



Food Security Cluster/Sector PiN Calculation

The Food Security Cluster/Sectors (FSC/S) should use traditionally available tools and methodologies to continue identifying and analysing Food Security People in Need (PiN) figures.

In the case where a country has an Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)¹ Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) or a Cadre Harmonize (CH)², the FSC/S PiN should refer to populations in IPC AFI/CH phase 3+ (phase 3, 4 and 5). When possible, ensure that IPC/CH results (maps, figures, population charts, etc.) are included in the FSC/S chapter of the HNO.

For the remaining countries, the FSC/S teams should utilize other available tools such as: the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)³ which is a method used to analyse and report the level of food insecurity within a population, or country-specific agreed upon methodologies, example the SEFSec⁴ in Palestine or the ENA⁵/REVA in Cox's Bazar.

¹ As of April 2021, the following HPC countries have an IPC AFI: Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mozambique, Pakistan (2 areas), Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe. For more information on the IPC: http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/manual/IPC_Technical_Manual_3_Final.pdf

² As of April 2021, the following HPC countries have a CH: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.

³ <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/cari-the-consolidated-approach-for-reporting-indicators-of-food-security>

⁴ The SEFSec uses a three-pillar approach to reflect the multi-dimensional drivers of food insecurity in Palestine, including: poverty, food deprivation, and resilience. For more information on the SEFSec: https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/socio-economic_food_security_survey_sefsec_2018_full_repor_02.09t.pdf

⁵ https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074197/download/?_ga=2.189394155.1109037335.1620645999-90574570.1601284756