



AGRHYMET Regional Centre

Cadre Harmonisé (CH) reference table of acute food insecurity for classifying zones: Direct Evidence

Objet : Orient short term strategic objectives related to mid and long terms objectives on underlying ideas and chronic food insecurity.

Utilization : Classifying lays on evidence convergence of current conditions.

	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Under stress	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
Phase Description	At least four out of five households are able to meet their food and non-food needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, or depend on humanitarian aid.	Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: a reduced food consumption and minimal adequacy but inability to afford certain essential non-food spending without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.	Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area is in the next or worse situation : the significant food deficits and acute malnutrition at high levels or above normal; or marginally able to cover the minimum food needs by depleting assets related to livelihoods, leading to food consumption deficits.	Even with humanitarian assistance, at least one in five households in the area is in the following situation or worse: extreme food shortages, resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality; or extreme asset loss related to livelihoods, resulting in food consumption deficits in the short term	Even with humanitarian aid, at least one in five households in the area has a complete food supply deficit and / or other basic needs and is clearly exposed to starvation, death and deprivation. (Note : the evidence for the three criteria of food consumption, emaciation and Gross Mortality Rate (GMR) are required to classify the phase as famine).
Priority intervention objectives	Action required to develop resilience and reduce disaster risks.	Action required to reduce disaster risks and protect livelihoods.	Une action urgente est requise pour →		
			Protect livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent deaths	Save lives and livelihoods.	Prevent widespread deaths and avoid complete collapse of the livelihoods
Food consumption	HHDS : ≥ 4 food groups and no deterioration on the 12 food groups	HHDS : deterioration of the index (loss of one food group out of 12)	HHDS : serious deterioration of the index (loss of 2 food groups out of 12)	HHDS : < 4 food groups out of 12	HHDS : 1-2 food groups out of the 12
	FCS : Acceptable consumption; stable (Poor <5%, or poor + limit <15%)	FCS : Acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) (Poor 05-10%; or poor + limit :15-30%	FCS : : Limit consumption (Poor:10-20% or poor + limit 30% and +)	FCS : Low consumption (Poor > 20%)	FCS : Lower than low consumption (NA)
	HHS : « nil » (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 Livelihood Protection Deficit (LPD) and no Survival Deficit (SD)	HEA : LPD and no SD	HEA : LPD and SD: 1 – 20%	HEA : LPD and SD : 20 – 50%	HEA: LPD and SD : + 50 %
Livelihoods change	Livelihoods : strategies and sustainable assets.	Livelihoods : strategies and assets under stress	Livelihoods : accelerated dilapidation/erosion of strategies and assets which will result in profound food consumption deficits	Livelihoods : irreversible dilapidation/erosion of strategies and assets that will result in very serious food consumption deficits	Livelihoods : almost total collapse of strategies and assets
Nutritional status	Global acute malnutrition : < 5%	Global acute malnutrition : 5-10%	Global acute malnutrition : 10-15 % or > as normal and in increasing	Global acute malnutrition : 15-30% or > as normal and in increasing	Global acute malnutrition : > 30%
	BMI prevalence <18,5 kg/m ² : < 10%	BMI prevalence <18,5 kg/m ² : 10-20%	BMI prevalence <18,5 kg/m ² : 20-40%, 1,5 × above the reference	BMI prevalence <18,5 kg/m ² : > 40%	BMI prevalence <18,5 kg/m ² : largement > 40%

Reference table of acute food insecurity for classifying zones: indirect evidences

Outcomes	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Food consumption	Calorie proxies : s > ou = à 2400 kcal per person and per day	Calorie proxies : Entre 2100 à 2400 kcal per person and per day	Calorie proxies : 1680 à 2100 kcal per person and per day	Calorie proxies : < à 1680 kcal per person and per day	Calorie proxies : NA
Nutrition	MUAC : <5%	MUAC : 5%-10%	MUAC : 10%-15%	MUAC : 15%-30%	MUAC : 30% et +

- Caloric proxies compute the available calories per capita from the agricultural production of the area. This proxy can consider 3 main food groups making over 90% of energetic supply It is sometimes the triptych "Cereal/Leguminous/tubercles"
- Household Dietary Diversity Score: current methodology used to indicate the consumption quality and food quantity.
- Food Consumption Score (FCS) or Household consumption rate with a limit or poor score: methodology set up by the WFP to assess food consumption quantity and quality
- Household Hunger Scale (HHS): method for food and nutrition on the basis of household's food insecurity perceptions
- Coping strategy Index related to food consumption only: Method to monitor livelihood change behaviors and indicate food insecurity levels compared in time or to a baseline period.
- Household Economy Approach (HEA): percentage of households under the survival threshold: method to analyses globally the household strategies and impacts of shock on food consumption and other subsistence needs