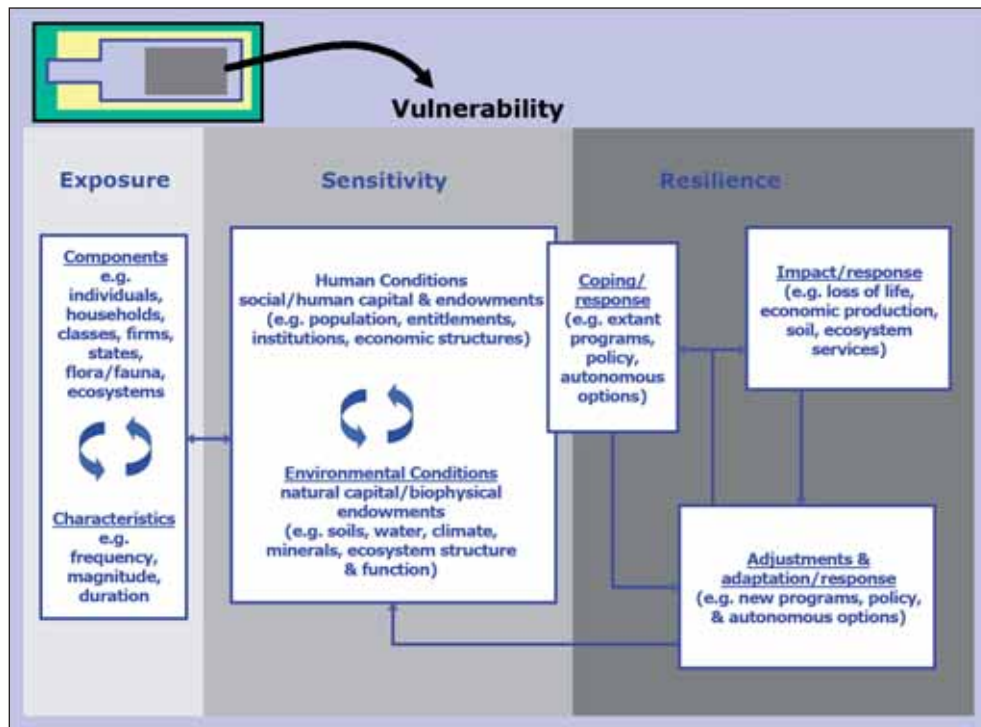
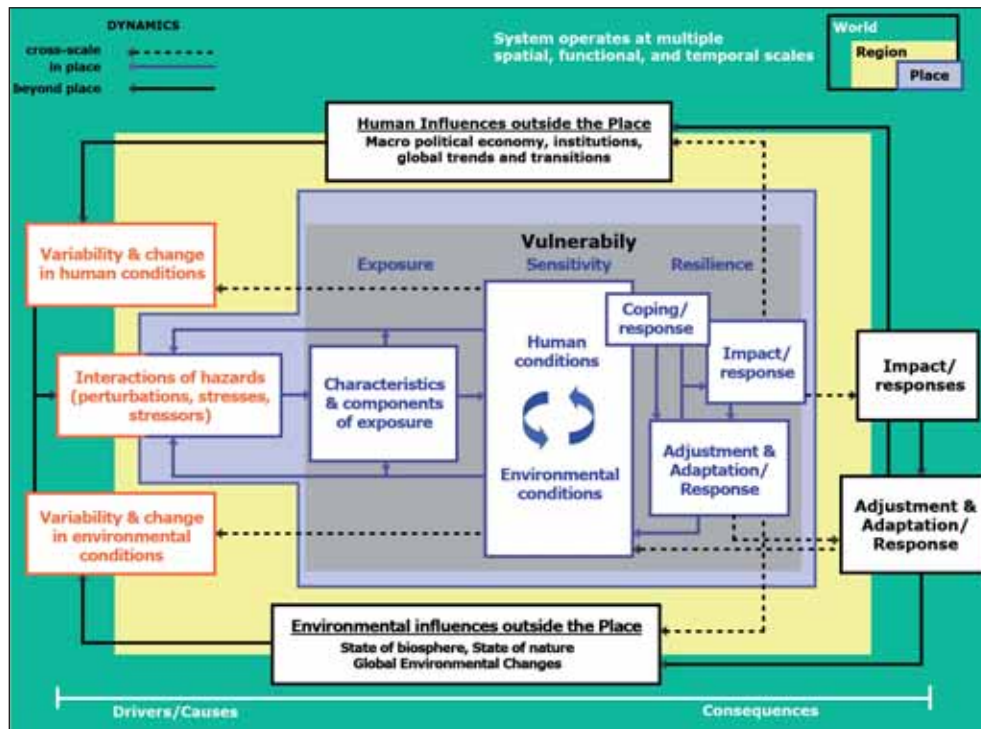


APPENDIX G

Vulnerability Models



Source: Turner et al. 2003

APPENDIX H

Explanation of Revisions Introduced in Version 1.1

The revisions introduced in Version 1.1 affect the main components of the IPC, including its overall name, Reference Tables, Cartographic Protocols, and Analysis Templates. The revisions are described below. They are followed by a brief rationale (including identified problems and reason for the changes made) and give guidance on using and implementing the changes.

Name of the IPC

1. Change the name of the IPC from the “Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification” to the “Integrated Food Security Phase Classification”.

Rationale: The word “humanitarian” was removed from the name of the IPC to clarify that: (1) the focus of the IPC is on food security situation analysis as opposed to comprehensive multi-sectoral situation analysis; and (2) the IPC aims at informing interventions for the whole spectrum of food security situations - from the most preferable “Generally Food Secure” to the worst “Famine” - not just in crisis situations.

While the IPC Reference Table includes a number of indicators that are strongly linked to food security (e.g., conflict, water, disease, and others), the IPC is not designed to replace detailed analysis of these sectors in humanitarian situations. While the IPC remains strongly applicable in humanitarian situations, the change of the name underscores its relevance for non-crisis food security programming and policy design.

Usage: Henceforth, the IPC should be referred to as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Reference Table (See Table 1 for the revised IPC Reference Table)

2. Provisionally add an optional differentiation of Phase 1 (Generally Food Secure) into Phase 1A and 1B, which will eventually lead to the development and insertion of a new Phase between the current 1 and 2.

Rationale: As the overall name-change aims to clarify, the IPC can inform food security interventions and planning for the whole spectrum of situations. The previous IPC Phases tended to over-emphasize crisis situations and less so non-crisis situations - this was largely due to having three IPC Phases at crisis levels and only two for non-crisis levels. Feedback from a number of countries using the IPC in non-crisis situations suggested that an additional Phase between the current Phase 1 and Phase 2 would be more informative for decision making. The Kenyan Government, for example, has piloted the insertion of a new Phase and found it useful for decision making and guiding appropriate interventions in more developmentally oriented situations (see Appendix I for a sample map).

After many rounds of consultations, it is widely agreed that the IPC would benefit from inserting a new Phase on the non-crisis side of the scale. There is no broad consensus, however, on exactly how to do this - including where the Phase should be inserted, its name, and supporting reference outcomes. This requires further country experimentation and feedback to explore options and develop technical consensus, which will be a priority area for the next stage of IPC revisions which will take place in 2008.

Usage: As an interim solution, this Addendum introduces the optional differentiation of Phase 1 into Phase 1A and 1B - with the implication that 1A is more food secure relative to 1B. For the time being, however, no further guidance is provided in the form of suggested naming or supporting reference outcomes. Instead, IPC users are encouraged to implement the distinction between 1A and 1B if it makes sense in their country settings, and to provide feedback to the Global IPC Partners on the pros and cons of their pilot activities. Based on these country experiences, more definitive guidance will be given in the next IPC revision. Alternatively, users may also continue not make this distinction and revert to just using Phase 1 as it is. Either way, the classification of Generally Food Secure should still be supported by the existing Reference Outcomes in the IPC Reference Table.

Users are encouraged to visit www.ipcinfo.org to review country experiences and innovations towards the development of this new Phase and to submit their own experiences and ideas.

3. Change the name of Phase 2 from “Chronically Food Insecure” to “Moderately/Borderline Food Insecure”.

Rationale: In as much as the IPC phases are meant to indicate severity, the use of the term “chronic” in Phase 2 can imply other dimensions of food insecurity such as temporal duration, which can cause confusion. The name of Phase 2 would be clearer if it was changed to something else that is more in line with a severity scale.

Through extensive consultations, a number of solutions have been proposed including: Borderline Food Insecure, Moderately Food Insecure, Structurally Food Insecure, Generally Food Insecure, and just Food Insecure. See the table below for a summary of the pros and cons for each name.

Possible Name for Phase 2	Pros	Cons
<i>Borderline Food Insecure</i>	More in line with a severity scale than the term “chronic”. Connotes the grey area between being food secure and being in crisis.	The term “borderline” can suggest being nearly, but not yet, food insecure, whereas in fact areas meeting the criteria are already food insecure. Does not imply guidance for action.
<i>Moderately Food Insecure</i>	More in line with a severity scale than the term “chronic”, and can indicate transitions from Phase 1 to Phase 3 and vice-versa. Connotes a degree of being food insecure.	The term “moderately” is a relative term whereas the IPC aims to be a more absolute scale. Would imply a “high” and “low” food insecurity status which is not included in the IPC scale. Does not imply guidance for action.
<i>Structurally Food Insecure</i>	Draws attention to the often intractable and underlying causes of food insecurity at this level. Communicates overall guidance for action to address the structural causes of food insecurity rather than superficial actions.	While an improvement on the term “chronic”, it is still not fully in line with a severity scale. Could cause confusion for areas that are transitioning through this Phase. Can imply that it is only this Phase where structural issues are relevant.
<i>Generally Food Insecure</i>	More in line with a severity scale than the term “chronic”. Correctly connotes already being in a condition of food insecurity. Has a logical flow from Phase 1 “Generally Food Secure” to Phase 2 “Generally Food Insecure” to the subsequent crisis Phases.	Does not imply or communicate guidance for action. Language is not strong enough to draw attention to the holistic efforts required to improve food security situations at this Phase. It is not clear whether magnitude, i.e. the majority of the population, or severity are key defining criteria.
<i>Food Insecure</i>	It is brief and easy to use in written and oral communication. Has a logical flow from being “Generally Food Secure” to being “Food Insecure”	The term is already widely used in multiple contexts and can refer to the whole range of crisis and non-crisis food insecurity, which would lead to confusion in its usage.

Considering the pros and cons of each option above, both of the terms “moderately” and “borderline” capture the essence of Phase 2. Indeed, some field users are already using these terms although there is no strong consensus yet on which of the two terms should be used. As a preliminary solution, the combined name of “moderately/borderline food insecure” has been introduced in Version 1.1. Further consultations will continue with field users and other stakeholders during the development of Version 2 of the IPC Technical Manual.

Usage: The name of Phase 2 has been changed from “Chronically Food Insecure” to “Moderately/Borderline Food Insecure”. Users can choose to use either the combined name or either of the two names on their own, depending on what makes most sense in their individual country context. The reference outcomes to support the classification of Phase 2 remain the same.

4. Change the name of the accompanying reference table for early warning from “Early Warning Levels” to “Risk of Worsening Phase”.

Rationale: The projected period of analysis for the IPC Phases and their relation to early warning levels has been unclear. An IPC Phase classification is defined as the current or imminent presence of reference outcomes for the projected time period of analysis. In situations where reference outcomes are not yet present, the Phase classification itself is an early warning statement for the projected period of analysis. The term “imminent” is an essential aspect of a Phase classification emphasizing that it is more forward looking and thus useful for decision making. In short, the IPC Phase classification is a projection referenced against either current or imminently expected outcomes. For further clarification on the early warning functions of the IPC, refer to section III.

Within the projection time period, and although the Phase Classification gives current or imminent outcomes, the situation could further deteriorate into a Phase that is worse than what was projected. This can be communicated using the protocols for “Risk of Worsening Phase”.

Usage: The name “Early Warning Levels” has been changed to “Risk of Worsening Phase” on the Reference Table, Analysis Templates, and Cartographic Protocols. Users are encouraged to use these Risk protocols when the evidence suggests that there is the potential for the Phase to worsen during the time period of the projection.

Analysis Templates (See Tables 18-20 for revised Analysis Templates)

- 5. In Part 1 of the Analysis Template, combine the list of direct and indirect evidence into a single column, and highlight the distinction between direct and indirect evidence by marking direct evidence in bold.**

Rationale: Although the IPC Reference Table provides the common reference outcomes associated with each Phase, the actual evidence in support of a Phase Classification can either be direct evidence (which directly measures the outcome) or indirect (which indirectly indicates the reference outcome, for example with proxy or process indicators). While this is an important distinction, it is not necessary to have them listed in separate columns.

Usage: To increase the usability of the Analysis Templates, direct and indirect evidence are now combined into a single column (see Figure 1 below), and the user is advised to make the distinction between the two by marking direct evidence in **bold** typeface.

- 6. Insert a separate column into Part 1 of the Analysis Template that documents evidence in support of a statement on the Risk of a Worsening Phase.**

Rationale: The previous IPC Analysis Templates did not explicitly include a column to document evidence in support of a statement on the Risk of a Worsening Phase during the time period of analysis. There is a need to keep this evidence separate from that for the Phase Classification itself so that it can be evaluated independently.

Usage: The revised Analysis Templates include a separate column for documenting evidence in support of a statement on the Risk of a Worsening Phase (see Figure 1). The evidence listed should include any applicable hazard and process/leading indicators that may substantiate a further risk statement. The early warning statement can be for either a change in magnitude (number of people in crisis) or severity or both. If it is *Risk for a Worsening Phase*, the expected Phase change should be indicated along with the Risk level.

Cartographic Protocols (See Map 1 for an example of revised Cartographic Protocols)

- 7. Move “Projected Trend” from the call-out boxes to the white arrows directly on each crisis area of the map.**

Rationale: Projected trend is a critical dimension of situation analysis because it indicates if a situation is expected to improve, stay the same, worsen, or if there are mixed signals. Whereas the previous IPC protocols included this in the call-out boxes, this dimension should be given greater visibility by shifting the arrows directly onto the map.

Usage: The new protocols shift the Projected Trend into the main legend with white colored arrows directly on the map for each crisis area.

- 8. Within the key for the Defining Attributes of Crisis Areas, rearrange the order of the variables and add a basic description of the variables on the left to highlight: magnitude, depth, who, why, frequency, date, and confidence.**

Rationale: To increase the impact and logic of the cartographic protocols, the order of the variables in the Key Defining Attributes key should be rearranged. Greater prominence should be given to the basic variables of magnitude (number of people in crisis) and depth (the percentage of people in crisis) by putting them first on the list. Overall, the main dimensions of each of the variables can be highlighted by adding a basic description to the left side of the key.

Usage: The Cartographic Protocols for the Key Defining Attributes have been updated - they have a new order and a brief description on the left side of the key.

- 9. Add a new option to visually distinguish the broad categories of magnitude (i.e., numbers of people in crisis) using different font sizes for populations ranging from 0-100,000, 101,000-500,000, and >500,000.**

Rationale: Magnitude (number of people in crisis) is a basic dimension of food security situation analysis and should be given greater visual prominence in the cartographic protocols. The previous IPC protocols included magnitude as a number in the call-out boxes but did not show this in a visually distinctive manner.

Usage: The revised protocols categorize magnitude into three basic groups (0-100,000, 101,000-500,000, and \geq 500,000). The actual numbers in the call-out boxes - i.e. the estimates of numbers of people in Phase 3, 4, or 5 for a given area - should be in different font sizes according to which category they fall into. The font sizes should be 7 for 0-100,000, 8 for 101,000-500,000, and 12 for \geq 500,000. Consistent usage of these font sizes will enable easy comparison of rough magnitude both within and across countries.

10. Add a new protocol to the call-out boxes to indicate the depth of a crisis by inserting a stacked bar graph on the right side of each call-out box that displays the estimated population percentage in Phase 1 to 5.

Rationale: Along with severity and magnitude, the *depth* of a crisis is a basic dimension of situation analysis. Depth can be indicated by the percentage of the total population in a given area that is facing varying degrees of crisis, and is critical for decision making. For example, Area A could have a total population of, 500,000 people; with 100,000 of those people (20% of the total population) in Humanitarian Emergency. Area B could have a total population of 100,000 people; with 90,000 of those people (90% of the total population) in Humanitarian Emergency. While the severity and magnitude of both Area A and B are roughly equivalent, the depth of the crisis is dramatically worse in Area B than in Area A. This difference would not determine, but would most likely influence, the urgency, strategic design, and operational modalities for interventions.

This new protocol will also better communicate that a given area may be experiencing multiple “layers” of crisis for different vulnerable groups (i.e. multiple Phases for different social groups in the same area). A portion of the population could be in say, Phase 4 while others are in Phase 3, and others still in Phases 1 and 2. Although estimates of the population in each Phase are indicated in the IPC Population Tables, multiple Phase areas should be clearly indicated on the map to avoid misinterpretation. Note that in situations with multiple layers of crisis groups, the protocol is to color the area according to the worst Phase.

Usage: A new stacked bar graph has been added to the right side of each of the call-out boxes and the key (See Map 1 for an example of revised Cartographic Protocols). The graph ranges from 0% to 100%, and each stack indicates the percentage of the population in that area estimated to be in each of the IPC Phases 1-5. The calculation of percentages should be based on the total estimated number of people in each Phase for that area divided by the total estimated number of people currently resident in that same area.

11. Add a new protocol to the call-out boxes to indicate the Frequency or Recurrence of Crisis over the past ten years, with categories of Low (1-2 years), Medium (3-4 years), and High (≥ 5 years).

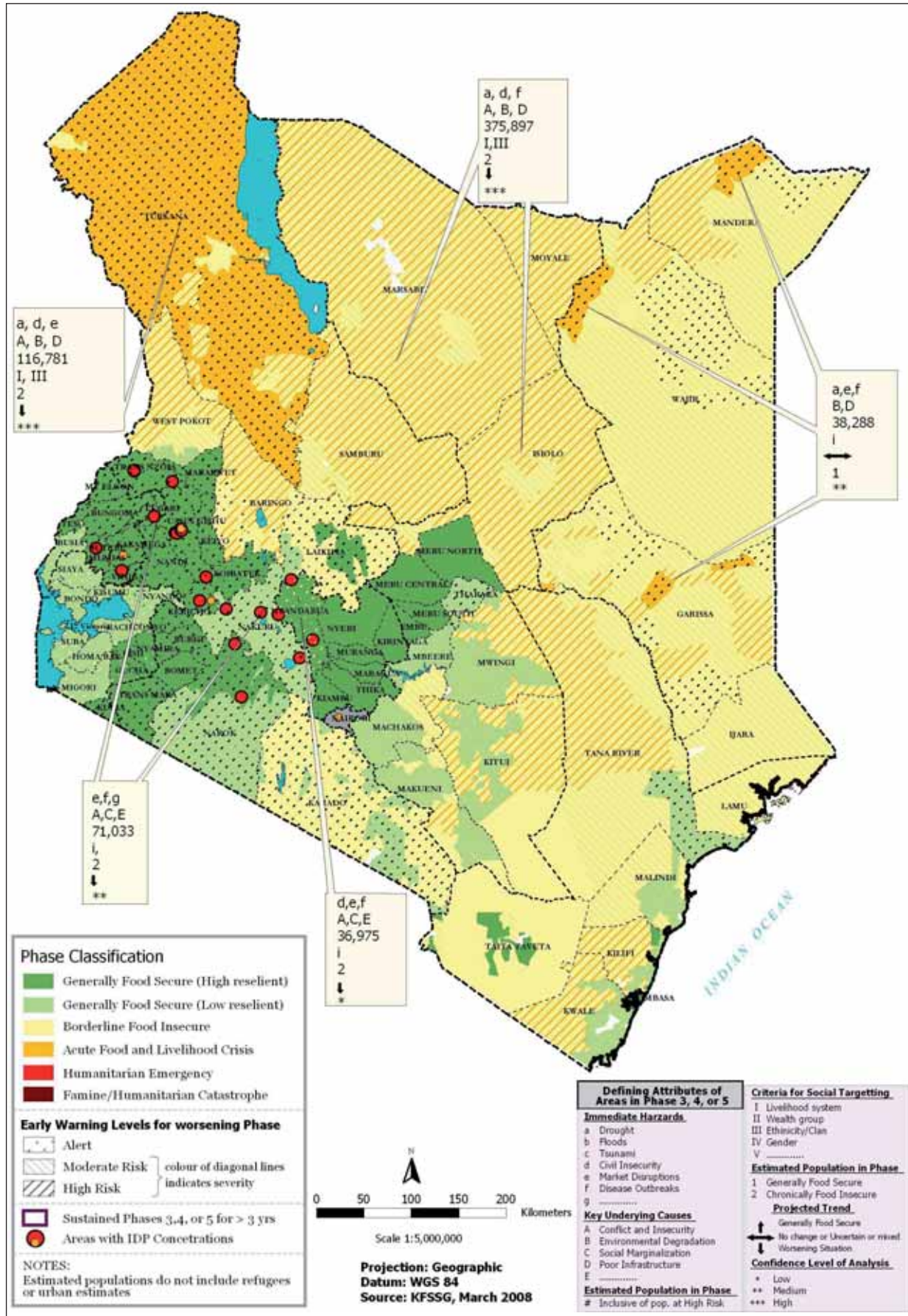
Rationale: Another key dimension of situation analysis is the degree to which a given area in crisis tends to be frequently in crisis or not. This difference should influence programme design, and put an even greater focus on addressing the underlying causes of recurrent crisis - without such efforts these areas will likely be in cyclical crisis. Also, areas that have not been, or are very rarely in crisis will most likely have a different type of institutional set-up than areas with frequent crises.

Usage: A new variable is added to the call-out boxes and the key that indicates the frequency or Recurrence of Crisis over the past ten years. This is a rolling-calculation, which means that it should include the ten years previous to and including the current analysis year. Note that the Recurrence of Crisis should not be confused with protocols to signify areas in Sustained Phase 3, 4, or 5 for >3 years - the former represents cumulative years in crisis over the past ten years, whereas the latter highlights areas that are in a drawn-out, ongoing crisis.

The key divides the number of years into three main categories: Low (1-2 years), Moderate (3-4 years), and High (≥ 5 years) (See Figure 4). The definition of a crisis would be whenever the area has been fully or partially in Phase 3, 4, or 5 according to the IPC scale. For countries beginning to use the IPC, since the IPC would not have been used in the previous ten years it will be necessary to make an initial estimate based on expert opinion and historical documents.

APPENDIX I

Kenya Food Security Situation January-June 2008-07-11



website: www.kenyafoodsecurity.org

APPENDIX J

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