

# GUIDANCE ON HNO 2020 TEMPLATE FOR IPC/CH COUNTRIES

## Use of IPC/CH results in Sectoral Analysis and Sectoral PiN

Although the HPC 2020 suggest that sector chapters in the HNO are optional, the Food Security Sector should systematically be included as a chapter with sector PiN and severity.

The Food Security Sector will use traditionally available tools and methodologies (i.e. IPC/CH if available) to continue identifying and analysing Food Security People in Need (PiN) figures. The rules enounced in the [2016 Humanitarian profile support package](#) still apply.

The IPC/CH results (maps, figures, population charts, etc.) should only be used in the Food Security Section of the HNO. The IPC/CH results cannot be used selectively (i.e. phase 2 populations) in the inter-sector narrative or Resilience and Recovery consequence. One of the reasons being that interventions related to resilience may cut across several IPC Phases. However, the IPC/CH results (from Phase 1 to Phase 5) should be fully reflected in the Food Security Section as per existing sector guidance and practice. For Food Security Sector, the PiN specifically refers to populations in IPC phases 3, 4 and 5.

## Food Security Sector Inputs into the Inter-Sectoral PiN

Based on HPC 2020, the HNO will not directly use the IPC/CH outputs (phase classifications 1-5) as an input for the inter-sectoral PiN and will use a different methodology to calculate that PiN, see OCHA PiN Calculation Guidance. The guidelines require each sector to identify the relevant and available individual indicators (i.e. FSC<sup>1</sup>, LCS<sup>2</sup>, HDDS<sup>3</sup>, etc.) from the suggested list of core indicators ([link](#)) for each humanitarian consequence. This implies that composite indicators/indexes (e.g. CARI) cannot be used.

As per the last draft of the HNO guidance, most Food Security indicators are under the living conditions consequence. However, with Nutrition indicators in the Well Being consequence, it may show better complementarity and accuracy to include Food Security Indicators here as well.

In practice, OCHA recommends the use of one indicator from each relevant sector as input into each consequence (Living Standards and well-being) for the calculation of the inter-sector PiN. Once each of the sector indicators are identified for each consequence, the one providing the highest PiN will provide the basis of the inter-sectoral PiN. However, the total inter-sectoral PiN cannot be smaller than any one sectoral PiN.

For further details contact:

Ryan Freeman  
[Ryan.freeman@fao.org](mailto:Ryan.freeman@fao.org)  
Food Security Cluster Global Support Team

Sophie Chotard ([sophie.chotard@fao.org](mailto:sophie.chotard@fao.org)) and  
Barbara Frattaruolo ([barbara.frattaruolo@fao.org](mailto:barbara.frattaruolo@fao.org))  
IPC Global Support Unit

1 FSC: Food Consumption Score

2 LCS: Livelihood coping strategies

3 HDDS: Household Dietary Diversity Score