



### CH Reference Table of acute food insecurity for zones classification (Directs evidences)

**Purpose:** guide strategic short-term goals related to objectives in the medium and long-term focus on the underlying causes and chronic food insecurity. **Use:** the classification is based on the convergence of evidence of current conditions.

Name and phase description		Phase 1 Minimum	Phase 2 Under pressure	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
		At least four out of five households are able to meet their dietary and non-dietary needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, nor depend on humanitarian aid.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: A reduced food consumption and minimal adequacy but inability to afford to certain essential non-food expenditure without engaging in irreversible coping strategies	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: considerable food deficits and acute malnutrition at high or higher rates than the normal ; <b>OR</b> Marginally able to meet the minimum food needs by depleting assets related to livelihoods, leading to deficits in food consumption.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: extreme food deficits, which results in a very high acute malnutrition or an excessive mortality, <b>OR</b> an extreme loss of assets relating to livelihoods, resulting to deficits in food consumption in the short term.	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area has a complete deficit in food and / or other basic needs and is clearly exposed to inanition, to death and to destitution.  (Note, the evidences for the three criteria of food consumption, emaciation, and CMR are required for classifying into famine)
Priority intervention objectives		Action required for building resilience and reducing disaster risks.	Action required for reducing disaster risks and protecting livelihoods.	Urgent action is required to :		
Results for the area (directly measured or inferred)	Food consumption * (quantity and nutritional quality)	HDDS: ≥ 4 food groups and no deterioration on the 12 food groups	HDDS: deterioration of the index (loss of a food group on 12)	HDDS: serious deterioration of the index (loss of two food groups on 12)	HDDS: <4 food groups on 12	HDDS: 1-2 food groups on 12
		FCS: Acceptable consumption; stable (Poor: < 5%; or Poor + Borderline: < 15%)	FCS: Acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) (Poor: 05-10%; or Poor + Borderline: 15-30%)	FCS: Borderline consumption (Poor: 10-20%; or Poor + Borderline: 30% and above)	FCS: Poor consumption (Poor: > 20%)	FCS: Below Poor consumption (N/A)
		HHS: "null" (0)	HHS: "low" (1)	HHS: moderate (score 2-3)	HHS: severe (score 4-6)	HHS: "severe" (6)
		rCSI : 0 – 4	rCSI : 5 - 20	rCSI : >= 21	rCSI : NA	rCSI : NA
		HEA : no deficit in livelihoods protection	HEA: deficit in livelihoods protection and no survival deficit	HEA : deficit in livelihoods protection and survival deficit 1-20%	HEA: " deficit in livelihoods protection and survival deficit 20-50%	HEA: deficit in livelihoods protection and survival deficit > 50%
	Livelihood Change (assets and strategies)	At least 80% of the households have experienced any of these coping strategies	At least 20% of the households have experienced stress coping strategies or worse and less than 20% have experienced crisis or emergency coping strategies	At least 20% of the households have experienced crisis coping strategies or worse and less than 20% have experienced emergency coping strategies	At least 20% of the households have experienced emergency coping strategies or worse	N/A
	Nutritional status	GAM: Acute malnutrition: <5%	GAM: Acute malnutrition: 5-10%	GAM: Acute malnutrition: 10-15 % or > to the ordinary and increasing	GAM: Acute malnutrition: 15-30% or > to the ordinary and increasing	GAM: Acute Malnutrition : > 30%
		Prevalence BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> <10% : < 10%	Prevalence BMI <18,5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> : 10-20%	Prevalence BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> : 20-40%, 1.5 x highest than the reference	Prevalence BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> : > 40%	Prevalence BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> : widely > 40%
	Mortality	CMR: <0,5 /10,000/day	CMR : < 0,5/10,000/day	CMR : 0,5-1/10, 000/day	CMR : 1-2/10, 000/day OR 2 x the reference	CMR : > 2/10, 000/day
		USMR: ≤ 1/10, 000/day	USMR : ≤1/10,000/day	USMR : 1-2/10,000/day	USMR : 2-4/10, 000/day	USMR : > 4/10 000/day

The **caloric proxies** calculate calories available per capita from food production of the area. This proxy may consider the three major food groups constituting more than 90% of energy intake. This will often be tryptic "grains / legumes / tubers"

**Household Diet Diversity index (HDDS):** methodology frequently used to indicate the quality of consumption and, to a lesser extent, the quantity of food

**Food consumption Score (FCS or SCA)** or percentage of households with limit or poor score: method developed by WFP to assess the quantity and quality of food consumption

**The hunger scale of households (EFM)** method for food and nutrition based on the household perceptions of food insecurity

**Coping Strategies Index (CSI)** related to food consumption only: method to monitor the evolution of the household's behavior and indicate the degree of food insecurity compared over time or from a reference threshold

**Household Economy Approach (HEA):** percentage of households below the survival threshold: method for a global analysis of the strategies of livelihoods and the impact of shocks on food consumption and, other subsistence needs.



**CH Reference Table of acute food insecurity for zones classification (Indirect evidences)**

Name and phase description	Phase 1 Minimum	Phase 2 Under pressure	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
<b>Food consumption</b>	<i>Caloric proxies: more than 2 400 kcal per person and per day; stable</i>	<i>Proxies calories: Adequate: at minimum (2100 kcal per person and per day)</i>	<i>Caloric proxies: food deficit, between 1000-1499 kcal, or 2100 kcal per person and per day, in dilapidating assets</i>	<i>Caloric proxies: Deep food deficit; consumption largely lower to 2100 kcal (&lt;1000 kcal) per person and per day</i>	<i>Caloric proxies: extreme food deficit</i>
<b>Nutritional status</b>	<b>MUAC &lt;5%</b>	<b>MUAC : 5%-10%</b>	<b>MUAC : 10%-15%</b>	<b>MUAC : 15%-30%</b>	<b>MUAC : 30% et +</b>

**Reference Table of acute food insecurity: indicative classification of the impact of contributing factors on global phase of a zone**

**Purpose:** To determine the impacts of each contributing factor on the overall phasing of the analyzed area. **Use:** the severity of the impact is based on the convergence of evidence of current and projected conditions and consensus among experts.

	Light impact <i>At least one in five households in the area is affected positively or negatively by the impact of this shock</i>	Medium impact <i>At least one in five households in the area is affected positively or negatively by the impact of this shock</i>	Strong impact <i>At least one in five households in the area is affected positively or negatively by the impact of this shock</i>
<b>Hazards and vulnerability</b>	<p><i>Departure of actives : 20-30%</i> <i>Departure of households : &lt;20%</i> <i>Pastures availability : 90%-80%</i> <i>Pastures accessibility: Accessible</i> <i>Fodder balance sheet: &gt; 50% à 50% of needs</i> <i>Poverty Incidence: 21 à 40%</i></p> <p>Level barely adequate to meet the needs of food consumption <b>Civil</b></p> <p>Effects of hazards and vulnerability putting pressure on livelihoods and consumption</p> <p><b>Security:</b> Unstable, disturbing tensions.</p> <p><b>Drought, strong winds, floods, locust invasion, refugees:</b> Recurrent with strong impacts</p>	<p><i>Departure of actives : Na</i> <i>Departure of households : 20 à 33%</i> <i>Pastures availability : 80% à 20%</i> <i>Pastures accessibility: +/- accessible</i> <i>Fodder balance sheet: 50% à 20% of needs</i> <i>Poverty Incidence: 41 à 60 %</i></p> <p>Inadequate level to meet the needs of food consumption.</p> <p>Effects of hazards and vulnerability resulting in loss of assets and / or in important food consumption deficits.</p> <p><b>Drought, strong winds, floods, locust invasion, refugees :</b> Generalized</p> <p><b>Civil Security:</b> Conflict with limited scope, low intensity</p>	<p><i>Departure of active: Na</i> <i>Departure of households : &gt;33%</i> <i>Pastures availability : &lt; 20%</i> <i>Pastures accessibility : Non accessible</i> <i>Fodder balance sheet : &lt;20% of needs</i> <i>Poverty Incidence: 61 à 81%</i></p> <p>Level highly inadequate to meet the needs of food consumption.</p> <p>Effects of hazards and vulnerability resulting in a considerable loss of assets relating to livelihoods and / or through deficits in food consumption.</p> <p><b>Civil Security:</b> Conflict, generalized and intensive</p> <p><b>Drought, strong winds, floods, locust invasion, refugees:</b> Generalized and extended.</p>
<b>Utilization</b>	<p><b>Drinking water:</b> barely <math>\geq</math> 15 liters per person per day.</p> <p><b>Potable water access rates:</b> 61 à 80%</p>	<p><b>Drinking water:</b> 7.5 to 15 liters per person per day.</p> <p><b>Potable water access rates :</b> 41 à 60%</p>	<p><b>Drinking Water:</b> 4 to 7.5 liters per person per day.</p> <p><b>Potable water access rates:</b> 21 à 40%</p>

**Basic food prices and terms of exchange variation analysis**

	Negative			← Impacts → Acceptable	Positive		
	Strong	Medium	Slight		Slight	Medium	Strong
Analysis of Staples food prices	> 50	26 - 50	6 - 25	-5 à 5%	- 6 à - 25	-26 à -50	- 50 Greater than
Analysis of cash crops prices	Greater than - 50	-26 à -50	- 6 à - 25		6 - 25	26 - 50	> 50
Analysis of terms of trade (Cereal/livestock)	Greater than - 50	-26 à -50	- 6 à - 25		6 - 25	26 - 50	> 50