

APPENDIX A

Selected list of Forums at which the IPC has been presented

While the IPC's development over the past two years has been driven first and foremost by the day to day realities of applied analysis, there have also been dozens of opportunities to present the IPC at a wide range of meetings and workshops. Each of these presentations has generated considerable interest and constructive feedback, which has directly led to further development of the IPC. Listed below are just a few of these forums, which are followed by answers to some of the frequently asked questions.

Somalia Humanitarian Response Group Meetings (Nairobi)
 Somalia Food Security and Rural Development Meetings (Nairobi)
 FSAU Analysis Workshops (Somalia)
 OCHA GHA Regional Scenario Development Workshops (Nairobi)
 OCHA GHA Regional CAP Workshops (Nairobi)
 GHA Drought Crisis Media Briefings (Nairobi)
 GHA Climate Outlook Forums (Nairobi)
 UNICEF Regional Workshop (Nairobi)
 GHA Food Security and Nutrition Working Group Meetings (Nairobi)
 Save the Children HEA Practitioners Workshop (Nairobi)
 FAO Emergency Coordinators Workshop (Nairobi)
 FAO ESAF Out posted Officers Workshop (Rome)
 FAO/WFP Needs Analysis Framework Workshop (Nairobi)
 FAO Sustainable Livelihoods Seminar (Rome)
 FAO TCE Seminar (Rome)
 FAO Emergency Needs Assessment Workshop (Nairobi)
 WFP ODAN/VAM Seminar (Nairobi)
 GHA Cross Border Analysis Workshop (Nairobi)
 FEWS NET II Workshop (Johannesburg)
 Southern Africa Vulnerability Assessment Committee Methodology Review Workshop (Johannesburg)
 Asian FIVIMS Workshop (Bangkok)
 USAID GHA Regional Analysis Workshop (Nairobi)
 IASC 64th Meeting (Rome) GHA Appeal Launch to Permanent Representatives of Donor Countries (Geneva)
 European Forum on International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL)
 RC/RC National Societies, UN and IOs, and NGOs. Senior Managers of the IFRC Federation
 WFP SENAC Board Meeting (Rome)
 ALNAP Meeting (Nairobi)
 Oxfam UK (Oxford)
 World Food Summit - Conference on Food Security (Rome)
 Technical seminar on Integration of socio-economic and remote sensing information for food security and vulnerability analyses (Ispra, Italy)

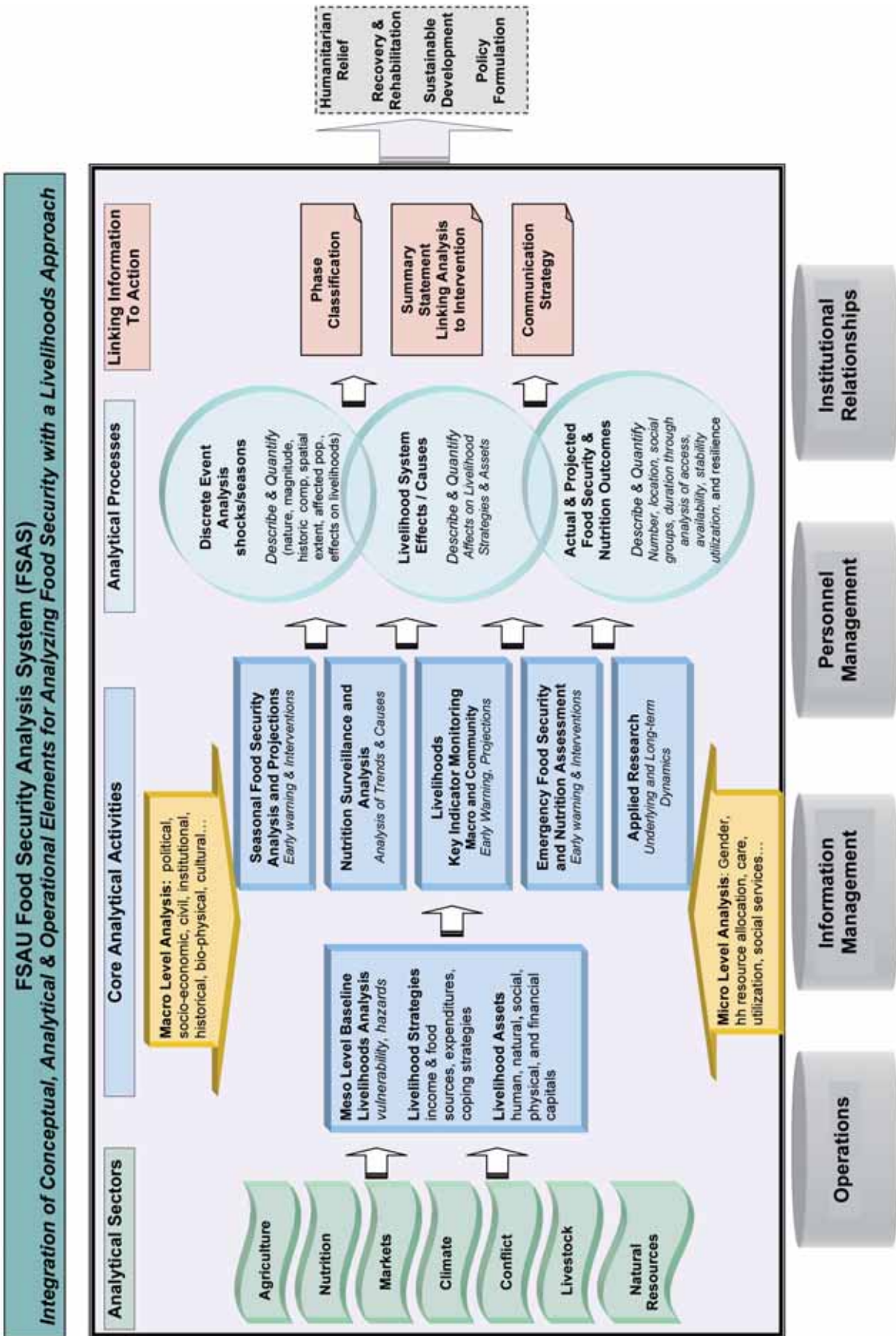
APPENDIX B

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

- Is the IPC too technically complex for decision makers to understand?*** While any classification system will have some degree of complexity, based on repeated experiences using the IPC (well over one hundred) describing food security situations in Somalia and the Greater Horn of Africa to a broad range of analysts and high level decision makers (including Presidents, Permanent Secretaries, Ministers, the Special Envoy, the UN Under Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs, and heads of UN, NGO, and donor agencies), this is not the case. On the contrary, without exception each of these decision makers has readily understood the main thrust of the IPC, the logic behind it, and the implications for action. Further, numerous members of the media (from Reuters, AP, BBC, VOA, CNN, IRIN, Le Monde, Financial Times, and others) have positively welcomed the IPC as a means of clear communication to mass audiences. While underpinning the IPC are layers of complex analyses, the situation analysis and implications for action are presented in a simple manner. This broad accessibility enables technical consensus not just among analysts, but with other stakeholders as well. The IPC is like a tree with a complex root structure (analysis) that forms the foundation of a much simpler trunk (the situation classification).
- What if some of the Key Reference Outcomes “benchmarks” are reached but not others?*** The overarching strategy of the IPC is not based on thresholds and benchmarks as much as it is based on analysts’ interpretation of all available evidence with clear reference to the IPC Key Reference Outcomes. This “convergence of evidence” approach is different from approaches that rely on clear cutoffs of limited indicators. While the ideal goal is to have rigorous and measurable thresholds to define Phase Classifications, from a practical and field perspective (including issues of crisis complexity, livelihoods complexity, information urgency, widely varying data availability, analysis capacity, and others) it is eminently more practical to classify overall food security situations with a convergence of evidence approach. An academic purist may insist on absolute thresholds, but this is not always feasible from a field perspective. The IPC bridges academic and internationally accepted thresholds with field practicality.
- What if variation of severity is greater within a specified area than across areas?*** The point of mapping areas is to capture the general situation in a given area for planning purposes - surely there is great variation within a given area which does pose special challenges for analysis and targeting humanitarian assistance. The IPC accommodates this to some degree by (1) identifying specific social groups within a geographic area who are at risk, and (2) identifying, where necessary, numbers of people in conditions of Humanitarian Emergency as well as in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis if they co-exist in a given area. Even for areas that are classified as “Generally Food Secure” the IPC recognizes that pockets of food insecurity can still exist, and in the Strategic Response Framework the first action listed is to address those pockets. If small area analysis is necessary, it is equally possible to apply the IPC to limited geographic areas as small as individual villages if desired.
- Isn’t it adequate to just monitor the outcomes as measured by nutrition indicators?*** No. With regards to nutrition indicators, the IPC explicitly draws from this information, but, importantly, not exclusively. This is critical from both a practical perspective (as such nutrition data is not always available and needs to be triangulated with other food security data), as well as a conceptual perspective (it is well accepted that nutrition is a late outcome indicator of food insecurity, which means that responses that are solely based on such data are likely to either (1) be too late to save lives that could have been saved, and/or (2) miss out on the opportunity (if not imperative) to initiate appropriate responses earlier so as to prevent livelihood destruction, and thus entry into a poverty trap. Thus, the IPC draws from nutrition data, but also draws from indicators that provide both triangulation and earlier indications that crisis is imminent.
- Can the IPC be applied in country settings where a comprehensive data collection and analysis unit like the FSAU does not exist?*** Yes. FSAU operates in a context where there is no central government to maintain and provide basic statistical data sets, and for which field access is often times limited due to security restrictions. Most other countries in the world regularly collect important data that can be used to support the IPC. Further, in countries of recurrent crises, there are a plethora of UN and NGO agencies that regularly conduct surveys and have monitoring systems that would support the IPC. The challenge is to draw from existing data availability and make the best use of it, while prioritizing future data collection efforts to have the most meaningful use.
- Since the IPC was developed in the Somalia context, isn’t it “Somalia-specific”?*** No. The concepts and reference outcomes of the IPC are explicitly drawn from internationally accepted standards (e.g., the Sphere standards), which are equally applicable any where in the world. Different contexts, however, will require some flexibility, which is “built-in” to the IPC, while providing a framework for rigour and reasonable comparability.

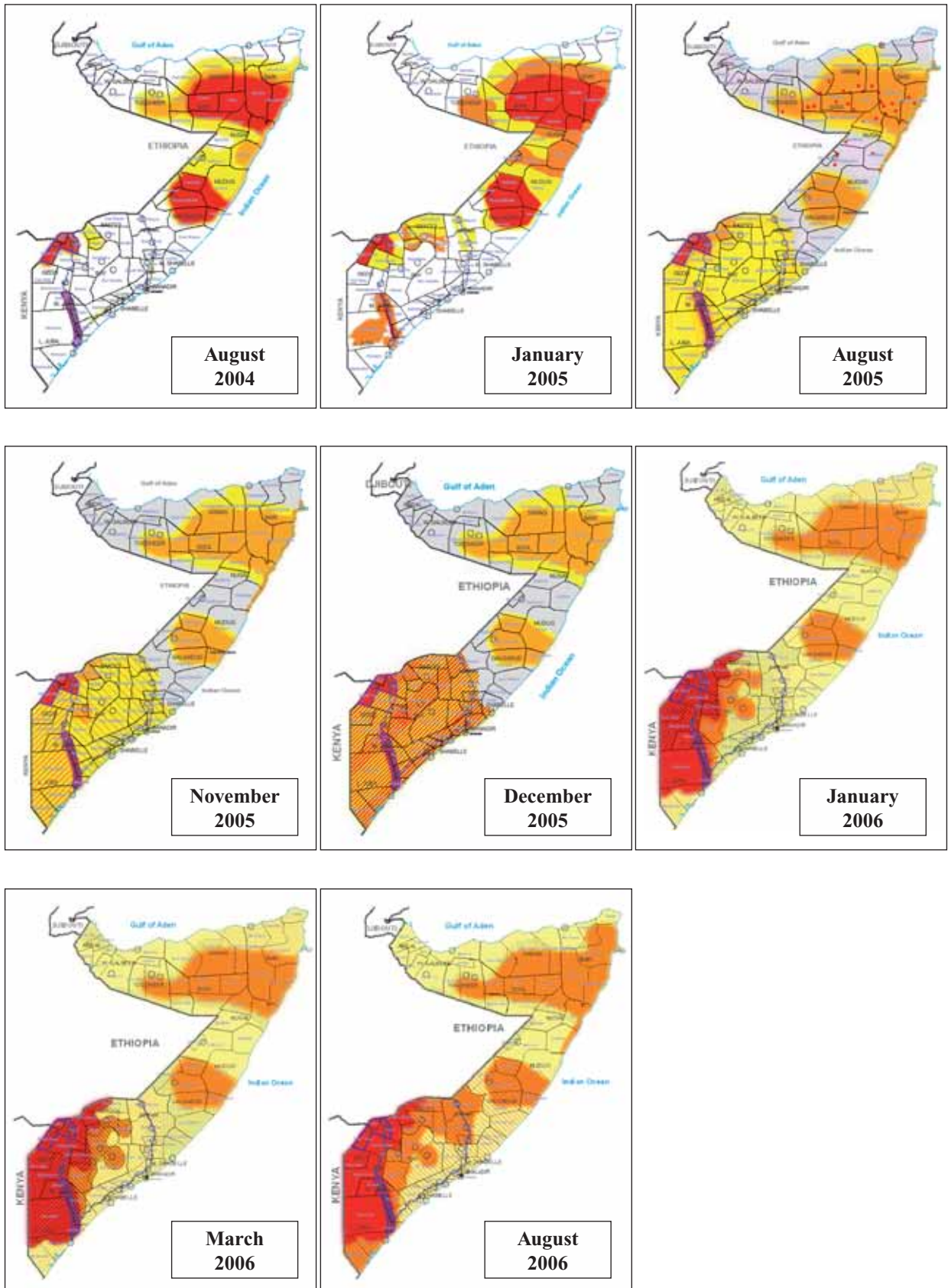
APPENDIX C

FSAU Food Security Analysis System



APPENDIX D

Comparison of IPC Results in Somalia for Gu 2004 to Gu 2006



APPENDIX E

FEWS NET and ALRMP Alert Levels

Existing Food Security Phase Classifications

FEWSNET ALERT LEVELS

EMERGENCY
A significant food security crisis is occurring, where portions of the population are now, or will soon become, extremely food insecure and face imminent famine. Decision makers should give the highest priority to responding to the situations highlighted by this Emergency alert.
WARNING
A food crisis is developing, where groups are now, or about to become, highly food insecure and take increasingly irreversible actions that undermine their future food security. Decision makers should urgently address the situations highlighted by this Warning.
WATCH
There are indications of a possible food security crisis. Decision makers should pay increasing attention to the situations highlighted in this Watch, and update preparedness and contingency planning measures to address the situation.
NO ALERT
There are no indications of Food Security problems.

Source: <http://www.fews.net/alerts/index.aspx?pageID=alertLevelsDefined>

Arid Lands Resource Management Project, Early Warning System - Warning Stages

NORMAL:
Environmental, livestock and pastoral welfare indicators show no unusual fluctuations and remain in the expected seasonal range.
ALERT:
Environmental indicators show unusual fluctuations outside expected seasonal ranges. This occurs within the entire district, or within localised regions, OR: Asset levels of households are still too low to provide an adequate subsistence level and vulnerability to food insecurity is high.
ALARM:
Environmental and livestock/ agricultural indicators fluctuate outside the expected seasonal ranges, affecting the local economy. This condition occurs in most parts of the district and directly and indirectly threatens food security of pastoralists and/or agro-pastoralists.
EMERGENCY:
All indicators are fluctuating outside the normal range. Local production systems are collapsed as well as the dominant economy within the district. The situation affects the asset status and purchasing power of the population to an extent that welfare levels have been seriously worsened resulting in famine threat.

Source: Ministry of Health, SCF-UK and Oxfam-GB. Report of Nutrition Survey in Central Division, Wajir District North Eastern Province, Kenya, August 31 to September 4, 2000 <http://www.univ-lille1.fr/pfeda/Ethiop/Docs01/0105scf.doc>

APPENDIX F

Famine Magnitude Scale

Famine Magnitude Scale of Howe and Devereux

Levels	Phrase designation	“Lives”: malnutrition and mortality indicators	“Livelihoods”: food security descriptors
0	Food security conditions	CMR < 0.2/10,000/day and Wasting < 2.3%	Social system is cohesive; prices are stable; negligible adoption of coping strategies.
1	Food insecurity conditions	CMR \geq 0.2 but < .5/10,000/day and/or Wasting \geq 2.3 but < 10%	Social system remains cohesive; price instability, and seasonal shortage of key items; reversible “adaptive strategies” are employed.
2	Food crisis conditions	CMR \geq .5 but < 1/10,000/day and/or Wasting \geq 10 but < 20% and/or prevalence of Oedema	Social system significantly stressed but remains largely cohesive; dramatic rise in price of food and other basic items; adaptive mechanisms start to fail; increase in irreversible coping strategies.
3	Famine conditions	CMR \geq 1 but < 5/10,000/day and/or Wasting \geq 20% but < 40% and/or prevalence of Oedema	Clear signs of social breakdown appear; markets begin to close or collapse; coping strategies are exhausted and survival strategies are adopted; affected population identify food as the dominant problem in the onset of the crisis.
4	Severe famine conditions	CMR \geq 5 but < 15/10,000/day and/or Wasting \geq 40% and/or prevalence of Oedema	Widespread social breakdown; markets are closed or inaccessible to affected population; survival strategies are widespread; affected population identify food as the dominant problem in the onset of this crisis.
5	Extreme famine conditions	CMR \geq 15/10,000/day	Complete social breakdown; widespread mortality; affected population identify food as the dominant problem in the onset of the crisis.

Source: Howe, P. & S. Devereux. 2004. Famine intensity and magnitude scales: A proposal for an instrumental definition of famine. *Disasters* 28(4), 353-372. p 10

Objectives of Each Stage of Situation and Response Analysis

Stage	Overall Objective
Situation Analysis	To identify foundation aspects of a given situation upon which there should be technical consensus, including severity, magnitude, causes, and others.
Response Analysis	To identify the range of potential strategic responses (and their linkages) that could best mitigate short and longer term aspects of a situation, as well as the requirements to implement the response.
Response Planning	To identify and put in place operational requirements and systems, including advocacy and fund raising, to enable effective response.
Response Implementation	To implement multiple aspects of effective response including operational modalities and ensuring desired impact.
Monitoring / Evaluation	To detect any changes in the Situation Analysis and determine degrees of impact of response.