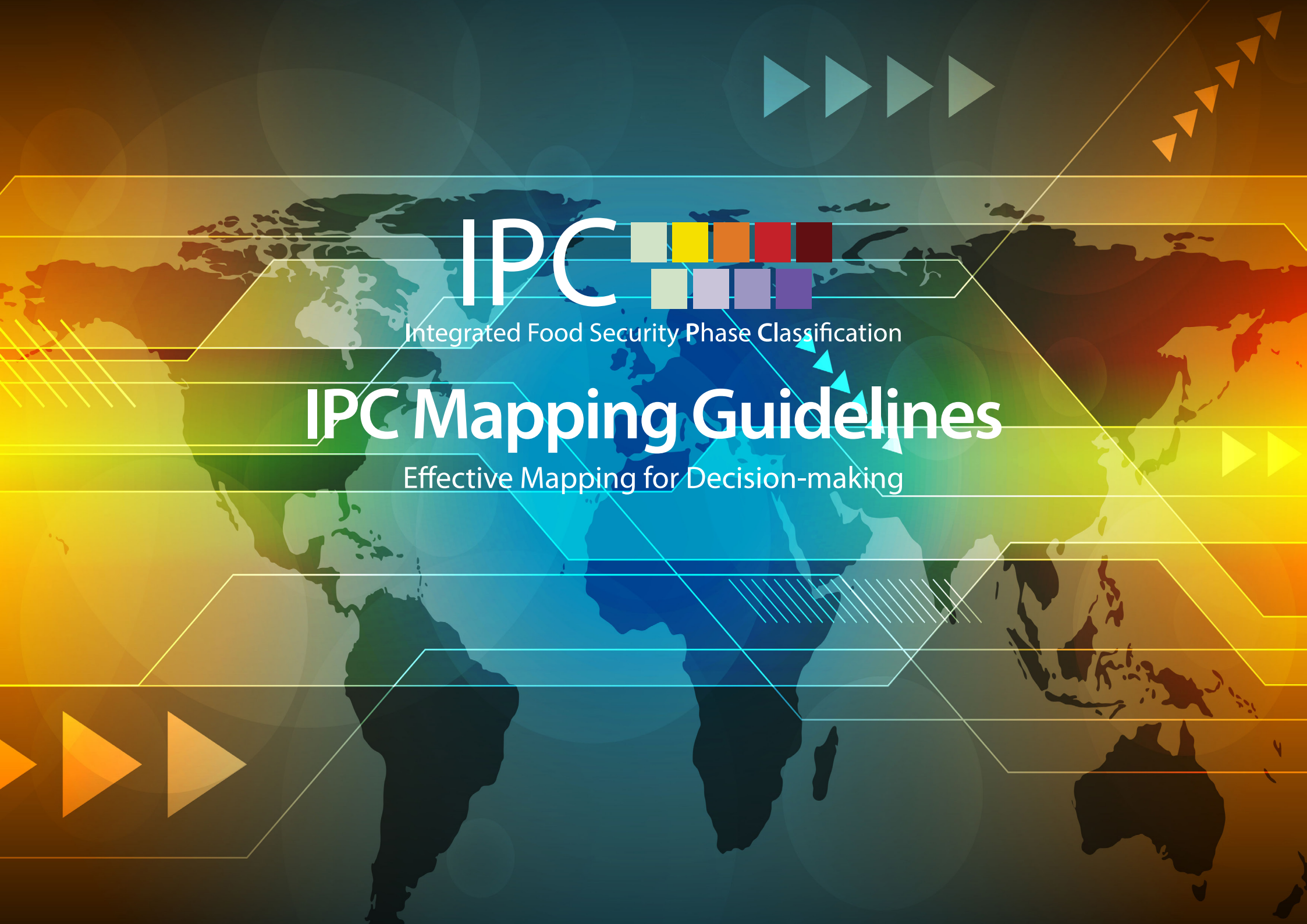

IPC
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPC Mapping Guidelines
Effective Mapping for Decision-making

Contents

Updated February 2025

1. Introduction

1.1 About the IPC

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is an innovative multi-partner initiative for improving food security and nutrition analysis and decision-making. Using the IPC classification and analytical approach, Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs, civil society, and other relevant actors work together to determine the severity and magnitude of acute and chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition situations in a country according to internationally recognised standards.

1.2 About IPC Maps

Maps play a pivotal role in IPC analyses, as they provide a visual and spatial understanding of food security and nutrition conditions across different administrative units. The IPC is designed to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity, helping stakeholders—including governments, humanitarian organisations, and international agencies—make informed decisions about interventions.

Maps help in several ways:

- Spatial Clarity: By visually representing data, maps allow analysts to see geographic patterns of food insecurity and malnutrition and quickly identify the areas most in need of assistance. This makes it easier to prioritise interventions and allocate resources more effectively.
- Complex Data Integration: Maps can combine various layers of information, such as population displacement and conflict zones, offering a multi-dimensional view of the factors influencing food security and nutrition.
- Timely Decision-Making: In crises where rapid responses are essential, maps help decision-makers quickly grasp the scope and severity of food insecurity, speeding up the process of mobilising affected regions.

As a key mode of communicating IPC classifications, maps bridge complex data sets with practical, actionable insights. They translate information into visual narratives that empower more efficient and targeted responses to food insecurity challenges.

1.3 How to use these Guidelines

These IPC Mapping Guidelines cover the basics of colouration, symbology, and map layout. It provides standards for common geographical elements for A5, A4 and A3 layout sizes. You will also find best practices for organising and ensuring proper representation and disclaimers as well as key maps assets such as CODs (Common Operational Datasets) and symbols.

- Download Symbols: Download the required map symbols from the designated source to ensure they are available. These symbols are essential for maintaining consistency and accuracy in IPC maps.
- Download CODs (Common Operational Datasets): Obtain the latest CODs to ensure standardised authoritative reference datasets are used. These datasets are critical for ensuring data consistency and adherence to United Nations standards.

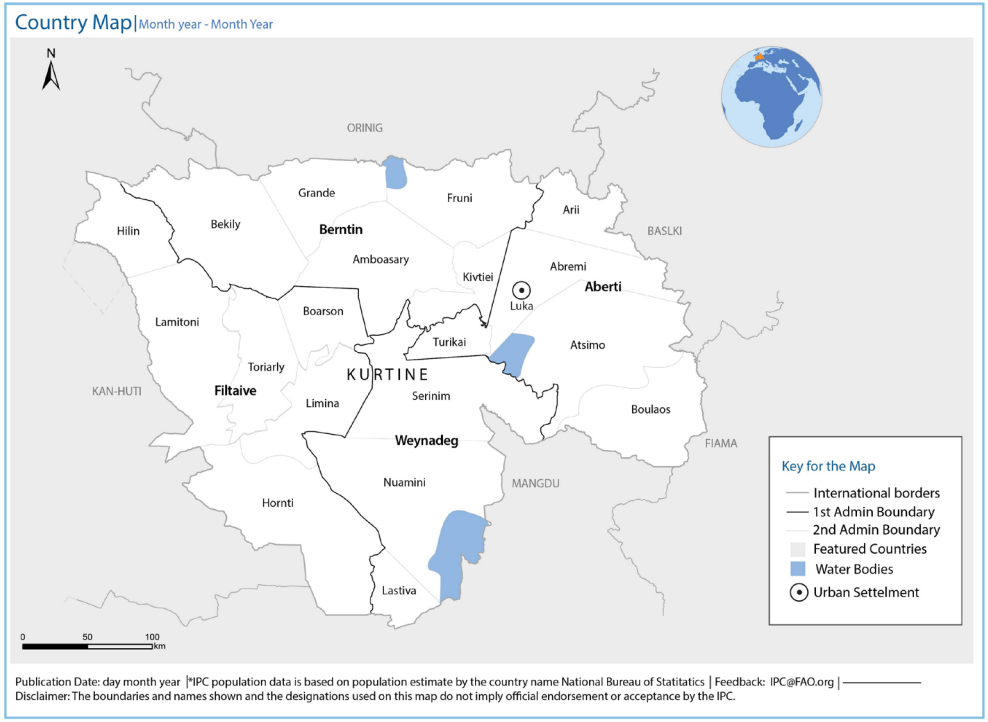
IPC Map Elements and Symbology

2. Essential Elements for IPC Maps

IPC maps must include specific mandatory elements to communicate their intended information effectively while maintaining clarity, accuracy, and consistency. Here are the essential map elements:

- **Map Title:** The title should clearly describe the map's purpose or content, often indicating the geographic area and focus (e.g., "Niger: Acute Malnutrition Situation August - November 2022"). It gives context and ensures the map's intention is immediately recognised.
- **Validity Periods**: Current and projection period of the analysis should be clearly specified (e.g., Niger: "Curren Acute Malnutrition Situation August - November 2022").
- **Legend (Key):** The legend explains symbols, colours, and patterns used on the map. For instance, it may show that different colours represent varying population densities or that certain symbols indicate specific landmarks or resources. Without a legend, a map can be confusing or difficult to interpret.
- **Scale:** A scale indicates the relationship between distances on the map and real-world distances. It can be represented numerically (e.g., 1:100,000) or graphically as a bar scale. This element is crucial for accurately understanding the size and distances of features on the map.
- **Orientation (Compass Rose or North Arrow):** Orientation shows the cardinal directions (North, South, East, and West), often with a compass rose or a simple north arrow. This helps map users navigate and understand the direction of features and places on the map.
- **Labels:** Labels identify important locations, including the names of the capital city, country, rivers, or any significant details relevant to the map's purpose.
- **Source or Author:** A source or attribution provides information on where the data originated or who created the map, ensuring credibility and allowing users to reference the source if needed.
- **Border or Neatline:** A border or neatline frames the map, helping to contain the elements and maintain visual organisation.
- **Disclaimers:** Disclaimers help clarify the scope, limitations, boundary disputes, and intended use of IPC maps.

Each element makes a map readable, credible, and useful for a wide audience. Depending on its purpose, the absence of any of these elements can diminish the map's effectiveness.



3. IPC Map Symbology

Feature	Symbol			Labels			
Layer	Style	Color (CMYK)	Size (A5 | A4 | A3)	Color (CMYK)	Font style	Color (CMYK)	Color (CMYK)
Featured country		IPC Classif Color		**LABEL**	Myriad Pro Semi Bold 14pt CAPS, space between letters	0, 0, 0, 65	
Waterbody		47, 20, 0, 0		*Label*	*Times Roman, Italic*	71, 38, 0, 20	
International Boundary		Fill: 7, 5, 5, 0 Border: 0, 0, 0, 40	0.5pt | 0.75pt | 1pt		Myriad Pro Semibold, 10pt, CAPS	0, 0, 0, 40	
Disputed boundary		0, 0, 0, 25					
Areas with Inadequate Evidence							
Areas not classified		f, 0, 0, 0					
National Capital		0, 0, 0, 90	7.0pt | 8.0pt | 9.0pt		Myriad Pro: Regular 9 pt		
Scarce evidence of limited or no access							
						When the map color is Phase 1 and Phase 2	**When the map colour is Phase 3 and Phase 4**
Admin boundary 1		0, 0, 0, 25	0.5pt | 0.75pt	**LABEL**	Myriad Pro: 10 PT, Myriad Pro Semibold	73, 68, 65, 81	0, 0, 0, 0
Admin boundary 2		0, 0, 0, 0	0.25pt | 0.5pt	LABEL	Myriad Pro: 7 PT, Myriad Pro Regular	71, 65, 64, 68	0, 0, 0, 0

Acute Food Insecurity Maps

4. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Maps

IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) maps are essential tools for visually representing the severity and scale of acute food insecurity across different geographic regions. Using standardised protocols, these maps delineate areas based on varying phases of food insecurity. As a core component of IPC analyses, they provide stakeholders with a spatially intuitive understanding of food security conditions, enabling timely, evidence-based decision-making.

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Minimal	**Stressed**	**Crisis**	**Emergency**	**Famine**
C: 19 | M: 0 | Y: 26 | K: 0	C: 4 | M: 3 | Y: 96 | K: 0	C: 7 | M: 63 | Y: 100 | K: 3	C: 15 | M: 100 | Y: 100 | K: 5	C: 34 | M: 98 | Y: 95 | K: 54
R: 205 | G: 250 | B: 205	R: 250 | G: 230 | B: 30	R: 230 | G: 120 | B: 000	R: 200 | G: 000 | B: 000	R: 100 | G: 000 | B: 000
Web Hex: CDFACD	Web Hex: FAE61E	Web Hex: E67800	Web Hex: C8000	Web Hex: 640000

4.1 The 20 Percent Rule for AFI Classifications

The IPC AFI scale classifies the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity using a five-phase system, which is then mapped for analysis. Analysts assess available evidence to determine the most appropriate classification for a given area or population during a specific period, reporting their findings through maps, population tables, and other formats. IPC AFI classifications apply at both the household and area levels. An area is classified into a specific IPC phase if at least 20 percent of households experience outcomes associated with that phase or more severe conditions.

4.2 Acute Food Insecurity Mapping Standards

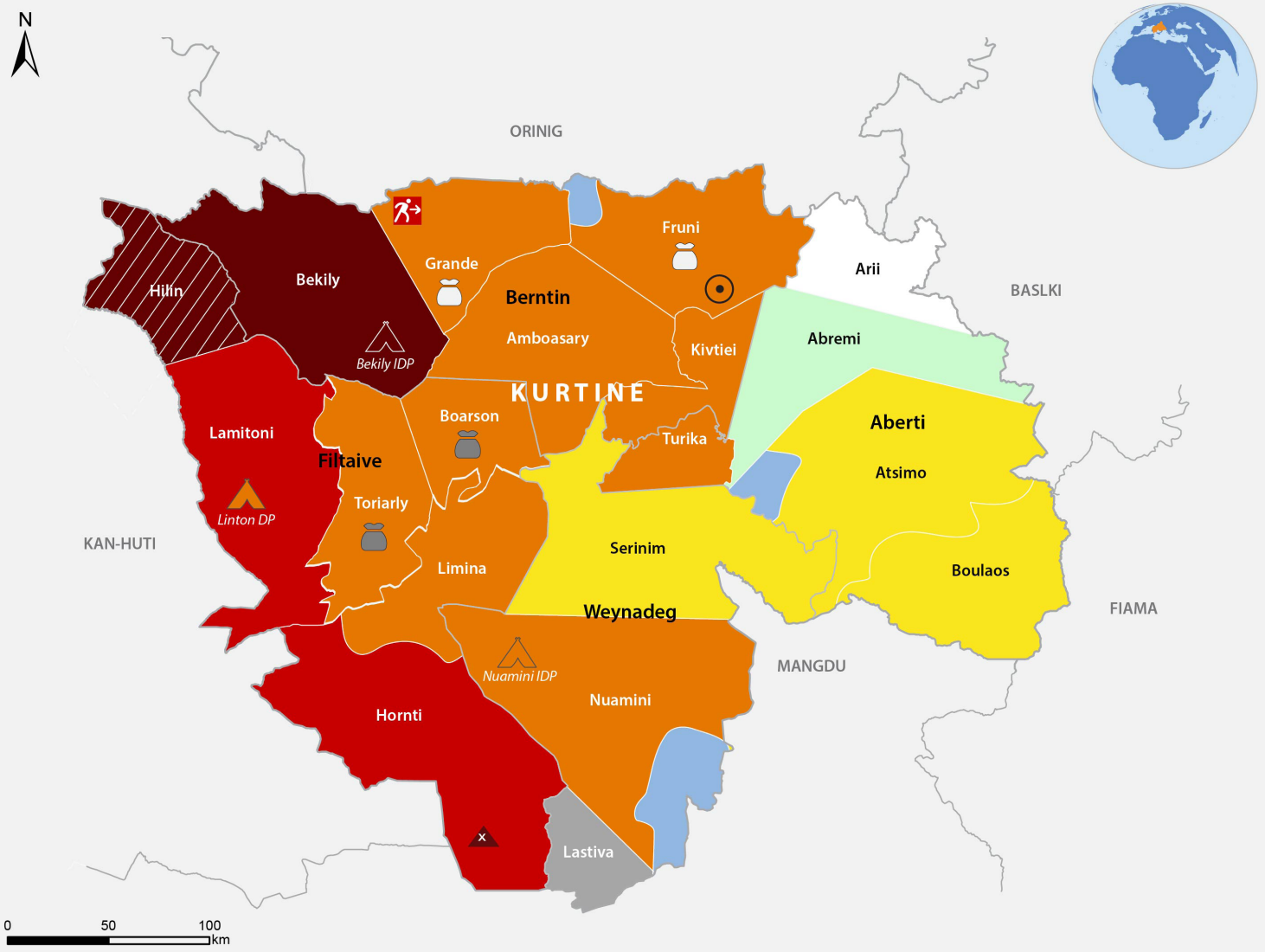
The following mapping parameters need to be adhered to all maps of IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classifications:

- **IPC AFI Classifications:** Colour is a key element in presenting the IPC classifications, and it is crucial to ensure that all maps and thematic graphs have the same colour coding.
- **To ensure consistency and clarity:** Areas should be mapped according to the standardised green-blue (RGB) colour scheme:
- Areas are only classified and mapped if they meet the minimum evidence requirements. If they do not, they should be mapped using a grey colour (RGB 166, 166, 166), indicating "inadequate evidence."
- Areas not included in the analysis should be coloured white (RGB 255, 255, 255), indicating "area not analysed".
- Evidence level of the analysis should be added to the map using *Acceptable, **Medium, and ***High. If not possible, the evidence level of analysis should be added in the map key or in a note under the map.
- Specific symbols should be used to classify urban areas, IDPs, and other settlements, as illustrated in figure below. The colour of the symbol should be chosen according to the phase classified.
- If the classification is made with less than adequate evidence in areas with limited or no humanitarian access, a specific symbol should be placed on the concerned area.
- Add symbols for areas identified as having received or that will likely receive significant assistance depending on the coverage and size of the transfer.

4.3 AFI Map Symbology

Feature	Symbol	Representation	Colour Fill
HFA Bag 1		At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance.	HFA (Light grey) C: 4 | M: 2 | Y: 2 | K: 0 R: 242 | G: 242 | B: 242 Web Hex: F2F2F2
HFA Bag 2		At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance.	HFA (Gun grey) C: 52 | M: 43 | Y: 43 | K: 8 R: 127 | G: 127 | B: 127 Web Hex: 7F7F7F
IDP settlement		The inverted V symbol represents Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps. If classified, the respective colour fill replaces the white colour inside the symbol.	Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Famine with Reasonable Evidence
Urban settlement		Urban settlements are represented by this round symbol with a black dot in the centre. If the respective colour fill is analysed, it replaces the white colour inside the symbol.	Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Famine with Reasonable Evidence
Refugees		The Refugee icon represents refugees. If the respective colour fill is analysed, it replaces the white colour inside the symbol.	Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Famine with Reasonable Evidence
Risk of Famine		The risk of Famine refers to the reasonable probability of an area going into Famine in the projected period when IPC Phase 5 (Famine) is not the most likely scenario. Unlike IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and IPC Phase 5 (Famine), the risk of Famine is only a statement and not a classification.	

Country Current/Projected Acute Food Insecurity | Month year - Month Year



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the popullation

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Famine with Reasonable Evidence
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed
- Risk of Famine

Map Symbols

- Refugee Settlement
- Urban Settlement
- IDPs/other Settlements

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High
- Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Publication Date: day month year | *IPC population data is based on population estimate by the country name National Bureau of Statitatics | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org |
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IPC.

Source: IPC Technical Working Group, Country Name

Acute Malnutrition Maps

5. Acute Malnutrition Maps

Acute malnutrition maps are essential tools for visualising the prevalence and severity of malnutrition across different regions. These maps assist governments, humanitarian organisations, and health agencies in identifying areas most in need of intervention. Several reputable sources provide up-to-date maps and data on acute malnutrition.

5.1 Caseload and IPC AMN Maps

In the IPC system, the malnutrition caseload is calculated based on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and the total population of the affected area. The key steps include:

5.1.1 Estimating Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition

- The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is determined using weight-for-height Z-scores (WHZ) and/or Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements from nutrition surveys, such as Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys.
- The GAM rate is expressed as a percentage of children aged 6-59 months who are acutely malnourished.

5.1.2 Applying the 20 Percent Rule for Area Classification

- If at least 20% of the population in an area faces food insecurity severe enough to impact nutritional outcomes, that area is classified into a corresponding IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Phase.

5.2 Acute Malnutrition Mapping Standards

The following parameters need to be adhered to in all IPC Acute Malnutrition classifications:

- Areas should be mapped according to the standardised colour scheme:

IPC AMN Classifications: Colour is key in presenting the IPC classifications. It is crucial to ensure that all maps and thematic graphs have the same colour coding to ensure consistency and clarity.

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Acceptable	**Alert**	**Serious**	**Critical**	**Extremely Critical**
C: 19 | M: 0 | Y: 26| K: 0	C: 4 | M: 3 | Y: 96 | K: 0	C: 7 | M: 63 | Y: 100 | K: 3	C: 15 | M: 100 | Y: 100 | K: 5	C: 34 | M: 98 | Y: 95 | K: 54
R: 205 | G: 250 | B: 205	R: 250 | G: 230 | B: 30	R: 230 | G: 120 | B: 000	R: 200 | G: 000 | B: 000	R: 100 | G: 000 | B: 000
Web Hex: CDFACD	Web Hex: FAE61E	Web Hex: E67800	Web Hex: C8000	Web Hex: 640000

- Areas are only classified and mapped if they meet the minimum evidence requirements. If they do not, they should be mapped using a grey colour (RGB 166, 166, 166), indicating "inadequate evidence."
- Areas not included in the analysis should be coloured white (RGB 255, 255, 255), indicating "Area Not Analysed."
- For classifications of urban areas, IDPs, and other settlements, specific symbols should be used, as illustrated in figure below. The colour of the symbol should be chosen according to the phase classified.

- If classification is carried out with less than adequate evidence (in areas with limited or no humanitarian access), a specific symbol should be put on the concerned area.
- The evidence level of analysis should be added to the map using *Acceptable, **Medium, and ***High. If not possible, it should be added to the map key or in a note under the map.

5.3 AMN Map Symbology

Phase classification based on MUAC: When an area has been classified using GAM based on MUAC, the classification is depicted with a black striped pattern against the classification colouration.

Style	Map color is < phase3	Map color is >= Phase 3
	Stroke format Fill: black (#000000) Stroke size: 0.5PT Stroke spacing: 0.5mm	Stroke format Fill: white (#F7F6F5) Stroke size: 0.5PT Stroke spacing: 0.5mm

Evidence Levels: The map should include the evidence level of analysis as *Acceptable, **Medium, and ***High.

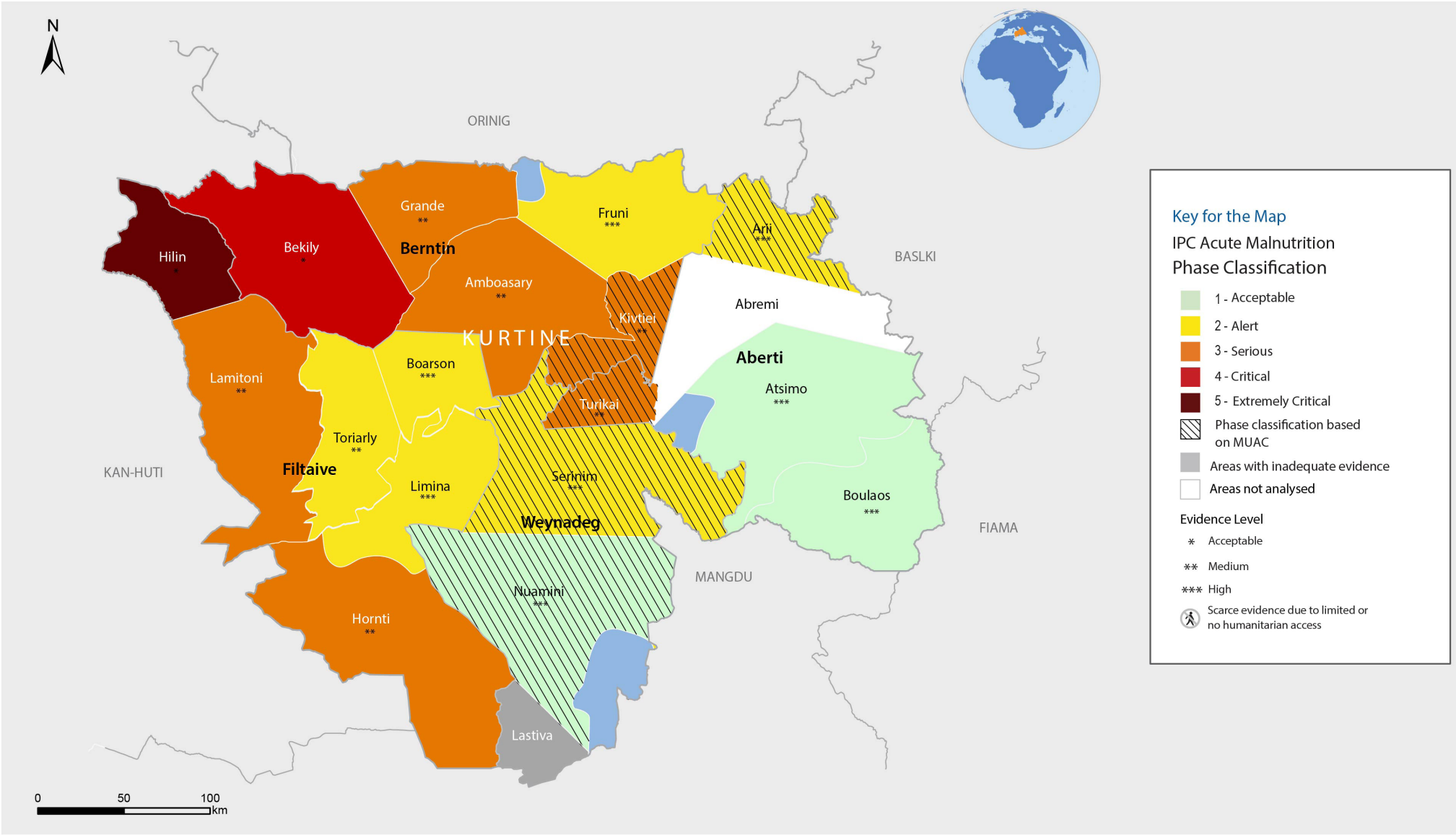
Evidence Level	Style	Fill
Acceptable	*	C: 0 | M: 0 | Y: 0 | K: 65
Medium	**	
High	***	

IDP settlements: The inverted V symbol represents Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps. If classified, the respective colour fill replaces the white colour inside the symbol.

Urban settlements: Urban settlements are represented by this round symbol with a black dot in the centre. If the respective colour fill is analysed, it replaces the white colour inside the symbol.

Refugee icon: The Refugee icon below represents refugees. If the respective colour fill is analysed, it replaces the black colour inside the symbol.

Country Current/Projected Acute Malnutrition | Month year - Month Year



Publication Date:day month year | *IPC population data is based on population estimate by the country name National Bureau of Statitatics | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org |

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IPC.

Source: IPC Technical Working Group, Country Name

Enhancing Visual Differentiation

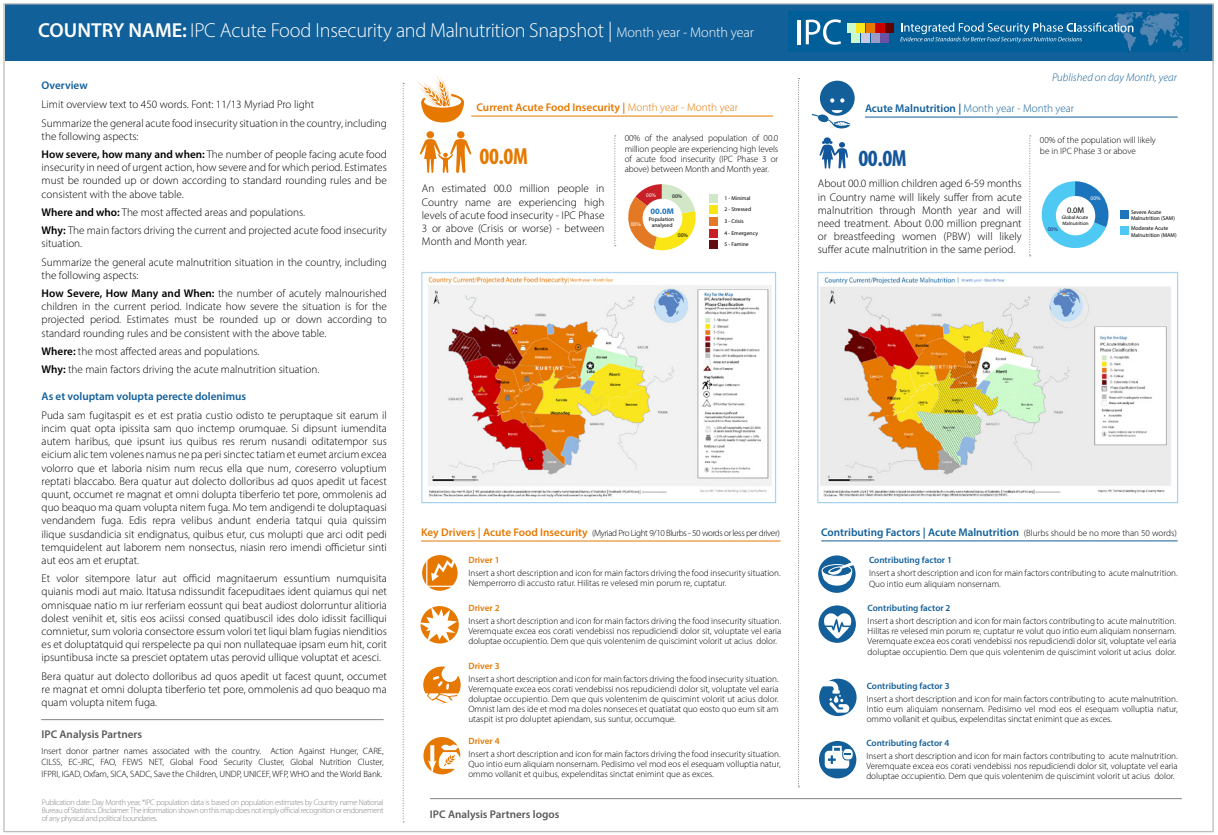
6. Enhancing Visual Differentiation between IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Maps

IPC Acute Food Insecurity maps and Acute Malnutrition maps use the same colours to prevent confusion, which may lead to misinterpretation. When both classifications appear in the same display, distinct visual elements must be incorporated to differentiate them.

Food insecurity maps typically include icons such as empty plates, grain sacks, or food baskets to represent availability and access. These icons should be in orange.

In contrast, Acute Malnutrition maps use icons like human figures (often children) with growth indicators, measuring tapes, or medical cross symbols to emphasise status rather than food access. These icons should be in blue.

6.1 Example of AFI and AMN Maps in a Joint IPC Product



Inset Maps

7. Inset Maps

Inset maps in IPC maps serve as zoomed-in or zoomed-out views that provide additional context to food security assessments. They help visualise details that may not be clear on the main IPC map.

7.1 Common Uses of Inset Maps in IPC Maps

7.1.1 Zooming into Analysed Areas

When a food security analysis covers only part of a country, an inset map can provide more detailed classifications at a sub-national level (e.g., districts within a country), allowing for a clearer understanding of conditions.

7.1.2 Highlighting Small or Remote Locations

Islands, border regions, or sparsely populated areas that may be too small to discern on the main map can be highlighted separately with an inset map, ensuring these areas are not overlooked.

7.1.3 Providing a National or Regional Overview

A smaller inset may display the entire country or a broader region, offering context to the specific areas shown in detail on the main map. This helps readers understand the geographic scope of the analysis.

7.2 Guidelines for Creating Inset Maps

7.2.1 Purpose & Use Cases

Inset maps provide additional context by:

- Showing a zoomed-in or zoomed-out view.
- Displaying a different but related area.
- Highlighting dense or complex regions.
- Providing a locator map for reference.

7.2.2 Placement & Size

- Position the inset map where it doesn't obscure critical information.
- Keep it proportional—large enough to be clear but not distracting.

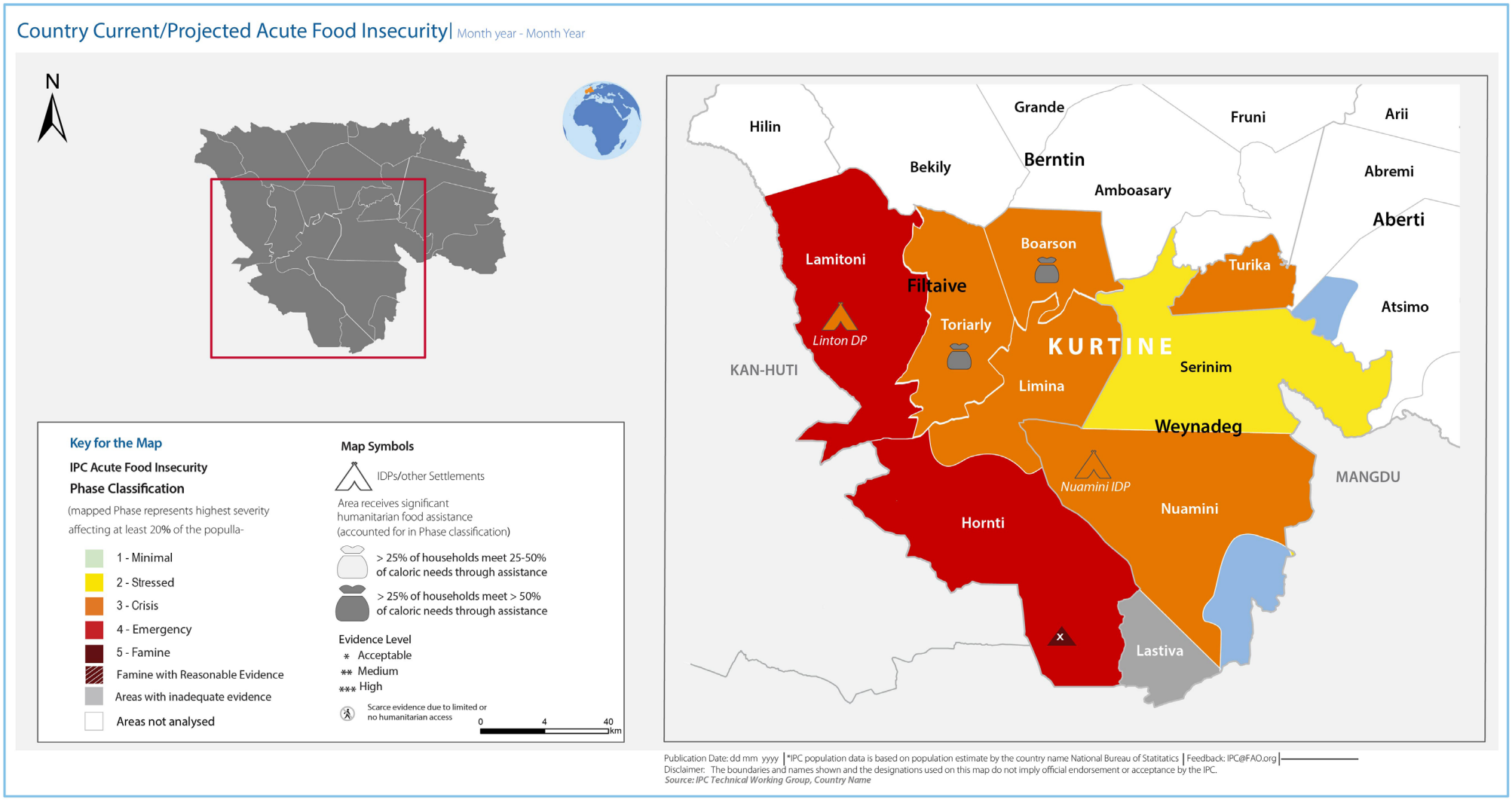
7.2.3 Clear Differentiation

- Use a border or background shading to distinguish the inset map from the main map.
- Label it appropriately (e.g., "Inset Map" or "Zoomed View of Downtown").

7.2.4 Scale & Projection

- Ensure the scale is appropriate for the level of detail required.
- Indicate if the scale differs from the main map.
- Maintain consistency in projection unless a change is necessary for clarity.

7.3 Example of Inset Map



Map Log Information and Disclaimers

8. Map Log Information and Disclaimers

Map Log Information refers to metadata and documentation associated with a map, typically used to track details about its creation, sources, and updates. It ensures transparency, accuracy, and reproducibility in mapping processes.

8.1 Key Components of Map Log Information

1. Title & Description
   - Name of the map.
   - A summary of its purpose and coverage.
2. Date of Creation & Updates
   - Original creation date.
   - Dates of modifications or updates.
3. Data Sources & References
   - Information about the datasets used (e.g., satellite imagery, survey data, GIS layers).
   - Source organisations (government agencies, NGOs, research institutions).
4. Projection & Coordinate System
   - Type of map projection (e.g., WGS 84, UTM).
   - Coordinate system used.
5. Scale & Resolution
   - Map scale (e.g., 1:50,000).
   - Resolution of spatial data (if applicable).
6. Legend & Symbology
   - Key explaining symbols, colours, and classifications used in the map.
7. Author & Contributors
   - Names of cartographers, analysts, or organisations.
8. Map Version & Notes
   - Version number or identifier.
   - Additional remarks on changes or special considerations.
9. Usage Restrictions & Licensing
   - Copyright or open-source permissions.
   - Restrictions on distribution or reproduction.
10. Contact Information
    - IPC corporate email.
11. Mandatory boundary disclaimer
    - A Mandatory Boundary Disclaimer in IPC maps is a required statement that clarifies that the boundaries, names, or designations shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or recognition by the mapping authority or the organisation that produced the map.

Mandatory Boundary Disclaimer in Different Languages

Type	English	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Arabic
Short form	The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IPC.	Les frontières et les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas reconnaissance ou acceptation officielle par l'IPC.	Los límites, nombres y designaciones que figuran en este mapa no implican su apoyo o aceptación oficial por las Naciones Unidas.	Os limites, nomes e designações que figuram neste mapa não implicam seu apoio ou aceitação oficial pelas Nações Unidas.	الحدود والأسماء والتسميات الواردة في هذه الخريطة لا تعني تأييدها أو قبولها الرسمي من قبل الأمم المتحدة.

8.2 Example of Map Log Information in IPC Products

*Publication date: day month YEAR, *IPC population data is based on the Country's National Bureau of Statistics population estimates.*

Disclaimer: The information on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

Disputed Territories

9. Analysing Disputed Territories

As a neutral, evidence-based framework for assessing food insecurity and malnutrition, the IPC and its partners must navigate political sensitivities while preserving its credibility and accuracy when analysing disputed territories. Below are key considerations for evaluating food insecurity and malnutrition in such contexts:

9.1 Territorial disputes

Here are some of the most notable ongoing land disputes that the IPC should take into consideration:

1. Asia

- **Pakistan vs. India** – Dispute over **Jammu and Kashmir.**
- **Israel vs. Palestine** – Disputes over **West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem.**
- **Saudi Arabia vs. Yemen** – Dispute over **Jizan and Asir regions.**
- **Lebanese vs. Israeli** – Dispute over **boarders**

2. Africa

- **Morocco vs. Western Sahara** – Morocco claims **Western Sahara**, while the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic seeks independence.
- **Ethiopia vs. Eritrea** – Border disputes, including the town of **Badme**.
- **Sudan vs. South Sudan** – Dispute over **Abyei** and oil-rich border regions.
- **Somalia vs. Kenya** – Maritime boundary dispute in the Indian Ocean.
- **Cameroon vs. Nigeria** – Dispute over the **Bakassi Peninsula**.

4. North & South America

- **Colombia vs. Nicaragua** – Dispute over **San Andrés and maritime boundaries.**

5. Oceania

- **Australia vs. East Timor** – Maritime boundary dispute over **Timor Sea**.

9.2 Guidelines for Classifying Disputed Territories

9.2.1 Adhere to Humanitarian Principles of Neutrality and Impartiality

- Conduct the analysis based solely on humanitarian criteria, focusing on the needs of affected populations without political bias. The IPC's role is to provide evidence-based food security information, regardless of territorial disputes. If contentious, publish the outcomes of the disputed territory separately.

9.2.2 Use Disputed Territory Labels Where Appropriate

- Clearly label regions as disputed if there is no internationally recognised sovereignty. This approach helps maintain transparency and neutrality in presenting analysis, and stakeholders know the territorial context.

9.2.3 Avoid Language That Implies Political Endorsement

- Use neutral terminology in all IPC reports, avoiding any language perceived as politically motivated or suggesting an endorsement of a particular party's stance on sovereignty.

9.2.4 Consult with United Nations and Humanitarian Partners

- Engage with international organ organisations such as the United Nations (UN), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other humanitarian entities with operations in disputed territories. These organ organisations have an extensive presence and offer crucial context, expertise, and operational support. Their involvement is instrumental in navigating complex geopolitical situations and ensuring that humanitarian efforts remain neutral, impartial, and effective. Their insights can significantly contribute to a better understanding of the needs on the ground and offer pathways to resolving conflicts.

Below is background information and UN-approved texts related to disputed territories in Sudan, South Sudan, Western Sahara, and Pakistan. These references guide policy and humanitarian efforts in these sensitive regions.

Country	Background	Approved/Footnotes
Pakistan (Jammu and Kashmir)	It is a region administered by India as a union territory and consists of the southern portion of the larger Kashmir region , which has been the subject of a dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947 and between India and China since 1962. The Security Council attempted to play a role in the mediation at the conflict's inception. However, its recommendations and attempts at mediation failed to bring about a permanent resolution. Security Council Resolution 47, dated April 1948, remains the Security Council's outlined structure for a recommended permanent solution..	The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on map represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
South Sudan and Sudan	Resolution 1999 (2011), adopted by the Security Council at its 6582nd meeting on 13 July 2011, recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/65/308, dated 14 July 2011, admitted the Republic of South Sudan to membership in the United Nations. Several border disputes with Sudan continue to strain ties. The main row is over the border region of Abyei , where a referendum for the residents to decide whether to join the South or North has been delayed over voter eligibility. Another border conflict zone is the Nuba Mountains region of Sudan's South Kordofan state, where violence continues.	"The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. The final status of the Abyei area has not yet been determined."
Western Sahara	Western Sahara is a disputed territory Claimed by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario Front), an independence movement based in Algeria. The United Nations lists it as a non-non-decolonised territory and is thus included in the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the Non-Self-Governing Territories are defined as "territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government".	"The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations."

Map Requests and Approvals

10. Procedure for IPC Map Requests and Approvals

This process outlines the steps to request, create, review, and approve IPC maps. The objective is to produce accurate, timely, high-quality maps for IPC information products and reporting purposes.

Step 1: Map Request Submission

1. Requester
   - Submit a map request to the Mapping Analyst (copying the IPC Communications Unit).
   - Include the following details in the request:
     - **Country:** Specify the country or areas the analysis covers, including the geographic region(s) to be mapped.
     - **Classification:** Specify the IPC classification.
     - **Data:** Provide the relevant Excel data sheets.
     - **Deadline:** Indicate the date by which the map(s) are needed.
     - **Format:** Specify the desired format (e.g., PDF, PNG, interactive GIS map).

Step 2: Mapping Quality Control

1. Requester
   - Collaborate with the Mapping Analyst to confirm the validity of the data and provide supplementary information if requested.
   - Ensure that the Excel classification data is complete and accurate.
2. Mapping Analyst
   - Ensure adherence to COD (Common Operational Datasets): Ensure that the IPC maps align with UN-operated authoritative datasets, ensuring consistency and facilitating the discovery and exchange of key data.
   - Validate the provided Excel data for consistency and accuracy.
   - Ensure the data aligns with IPC standards and guidelines.

Step 3: Map Drafting

1. Mapping Analyst
   - Develop an initial draft of the IPC map using approved tools and software (e.g., GIS platforms).
   - Ensure the draft adheres to IPC cartographic standards, including:
     - Clear legend and phase classification colours.
     - Proper scaling and boundary delineations.
     - Any required annotations or footnotes.

Step 4: Review and Feedback

1. Requester/Regional Coordinator
   - Review the draft map within the agreed-upon timeframe (e.g., 3 hours).
   - Provide feedback or suggest edits, including corrections to data or design elements.

Step 5: Approval

1. Final Map Review
   - The updated map will be shared with the requester and regional coordinator for a final review.
   - Once approved, the map is considered finalised and ready for distribution.

Step 6: Distribution and Archiving

1. Distribution
   - Share the finalised with the Communication Unit for use in IPC products
   - Provide usage guidelines or disclaimers if necessary, etc.
2. Archiving
   - Save the map and all associated data in the IPC SharePoint for future reference.

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