: Cindy Holleman
1015 - 1045			Break			
1045 – 1145	4	**Non-Exceptional Years**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Selection of Non-Exceptional Years at National Level with validation at Area Level	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
1145 – 1300	5		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Selection of Non-Exceptional Years at National Level	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1300 – 1400			Lunch			
1400 – 1530	6		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Selection of Non-Exceptional Years at National Level	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1530 - 1545			Break			
1545 – 1700	7		**Discussing Conclusions**: Selection of Non-exceptional Years at National Level	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Mokotla Ntela
1700			Closure			Plenary
Day 2						
0830 – 0845			Recap Day 1 and Way Forward	Plenary		Speaker: TBA
0845 – 0900	8	**Non-Exceptional Years**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Quick Review of Steps for Validation of Non-Exceptional Years at Area Level	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
0845 – 1045	9		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Validation of Non-Exceptional Year at Area Level	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1045 – 1115			Break			
1115 – 1230	10		**Discussing Conclusions**: Validation of Non-Exceptional Year at Area Level	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Anne Claire
1230 – 1330			Lunch			
1330 – 1445	11	**Standard Tools**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet (Steps 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
1445 – 1530	12		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet and Supporting Tools (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne

						Claire
1530 - 1600			Break			
1600 - 1700	13		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet and Supporting Tools (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1700			Closure			
Day 3						
0830 – 0845			Recap Day 2 and Way Forward	Plenary		Speaker: TBA
0845 – 1030	14	**Standard Tools**	**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet and Supporting Tools (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1030 – 1100			Break			
1100 - 1300	15		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet and Supporting Tools (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1230 – 1330			Lunch			
1330 - 1500	16		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet and Supporting Tools (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1500 – 1530			Break			
1530 – 1700	17		**Discussing Tools & Procedures**: Standard Reference Table and Standard Analysis Worksheet (Steps 1, 3, 4)	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Leila Oliveira
1700			Closure			
Day 4						
0830 – 0845			Recap Day 3 and Way Forward	Plenary		Speaker: TBA
0845 - 0900	18	**Vertical Approach (with Standard Tools)**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Vertical Approach for Evidence Analysis (Steps 3)	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
0900 – 1030	19		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Vertical Approach for Evidence Analysis (Steps 3)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1030 – 1100			Break			
1100 – 1130	20		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Vertical Approach for Evidence Analysis (Steps 3)	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1130 - 1230	21		**Discussing Tools & Procedures**: Vertical Approach for Evidence Analysis (Steps 3)	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Cindy Holleman
1230 – 1330			Lunch			
1330 – 1400	22	**Adapted Tools**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Adapted Reference Table & Adapted Analysis Worksheet	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
1400 – 1530	23		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Adapted Reference Table & Adapted Analysis Worksheet	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1530 – 1600			Break			
1600 – 1700	24		**Cont. - Trying Tools & Procedures**: Adapted	Small Groups	Testing tools &	Mokotla

			Reference Table & Adapted Analysis Worksheet	(4 groups of 5 pp)	procedures in small groups	Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1700			Closure			
Day 5						
0830 – 0845			Recap Day 4 and Way Forward	Plenary		Speaker: TBA
0845 - 1030	25	**Adapted Tools**	**Discussing Tools & Procedures**: Adapted Reference Table & Adapted Analysis Worksheet	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Mokotla Ntela
1030 – 1045			Break			
1045 - 1100	26	**Conclusions and Causes**	**Rationale for Tools & Procedures**: Quick Review of Step 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 with preferred approach	Plenary	Presentation & Q&A	Presenter: Leila Oliveira
1100 – 1300	27		**Trying Tools & Procedures**: Step 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 with preferred approach	Small Groups (4 groups of 5 pp)	Testing tools & procedures in small groups	Mokotla Ntela/Cindy Holleman/Leila Oliveira/Anne Claire
1300 – 1400			Lunch			
1400 - 1530	28		**Discussing Tools & Procedures**: Step 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 with preferred approach	Plenary	Group presentations + discussions	Facilitator: Anne Claire
1530 -1630	29		Open Discussions	Plenary		Facilitator: Cindy Holleman
1630 – 1700	30		Evaluation and closing			Whole team

Participants to attend the IPC Chronic Analysis Pilot in South Africa, 18th to 22nd November, 2013

Chronic	Total # of participants from each country	Names of Participants	Org.
Lesotho	2	Likeleli Mohai	DMA
		Tselane Ramokhoro	FNCO
Malawi	5	James Bwirani	FEWSNET
		Simon Mulungu	MEPD
		Walusungu Kayira	MOLG
		Imran Nedi	MEPD
		Ethel Luhanga	DNHA
Swaziland	2	Sifiso Mdluli,	Save the Children
		Musa Dlamini	SNNC
Tanzania	1	Emmanuel Experious	TFNC
Zimbabwe	3	Yvonne Mavhunga	FNC
		Yvonne Vhevha	WFP
		Tendai Mugara	FAO
Regional	1	Phumzile Mdladla	FEWSNET

Facilitators

1	Lead-Facilitator	Leila Oliveira	IPC GSU (Rome)
2	Co-Facilitiator	Cindy Holleman	IPC GSU (Rome)
3	Co-Facilitiator	Anne-Claire Thomas	EC-JRC
4	Co-Facilitiator	Mokotla Ntela	SADC RVAC IPC Regional Coordinator (Southern Africa)