

Indicator Description	Number of people achieving food security through DFID support
Version	Quest version DATE: 17/06/2013
Changes since last version	<p>Changes in 05/03/2013 version are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reflect decision of Executive Management Committee that new programmes under the “resilience” heading can be counted if they measure food security outcomes appropriately as per the agreed methodology To update and further clarify the note, without making changes to the content <p>Changes in 17/06/2013 are: Addition of detail on which countries are reporting against this indicator and what their methodology looks like.</p>
Type of Indicator	Peak Year
Technical Definition/ Methodological summary	<p>Note: This note has been revised to explicitly exclude people supported to meet their food needs through humanitarian interventions, in recognition of the new indicator added to DFID Results Framework on “number of people reached with emergency food aid through DFID support”. Countries providing humanitarian support to people to meet their food needs should reflect this under the emergency food aid indicator where it meets this definition.</p> <p>However, where programmes are not categorized as humanitarian assistance but deliver medium to long term gains through an orientation towards sustainable food security (broadly understood as per its internationally agreed definition [FAO 1990]) as strengthening availability, access, utilisation and stability of these three via one and/or more relevant activities in food and nutrition security relevant sectors), results from such programmes should be included under this headline indicator. The same goes for programmes working towards broader resilience, if their understanding of resilience includes food security and if improvements in the food security status of communities or households are measured as per the agreed methodology.</p> <p>Food security levels are internationally assessed through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The IPC is an innovative tool for improving food security analysis, international status comparison, and decision-making. It is a standardised scale of food security phase</p>

classifications that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the food security status as well as the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response.

The IPC is currently rolling out its enhanced version 2.0 which incorporates lessons learnt from the first 4 years and further refines the methodology. It also adds a chronic food insecurity scale to the improved scale measuring acute food insecurity. In future, two interlinked scales will also allow for improved insights into the correlation of acute and chronic food insecurity.

The DFID indicator includes people supported to achieve food security through DFID's medium and long term food security programmes. This also includes programmes aiming at strengthening the resilience of communities or households if they aim to achieve food security and measure this outcome appropriately.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (**IPC**) is used to measure results where it is available and appropriate to define national and lower level food security. Its analysis usually contains detail on the level of food security at the sub national level, thus also allowing for the identification of food insecurity pockets in a nationally food secure country.

The IPC describes the main phases of food security (here chronic) according to:

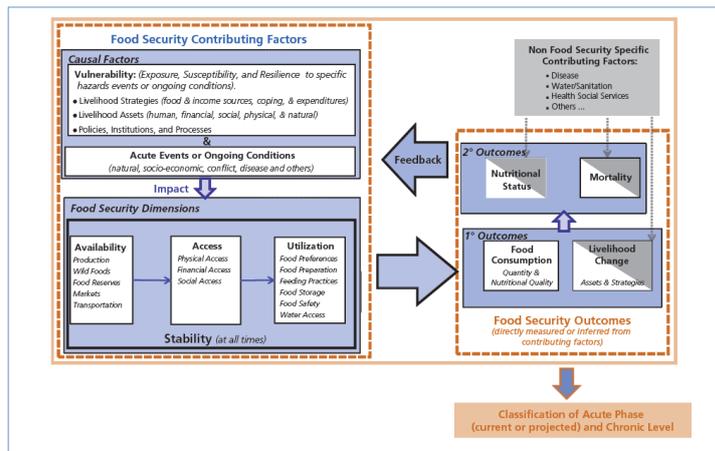
- (1) Low Food Insecurity
- (2) Moderate Food Insecurity
- (3) High Food Insecurity
- (4) Very High Food Insecurity

These phases describing levels of chronic food insecurity can be correlated with five phases of acute food insecurity (the latter often more relevant for humanitarian assistance programmes).

For DFID's measuring purposes, people will be considered food secure when they are no longer in categories 2-4 (5) and are assumed to have **moved into category 1**. This will usually be measured by the reduction in numbers of people categorized as being in phases 2-4 (5).

For minimum quality of the evidence base to classify food security as per the IPC, assessments will need to have converging evidence on: At least 1 piece of reliable evidence (direct or indirect) for any of the food security outcomes + at least 4 pieces of reliable evidence from different contributing factor and outcome elements

What counts as food security outcome and what is considered contributing factors, can be seen on the IPC Analytical Framework diagram on p.19 of the revised IPC Manual and copied below:



Outcomes and contributing factors are also represented in the IPC reference table providing an overview of the different phase classifications. For details of classification see the revised IPC Manual (Version 2.0), with the reference table on page 83: <http://www.ipcinfo.org/>. And off-line at the bottom of this note.

In countries or programmes where DFID supports people to achieve food security, but where the IPC is not used or is not available in the form/timing required for reporting, alternative **national measures of food security** will be used to report on numbers of people supported to achieve food security. For an overview of what can be considered as “IPC compatible”, please refer to the revised IPC Manual, p.12.

Status update 17/06/13: Countries currently reporting their results against this indicator methodology are Ethiopia, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Zimbabwe and Burma. With the IPC being at different stages of rollout, pending wider implementation and refined IPC-compatible

programme reporting, countries have applied the following methodologies:

	Programme/s	Methodology
Bangladesh	3 Livelihoods programmes, transferring assets as part of a wider package of support	No of people eating 3 meals per day / consuming 4+ food groups/
Ethiopia	National safety net programme	72% of the actual PSNP graduation figures, defined as “when, in the absence of receiving PSNP transfers, can meet food needs for all 12 months and able to withstand modest shocks”, reflecting DFID’s best knowledge of the extent to which graduation figures currently represent improved food security
Zimbabwe	Protracted relief programme	Supported households able to meet survival food requirements
Burma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP HDI - LIFT cash for work - Agricultural training 	Number of households (and family members) with increase by at least 2 months of food secure months
South Sudan	Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement (BRACE)	Using IPC categories to report, using data from the Impact Evaluation Sample for the programme in intervention areas (households)

DFID is aware that these methodologies are not representative of a common method of food security. This is why programmes will be moving towards a more joined-up IPC-compatible methodology in the coming months.

Country offices should note the definition and source of food security used when reporting results. They should explain in detail how their figures are arrived at. If the IPC exists in their country and they choose not to use it, they should explain why they are opting out of the internationally agreed classification system.

Country offices should also follow up on the ongoing rollout of IPC version 2.0, in particular the chronic food insecurity breakdown, and move to using IPC reporting when it becomes available later.

DFID attributed results should be calculated based on DFID's funding share in overall funding for food security, in order to report on the number of people enabled to achieve food security *through DFID support*. This figure will be arrived at by reporting on the percentage share of DFID's funding in the overall funding (nationally or sub nationally, whichever is appropriate for the DFID programme).

It is suggested that country offices report **annual** numbers of people moving into food security (i.e. additional numbers achieving food security) each year. As noted above, this will usually be measured by the reduction in numbers of people categorized as being in phases 2-4 (5). Countries carry out food security assessments either annually or biannually. Country offices should report numbers of assessments undertaken in comparable seasons of the year so as to account for seasonal migration. If significant unseasonal migration is observed as a result of shock, this should be noted as it might distort the result for sub national programmes.

Please also indicate in the 'Comments' section of the results template **whether it is possible to produce a meaningful total for the four year period**, through adding annual numbers or on another basis, without double counting. We

	<p>anticipate this will vary across country results. For example, if the same group of people is monitored across the four year period it may be possible to comment on the total numbers achieving food security by 2014/15 relative to the baseline (2010 or whenever the programme starts implementation).</p>
<p>Rationale</p>	<p>The IPC allows different agencies and stakeholders to use a common set of definitions and standards (a 'common currency') for classifying the severity of diverse crisis scenarios and their impact on human lives and livelihoods. It thus makes it easier to identify priorities, design more effective programmes, and facilitate the coordination of response efforts.</p> <p>The IPC draws on a number of conceptual frameworks and approaches for food security analysis (including the four pillars of access, availability, (nutritional) utilization and stability) and livelihoods analysis.</p> <p>Using the analysis templates ensures that classifications are based on analysis that is transparent, rigorous, and, to the greatest extent possible, evidence based. It also allows for sub national, regional and international comparisons, thus helping to direct funding where assistance is needed most.</p> <p>The IPC explicitly draws, but not exclusively, from nutrition indicators. This is critical from both a practical perspective (nutrition data is not always available and needs to be triangulated with other food security data), and a conceptual perspective (it is well accepted that nutrition is a late outcome indicator of food insecurity). While the IPC uses nutrition data, it also draws from indicators that provide triangulation and give earlier indications that crisis is imminent.</p> <p>Analysis of the various indicators can also inform more relevant and effective sectoral or multi-sectoral interventions to take place.</p>
<p>Country office role</p>	<p>Country offices or departments contributing to this result are expected to report on the numbers of people achieving food security according to IPC or compatible national definition of food security.</p>

	<p>They are also expected to calculate DFID's share of spend, and to apply this to the national level results to calculate DFID-attributed numbers of people achieving food security. Attributed figures should be reported to FCPD.</p>
Data source	<p>Countries for which the IPC is currently undertaken and available to inform reporting on food security are listed here: http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-countries/en/</p> <p>Country offices expecting to contribute to this indicator for which IPC data is not available are expected to use alternative national measures of food security and national reporting sources.</p>
Reporting Organisation	<p>For countries already fully participating in IPC see: http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-countries/en/</p> <p>Generally, the national governments lead in collection of data, usually jointly with, or, alternatively, the relevant UN agencies (Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF).</p>
Data included	<p>Country offices should identify all relevant funding sources which contribute towards achieving food security (e.g. through a long term food security, agricultural and other programmes). DFID's relevant contribution should be calculated as a percentage of total relevant funding to calculate DFID's funding share.</p>
Data calculation	<p>Where IPC is used: see webpage for country specific details. Some countries also have dedicated IPC representation, usually within the FAO national or regional offices.</p> <p>Where national measures of food security are used: country offices should provide details of the definition, source and any details for calculating numbers of people achieving food security when reporting results to FCPD during Nov 2011. Changes should be reported subsequently as they occur.</p> <p>See section above for calculation of DFID share for attribution</p>
Worked example	<p>Where IPC is used: see webpage for country specific details</p>

	<p>Where national measures of food security are used: All Horn of Africa emergency food security analysis and reporting, see also Famine Early Warning Systems Network reporting at http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx</p>
Most recent baseline	<p>Most IPC based food security assessments are done biannually, usually after the rains. Where assessments are done biannually, the baseline and subsequent assessment measurements for this indicator should be based on the same seasons.</p> <p>We expect countries will report results relative to a 2010 baseline unless otherwise stated.</p>
Good Performance <i>Should the public be looking for an increase/ decrease to demonstrate whether improvement has been achieved?</i>	<p>Increase in food security levels, through reductions in numbers of people classed as food insecure (IPC phases 2-[4] 5), confirms success.</p>
Return format <i>e.g. percentage, number, rate, cost per unit etc</i>	<p>Number of persons achieving food security through DFID support per year, disaggregated by sex where possible. The IPC classifies households as the smallest unit of analysis. Accepted average household sizes should be used to break data down into individual persons.</p>
Data disaggregation <i>What level of disaggregation can be provided/ is required? Sex? Age? Country? Organisation? Rural-urban? Other?</i>	<p>Ideally results should be sex disaggregated, though this is not yet provided in IPC reporting. Where this is not possible, attempts should be made to report against a reliable average of male and female household members, while indicating the source of the breakdown.</p> <p><i>Country offices using alternative national measures of food security to advise in November 2011 reporting whether sex disaggregation is possible.</i></p> <p><i>Results should be disaggregated by age where possible.</i></p> <p>IPC: Geographical disaggregation typically available but varies by country according to distribution of food insecurity and sophistication of IPC system. E.g. typically district level, with identification of pockets of food insecurity below this level where IPC system is advanced.</p>
Data availability	<p>Where IPC is used, assessments are usually</p>

	<p>updated twice per year (post short and post long rains assessment), at a minimum annually.</p> <p>Typical frequency for reporting on people achieving food security through other national measures/sources varies by country offices – but may be less than once yearly.</p>
Time period/ lag	<p>Where IPC is used, data is usually published 3-8 weeks after field assessments.</p> <p>Where national measures of food security are used, lags may be substantially longer and will vary according to country situation.</p>
Quality assurance measures	<p>Where IPC is used, collected data are analysed and consensus is reached among all involved stakeholders, based on maximum transparency.</p> <p>Where national measures of food security [or meeting food needs] are used, quality assurance measures will vary but will usually depend upon the standards of the national statistical office.</p> <p>DFID country offices are asked to report on definitions and sources of data used for reporting to allow central quality assurance (QA) to ensure all reporting is consistent with this methodology note.</p>
Data issues	<p>IPC is not currently available for all countries in which DFID supports people to achieve food security, but is in the pipeline for rollout in these countries by 2014. Hence there is a need to accept national definitions of food security in some cases. This reduces the consistency of reporting across the DFID headline results but makes optimal use of available data to ensure all relevant results are included in DFID reporting.</p> <p>Where IPC is used, data quality varies according to national capacity. But meta-analysis by IPC methodology does not.</p>
Additional comments	<p>The acute food insecurity scale below will be progressively complemented by the chronic scale, as this one is rolled out. Also, the improved methodology of version 2.0 of the IPC will be successively adopted as it is being rolled out in countries.</p>
Country Office/Spending	

Department variation	
Bangladesh	Cumulative
Ethiopia	

IPC Area-based Chronic Food Insecurity Reference Table

To Guide Medium and Long-Term Strategic Objectives

	Level 1: Low Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 2: Moderate Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 3: High Chronic Food Insecurity	Level 4: Very High Chronic Food Insecurity
Level Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering years when the area does not experience Phase 3, 4, or 5 food insecurity, less than 10% of the HHS do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year; AND The area has not had recurrent Acute Food Security Crises (or equivalent) in the past 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering years when the area does not experience Phase 3, 4, or 5 food insecurity, 10 to 20% of the HHS do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year; OR The area has had occasional Acute Food Security Crises (or equivalent). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering years when the area does not experience Phase 3, 4, or 5 food insecurity, less than 20 to 40% of the HHS do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year; OR The area has had frequent Acute Food Security Crises (or equivalent). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering years when the area does not experience Phase 3, 4, or 5 food insecurity, more than 40% of the HHS do not have adequate quantity and quality of food throughout the year; OR The area has had very frequent Acute Food Security Crises (or equivalent).
Food Consumption	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal pp/day FCS: poor/borderline: <10% hhs HHS: moderate/severe (scores 2-6): <10% HDDS: <4 food groups (out of 12 food groups): <10% HEA: <Livelihood Protection Deficit: <10%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal pp/day and FCS: poor/borderline: 10-20% hhs HHS: moderate/severe (scores 2-6): 10-20% HDDS: <4 food groups (out of 12 food groups): 10-20% HEA: <Livelihood Protection Deficit: 10-20%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal pp/day FCS: poor/borderline: 20-40% hhs HHS: moderate/severe (scores 2-6): 20-40% HDDS: <4 food group (out of 12 food groups): 20-40% HEA: <Livelihood Protection Deficit: 20-40%	Quantity: Lack of 2,100 kcal pp/day FCS: poor/borderline: >40% hhs HHS: moderate/severe (scores 2-6): >40% HDDS: <4 food groups (out of 12 food groups): >40% HEA: <Livelihood Protection Deficit: >40%
Outcomes				
Livelihood Change	Graduate year-to-year erosion of Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) and Strategies: <10% HHS	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: 10 to 20% HHS	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: 20 to 40% HHS	Graduate year-to-year erosion of assets and strategies: >40% HHS
Nutrition	Stunting: <20% BMI <18.5: < 10% Anaemia: <5% Vitamin A deficiency: <2%	Stunting: 20-30% BMI <18.5: 10-20% Anaemia: 5-20% Vitamin A deficiency: 2%-10%	Stunting: 30-40% BMI <18.5: 20-40% Anaemia: 20-40% Vitamin A deficiency: 10-20%	Stunting: >40% BMI <18.5: > 40% Anaemia: >40% Vitamin A deficiency: > 20%
Recurrence of Acute Crises	None or 1 year over the past 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area.	2 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area.	3-4 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area.	5-10 years over the last 10 years of Acute Phase 3, 4, or 5 for the area.
Contributing Factors				
Hazards and Vulnerability	Hazards: Rare events Assets: Insufficient 5 capitals: <10% HHS. Below National Poverty Line: <10% Strategies: Unsustainable: <10% HHS Policies, Institutions, and Processes (PIPs): poorly functioning and inequitable: <10% HHS	Hazards: Occasional events Assets: Insufficient 5 capitals: 10-20% HHS Below National Poverty Line: 10-20% Strategies: unsustainable: 10-20% HHS PIPs: poorly functioning and inequitable: 10-20% of HHS	Hazards: Frequent events Assets: Insufficient 5 capitals: 20-40% HHS Below National Poverty Line: 20-40% Strategies: unsustainable: 20-40% HHS PIPs: poorly functioning and inequitable: 20-40% of HHS	Hazards: Very frequent events Assets: Insufficient 5 capitals: >40% HHS Below National Poverty Line: >40% Strategies: unsustainable: >40% hhs PIPs: poorly functioning, and inequitable: >40% of HHS
Availability, Access, Utilization, Stability	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is inter-annual instability: <10% HHS	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is inter-annual instability: 10 to 20% HHS	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is inter-annual instability: 20 to 40% HHS	Inadequate availability, access, utilization of food and/or there is inter-annual instability: >40% HHS
Water (improved sources)	<15 litres ppp day: <10% HHS	<15 litres ppp day: 10-20% HHS	<15 litres ppp day: 20-40% HHS	<15 litres ppp day: >40% HHS
General Response Objectives	<p>Objectives should be cross-cutting and holistic, addressing the structural and underlying causes of chronic food insecurity, and should be tailored to the Type of Chronic Food Insecurity (on-going, seasonal, and/or episodic acute crises) and Causes (hazards and vulnerabilities). The higher the Level, the higher the geographic priority and level of investments required. Depending on the situation, more specific objectives can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase food systems productivity and resilience Build and protect livelihood assets and strategies Safety net programmes Disaster risk reduction Implement micronutrient enhancement programmes Ensure policies and institutional structures are effective Ensure adequate resources and political will through advocacy 			