

The 2024 Yemen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster PiN and Severity Calculation Methodology

1. Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Food Insecurity

As per the guidance provided by the Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC), the Integrated Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) has been used to determine the People in Need (PiN) figures. [IPC AFI classification](#) provides strategically relevant information to decision makers that focuses on short-term objectives of preventing, mitigating or decreasing severe food insecurity. It identifies areas and populations with food deprivation that threaten lives or livelihoods, regardless of the causes, context or duration, to find solutions that decrease food gaps and protect people's lives and livelihoods.

The IPC was conducted factoring the principles of consensus building; methodical evaluation, review and convergence of all evidence available against global thresholds; strategic communication for action, and quality assurance. The IPC AFI Reference Table categorizes severity into five phases, each representing households with shared characteristics. The table below outlines the typical characteristics for each phase.

		Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
First-level outcome	Food consumption (focus on energy intake)	Adequate	Minimally adequate	Moderately inadequate	Very inadequate	Extremely inadequate
	Livelihood change (assets and strategies)	Sustainable	Stressed	Accelerated depletion	Extreme depletion	Near collapse of strategies and assets
Second-level outcome	Nutritional status	Minimal	Alert	Serious	Critical	Extreme critical
	Mortality	CDR: <0.5 / 10,000 / day	CDR: <0.5 / 10,000 / day	CDR: 0.5 - 0.99 / 10,000 / day	CDR: 1 -1.99 / 10,000 / day or >2 x reference	CDR: >2 / 10,000 / day
Contributing factors	Food availability, access utilization and stability	Adequate	Borderline adequate	Inadequate	Very inadequate	Extremely inadequate
	Hazards and vulnerability	None or minimal effects	Stressed livelihoods and food consumption	Results in assets and food losses	Results in large food assets and food losses	Results in near complete collapse of livelihood assets

The IPC AFI Reference Table

2. The FSAC Sectoral People in Need (PiN) Methodology

- [The total PiN](#) was based on results of the most recently published IPC AFI analysis. The total PiN was derived from a summation of populations phase 3 and above (phase 3 and phase 4) in all Districts. The IPC AFI analysis in Yemen provides classification per District level, therefore FSAC/sectoral PiN has also been calculated at District level.
- For Districts under Sanaa based Authorities Area of Control (SBA AoC), the 2022 October to December IPC AFI analysis was used to determine the sectoral PiN as a placeholder.
- For Districts under Internationally Recognized Government Area of Control (IRG AoC), the 2023 June-December projection analysis was used to determine the sectoral 2024 PiN as a placeholder.
- No IPC AFI analysis was conducted for Haradh and Midi Districts in Hajjah Governorate, therefore the [FSAC total/highest reach for 2022 and 2023](#) was considered as PiN. This is likely not to change with the IPC update.
- The IPC AFI classification was applied to the 2024 UN Population dataset of 33,344,350 people (24,058,348 in SBA AoC and 9,286,002 in IRG AoC) shared by OCHA. This was used as placeholder until a final population data set is received.
- **FSAC did not calculate Acute PiN** as guidance for this concept has not been provided by either the Joint Inter-Sectorial Analysis Framework (JIAF) or the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) guidance. Only one PiN figure has been provided.
- For the same reasons as above, **FSAC did not calculate PiN by sub-pillars of the Humanitarian Conditions** as this practice was discontinued from the 2021 HPC.

3. Severity Methodology

As per the gFSC guidance, the FSAC PiN was calculated based on degree indicators, i.e., indicators that disaggregate the PiN figures into severity phases. As a result, severity classification of food security situation in each District was done starting from the PiN disaggregation and by applying the standard cut-off points.

PiN Methodology	Severity Scale	Cut off Points for IPC AFI Classification
Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI)	<p>The 5 Severity Scale of IPC AFI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Minimal/None; • Phase 2: Stressed; • Phase 3: Crisis; • Phase 4: Emergency; and • Phase 5: Catastrophe/Famine. 	The Food Security situation of the most food insecure 20% of each the population was used to classify the district.