


IPC 

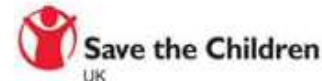
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Integrated Food Security Classification Phase (IPC)



The Southern Africa Experience and the Way Forward

Windhoek, 16th July 2010



IPC Project in Southern Africa

- 2007/08 - Reg. & Nat. level awareness raising and training events
- Feb 2009 – Development of RVAC IPC TWG
- Mar-May 2009 – RVAC IPC TWG developed a project proposal to Support IPC initiative
- Jun/Jul 2009 - project approved for US\$ 300,000 for 7 months period (seed funding)
- Nov 2009 – Project began with an assessment & re-design
- Jun 2010 – Project granted a non-cost extension



IPC Project Re-design in Southern Africa

- RVAC IPC TWG developed a Concept Note on: “Regional IPC Roll-Out in Southern Africa” (US\$ 300,015)
- Main objective: *“provide interim support until the long-term project begins, by establishing capacity at regional and national levels to implement and establish the IPC process in the pilot countries that have requested this support (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa)”*.
- Some issues raised by Regional and National Partners that resulted in a revision of the project.



IPC Activities in Southern Africa

- Key Issue 1: Pilot countries do not have basic understanding of what is IPC. General feeling that the RVAC IPC TWG was “pushing IPC in the region”.
- Action Taken: Re-structure the Regional IPC Roll-Out in Southern Africa as to become a “Seed Project”, with the main objective as “*Nations are able to critically assess strengths, weakness, usefulness and potentials of adapted IPC for their country and the SADC region*”.



IPC Activities in Southern Africa

- Key Issue 2: RVAC and national stakeholders highlighted the potential non-applicability of IPC and the probable need to adapt the IPC to fit the Southern Africa context.
- Action Taken: Seed Project included “*Output 1.3: IPC is adapted to Southern Africa context without diverging from Global definitions and standards*”. A regional workshop, with representatives of Global, Regional and National Levels, planned to review lessons learnt and develop recommendations for IPC adaptations to the region.

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IPC Activities in Southern Africa

- Key Issue 3: Activities done at National levels were not well coordinated and structured.
- Action Taken: All activities to be done in the Southern Africa region relating to IPC will be coordinated by the RVAC IPC TWG.



IPC Seed Project – Key Concepts

SO1: Nations are able to critically assess strengths, weakness, usefulness and potentials of adapted IPC for their country and the SADC region

Output 1.1: NVACs and partners are well informed about the methodological strengths, limitations and uses of IPC for their countries and Region

Output 1.2: NVACs have catalogues of crucial IPC secondary data/information available and gaps identified

Output 1.3: IPC is adapted to Southern Africa context without diverging from Global definitions and standards



IPC Long Term Preliminary Project

Goal: IPC sustainably implemented in the Southern African Region

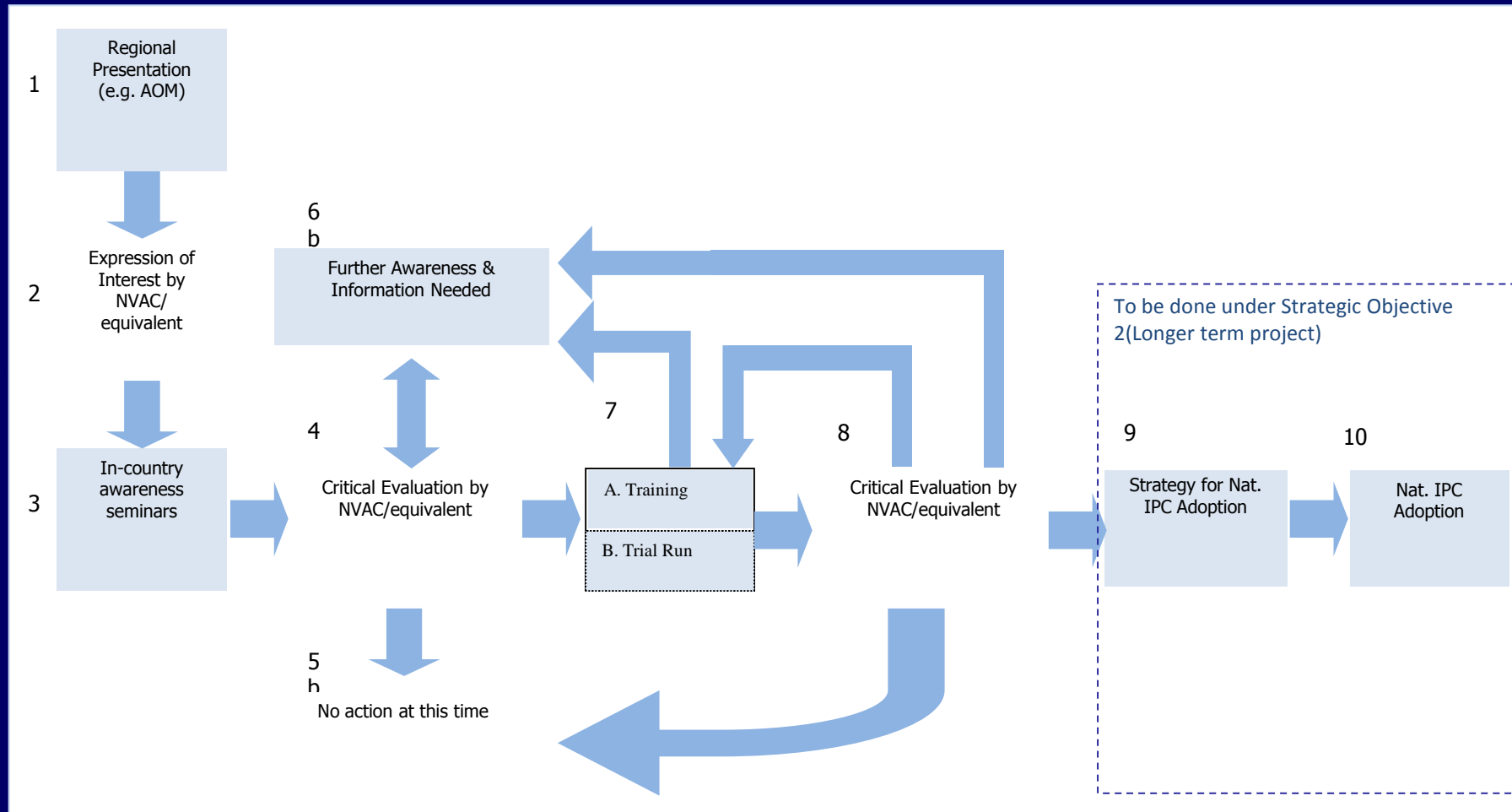
Strategic Objective 1
(Seed Project): Nations are able to critically assess strengths, weakness, usefulness and potentials of adapted IPC for their country and the SADC region

Strategic Objective 2:
National IPC Implementation Strategy successfully employed by Nations that decided to implement IPC

Strategic Objective 3:
Southern Africa experiences support improvements of IPC at National, Regional and Global levels



IPC Seed Project – Key Concepts



NVACs Application for Seed Project

- Group 1 – Countries that are already aware about the IPC (Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe): Applied for most activities highlighted in the Seed Proposal.
- Group 2 – Countries that have limited awareness about IPC (Mozambique and Swaziland): Expressed interest in having workshops on capacity building about IPC. Depending upon their understanding of IPC, these countries might develop a plan of activities as per the Seed Project.



Key Activities completed under Seed Project

Activity	Activities/Achievements Sep/09-Aug/10
Activity 1.1.1: Support IPC focal points through in-depth training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPC focal points (Mal, Moz, SA, Zim) attended a four-day training in South Africa - IPC focal points (Mal, Moz, SA, Zim) assisted with a five-day IPC real data exercise in Zimbabwe - IPC focal points (Mal, Moz, SA, Zim) [will] attend a five-day IPC meta-analysis in Kenya - IPC focal points (Mal, Moz, SA, Zim) [will] attend a five-day IPC meta-analysis in Zimbabwe
Activity 1.1.2: Support countries with multi-sectoral and stakeholders awareness raising	<p><u>Zimbabwe</u>: Facilitated one-day meeting to discuss IPC activities in Zimbabwe among key agencies</p> <p><u>Mozambique</u>: Half-day awareness-raising event in May on technical issues, uses and decision making planned a training workshop for August</p> <p><u>South Africa</u>: One-day awareness event in the Eastern Cape province; five half-day meetings with municipal departments directors in five municipalities in the Gauteng province; one-day awareness-raising event for key governmental stakeholders in the Limpopo province</p>
Activity 1.1.3: Support training of NVACs and partners on IPC methods	<p><u>South Africa</u>: Five-day training on IPC methods for more than 50 professionals; One-day training for Gauteng provincial governmental stakeholders</p> <p><u>Swaziland</u>: Four-day training for 25 VAC members</p> <p><u>Zimbabwe</u>: One-day review of IPC key concepts (Mar/10); one-day training on food security concepts.</p>
Activity 1.1.4: Support NVACs in conducting real life exercises	<p><u>Zimbabwe</u>: Four-day workshop with real data exercise; five-day meta-analyses exercise</p>



Output 1.2: NVACs have catalogues of crucial IPC secondary data/information available and gaps identified

Activity	Activities/Achievements Sep/09-Aug/10
Activity 1.2.1: Assist NVACs in identifying and cataloguing relevant available data/information for IPC analyses	<u>South Africa</u> : Development of an action plan for data mapping and retrieval, organization, and evaluation; overall guidance to national data expert consultant and provincial IPC focal points <u>Zimbabwe</u> : Development of an action plan for data mapping and retrieval, organization and evaluation; overall guidance to national data expert consultant
Activity 1.2.2: Support NVAC to Convene National stakeholders' workshop to review, catalogue and consider crucial gaps	<u>Zimbabwe</u> : One-day workshop on data need and availability in Zimbabwe, to be attended by more than 40 people; one-day workshop to review findings from consultant, and understand data meanings and limitations



Output 1.3: IPC is adapted to the southern Africa context without diverging from global definitions and standard

Activity	Activities/Achievements Sep/09-Aug/10
Activity 1.3.1: Facilitate discussion forum to raise and address regional technical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-IPC presented and discussed in three SADC regional workshops-RVAC IPC TWG members [will] attend a five-day IPC meta-analyses in Kenya conducted by the FSNAU- [imminent] Half-day meeting to discuss approach to deal with the potential need for regional IPC adaptation-[imminent] IPC Regional Coordinator attend global consultations on technical IPC issues- [imminent] RVAC IPC TWG Forum: One-day forum to discuss lessons learnt, strengths and weaknesses of IPC application in southern Africa
Activity 1.3.2: Lead the development of recommendations for the adaptation of the IPC to the southern African context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- [imminent] Detailed report highlighting lessons learnt, IPC strengths and weaknesses in southern Africa covering the period from Nov/09 to Oct/10



Preliminary Key Lessons Learnt until now

1. Institutionalisation processes is key:

- There is a need to focus on institutionalisation processes to ensure that IPC is facilitated and owned by the VACs.
- The institutionalisation process should be tailored to each country and ensure the inclusion of NGOs and various UN agencies.



Preliminary Key Lessons Learnt until now

2. Strategic Support is key:

- There is a need for continuous and strategically phased activities planned in accordance with NVAC annual plans:
 - Trainings, evaluation, and institutionalisation: focus on Jun/Nov period
 - Data retrieval and analytical support: on-going (focus Nov/May)



Preliminary Key Lessons Learnt until now

3. Tailored training is key:

- Further capacity building activities are indispensable to ensure that food security analyses are accurate and reliable.
- These activities will need to be adapted for different stakeholder groups and should target regional, national, and sub-national stakeholders, including technicians and decision makers.



Preliminary Key Lessons Learnt until now

1. Technical improvement is key:

- IPC reviews and discussions show that the method has great potential in the region.
- Nevertheless, various technical issues need to be addressed to make it more reliable and applicable for southern Africa.
- The Global IPC Unit, in close consultation with the RVAC IPC TWG and other regional bodies, has been openly revising the IPC to develop a revised second version of the tool.
- The RVAC IPC TWG needs to ensure that technical issues are raised and addressed in those discussions



Next steps in Southern Africa

- RVAC IPC TWG and Global CU to continue support to NVACs that have already expressed interest through strategic activities tailored to needs (Zim, SA, Mal, Swa, Moz)
- Seed project was granted non-cost extension (until maximum December 2010)
- Long term project is being conceptualized
- Search for long-term funding will start
- Convene Regional Technical Review Meeting to discuss local adaptations and contribute to Global IPC Technical Development in Sep/Oct 2010



Zimbabwe Key Experiences



South Africa Key Experiences



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