

IPC Special Briefs are produced by the IPC global initiative and do not necessarily reflect the views of stakeholders in Country Name.

Published on day Month, year

Overview

Limit overview text to 500 words. Font: 11/13 Myriad Pro light

Summarize the general acute food insecurity situation in the country, including the following aspects:

How severe, how many and when: The number of people facing acute food insecurity in need of urgent action, how severe and for which period. Estimates must be rounded up or down according to standard rounding rules and be consistent with the above table.

Where and who: The most affected areas and populations.

Why: The main factors driving the current and projected acute food insecurity situation.

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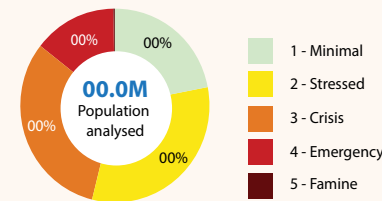
Current Acute Food Insecurity | Month Year - Month Year



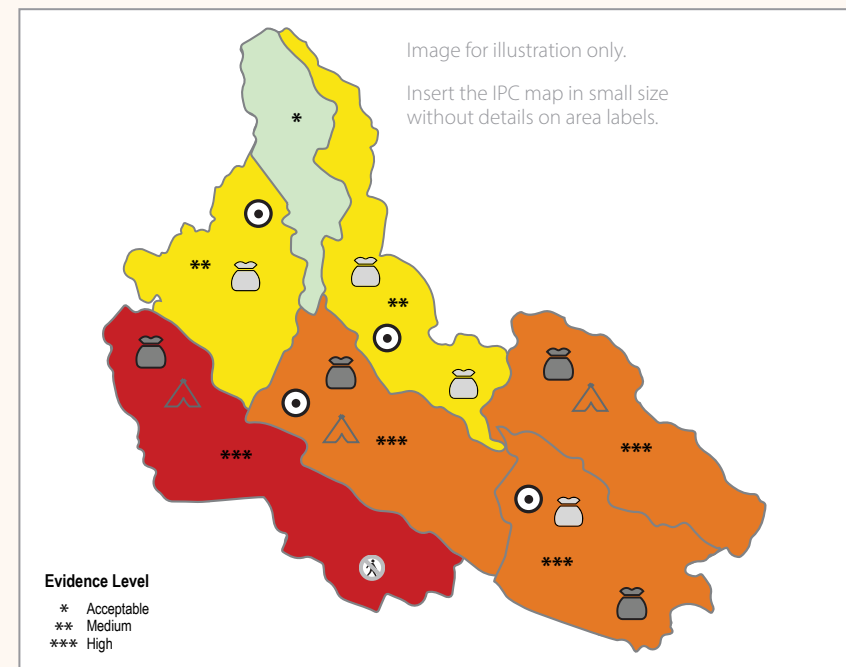
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Over 00% of the population in 00 (about 00million people) was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between Month - Month Year

00% of the analysed population is in IPC Phase 3 or above

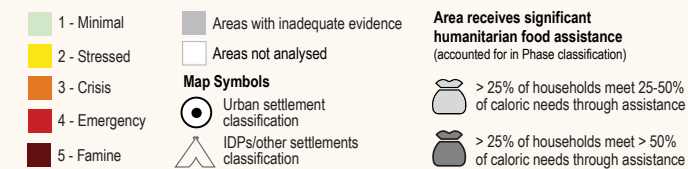


Current Situation Month Year - Month Year



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification



Key Drivers (Myriad Pro Light 9/10 Blurbs - 50 words or less per driver)



Key driver 1

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Key driver 2

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Key driver 3

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Key driver 4

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



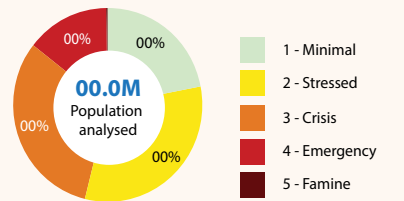
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | Month Year - Month Year



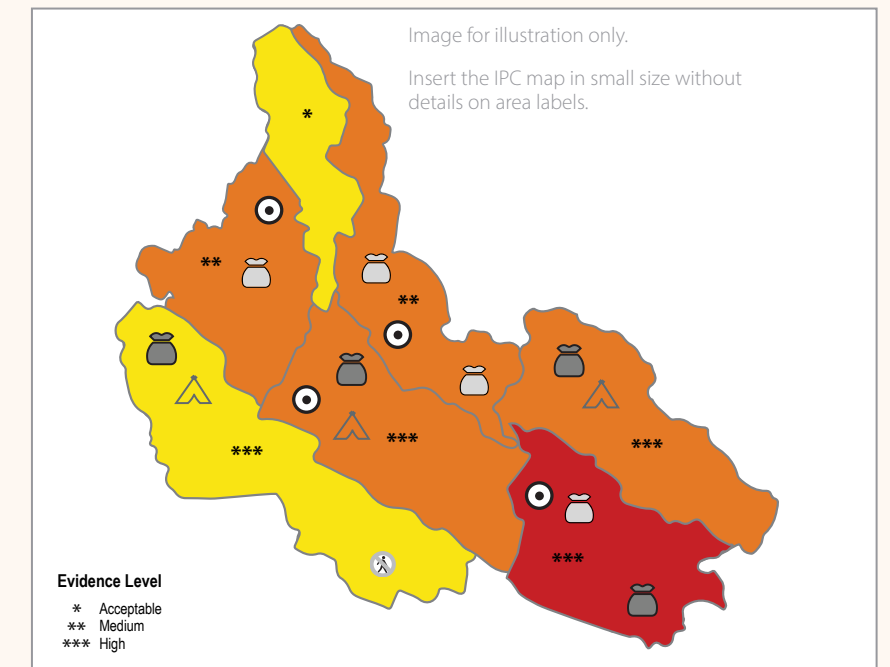
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Over 00% of the population in 00 (about 00 million people) will likely be classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between Month - Month Year

00% of the analysed population is in IPC Phase 3 or above

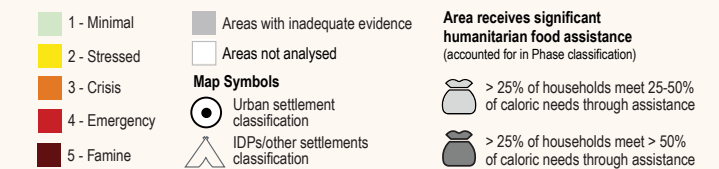


Projected Situation Month Year - Month Year



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification



Recommended Actions (Myriad Pro Light 9/10 Blurbs - 50 words or less per driver)



Action 1

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Action 2

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Action 3

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



Action 4

Insert a short description and icon of up to 3 main factors driving the food insecurity situation.



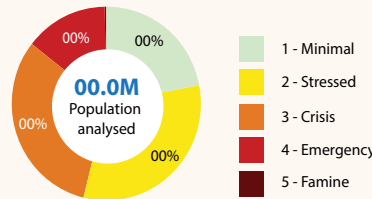
Focus on Most Affected Region | Month Year - Month Year



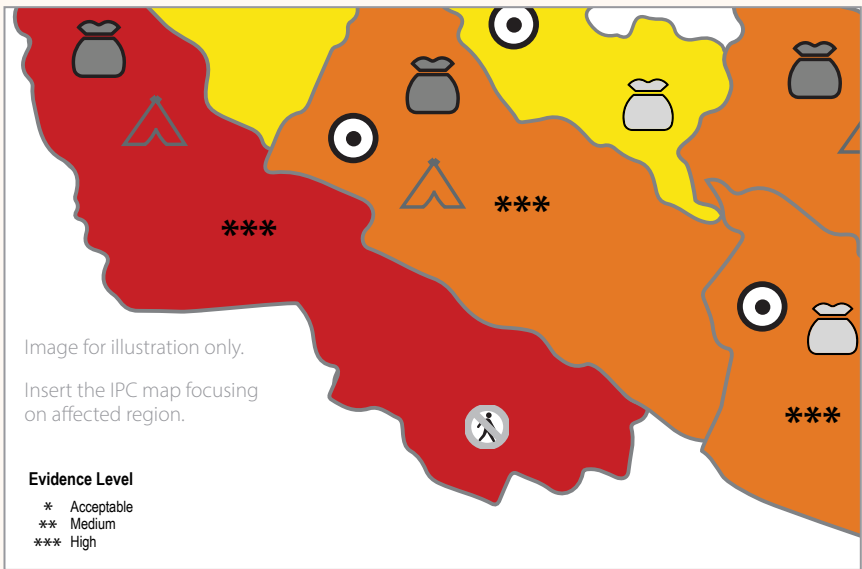
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Over 00% of the population in 00 (about 00 million people) was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between Month - Month Year

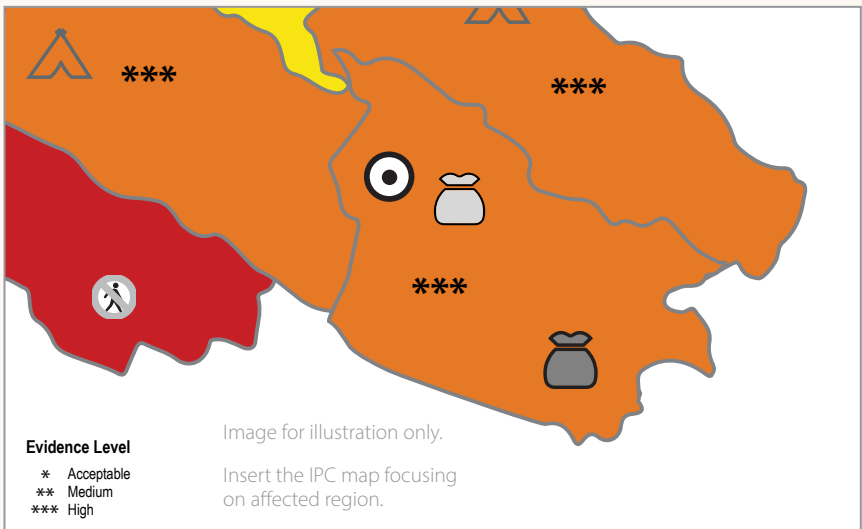
00% of the analysed population is in IPC Phase 3 or above



Region 1: Current Situation Month Year - Month Year

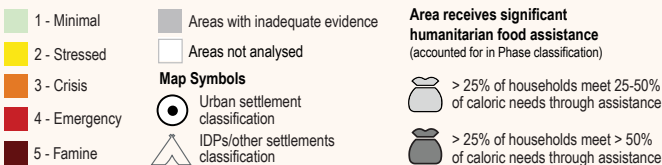


Region 2: Current Situation Month Year - Month Year



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification



Overview of Most Affected Region | Month Year - Month Year

Limit overview text to 500 words. Font: 11/13 Myriad Pro light

Summarize the general acute food insecurity situation in the country, including the following aspects:

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What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

IPC Phase 1 (None/Minimal): Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.

IPC Phase 2 (Stressed): Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 3 (Crisis): Households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 4 (Emergency): Households either have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe/ Famine): Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

IPC Analysis Partners

Insert donor partner names associated with the country. Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWS NET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IFPRI, IGAD, Oxfam, SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and the World Bank.

Insert donor logos

Best-case Scenario with a reasonable chance of occurring Day Month year - Day Month year

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Worst-case Scenario with a reasonable chance of occurring Day Month year - Day Month year

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Risk Factors to Monitor

Hostilities: Changes in frequency, intensity, and/or geographic scope of hostilities; social cohesion and law and order.

Humanitarian Access and Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance: Humanitarian access, including for entry into the Country and to reach all populations in need throughout Country; and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including food assistance.

Displacement, Concentration, and Immobilization: Rate and magnitude of displacement and conditions of displaced populations, including isolated populations.

Access to Basic Services: Availability, functionality and accessibility of health, water, sanitation, and other systems essential for survival, as well as key supplies, such as medicine.

Analysis Approach

The IPC acute food insecurity analysis was conducted remotely from day - day Month, applying standard IPC protocols, including multi-partner technical consensus. The analysis relied on publicly available data from a wide range of sources. While substantial information on contributing factors to food and nutrition security was available from diverse sources, no recent data was available on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and non-trauma mortality in country. Data on food security outcomes was collected through Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews. A rigorous assessment of the representativeness of this survey concluded that, despite the extremely complex environment in which the information was collected, the data meets the minimum requirements set by IPC standards, including with regards to the methodology, minimum required observations, timeliness, and response rate, which is aligned with standards in the region.

The food security situation in the West Bank was not analysed, however, should data meeting IPC minimum requirements become available, the IPC initiative will explore the opportunity to conduct an IPC analysis on country.



About the IPC risk of Famine

For the IPC, risk of Famine...

... refers to a reasonable probability of an area going into Famine in the projected period. While this is not perceived necessarily as the most-likely scenario, it is a scenario that, generally speaking, has a realistic chance of occurring.

... complements the Famine projections of the most likely scenario by providing insights into potential Famine if prospects evolve in a worse manner than anticipated.

... differs from Famine proections because it focuses on a worst-case scenario that has a reasonable and realistic chance of happening.

... is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation from what is expected. It is not a new classification, and it is not to be accompanied by population estimates.

... is an additional assessment that focuses on assessing if the area could realistically go into Famine during the projected period. Not all areas need to undergo assessment for Risk of Famine.

IPC Phase Five Explained

Catastrophe: IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe can only be classied at household level, not at area level. An area might have some households in IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe linked to very high levels acute food insecurity. However, an entire area can only be classified in IPC Phase 5 Famine if this high level of acute food insecurity is accompanied by certain levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

Famine: IPC Phase 5 Famine can only be classified at area level. In a given area, Famine occurs when food security, nutrition and mortality altogether portray famine conditions, meaning at least 20% of the population is in IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe, with about one out of three children being acutely malnourished and two deaths for every 10,000 inhabitants, or four child deaths out of 10,000 children per day, due to outright starvation or to the interaction of malnutrition and disease.

- **Famine with Solid Evidence:** An area is classified in Famine with solid evidence if there is clear and compelling evidence that the Famine thresholds for starvation, acute malnutrition and mortality have been reached.
- **Famine with Reasonable Evidence:** An area is classified in Famine with reasonable evidence if there is clear evidence that two of the three thresholds for starvation, acute malnutrition and mortality have been reached, and analysts reasonably assess from the broader evidence that the threshold from the third outcome has likely been reached.

Download the [IPC Famine Fact Sheet](#) to understand better how the IPC defines and classifies Famine and how it differs from the risk of Famine.

Link: https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Factsheet_2020.pdf