

October 2014

The Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom is supporting the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Initiative through a **3-year grant project** of GBP 1.7 million that started in March 2012. In November 2013, DFID has also granted a **Top-Up amount** of GBP 1,048,417 to achieve 3 additional project components. As of today, the project has reached 74% of financial delivery and a full delivery is expected by the end of the project (March 2015).

Overall, the DFID-funded IPC project is contributing to consolidating the implementation of IPC by:

- Supporting **trainings and certification courses** for qualifying national and international food security experts as IPC analysts in several countries;
- Developing, piloting, launching the **IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification** scale and rolling out it in 8 selected high burden focus countries;
- Harmonizing IPC country analysis, data archiving, and cross-country/cross-regional comparisons through the development of the **IPC online Information Support System (ISS)**.
- Developing **IPC Nutrition Phase Classification** and running pilots in 5 countries.
- Conducting the **IPC Baseline Study of the Impact of IPC on Decision Making** and developing the **IPC Strategic Engagement of Decision Makers** for Increased Impact.

Within the IPC Global Partnership, **FAO was designated the executing agency** and the other 10 IPC partner agencies (Action Against Hunger (ACF), CARE International, Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Food Security Cluster (FSC), the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, Oxfam, Save the Children UK/US, Central American Integration System (SICA) and World Food Programme (WFP)) are counterpart agencies responsible for project implementation.

Key Results Achieved:

- The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) currently operates in over 30 countries and has supported IPC trainings at global, regional and national level. It has also provided technical support to IPC Acute Food Insecurity Country Analysis worldwide.
- The final IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification was finalized and launched in July 2014 and the country level roll-out has started in selected high burden focus countries.
- The prototype of the IPC Nutrition Classification developed and the country pilot exercise started. The *IPC Global Nutrition Working Group* has been formed to lead the development, piloting and lesson learning process to finalize the prototype.
- A dedicated team of experts completed the architectural design of the IPC Information Support System (ISS) which is now being used for conducting acute and chronic food insecurity analyses.
- The Baseline Study of the Impact of IPC on Decision Making completed and submitted for final clearance.

Activities Planned (Sept 2014- March 2015):

- Expedite the development of the IPC Certification process and roster of trainees, including IPC Trainers of Trainers.
- Complete the roll-out process of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification in 8 countries and draw lessons learnt to improve the IPC chronic tools.
- Pilot the IPC Nutrition prototype in the remaining 3 countries, (Bangladesh, Haiti, and Niger), draw lessons learnt and finalize the tool.
- Develop the Strategic Engagement of Decision Makers Plan and implement it in six priority countries.

UK DFID-IPC Project In figure (2012- Oct 2014):

- About **1500 experts** trained in IPC.
- Over **150 IPC Analysts** trained as IPC trainers and facilitators.
- Almost **1300 experts** participated in **56 Country IPC Acute Food Security Analysis Workshops**
- Two rounds of pilots of the prototype of the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification in **9 countries**.
- Roll-out process of the final IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification started in **6 countries out of 8**: Bangladesh, Burundi, El Salvador, Kenya, Nepal, and Zimbabwe.
- The IPC Nutrition Phase Classification piloted in **2 countries out of 5**: South-Sudan, Kenya.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of analytical tools and protocols to analyse and classify food insecurity linked to international standards. It is specifically designed to produce actionable knowledge for decision-making. Originally developed by FAO in Somalia in 2004, the IPC is currently used in 29 countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The IPC development and implementation is supported by a multi-agency global initiative led by 11 agencies: Action Against Hunger (ACF), CARE, CILSS, FAO, FEWS NET, GFSC, EC-JRC, Oxfam, Save the Children UK/US, SICA and WFP. At present, the IPC is also 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. For more information www.ipcinfo.org