

2021 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW GUIDE v2

For Food Security Cluster/Sector Teams

The below is a brief summary for the “2021 HPC Step by Step guide” and the “JIAF” presented in a simplified manner focusing on specific aspects related to food security, to guide the Food Security Cluster/Sectors teams (Coordinators and IMOs) and representatives from FSC/S partners involved in the process in conducting their 2021 HNO review.

Content:

- Important notes
- HPC Step by Step
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- FSC/S chapter
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Important Notes

- Need to ensure that the HNO revision process remains a “light” process. The JIAF guidance document is offered only as an additional resource for country teams and does not supersede or replace any current Agency, Organization or IASC guidance).
- There should be only one intersectoral PiN, which should not be lower than the FSC PiN.
- Whenever IPC/CH analysis is available, the results should be used as input into the JIAF analysis and IPC/CH is to be treated as “critical indicator” which effectively means that in all cases where the intersectoral severity is lower than the IPC/CH classification, the IPC/CH classification overrides it.
- Whenever IPC/CH analysis is available, the PIN for FS is the IPC Phase 3 and above number.
- For this year’s HPC, it is expected (and agreed with OCHA) that countries DO NOT change costing methodology.

HPC Step by Step

The 2021 HPC is intended to follow a “simplified” methodology to account for the current operational environment as a result of COVID-19, in particular:

- Reduced staff capacity and remote way of working
- Reduced availability of data

Step 1: Agree on scope of the analysis

This activity should have started in June, during an HPC kick-off workshop. The objective of this step is to:

- Discuss the 2021 HPC and its linkages with the GHRP and GHO
- Agree on country specific HPC timeline, roles and responsibilities
- Review achievements and challenges from 2020
- Agree on scope of analysis: affected geographical areas and population groups
- Decide on costing methodology for the HRP
 - o **Note:** it is recommended that countries DO NOT change costing methodology for this year’s HPC.

Step 2: Secondary data review July – August

Based on the agreed scope of analysis, review existing data, indicators and other information to answer key questions related to the specific population groups, geographical areas, or other thematic issues. Identify which data, indicators and other information require updating.

Step 3: Collect primary data July – August

As agreed in the IASC Operational Guidance on Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises, look to harmonize data collection activities and/or jointly agree on methodology, expected outputs and approaches. Due to COVID-19, limited primary data collection at household level is expected. As such, more attention should be done on area-based data and secondary information.

Step 4: Conduct Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis July – September

This will mainly focus on the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). See below section on “JIAF” for detailed guidance.

Step 5: Define the scope of the HRP and formulate initial objectives August – September

This is focusing on inter-sectoral process. **Note:** ensure that FS is as much as possible visible in the overall strategic objectives.

Step 6: Conduct response analysis and prioritization September – October

Focusing on appropriateness of intended response, its relevance, feasibility and estimated targeted population.

Step 7: Finalize strategic and specific objectives and associated indicators October

Clusters/sectors to develop their own response plans and objectives, identify monitoring indicators and have it endorsed by the HCT.

Step 8: Formulate projects/activities and estimate cost of the response plan November

To share the response plan with partners, partners to submit their projects to be vetted and estimation of the response cost.

Step 9: Conduct After Action Review December - January

Discussion of strengths and weaknesses from the 2021 process to streamline for coming year.

Joint Intersectoral Analytical Framework – JIAF

This section is based on the global JIAF guidance for 2021 HNOs, with a specific focus for the Food Security Clusters/Sectors. It is important to note that the JIAF guidance document is offered only as an additional resource for country teams and does not supersede or replace any current Agency, Organization or IASC guidance.

Background

The main objective of the JIAF is to provide the country teams and humanitarian partners (International and national Non-Governmental Organizations, Government, Donors, UN agencies, experts, clusters/sectors, ICCG, etc.) with a common framework, tools and methods to conduct inter-sectoral analysis, and to lay a foundation for regular joint needs analysis, to inform strategic decisions, response analysis and subsequent strategic response planning and monitoring.

It is important to note:

- The overall JIAF is not finalized but has been adapted and simplified to meet requirements for the preparation of the 2021 HNOs. The JIAF has not yet undergone formal testing and peer review – this is planned to be done by the end of the year
- The framework does not apply weighting to indicators and sub-pillars, as such all are given equal weights/importance
- Current responses/assistance are not integrated within the analysis (unlike what is usually done in IPC/CH)
- Not all indicators and severity thresholds suggested in reference tables have been fully tested in the context of intersectoral aggregation. Note: this is the case of 2 indicators under Food Security - Food Production losses and Productive assets losses
- Risk-based analysis (particularly relevant for COVID-19 situation and impacts) have only recently been integrated in the framework

The JIAF intends to answer:

- Which geographical areas and population groups are most affected or at-risk by the crisis and shocks?

- Who and how many people will face severe, critical and catastrophic needs over the time period the HNO covers?
- Where are these people located?
- What are their survival and livelihood problems, and how are they coping?
- Why are these problems occurring (at immediate and underlying/structural levels)?
- How are the needs expected to evolve in the future, based on ongoing and planned responses and other potential events?

The JIAF outputs are:

- Identification of affected geographical areas and population groups
- Narrative on context, shock, impact and unmet needs contribute to humanitarian conditions;
- Identification of needs and their inter-relationship;
- Identification of barriers that increase risks
- Understanding the coping capacities, enabling factors and mechanisms adopted by the population affected;
- Severity of humanitarian needs and its distribution;
- Number of people in need (PiN);
- Projection of number of people in need by severity class for the planning period.

The Framework

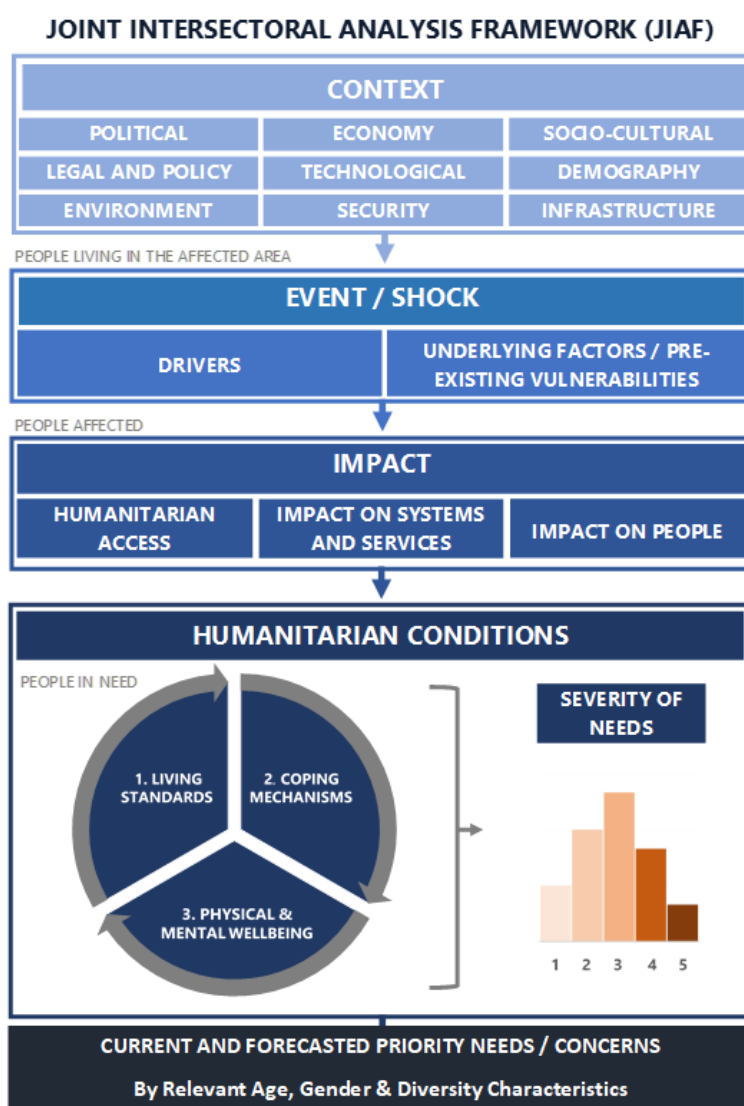
The framework consists of 5 main sections: Context, Events/Shocks, Impact, Humanitarian Conditions and Current/Forecasted Priority Needs.

1. Context: Refers to the relevant characteristics of the environment in which humanitarian actors plan and operate
2. Events/Shock: Refers to a sudden or on-going event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society
3. Impact: Primary effects (positive and/or negative) of the event/shock on the population, systems/services and humanitarian access in the affected area
4. Humanitarian Conditions:
 - a. Physical and Mental Wellbeing: refers about the physical and mental health of the affected population. Measures and observations include morbidity and exclusively to information and indicators mortality data, malnutrition outcomes, psychosocial or physical impairment, injuries and trauma, etc
 - b. Living standards: refers to the ability of the affected population to meet their basic needs. This is generally measured using indicators of population's access to essential goods and services, e.g. healthcare, food, education, rule of law, shelter, water and sanitation facilities, etc.
 - c. Coping mechanisms: used to understand and assess the degree to which individuals, households, communities and systems are coping or facing

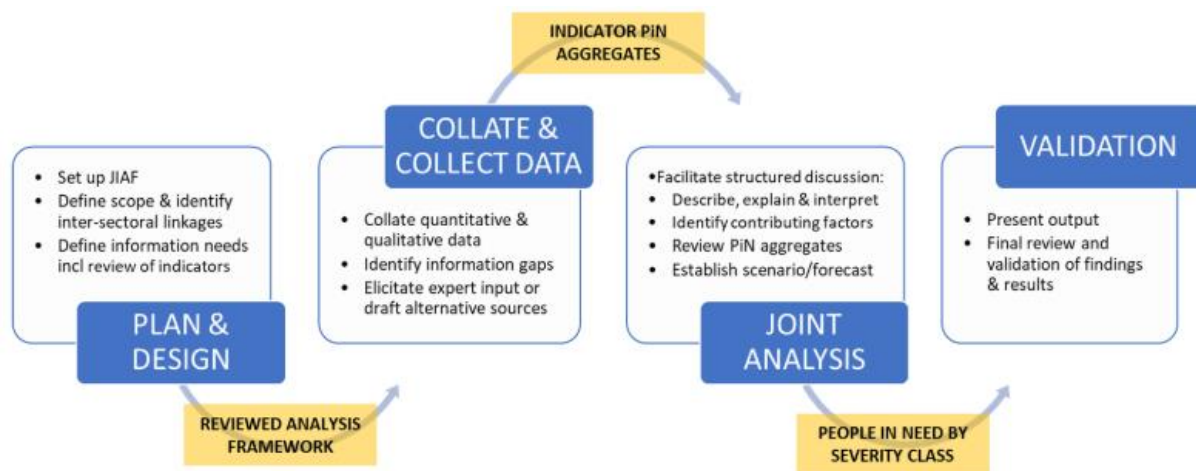
challenges with impact recovery and understand the severity of the coping strategies they are relying on to cope with living standards issues.

5. Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns: This is the main analytical output of the JIAF, an agreed list of key needs and factors associated, established for each geographical area, affected group and issues to address, broken down by severity class, sex, age, disability and diversity characteristics.

Note: even though, by definition, livelihoods and productive assets is not included under the living standards for the 2021 JIAF, its indicators are to be considered for the analysis of PiN. See section below on indicators.



The Steps



I- Plan and Design a joint inter-sectoral analysis

- Setting up a joint inter-sectoral analysis process by establishing a country level JIAF team. This will include analysts and experts from the government and humanitarian partners. The team should be appointed by the ICCG/HCT using an already existing coordination structure, led by a lead analyst and reporting to the ICCG. Results should be submitted to the ICCG and then to HCT for endorsement.

Note: as the JIAF team will be analysing the needs for 2021 instead of the ICCG and to ensure a better inclusion and understanding of the food security component, we advise that at least 1 person from the FSC/S (CC, IMO, representative from CLAs) with strong food security, analytical and contextual background takes part in the JIAF team at country level. When reviewing the indicators, ensure that:

- As many food security indicators from the provided list of 11 indicators are included in the overall analysis, conditional to availability of recent data (9-12 months).
- The indicators are correctly categorized under the pre-assigned sub-pillars of the Humanitarian Conditions (view list below in indicators section)
- At least one FS indicator is included in each of the 3 sub-pillars to enhance visibility and assert importance of FS across the HNO and HRP
- IPC/CH is considered as critical indicator, overriding other “non critical” indicators. For non-IPC/CH countries, food security indicators from the list can be selected. Please revert to the gFSC to finalize the decision.
- FS indicators are also considered in the context analysis (view list below in indicators section)

Note: in case of an issues related to applying the above points, please reach out to the gFSC to ensure alignment.

- Set and agree on timeframe, roles and responsibilities

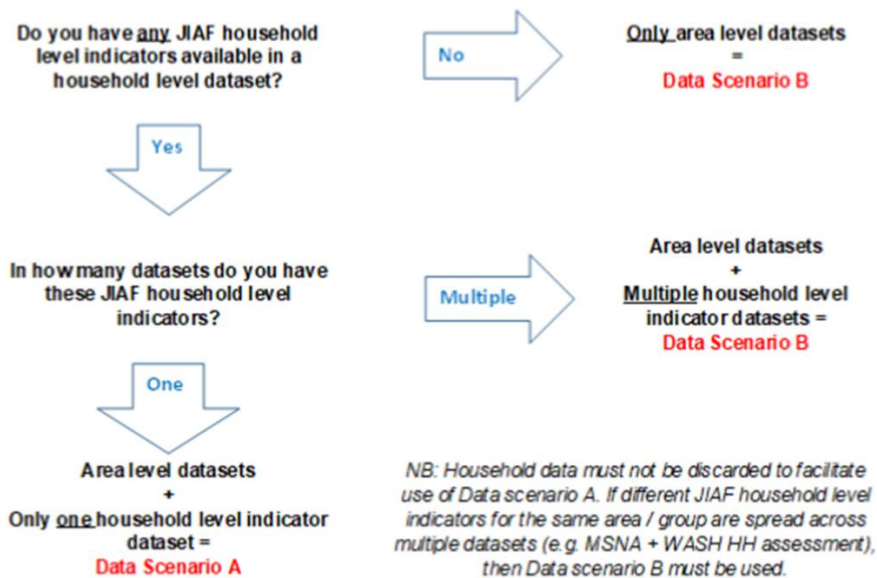
- 3- Review guidance and templates
- 4- Set the scope of the JIAF analysis:
 - 1) Identify and consolidate available information
 - 2) Review and analysis of indicators
 - 3) Joint interpretation
 - 4) Identify and profile affected population groups
 - 5) Narrative on how context, shocks and impact results are linked focusing on the most vulnerable groups and locations
 - 6) Present for endorsement to the HCT/ICCG
- 5- Review indicators and define sources
- 6- Identify critical indicators. **Note:** The IPC/CH severity classifications should always be treated as critical indicators, as such overriding other “non critical” indicators.

II- Collating and collecting data for JIAF

- 1- Secondary data review
- 2- Telling the inter-sectoral story
- 3- Identifying the “data scenario” for the humanitarian conditions pillar aggregation (see below for further details)

Data Scenario Decision Tree

What to do: Follow the decision tree to identify the data scenario for each geographical area / affected group.



- 4- Expert judgment elicitation

III- Consolidating JIAF data

Once all the data is consolidated into one single spreadsheet. Depending on the selected data scenario (A or B), a specific set of aggregation methods are recommended to produce initial estimations of the total number of people in need by severity class and the severity phase classification for each geographical area and group.

IV- JIAF analysis

1. Review the description of people's humanitarian conditions and factors associated, and the estimated, initial calculations of people in need by severity class and severity phase
2. Describe main issues and the characteristics of the estimated people in need by severity class
3. Establish underlying factors
4. Anticipate future conditions
5. Agree on current and forecasted humanitarian needs.

Note: The overall inter-sectoral PiN should not and cannot (as IPC/CH overrides) be lower than the needs identified under the IPC phase 3 and above.

Note: IPC/CH projection should be utilized when available for forecasted needs

V- Validation of current and forecasted needs

The Indicators

Humanitarian Conditions – Food Security contributing indicators (see annex for details definition of indicators)

HC Sub-pillar	Indicator	Criticality / Priority	Severity				
			1	2	3	4	5
Physical and Mental Wellbeing	Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	1	0 (none)	1 (slight)	2 or 3 (moderate)	4 (severe)	5 or 6 (severe)
	Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	1	0 to 3	4 to 18	≥ 19	≥ 19	≥ 19
	Food Consumption Score (FCS)*	1	Acceptable and stable	Acceptable but deterioration from typical	Borderline	Poor	Poor
	IPC (acute food insecurity)/CH**	1	phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	phase 5
	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	2	5-12 food groups and stable	5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical	3-4 FG	0-2 FG	0-2 FG
Living standards	Food Expenditure share	1	<50%	50-65%	65-75%	75% - 85%	> 85%
	Household Economy Approach (HEA)	2	No livelihood protection deficit	Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Livelihood protection deficit ≥80%, survival deficit <20%	Survival deficit ≥20% but <50%	Survival deficit ≥50%
	Food Production losses***	1	In the average	Small production losses compared to average <75%	Significant production losses compared to average 50-75%	High production losses compared to average 25-50%	No production or near total crop loss <25%
	Productive assets losses***	1	No livelihood asset loss	Moderate loss	Significant loss	Severe loss	Total loss

Coping mechanisms	Livelihood coping strategy (basic needs) – 30-day recall	2	No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used	Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used	Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used	Near exhaustion of coping capacity
	Livelihood coping strategy (food) - 30-day recall	1	No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	Stress strategies	Crisis strategies	Emergency strategies	Near exhaustion of coping capacity

*FCS: thresholds should be used based on the country context.

**IPC/CH: to be used for all the countries where recent analysis has been conducted (virtual or face-to-face) and to be included under the Physical and Mental Wellbeing sub-pillar. To avoid any duplication, when IPC/CH analysis is available, it should provide the basis for the food security component of the JIAF and one should thus refrain from using individual food security outcome level indicators included in the IPC Acute Reference Table: HHS, FCS, HDDS, HEA, LCS and rCSI.

*** The thresholds are not based on international standards, the need to be adjusted based on the context.

Context Analysis – Food Security contributing indicators

Sector	Indicator	Source
FS/Protection/CP AoR	Child labour presence/prevalence	Main: MoSA, MoL, UNICEF
FS/Protection	% of population living in poverty	SDR
FS/Protection	% of population in working age unemployed	SDR
FS/Protection	Dependency ratio	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of HHs being self-employed	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of HHs with income spent per month (total and per capita)	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% food share from different sources	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% income from different sources	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of HHs above the HEA livelihood protection threshold	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others

FS	% of HHs engaged in selling assets during lean season	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% HHs using solid fuel for cooking	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% HHs by basic asset ownership	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% HHs by per capita income levels	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of HHs accessing credit and/or with savings	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of farmers with access to agricultural inputs and extension services	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% of HHs with access to resources and inputs for their main livelihood sources	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% HHs with access to arable land	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	% HHs with access to water for irrigation	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	Availability of pasture and grazing land	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
FS	Wild foods as % of source of food	MoA, MoT, National Bureau of Statistics, FS Cluster, others
Environment/CCCM/FS	Evidence of excessive deforestation	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.
Environment/CCCM/FS	Evidence of soil erosion	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.
Environment/CCCM/FS	Climate Vulnerability and Readiness for Adaptation (National)	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.
Environment/CCCM/FS	Exposure to Climate Change and Fragility Risks (bivariate, district level)	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.
Environment/CCCM/FS	Convergence of evidence of land degradation	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.
Environment/CCCM/FS	Dominant Land Use prior to crisis	SDR/ Operational data/ Expert judgement Etc.

- The 3 sub-pillars for the Humanitarian consequence (physical and mental wellbeing, living standards and coping mechanisms) will remain. Note that a joint letter by gFSC/WFP/FAO/IPC was issued last year with regards to concerns on the overall framework (*letter attached to email*). The 4 agencies/units continue to raise concerns with the overall structure and linkages of the overall framework. A request to conduct a peer review has also been raised several times.
- As there has been a consensus-based agreement by the JIAF development group on the 2020 framework (humanitarian consequences, context, risk, impact) the same will apply for 2021.
- Clear definition of each sub-pillar is still pending. Awaiting OCHA to review it. More information to follow. **Note:** This is mainly important for livelihoods and asset ownership, which for this year will be included under the Living Standards Pillar

Aggregation

The aggregation will be done based on the data available of the provided list of indicators. There are two different scenarios for aggregation. Regardless of the scenario in the country, the analysis should be done at the Humanitarian Condition level and NOT at the sub-pillar levels (PMW, LS and CS). **Note:** there will be one overall intersectoral PiN and not 3 different PiNs per sub-pillar.

Note: The overall intersectoral PiN should not be less than the FS cluster PiN.

Scenario A: in the case where any JIAF household indicator data for the humanitarian condition pillars is available in a given crisis, is contained in one household level dataset per area. The household indicator data that is available, has either been collected using a single household level assessment covering all geographical areas (e.g multi sector coordinated assessments, such as an household level MSNA) - or multiple household level assessments covering different geographical areas but using the same questions (i.e. harmonized household level assessments).

Note: it is less likely that this scenario will be utilized unless at the country level a MSNA has been recently conducted and that all the FS indicators you intend to use have been collected through this MSNA.

Example:

- FSC, HH expenditure, HDD are all the available indicators collected which was done through an MSNG → use scenario A
- FSC, HH expenditure, HDD were collected through an MSNA, while food production losses was collected at area level by FAO/MoA → use scenario A, as food production losses were area based estimates in this example
- FSC and HH expenditure were collected through an MSNA, while VAM unit also collected HDD using another methodology → move to scenario B

Step 1: Organize data at household level for a given geographical level and add any additional area level indicators from other sources.

Final merged dataset			Household level indicators			Area level indicators	
Household	Area	Pop. Group	Functional and improved sanitation	Household Hunger Scale	Etc.	Coverage of DTC3 (DPT3 / PENTA3) in < 1 year old	Etc.
HH_ID_77	District A	IDP	3	4		1	
HH_ID_78	District A	IDP	3	2		1	
HH_ID_79	District B	IDP	2	4		5	
Etc.							

Step 2: classify the severity of each household based on each available indicator

Step 3: aggregate the severity of each household based on all the available indicators

- If more than 4 indicators were used for that specific household classification, then use mean of max 50%
- If less than 4 indicators, then use mean

Household	Area	Group	Functional and improved sanitation	Household Hunger Scale	Number of inpatient beds per 10,000	Children dropping out of school	Etc.	Humanitarian Conditions Score
HH_ID_77	Admin1 - A	IDP	3	4	1	5	1	3
HH_ID_78	Admin1 - A	IDP	3	2	1	3	1	2
HH_ID_79	Admin1 - B	IDP	2	4	2	5	1	3
Etc.								

Step 4: based on the percentage of households in each severity scale, calculate the PiN

Area	Pop. Group	Total Pop.	Proportion of households in each severity class				
			1	2	3	4	5
District A	IDPs	10,000	16%	21%	27%	25%	11%
District A	Residents	50,000	22%	24%	37%	11%	6%
District B	Returnees	30,000	32%	38%	20%	7%	3%
District B	Residents	60,000	43%	47%	7%	3%	0%
District B	IDPs	15,000	11%	17%	23%	28%	21%
Etc.							

Area	Pop. group	Total Pop.	Number of people in each severity class				
			1	2	3	4	5
District A	IDPs	10,000	1600	2100	2700	2500	1100
District A	Residents	50,000	11000	12000	18500	5500	3000
District B	Returnees	30,000	9600	11400	6000	2100	900
District B	Residents	60,000	25800	28200	4200	1800	0
District B	IDPs	15,000	1650	2550	3450	4200	3150
		Total	49650	56250	34850	16100	8150
					Total PIN (3+4+5)		59,100

Step 4: estimate minimum number of people in each severity phase

Area	Pop. Group	Population size	Humanitarian Condition Score	Minimum number of people in this severity phase or higher (25% of population)
District A	IDPs	10,000	4	2500
District A	Residents	50,000	3	12500
District B	Returnees	30,000	1	30000
District B	Residents	60,000	2	15000
Etc	...	...	...	...

Step 5: using expert judgment identify the PiN

Area	Pop. Group	Population size	Overall area severity class	Population by severity class on critical indicators					Min. # of pop. in this severity class (or higher)	JIAF PIN estimate is:
				Household Hunger Scale - class 3	Household Hunger Scale - class 4	Household Hunger Scale - class 5	e t c	e t c		
District A	IDPs	10,000	4	24%	21%	0%			2,500	>2,500
District A	Residents	50,000	3	12%	0%	0%			12,500	>=12,500
District B	Returnees	30,000	1	0%	0%	0%			30,000	<7,500
District B	Residents	60,000	2	0%	0%	0%			15,000	<15,000
Etc	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Food Security Cluster/Sector Chapter

Sector specific analysis and chapter should be included in the HNO with a sector specific PiN and severity. The FSC/S will use traditionally available tools and methodologies (i.e. IPC/CH if available, CARI, etc.) to continue identifying and analysing Food Security People in Need (PiN) figures. The IPC/CH results (maps, figures, population charts, etc.) should be used in the Food Security Section of the HNO, and the PiN should refer to populations in IPC phase 3, 4 and 5.

ANNEXES

Annex A: Indicators' definitions

https://fscluster.org/handbook/Section_one_cash.html

Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

HHS is an indicator to measure household hunger. HHS is collected by asking three questions on potentially experienced food deprivation at household level over the past 4 weeks/30 days.

Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

The rCSI is an experience-based indicator measuring the behaviour of households over the past seven days when they did not have enough food or money to purchase food.

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The FCS is a composite indicator that measures dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of food groups based on a seven day recall of food consumed at household level.

IPC/CH

The IPC estimates the number of people affected at different severities of food insecurity communicates the key drivers and characteristics of the situation, providing decisionmakers with key information to support response-planning. IPC Acute Food Insecurity identifies areas and populations with food deprivation that threatens lives or livelihoods, regardless of the causes, context or duration; and identifies the need for urgent action to decrease food gaps and protect lives and livelihoods.

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

HDDS is a proxy measure of household food access. HDDS is calculated based on questions on household consumption of food items from 12 different food groups in previous 24 hours.

Food Expenditure share

Share of cash expenditure spent on food is an indicator of food security. Vulnerable households typically spend more of their cash expenditure on food than better-off households, and high share of food expenditure typically indicates lower availability of resources for other purposes, as well as increased susceptibility to food insecurity e.g. in case of food price increases.

Household Economy Approach (HEA)

The total food and cash income required to cover the food and non-food items necessary for survival in the short term. It includes (1) 100% of minimum food energy needs; (2) the costs associated with food preparation and consumption; and (3) where applicable, the cost of water for human consumption.

Food Production losses

Considering main staple food in the area, compared to a normal year, using five years average or longer if food production has been affected by exceptional factors over several of the past 5 years. This indicator can be collected at HH level, which is preferable for the HNO, or be area-based estimates, usually provided by agricultural extension services and possibly triangulated with satellite

imagery. Note that these thresholds are not based on international standards, they need to be adjusted to the context.

Productive assets losses

Productive assets depending on agricultural subsectors: farming (land or access to land, seeds, perennial crops, farming tools and machinery, animal traction, irrigation), livestock (reproductive animals, feed, animal health inputs and equipment), fishing (access to sea, fishing gear and vessels), forestry (tree nurseries, tools and equipment).

Livelihood coping strategy (basic needs) – 30-day recall

Livelihood coping strategy (food) - 30-day recall

Livelihood coping strategies is an indicator to measure the extent of livelihood coping households need to utilise as a response to lack of food or money to purchase food.

Annex B: Justification for the inclusion of some of the food security indicators under the physical and mental wellbeing sub-pillar in the JIAF framework – WFP VAM unit

[Food consumption score](#)

The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is associated with food deprivation at household level – both in terms of quantity and quality. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. Poor food consumption is associated with IPC phase 4, borderline with IPC phase 3.

[Household dietary diversity](#)

Household dietary diversity, defined as the number of unique foods consumed by household members over a given period, has been validated to be a useful approach for measuring household food access, with a focus on the quality of the diet. Most commonly both FCS and HDDS are measured together.

[Reduced \(food based\) coping strategy index](#)

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), also referred to as CSI food, is used to assess the level of stress faced by a household due to a food shortage. It is a proxy indicator for food deprivation – similar to the Household Hunger Score. It measured by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies households are engaging in (e.g. reducing number of meals and meal sizes, prioritizing children over adults, etc.). It is calculated using the five standard strategies using a 7-day recall period. While the HHS is better in distinguish between IPC phases 4 and 5, rCSI, captures phases 2 and 3+ particularly well.

[Justifications for inclusion under physical and mental well-being:](#)

All three indicators should be under PMWB for the same reasons Household Hunger scale is under PMWB:

- ✓ Sleep, food, water are essential elements of physical well-being

- ✓ Severe deprivation in food consumption is a life-threatening condition. Together with health (and mutually reinforcing), food deprivation is an immediate underlying factor of acute malnutrition (and also has serious long-term health impacts)
- ✓ The lag time between poor food consumption (as well as access to safe drinking water) and the development of physical illness is short. Therefore, all food consumption indicators, HHS, FCS, HDDS and rCSI should be considered under physical wellbeing
- ✓ Once acute malnutrition and mortality prevail, humanitarian action is already very late/too late and interventions very costly, humanitarian action should be informed by indicators that react earlier

Together with HHS, all three indicators form the main IPC outcome indicators. It was agreed that if IPC is not conducted in a country the IPC indicators should be included. They perform better together than in isolation (through cross-validation). Also, to note that not in all context, all food security indicators will be collected (they therefore also proxy for each other).

ANNEX C – CONTACTS FOR SUPPORT

For any support or inquiries about the HPC 2021, please contact: Pardie Karamanoukian Pardie.karamanoukian@wfp.org and your Regional Focal Points.

RB	Countries	Focal Point(s)	Email address
Asia & Pacific East Africa	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cox Bazar; Myanmar; Pakistan; South Sudan; Burundi; Somalia; Ethiopia; Pacific	Davide Cristina	Davide.rossi@fao.org ; Cristina.majorano@wfp.org
Middle East & North Africa	WoS; Turkey; Iraq; Lebanon; oPT; Yemen; Libya; Ukraine; Sudan	Pardie Damien	Pardie.karamanoukian@wfp.org ; Damien.joud@fao.org
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