

# HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

WEBINAR # 1 – HNO  
29-30 JUNE 2021



# HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC)

WEBINAR # 1 – HNO

DAY 1



**FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**  
*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

# AGENDA

## DAY 1: 29 JUNE

TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER(S)
<i><b>Objective:</b> ensure FSC teams have basic understanding of the main food security indicators (collection tools, meaning, usage and interactions) and the IPC/CH (the process, the outcomes and usage) and discussion on assessments (usage, relevance, global trends and risks)</i>		
12:00 – 12:15	Opening and introduction	gFSC
12:15 – 13:30	The 10 main Food Security Indicators: definition, questionnaire/ <u>options</u> and usage Q&A  *Food Consumption Score, Household Hunger Scale, Reduced Coping Strategies, Household Dietary Diversity, Food Expenditure Share, Livelihoods Coping Strategies (basic needs and food needs), Household Economy Approach, Food production losses and Productive Asset losses.	Mohamed Salem – WFP And Amandine Poncin - FAO
<b>13:30 – 13:45</b>	<b>BREAK – 15 mins</b>	
13:45 – 14:30	IPC AFI, 5 phases and meaning, reference table, indicator list, link to FSC <u>PiN</u> and JIAF Q&A	Kaija Korpi - IPC
14:30 - 15:00	Food Security assessments and Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments Q&A	gFSC





# Food Security Outcome Indicators

**HPC training 2021**

# Content



## Food security outcome indicators

- Food consumption score
- Household dietary diversity
- Household hunger scale
- Food expenditure share
- Reduced coping strategy index
- Livelihood coping strategy (food security)
- Livelihood coping strategy (essential needs)



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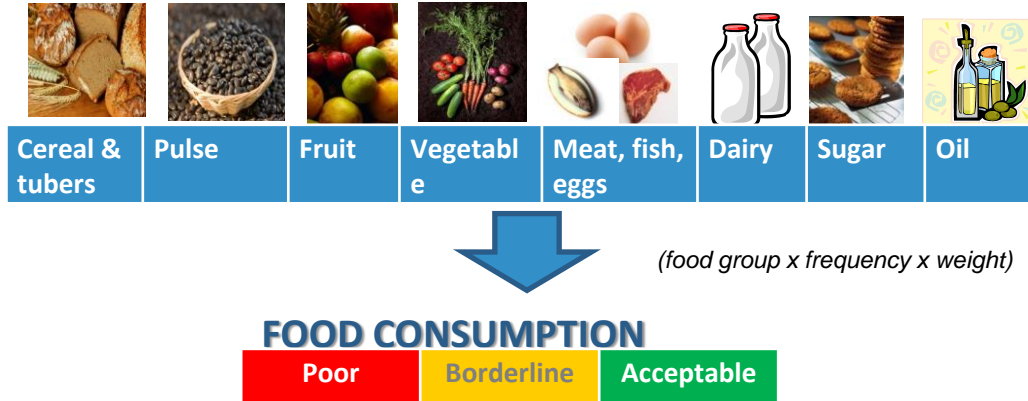


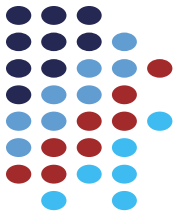
## Food Consumption Score (FCS)



# Food consumption score

- Most common outcome indicator used in WFP (both VAM and M&E)
- Proxy indicator for current HH food access based on
  - Dietary diversity
  - Food frequency
  - Nutritional importance



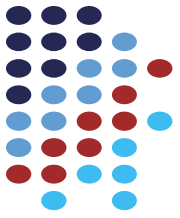


## Analysis: Grouping and Weighting

1. Group together the food items into eight standard food groups
1. Compute the FCS formula using the weight assigned to each food group:

Food groups <i>(note list can be further disaggregated by Vitamin A rich vegetables, tubers and fruits, see guidelines)</i>	Consolidated groups for FCS	Weights
CEREALS	cereals, roots, and tubers	2
TUBERS AND ROOTS		
VEGETABLES, LEAVES	vegetables	1
FRUITS	fruits	1
MEAT (organ and flesh meat)	meats, fish and seafood, and eggs	4
EGGS		
FISH AND OTHER SEAFOOD		
PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS	pulses and nuts	3
MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	dairy products	4
OIL AND FATS	oil and fats	0.5
SWEETS/SUGAR	sugar	0.5
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	condiments	0

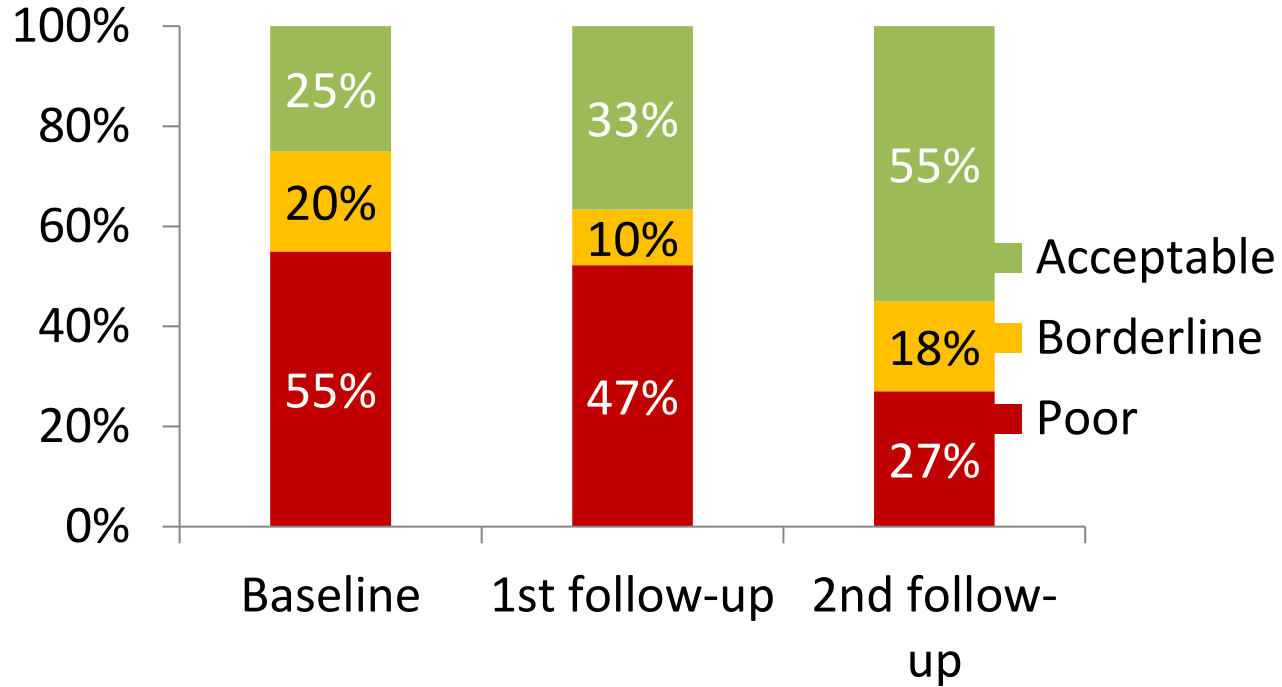


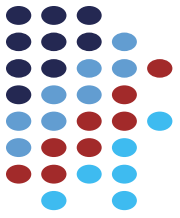


## Analysis: FCG Thresholds

Threshold	Profiles	Thresholds with oil and sugar eaten on a daily basis (~7 days per week)
0 – 21	Poor food consumption	0-28
21.5 - 35	Borderline food consumption	28.5 - 42
>35.5	Acceptable food consumption	>42.5

## Reporting on the Food Consumption Groups





## ADVANTAGES

- Highly correlated with other food security indicators
- Validated against household caloric consumption
- Is one of the least country-specific proxy indicator for food security (can be used for comparison)
- Is easy and fast to collect and analyse

## LIMITATIONS

- Does not give information on intra-household food consumption patterns
- Only measures food consumed by most of the household members
- FCS may mask a micronutrient deficiency situation

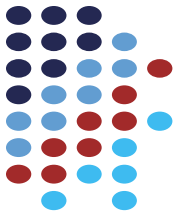


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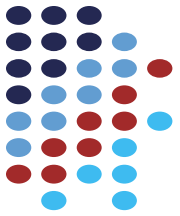
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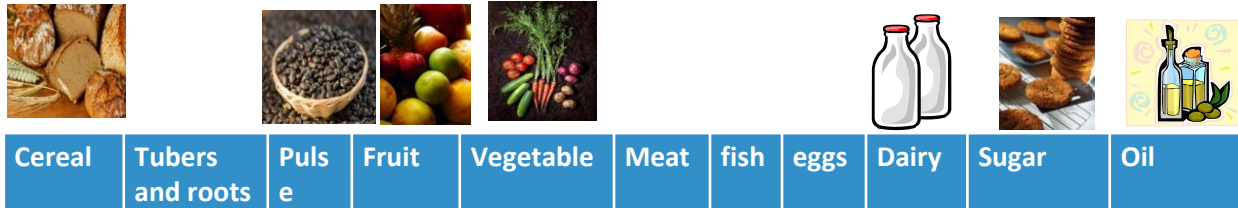
## Household dietary diversity score



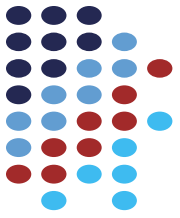
# Household Dietary Diversity Score



- Is an indicator developed by Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA)
- It aims to reflect the economic ability of a household to access a variety of foods and is based on households' self-reporting of the 12 food groups consumed in the previous 24 hours.



## Reporting: HDDS and Thresholds



IPC uses the following thresholds which can be useful when communicating results of HDDS.

- 12-5: None/minimal food insecurity
- 3-4: crisis food insecurity
- 0-2: emergency or catastrophe insecurity



## ADVANTAGES

- IPC cut-offs have been prepared for HDDS with 12 food groups, based on FANTA/FEWS NET Household Food Consumption Indicator Study (2015).
- Could be measured at individual level and household level

## LIMITATIONS

- Using one 24-hour recall period does not provide an indication of an individual's habitual diet, but it does provide an assessment of the diet at the population level and can be useful to monitor progress or target intervention
- May mask a micronutrient deficiency situation

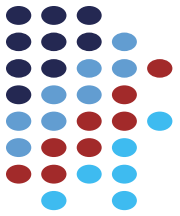


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## Household Hunger Scale





# Household Hunger Scale



- It assesses whether households have experienced problems of food access in the preceding 30 days, as reported by the households themselves
- It cover topics about which respondents may be sensitive, it is recommended that the HHS module be placed towards the end of the survey
- In addition, a 4-week (30-day) recall period should always be used for collecting HHS data

# Data collection module

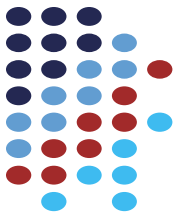


Based on respondents' answers each of the three main questions will be given score 0,1,2

0 if No  
1 if rarely or sometimes  
2 if often

Then the score will be aggregated for each HH

N O.	QUESTION	RESPONSE OPTION	CODE
Q 1	In the past [4 weeks/30 days], was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No (Skip to Q2) = Yes 1	__
Q 1a	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	__
Q 2	In the past [4 weeks/30 days], did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No (Skip to Q3) = Yes 1	__
Q 2a	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	__
Q 3	In the past [4 weeks/30 days], did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	0 = No (Skip to the next section) 1 = Yes	__
Q 3a	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	__

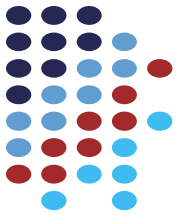


# HHS categorization

- Based on the total score HH will be classified into:

**Table 6. HHS Categorical Indicator**

Household Hunger Score	Household Hunger Categories
0-1	Little to no hunger in the household
2-3	Moderate hunger in the household
4-6	Severe hunger in the household



## ADVANTAGES

- The HHS is most appropriate to use in areas of substantial food insecurity
- It has thresholds that can distinguish IPC phase 4 and phase 5
- (HHS=4 , IPC phase 4)
- (HHS 5-6 , IPC phase 5)

## LIMITATIONS

- focuses on the food quantity dimension of food access and does not measure dietary quality.
- it does not capture data on food availability or food utilization
- Ideally, the HHS should not be used as a unique, stand-alone measure of food insecurity



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## Food Expenditure Share

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# Food Expenditure Share

- It is an indicator used to measure the household's economic vulnerability
- The more the share of HH expenditure on food out of total expenditure, the more vulnerable is the household

FES categories:

<50% "Food Secure"

50-64.999% "Marginally food secure"

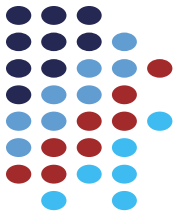
65-74.999% "Moderately food insecure"

>=75% "Severely food insecure"



# Module (Food Expenditure)

Item name	Example  <i>Replace the examples below with items commonly consumed in the survey area(s).</i>	Variable Name	Did your household <b>purchase</b> any [item] in the last 30 days?  <i>If yes, please estimate the total amount spent in cash<sup>1</sup> and/or credit.</i>			In the last 30 days, did your household <b>consume</b> any [item] that came <b>from in-kind gifts and/or assistance</b> ?  <i>If yes, please estimate the value from in-kind assistance or gift. If no consumption, please put 0</i>	In the last 30 days, did your household <b>consume</b> any [item] that <b>you produced, gathered or received in exchange of labor</b> ?  <i>If yes, estimate the value of [item] you produced, gathered, hunted or received in exchange of labor. If no consumption put 0</i>
			1=Yes -> 0=No -> next question (Assistance)	Cash (curr.)	Credit <sup>2</sup> (curr.)	(curr.)	(curr.)
Food groups <sup>4</sup> (30 days <sup>5</sup> )		_1M	_Purch	_MN	_CRD	_GiftAid	_Own
1 Cereals	Cereals (maize, rice, sorghum, wheat ...), flour of cereals, bread, pasta	HHExpFCer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Tubers	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, plantains, yams	HHExpFTub	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Pulses & nuts	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts in shell or shelled <sup>6</sup>	HHExpFPuls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Vegetables	Dark green leafy vegetables, orange vegetable, other vegetable	HHExpFVeg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Fruits	Fresh and frozen fruit	HHExpFFrt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Meat	Fresh, chilled, frozen meat and poultry, dry and slated meat	HHExpFAnimMeat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Fish	Fresh and frozen fish and other seafood	HHExpFAnimFish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Oil/Fat/Butter	Vegetal oil butter, margarin	HHExpFFats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Milk/Dairy products	Milk, cheese, yogurt, powered milk	HHExpFDairy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Eggs		HHExpFAnimEgg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Sugar	Sugar, confectionery, desserts	HHExpFSgr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Condiment	Salt, spices, cubes, fish powder	HHExpFCond	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Beverages (non-alcoholic, incl bottled water)	Coffee, tea, herbal infusion; bottled water; soft-drinks; juices	HHExpFBeverage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Snacks consumed outside the home	Take away, snacks consumed outside the home	HHExpFOut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

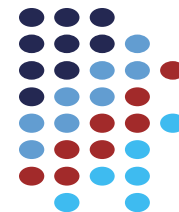


# Module (Non-Food Expenditure)

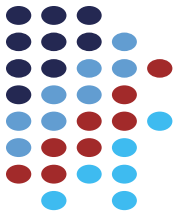
Non-food items (30 days)			_1M	_Purch	_MN	_CRD	_GiftAid
Personal care							
13	Hygiene items	Soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper, detergents	HHExpNFHyg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport							
14	Transport	Fuel, public transportation, taxi	HHExpNFTransp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing							
15	Water supply for domestic use	Water for domestic supply - NOT bottled drinking water	HHExpNFWat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Electricity	Electricity	HHExpNFElec	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Other sources of energy (for cooking, heating, lighting)	Gas, kerosene, wood – NOT electricity	HHExpNFEnerg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Services related to dwelling	Refuse collection, sewerage collection, maintenance charge in collective buildings, security services	HHExpNFDwelServ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication							
19	Communication	Mobile top- up, internet	HHExpNFPhone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others							
12	Alcohol, Tobacco		HHExpNFAlcTobac	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Specific to country	Non-food items relevant to the context and not listed above (if relevant)	HHExpNFSpec1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Module (Non-Food Expenditure)



	Item name	Example <i>Replace the examples below with items commonly consumed in the survey area(s).</i>	Variable name	Did your household <b>have any expenses</b> for [item] in the <b>last 6 months</b> ?  <i>If yes, please estimate the total amount spent in cash<sup>1</sup> and/or credit.</i>			In the <b>last 6 months</b> , did your household receive any [item] <b>from in-kind gifts and/or assistance<sup>2,3</sup></b> ? <i>If yes, please estimate the value from in-kind gifts or assistance.</i>	
				Yes -> No -> next question	cash (curr.)	credit (curr.)	(curr.)	
				<b>_Purch</b>	<b>_MN</b>	<b>_CRD</b>	<b>_GiftAid</b>	
	<b>Non-food items (6 months)<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>_6M</b>	<b>_Purch</b>	<b>_MN</b>	<b>_CRD</b>	<b>_GiftAid</b>	
	Health							
1	Health services	Outpatient and hospital services	HHExpNFMedServ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Medicines & Health products	Medicine, other medical products, medical equipment	HHExpNFMedGood	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Clothing							
3	Clothing and footwear	Clothing, shoes (purchase and repair) – school uniforms excluded	HHExpNFCloth	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Education							
4	Education services	Tuitions fees	HHExpNFEduFee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	Education goods	Other education costs (uniform, school materials, transport)	HHExpNFEduGood	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Housing							
6	Rent	Actual rent for housing	HHExpNFRent	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	Household non-durable furniture and routine maintenance	Textiles, utensils, goods and services for household routine maintenance (do NOT include durable furniture, equipment and appliances)	HHExpNFHHSft	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Wealth							
8	Savings	Cash saved	HHExpNFSav	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



## ADVANTAGES

- Relatively easy to calculate
- Determine economic vulnerability without the need of having reference poverty line/ minimum expenditure basket

## LIMITATIONS

- The results are influenced by how detailed is the food expenditure module
- Difficult to interpret in population depends on food assistance
- Difficult to use in monitoring of food assistance programme



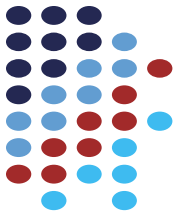
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## Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

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# Reduced coping strategy index



- is an experience-based indicator collecting information on household use and frequency of five different food-based coping strategies over the past 7 days.
- A simple indicator that reveals how households manage or cope with shortfalls in food consumption
- Based on:
  1. **Frequency** of 5 standard coping strategies over last seven days (*how often is each strategy used?*)
  2. **Severity** (*how serious is the strategy? - standard weights*)

# Standard Module



10. COPING STRATEGIES (CORE MODULE)		
	In the past 7 days, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, did you have to?	0 = Not applied 1 = 1 day 2 = 2 days 3 = 3 days 4 = 4 days 5 = 5 days 6 = 6 days 7 = Everyday
10.01	RELY ON <b>LESS PREFERRED</b> AND <b>LESS EXPENSIVE</b> FOOD	<input type="text"/>
10.02	<b>BORROW</b> FOOD OR <b>RELY ON HELP</b> FROM RELATIVE(S) OR FRIEND(S)	<input type="text"/>
10.03	<b>LIMIT PORTION SIZE</b> AT MEALS	<input type="text"/>
10.04	RESTRICT CONSUMPTION BY ADULTS IN ORDER FOR <b>SMALL CHILDREN</b> TO EAT	<input type="text"/>
10.05	<b>REDUCE NUMBER OF MEALS</b> EATEN IN A DAY	<input type="text"/>

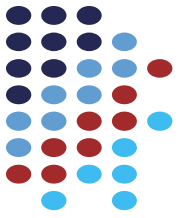
# rCSI Calculation



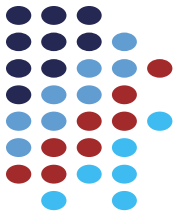
**Figure 5: An Actual Example—Calculating a Reduced Household CSI Score**

In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	Raw Score	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency X weight
Relative Frequency Score			
a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	5	1	5
b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?	2	2	4
c. Limit portion size at mealtimes?	7	1	7
d. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?	2	3	6
e. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	5	1	5
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SCORE—Reduced CSI</b>	Sum down the totals for each individual strategy		<b>27</b>

# rCSI thresholds



- The final rCSI score could be classified into 4 categories as per IPC AFI reference table
- 0-3 none/minimal acute food insecurity
- 4-18 stress level of acute food insecurity
- $\geq 19$  Crisis emergency or catastrophe



## ADVANTAGES

- Most useful in early onset crises when households change their food consumption patterns to respond to shocks,

## LIMITATIONS

- But not in protracted emergencies when households are likely to have already exhausted some coping mechanisms.
- It only reflects consumption-based strategies



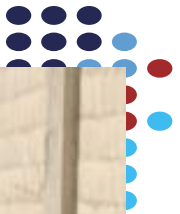


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## Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS) Food security

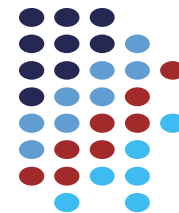


# LCS food security

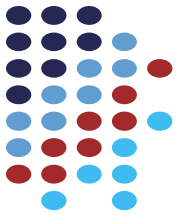


- Used to better understand **longer-term** coping capacity of households and if they are able to meet challenges in the future
- Livelihood-based coping strategies have to be classified as **stress**, **crisis** or **emergency** strategies depending on their severity
- Recall period: 30 days

# LCS food security



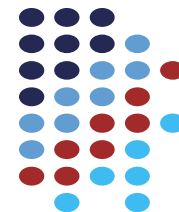
- Is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion due **to lack of food or lack of money to buy food during the 30 days prior to the survey.**
- The module needs to be adapted based on local context, both in terms of the strategies selected for data collection and the severity assigned to each strategy during analysis.
- A master list is available in the guidance material: **Always select at least 4 stress, 3 crisis and 3 emergency strategies** that are most relevant for the context



## Used to better understand longer-term coping capacity of households.

- Stress: indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- Crisis: directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.
- Emergency: affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

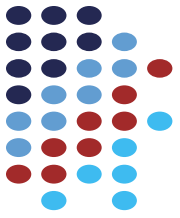
# Data collection module



The Household is classified based on the maximum coping severity used by the household

	3.01	3.02
During the <b>past 30 days</b> , did anyone in your household have to engage in any following behaviours <b>due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food?</b>		If 'No', please clarify:
	1 = Yes	1 = No, because it wasn't necessary
	2 = No → clarify response in next column (3.02)	2 = No, because I already sold those assets or did this activity within the last 12 months and I cannot continue to do it 3 = Not applicable
1.1 Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry etc..)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2 Reduced non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3 Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc..)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4 Spent savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5 Borrowed money / food from a formal lender / bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.6 Sold house or land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7 Withdrew children from school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.8 Sold last female animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.9 Begging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.10 Sold more animals (non-productive) than usual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Interpretation and reporting



- Analyse/report the prevalence of households within each coping strategies group (no coping, stress, crisis or emergency)
- Describe which are the most common strategies used

% Households applying **no** livelihood coping strategies

% Households applying livelihood coping strategies associated with **stress** (as a maximum)

% Households applying livelihood coping strategies associated with **crisis** (as a maximum)

% Households applying livelihood strategies associated with **emergency**



World Food  
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LIVES



## Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS) Essential needs

# LCS essential needs



## Annex 3: Module and calculation of the LCS for Essential Needs

Is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion due to **lack of resources (food, cash, else) to meet essential needs (shelter, education, health, food) during the 30 days prior to the survey.**

During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities because there was not enough resources (food, cash, else) to meet essential needs (e.g. adequate shelter, education services, health services, food, etc)?	1 = Yes 2=No, because I did not face a shortage of food 3 = No, because I already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity and cannot continue to do it. 4 = not applicable	Indicative Severity: Neutral=1 Stress=2, Crisis=3, Emergency=4 (Indicative severity; Country office to attribute the relevant severity, the following is just an example)
1.1 Sold household assets/goods	_	2
1.2 Purchased food on credit or borrowed food	_	2
1.3 Spent savings	_	2
1.4 Borrowed money	_	2
1.5 Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.)	_	3
1.6 Consumed seed stocks that were to be held/saved for the next season	_	3
1.7 Withdrew children from school	_	3
1.8 Sold house or land	_	4
1.9 Begged	_	4
1.10 Sold last female animals	_	4
1.11. For what reasons (i.e. to meet which essential needs) did you (or other members in your household) adopt such coping strategy(ies)	_	1. Mainly to access food 2. Mainly to pay for education services 3. Mainly to access health services 4. Mainly to access adequate shelter 5. Other (specify): ...

### Monitoring

Households should be grouped according to the most extreme strategy they employed. Stress, crisis

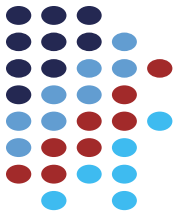




# LCS essential needs

- To conduct the LCS food security using LCS essential needs module, you need to restrict the analysis for the coping strategy used only for the food needs using the below filter question

1.10 Sold last female animals	[...]	4
1.11. For what reasons (i.e. to meet which essential needs) did you (or other members in your household) adopt such coping strategy(ies)	[...]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mainly to access food</li><li>2. Mainly to pay for education services</li><li>3. Mainly to access health services</li><li>4. Mainly to access adequate shelter</li><li>5. Other (specify): ...</li></ol>



Thank you



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# FAO Food Security Outcome Indicators

Household Economy Analysis

Production Losses

Productive Assets Losses



- **FS sub-sector:** Access
- **JIAF sub-pillar:** Living Standards
- **Sources:**
  - HEA baseline, and
  - Outcome Analysis (OA)
- **Resources**
  - <https://www.heacod.org/en-gb/Pages/Home.aspx>
  - <http://foodeconomy.com/>



# Household Economy Analysis (HEA)

## Baseline:

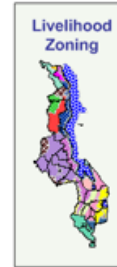
- Examines food resources & money income and expenditure for the HEA baseline to define:
- Wealth Category based on household assets and livelihoods
- Coping Capacity
- Per livelihood zone

## Outcome Analysis:

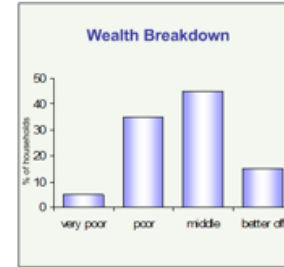
- Assessment of remaining “gap” after impact of shock and use of coping capacity to:
  - Survival deficit (minimum food energy requirements, food preparation and water for human consumption)
  - Livelihood protection deficit (survival + basic services, livelihoods and non-food needs)
- Limitations:** Baseline assessments are not always available and cannot be done rapidly.

## BASELINE

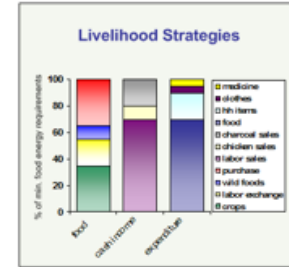
Step 1



Step 2

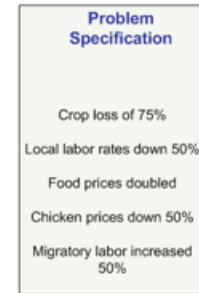


Step 3

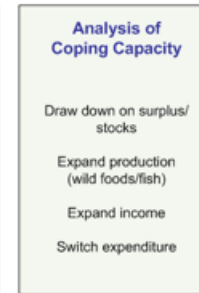


## OUTCOME ANALYSIS

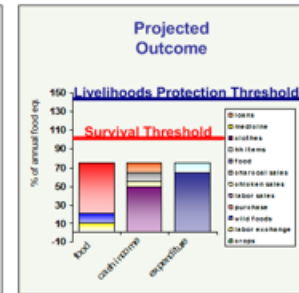
Step 4



Step 5



Step 6





# Household Economy Analysis (HEA)

- **Interpretation**

- IPC AFI reference table cut-offs, can be contextualized

1	2	3	4	5
No livelihood protection deficit	Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Livelihood protection deficit $\geq 80\%$ , survival deficit <20%	Survival deficit $\geq 20\%$ but <50%	Survival deficit $\geq 50\%$

- **When and how to use it:**

- OA regularly done (e.g. Sahelian countries)
- Up-to-date HEA baseline
- No other reliable information about food access (e.g. IPC, FCS)
- HH and geographical targeting (e.g. safety nets)
- IPC contributing factor
- Used for Sector Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and Cost of the Diet analysis



# Food production losses

- **FS sub-sector:** Availability
- **JIAF sub-pillar:** Living Standards
- **Sources**
  - Damage & loss assessments
  - FAO's monitoring system of agricultural livelihoods
  - Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM)
  - Governmental crop prospects
- **Resources**
  - <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6990en/CA6990EN.pdf>
  - <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/>
  - <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000006986/download/>



# Food production losses

- **Principles**

**Losses =**

- **Damages to production** (= value of stored production destroyed by a disaster or standing crops)
  - **Changes in economic flows** arising from the disaster (i.e. declines in output in crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry)
  - Use of regular monitoring data to establish baseline with regards to expected production flows.
  - Collection of a variety of data sources on post-crisis situation of agricultural production
  - Focus on all agricultural sub-sectors (crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry), or the main staple
- **Data collection:** triangulation of different sources
    - Remote-sensing
    - Crop and Food Security Assessments: FGD and KII with farmers and extension officers, Crop-cutting experiments, market monitoring...
    - Household surveys



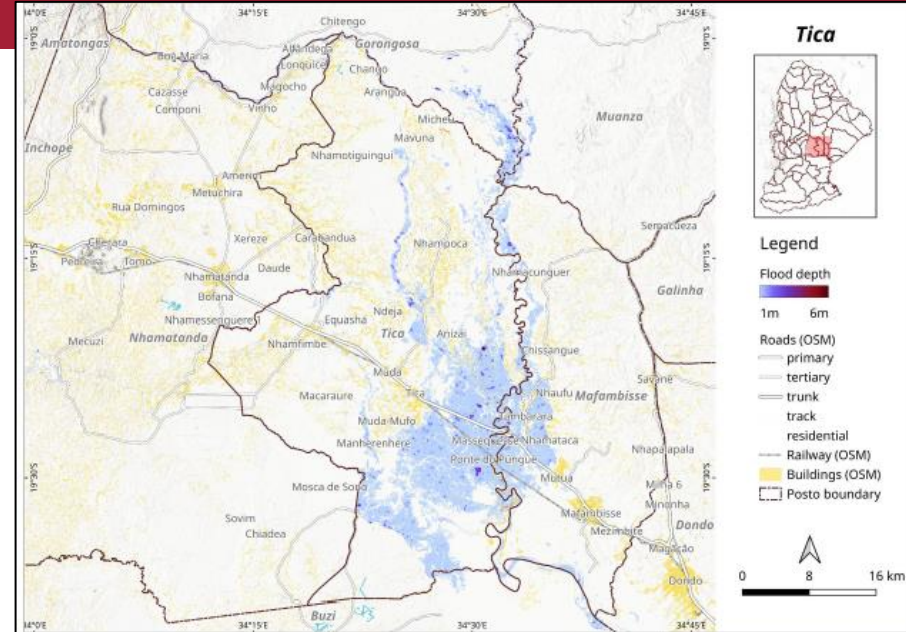


# Food production losses

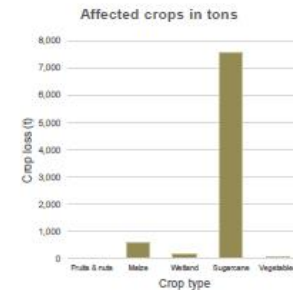
## Remote sensing

- Layering of satellite imagery (hazard extent, hazard severity, land cover) and pre-disaster data on production/yields (in light of seasonal calendar)
- Key factors: baselines, granularity, ground truthing (using field validations or Very High Resolution imagery)
- Strengths: Understanding of geographic extent of losses + affected livelihoods, rapid results
- Limitations: assessing the severity of damages and losses, especially for livestock

*Mozambique, Cyclone Eloyse, Remote-sensing assessment, 2021*



ID	Crop type	Affected crops in tonnes
1	Fruits & nuts	17
2	Maize	584
3	Wetland	180
4	Sugarcane	7,572
5	Vegetables	97



Tica is one of the most affected posto in context of flood severity.

**23,093 ha** flooded area

**2,278 ha** flooded cropland

**7,469** people affected by flooded cropland

**18,079** people affected by flooded area



# Data Sources for Maps

## Examples of Open Sources

- [FAO GIEWS](#)
- [FAO Data in Emergencies](#)
- [IMMAP](#)
- [ACF Pastoral Early Warning in Sahel](#)
- [European Space Agency](#)
- [HDX](#)

## Satellite Imagery Indicators

[Agricultural Stress Index](#)  
[Drought Intensity](#)  
[NDVI Anomaly](#)  
[Vegetation Condition Index](#)  
[Vegetation Health Index](#)  
[Estimated Precipitation](#)  
[Precipitation Anomaly](#)  
[Landcover data](#)

... and much more available on HDX portal, filtering for Geodata.

## Socio Economic Indicators

[Incomes and Shocks](#)

[Crop](#)

[Livestock](#)

[Needs](#)

[Food Security and Livelihoods](#)

[Value Chains and Markets](#)

[Field Assessments](#)



# Food production losses

## Sources – Crop and Food Security Assessments

- Joint assessments conducted with MOA, WFP and FAO
  - Key indicators: regular crop and livestock production monitoring, market monitoring based mostly on expert knowledge.
  - Strengths: Qualitative understanding of drivers of losses + complementary to remote sensing
  - Limitations: geographic scope and household targeting – Aggregate production driven by more resilient large farms. Aggregate losses may be less severe than smallholder losses.

Dry Pasture land associated with few and weak animals sold on livestock markets. Record high animal feed prices confirm the rare severity of the drought.



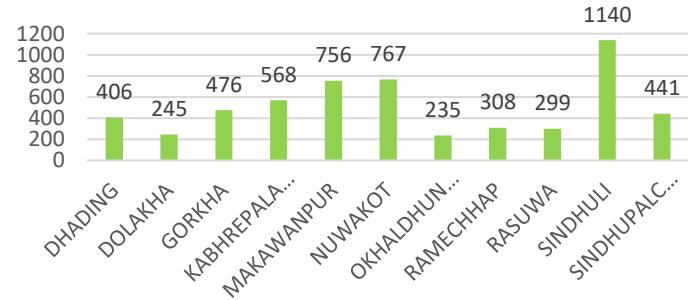


# Food production losses

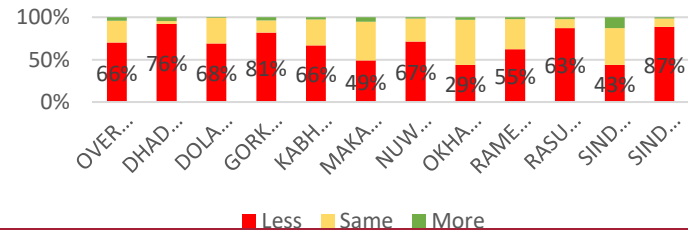
## Household Surveys

- Provide estimates of household baseline production and changes in production after the shocks. Key indicators:
  - baseline estimates from previous surveys or recall from “normal” or “last” year.
  - Percentage of households dependent on agricultural crops
  - Percentage of households reporting production losses
  - Severity of losses
  - Damage to seeds or standing crops
  - Impact of coping on future production (using LCS indicators)
- Strengths: Precise estimation of severity relative to household economy – Household Targeting
- Limitations: longer assessment time (4 to 6 weeks)

Average Rice Production by District on Previous Year



Rice Harvest Expectation (Nepal - Post Earthquake Recovery Survey)





# Food production losses

- **Interpretation**

- Severity of phase will depend on:
  - Extent of the rural population dependent on affected agricultural production
  - Extent and severity of losses
  - Importance of losses *relative to* household economy

No international standards and triangulation needed but interpretation should be similar to HEA assessing the percentage of rural household able to meet their survival threshold (impact of food production losses on food availability for consumption and prices) and livelihood protection threshold (sustainable coping).

1	2	3	4	5
No livelihood protection deficit	Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80%	Livelihood protection deficit $\geq 80\%$ , survival deficit <20%	Survival deficit $\geq 20\%$ but <50%	Survival deficit $\geq 50\%$

- **When and how to use it:**

- Regularly, especially after a hazard (natural or manmade)
- IPC contributing factor
- Used for agricultural interventions (anticipatory action, emergency response, recovery programming)



# Productive assets losses

- **FS sub-sector:** Availability
- **JIAF sub-pillar:** Living Standards
- **Sources**
  - Household surveys
- **Resources**
  - [https://fscluster.org/handbook/Section\\_one\\_assets.html](https://fscluster.org/handbook/Section_one_assets.html)



# Productive assets losses

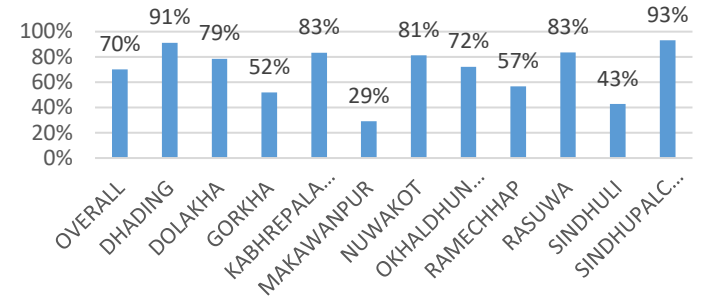
- **List of assets**

- Crop: land, seeds, tools, machinery, perennial crops, irrigation etc.
- Livestock: reproductive and non-reproductive animals, shelter etc.
- Fisheries, aquaculture: access to sea/ponds, fishing gear and vessels etc.
- Forestry: access to forests etc.

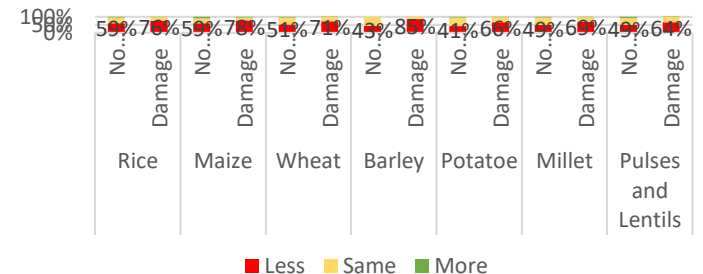
- **Data collection**

- Productive asset score (tailor-made, contextualized)
- HH surveys (LCS and agric modules)
- Damage & losses analysis

Farming Households Reporting any Damaged Asset



Crop Expectations by Damaged Assets





# Productive assets losses

## Interpretation

- Most useful to provide information about the ability of households to resume their usual livelihood
- Indicator to be used to inform the concept of “*livelihood protection*” in Household Economy assessments
- Phasing to be determined in conjunction with production losses and baseline food security phases:
  - For example, agricultural asset losses affecting over 20% of rural households with previously moderate food security should be considered as preventing the resumption of baseline food security post-recovery and downgrade phase by one notch compared to pre-crisis level
- No international standards, triangulation needed but interpretation should be viewed in terms of the Household Economy and directly inform policy-makers about household’s ability to resume their livelihood (livelihood protection threshold).

1	2	3	4	5
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%



# Questions?

[Josselin.Gauny@fao.org](mailto:Josselin.Gauny@fao.org), [Amandine.Poncin@fao.org](mailto:Amandine.Poncin@fao.org)

# IPC



## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

# IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS

## Informing Decisions

### IPC Global Partners



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



FEWS NET



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER  
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Global NUTRITION CLUSTER



Oxfam



Save the Children



SICA  
Sistema de Integración Centroamericana

unicef  
for every child



World Food Programme  
wfp.org

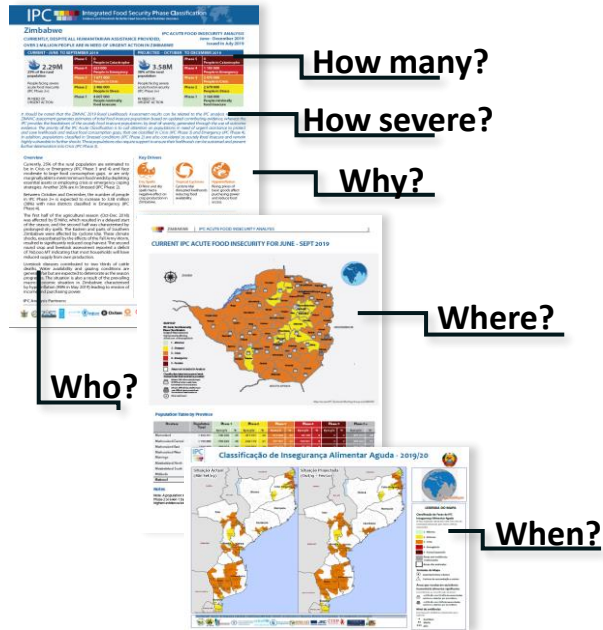
### IPC Funding Partners



# The IPC is...

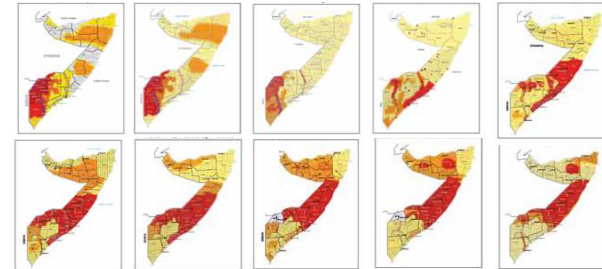
... A common global scale to classify food insecurity and malnutrition

Answers 6 questions

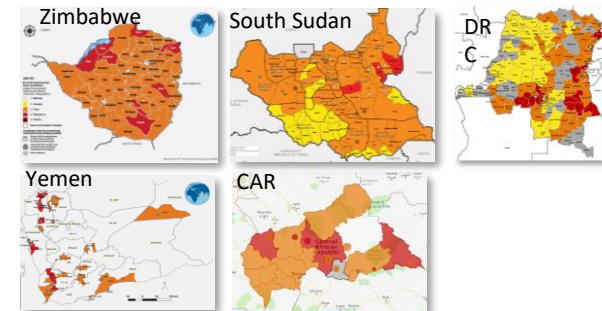


Comparable findings

Across time...



...And space





# IPC Partners

- **Global Partners: Strategic Direction, Support, Implement & Use IPC**



- **Country Level Partners Own, Implement & Use IPC**

Example: Philippines Country IPC Partners:



- **Leading Technical Agencies & Experts guide IPC tool development**



- **Resource Partners: Strategic Direction, Guide Implementation & Use IPC**

Current Resource Partners:



# 3 complementary IPC classifications to inform decision making

## Situation Analysis

### IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY



*Food insecurity of a severity that threatens lives and/or livelihoods regardless of the causes, context or duration.*

### IPC ACUTE MALNUTRITION



*Nutrition situation and outcomes in relation to food security and non-food factors and causes of malnutrition.*

### IPC CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY



*Food insecurity that persists due to structural causes.*

## Response Analysis

Interventions with short-term objectives to address acute food insecurity

Interventions with short and long-term objectives to decrease acute malnutrition

Interventions with medium and long-term objectives

decision making process

# IPC AFI Reference Table – Phase descriptions

5 Phases with general descriptions of expected severity of conditions

	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine										
<b>Description</b>	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: - Have food consumption gaps which 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.	Households either: - Have large food consumption gaps which 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.	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 extremely critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)										
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods										
<b>OUTCOMES (level)</b>	<p>First-level outcomes refer to characteristics of food consumption and livelihood change. Thresholds that correspond as closely as possible to the Phase description are included for each indicator. Although cut-offs are based on applied research and presented as global reference, correlation between indicators is often somewhat limited and findings need to be contextualized. The area is classified in the most severe Phase that affects at least 20% of the population.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Phase 4</th> <th>Phase 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy Intake: Adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal/pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): ≥12 food groups and stable</td> <td>Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp./day) HDDS: ≥1 FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical</td> <td>Quantity: Moderately Inadequate – Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp./day)</td> <td>Quantity: Very Inadequate – Large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp./day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to 1 FG)</td> <td>Quantity: Extremely Inadequate – Very large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS: 0-2 FG</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy Intake: Adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal/pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): ≥12 food groups and stable	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp./day) HDDS: ≥1 FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate – Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp./day)	Quantity: Very Inadequate – Large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp./day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to 1 FG)	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate – Very large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS: 0-2 FG
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5											
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Phase name and description	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	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.	Households either: • Have large food consumption gaps which 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.	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.)

FOC COI Hazards & Vulnerability and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

# IPC AFI Reference Table - Response objectives

Each Phase is linked to priority response objectives for Action. Phase 3 or worse require Urgent Action!



Phase Name and Description	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
	Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies	Households either: - Have food consumption gaps which are reflected by high or above-usual level malnutrition; OR - Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through emergency aid	Households either: - Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected by very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR - Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency coping strategies and asset liquidation	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, one needs to have extreme critical levels of acute
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Urgent Action Required to:		Revert/Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
			Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	

for each indicator. Although cut-offs are based on applied research and presented as global reference, correlation between indicators is often somewhat limited and findings need to be contextualized. The area is classified in the most severe Phase that affects at least 20% of the population.

FOOD SECURITY 1 <sup>st</sup> LEVEL OUTCOMES (Household Level)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
<b>Quantity: Adequate energy intake</b> <b>Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) and stable <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)*:</b> ≥12 food groups and stable	<b>Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) <b>HDDS:</b> 5-10 but deterioration x1 FG from typical	<b>Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) <b>HDDS:</b> 4-5 FG <b>FCI:</b> Borderline <b>HHS:</b> 2-3 (moderate)	<b>Quantity: Very Inadequate - Large deficits:</b> Large deficits <b>Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day <b>HDDS:</b> 0-2 FG (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>FCI:</b> Poor (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>HHS:</b> 1 (severe)	<b>Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large deficits:</b> Very large deficits <b>Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day <b>HDDS:</b> 0-2 FG <b>FCI:</b> Poor (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>HHS:</b> 1 (severe)	<b>Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large deficits:</b> Very large deficits <b>Dietary Energy Intake:</b> Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day <b>HDDS:</b> 0-2 FG <b>FCI:</b> Poor (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>HHS:</b> 1 (severe)
<b>Food Consumption (focus on energy intake)</b> <b>Food Consumption Score (FCS):</b> Acceptable and stable <b>Household Hunger Scale (HHS)*:</b> 0 (none) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI):</b> <1 <b>Household Economy Approach (HEA):</b> No Livelihood Protection Deficit	<b>FCS:</b> Acceptable but deterioration from typical <b>HHS:</b> 1 (light) <b>RCSI:</b> 4-18 <b>HEA:</b> Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	<b>FCS:</b> Acceptable but deterioration from typical <b>HHS:</b> 1 (light) <b>RCSI:</b> 4-18 <b>HEA:</b> Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	<b>FCS:</b> Borderline <b>HHS:</b> 2-3 (moderate) <b>RCSI:</b> ≥ 19 (Non-Defining Characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and S1) <b>HEA:</b> Livelihood Protection Deficit <80% or Survival Deficit <20%	<b>FCS:</b> Poor (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>HHS:</b> 1 (severe) <b>RCSI:</b> ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and S1) <b>HEA:</b> Survival Deficit ≥80%	<b>FCS:</b> Poor (NOC to differentiate P4 and S1) <b>HHS:</b> 1 (severe) <b>RCSI:</b> ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and S1) <b>HEA:</b> Survival Deficit ≥80%
<b>Livelihood</b> <b>Livelihood Change:</b> Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets <b>Livelihood Coping Strategies</b>	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Accelerated depletion/erosion of	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Near complete collapse of strategies and assets <b>LOS:</b> Scale: >100% of



FOOD SECURITY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
<b>Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability</b>	Adequate to meet short-term food consumption requirements Safe water* ≥15 litres pp/day	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water marginally ≥15 litres pp/day	Inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water* 7.5 to 15 litres pp/day	Very inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water* >3 to <7.5 litres pp/day	Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements Safe water* <3 litres pp/day
<b>Hazards and Vulnerability</b>	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits



# Indicators in the IPC Reference Table (1)

## Food Consumption (Quantity & Quality)

- Dietary Energy Intake (kcal) - reference
- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)\*
- Food Consumption Score (FCS)\*
- Household Hunger Scale (HHS)\*
- Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)\*
- HH Economy Analysis (HEA)\*
- Food Insecurity Experience Scale - NEW

Phase Name and Description	Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophic/Famine
<b>Priority Response</b>	Address household food insecurity and malnutrition	Address household food insecurity and malnutrition	Urgent Action Required	Urgent Action Required	Urgent Action Required
<b>FOOD SECURITY &amp; NUTRITION</b>	Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy Intake <sup>a</sup> : Adequate (avg. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) <sup>b</sup> : 5-12 food groups and stable Food Consumption Score (FCS) <sup>c</sup> : Acceptable and stable Household Hunger Scale (HHS) <sup>d</sup> : 0 (none) Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) <sup>e</sup> : 0-3 Household Economy Approach (HEA) <sup>f</sup> : No Livelihood Protection Deficit	Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical FCS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical HHS: 1 (slight) rCSI: 4-18 HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit <80%	Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 3-4 FG FCS: Borderline HHS: 2-3 (moderate) rCSI: ≥ 19 (Non Defining Characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Livelihood Protection Deficit ≥80%; or Survival Deficit <20%	Quantity: Very Inadequate - Large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 4 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥20% but <50%	Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS 0-2 FG FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 5-6 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%

<p><b>Food Consumption</b> (focus on energy intake)</p> <p>Quantity: Adequate energy intake Dietary Energy Intake<sup>a</sup>: Adequate (avg. 2,350 kcal pp/day) and stable Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)<sup>b</sup>: 5-12 food groups and stable Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>c</sup>: Acceptable and stable Household Hunger Scale (HHS)<sup>d</sup>: 0 (none) Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)<sup>e</sup>: 0-3 Household Economy Approach (HEA)<sup>f</sup>: No Livelihood Protection Deficit</p>	<p>Quantity: Minimally Adequate Dietary Energy Intake: Minimally adequate (avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical FCS: Acceptable but deterioration from typical HHS: 1 (slight) rCSI: 4-18 HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit &lt;80%</p>	<p>Quantity: Moderately Inadequate - Moderate deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Food gap (below avg. 2,100 kcal pp/day) HDDS: 3-4 FG FCS: Borderline HHS: 2-3 (moderate) rCSI: ≥ 19 (Non Defining Characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Livelihood Protection Deficit ≥80%; or Survival Deficit &lt;20%</p>	<p>Quantity: Very Inadequate - Large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Large food gap; much below 2,100 kcal pp/day HDDS: 0-2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 4 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥20% but &lt;50%</p>	<p>Quantity: Extremely Inadequate - Very large deficits Dietary Energy Intake: Extreme food gap HDDS 0-2 FG FCS: Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) HHS: 5-6 (severe) rCSI: ≥ 19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) HEA: Survival Deficit ≥50%</p>
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# Indicators in the IPC Reference Table (2)

## Livelihood Change (Assets & Livelihoods)

- General description
- Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)\*

	Phase 1 Near/Marginal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
<b>Phase Name and Description</b>	Household income and assets are low and coping mechanisms are limited. Coping mechanisms are limited and assets are being depleted.	Household income and assets are low and coping mechanisms are limited. Coping mechanisms are limited and assets are being depleted.	Household income and assets are low and coping mechanisms are limited. Coping mechanisms are limited and assets are being depleted.	Household income and assets are low and coping mechanisms are limited. Coping mechanisms are limited and assets are being depleted.	Household income and assets are low and coping mechanisms are limited. Coping mechanisms are limited and assets are being depleted.
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.
<b>Priority Response Objectives</b>	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.	Address immediate food and nutrition needs.

<b>Livelihood Change (assets &amp; strategies)</b>	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets <b>Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)*:</b> No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods <b>LCS:</b> Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and/or assets <b>LCS:</b> Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets <b>LCS:</b> Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood Change:</b> Near complete collapse of strategies and assets <b>LCS:</b> Near exhaustion of coping capacity
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# Indicators in the IPC Reference Table (3)

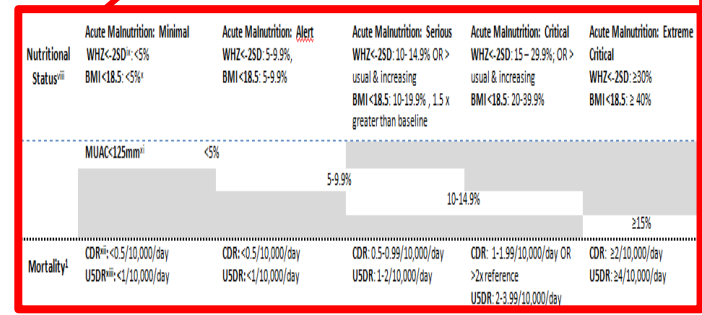
## Nutritional Status

- WHZ (Weight for height) < -2 SD\*
- MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) <125 mm\*
- BMI (Body Mass Index) <18.5

## Mortality

- CDR (Crude Death Rate)\*
- U5DR (Under 5 Death Rate)\*

	Phase 1 Non/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
<b>Phase Name and Description</b>	Emergency response is not required as there are no serious or widespread food insecurity or malnutrition. There are no significant food security or malnutrition concerns.	Emergency response is not required as there are no serious or widespread food insecurity or malnutrition. There are no significant food security or malnutrition concerns.	Emergency response is not required as there are no serious or widespread food insecurity or malnutrition. There are no significant food security or malnutrition concerns.	Emergency response is not required as there are no serious or widespread food insecurity or malnutrition. There are no significant food security or malnutrition concerns.	Emergency response is not required as there are no serious or widespread food insecurity or malnutrition. There are no significant food security or malnutrition concerns.
<b>Priority Regional Objectives</b>	Address moderate to high food insecurity and malnutrition.	Address moderate to high food insecurity and malnutrition.	Address moderate to high food insecurity and malnutrition.	Address moderate to high food insecurity and malnutrition.	Address moderate to high food insecurity and malnutrition.
<b>FOOD SECURITY - FUTURE OUTLOOKS (Forecasted Level)</b>	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
<b>FOOD SECURITY - CURRENT LEVEL (Observed Level)</b>	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
<b>FOOD SECURITY - FUTURE OUTLOOKS (Forecasted Level)</b>	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
<b>FOOD SECURITY - CURRENT LEVEL (Observed Level)</b>	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable



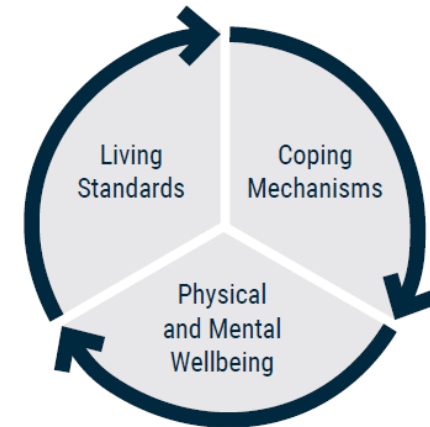
# IPC results and JIAF

- IPC included under ‘Physical and Mental Wellbeing’
- If IPC results are available, they should be used to inform PIN (Phase 3+). In this case there is no need to use individual food consumption/livelihood change indicators
- If IPC results are not available, teams should use data on individual indicators

**Regardless of which data scenario is being considered, it is important to note that whenever IPC/ CH<sup>24</sup> analysis is available, the results should be used as input into the JIAF analysis.**

## Humanitarian conditions

People in need



# IPC as a critical indicator in JIAF

## Definition:

Critical indicators are those that correspond most directly to time-critical life-threatening consequences, as seen in the JIAF Severity Scale.<sup>16</sup> Critical indicators require a threshold for severity 5 measurement to equate to imminent death, indicating if people are not assisted as soon as possible, they will die.

## IPC is a critical indicator for Humanitarian Conditions

- IPC/CH AFI results
- IPC AMN results
- **IPC Phase 5**

SECTOR	INDICATOR	GLOBAL THRESHOLDS FOR SEVERITY 5 <sup>17</sup>	COMMENT
Food Security	IPC - AFI /CH	Phase 5	Not Available
Nutrition	IPC AMN results/GAM prevalence for children U5	<p>≥30% for GAM based on WHZ</p> <p>≥15% for GAM based on MUAC<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>Based on weight-for-height takes priority.</p> <p>Only if not available, then based on MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference).</p>

# IPC



## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

# Thank you!

### IPC Global Partners



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER  
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Oxfam



Save the Children



SICA  
Banco de la Integración  
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