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Introduction

The Food Security and Livelihoods handbook was designed and implemented by the Programme Quality Working Group as part of the Global Food Security Cluster. The handbook is designed to assist both technical and non-technical food security members on a core number of food security indicators. The list is not exhaustive, but represents a set of core indicators as agreed upon by the group. The indicators cover a variety of key components of food security, including contributing factors, outcome indicators, monitoring and evaluation and learning, and nutrition and mortality.

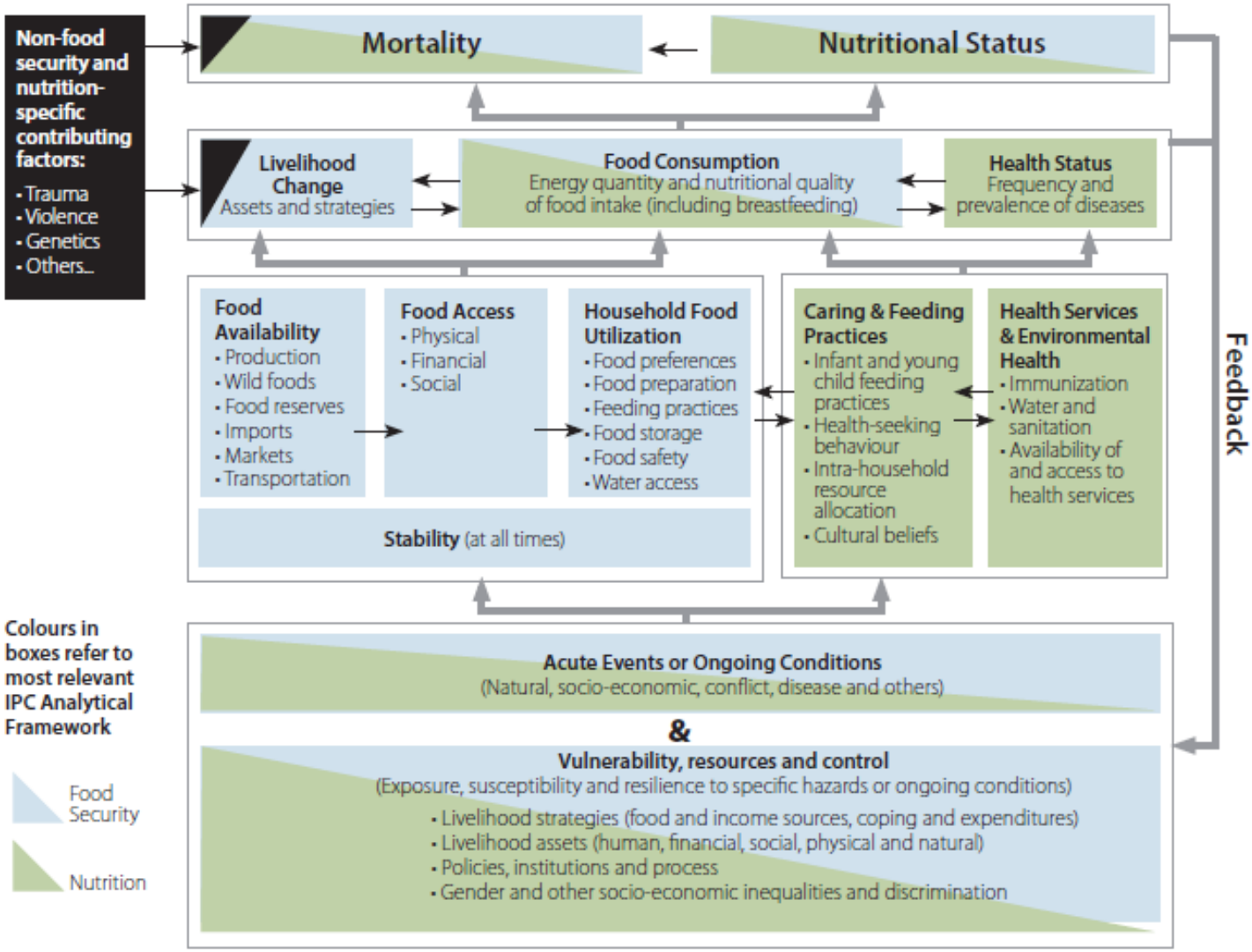
Target Audience

These guidelines are intended for Food Security Cluster team members (cluster/ sector coordinators, information managers, and assessment and database focal points) as well as other field practitioners involved in a food security cluster or in-country coordination mechanism, with the objective of ensuring an effective and coordinated food security response.
This document aims to provide the user with operational flexibility in the choice and management of indicators, which can be adapted to context-specific needs and objectives. These guidelines do not provide exhaustive recommendations on the setup of data collection and data management tools and users of these guidelines should therefore be well versed in setting up and managing information management mechanisms and in creating the framework for the reporting and analysis of any data collected.

The Role of the Indicators

Indicators are key to provide evidence-based data to inform the decision-making of cluster members and to improve accountability. The use of indicators also allows data collection to be conducted in a systematic manner, in accordance with recognised standards. Indicators are also necessary to enable reliable and consistent reporting of quantifiable data that inform food security actions and measure output, outcome and impact along the HPC.
Standardized indicators enable data reported by country-level clusters to be both comparable and informative to the reporting objectives of the global-level cluster. The ability to utilize indicators according to the various stages of the HPC gives the Food Security Cluster the potential to tailor its information management to the changing requirements as the emergency situation evolves

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Framework



Structure of the Guide:

Contributing Factors and Food Security Dimensions

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Markets
- Water and Sanitation
- Feeding Practices

1st level Food Security Outcome Indicators

- Food Consumption Outcomes
- Livelihood Outcomes

2nd level outcome indicators

- Nutrition
- Mortality

Monitoring Evaluation Accountability & Learning

Four Pillars of Food Security:
For food security objectives to be realized, all four dimensions must be fulfilled **simultaneously**

Physical AVAILABILITY of food	Food availability addresses the "supply side" of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade
Economic, physical and social ACCESS to food	An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives.
Food UTILIZATION	Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals
STABILITY of the other three dimensions over time	Even if your food intake is adequate today, you are still considered to be food insecure if you have inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of your nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status.

General Guidance on Indicators:

- Contributing factors are best used to **understanding HH vulnerabilities and drivers of food insecurity**. For example, understanding the level of crop production is critical to understanding the level of food availability.
- Contextualizing contributing factors and vulnerabilities **based on livelihood zones and seasonal calendars**. Using recognized livelihood zone maps can enable the analyst to match key contributing factors with vulnerabilities the household may fact. For example, understanding the household's dependency on crop production to fulfil food intake can allow the analyst to put more emphasis on understanding the level of crop production.
- **Analysis should focus on understanding both the risk of household becoming acutely food insecurity, through understanding household resilience,** and present level of food security. For example, households which rely on single sources of food, such as own production, are likely to be suspectable to hazards and are at higher risk of acute food insecurity.
- **Understanding current risk levels, through exposure to hazards and current vulnerability,** should be considered for current and likely future levels of acute food insecurity. Contributing factors, including level of coping capacity, can be used to provide general guidance on household vulnerability, and thus susceptibility to shocks. For example, understand a households dependence on livestock for accessing food, either directly or through trade, should be considered when analysing indicators related to livestock, such as livestock disease outbreaks.
- Analysis of the indicators should focus on following the standard IPC analytical framework for acute food insecurity, along with similar frameworks[1]. Indicators which capture household vulnerability, such as engaging in agriculture or access to markets, should be reflected in understanding both availability and access to food. Further, moving from the four dimension of food security should be reflected through the analysis of first level food security outcome indicators, such as food consumption score or household hunger scale. Lastly, food security status is a casual pathway for second level outcome indicators, malnutrition and mortality.
- When possible, disaggregate the data by age group, location, gender, and other vulnerability criteria.
- **Agriculture & Livestock:** these indicators measure agricultural inputs and assistance which affect peoples' ability to produce food. When analysing acute food insecurity these indicators should be analysed in conjunction with outcome indicators to understand the core drivers (see below).
- **Markets:** these indicators can be used to measure a household's financial access to food. Combining market indicators with proxies for household wealth and market prices/terms of trade is highly recommended for understanding the degree of financial access to food.
- **Assistance:** these indicators measure whether aid, in the form of food, cash and other non-food assistance has been received

[1] For example, the DFID framework for Sustainable livelihoods and UNICEF Framework for malnutrition

- **Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS), Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Food Consumption Score (FCS), Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)** are recognized within the IPC as direct outcome indicators and typically best used to measure the level of acute food insecurity.
- **HDDS and FCS** are typically recognized as proxies for **food quality**; best used to understand the quality and nutritional value of foods that people are eating.
- **HHS and rCSI** are typically recognized as proxies for **food quantity;** best used to measure the quantity of food consumed but does not provide insight into the nutrition value of the food consumed.
- **When possible combining indicators should be used to understand convergence and build on the strengths and weaknesses of indictors**
    - Pairing proxies for **food quaintly with food quality (i.e. FCS and HHS)**
    - Examining different wealth groups and vulnerabilities in relation to outcome indicators – i.e. Households with poor food consumption scores and the percentage of household expenditure on food.
- Livelihood coping strategy (LCS) indicates strategies, such as asset stripping, engaged by households to meet food consumption gaps.
    - The primary use of the LCS is to know if households are using coping strategies to maintain or mitigate food consumption gaps – which is a sign of food insecurity.
    - For example, a household may have a low HHS (0-2) and borderline FCS; indicating only moderate food consumption gaps. However, they may be engaging in multiple emergency level livelihood coping strategies, suggesting that the household is only able to meet food consumption gaps by engaging in unsustainable livelihood coping. Such as excess selling of livestock, consuming green harvest, selling household assets, or begging.
- **Nutritional Status and Mortality** reflect a number of drivers, including food security, and are typically recognized as lagging indicators, as a rise/decrease in either typically takes a longer period of time after drivers of food insecurity have occurred.

Guidance for Indicator Selection:

It is advisable to limit the number of indicators selected to those that are required based on the objective of the survey and reporting. Since all context are unique in varying degrees and reporting requirements may change, it is not possible to give a set of indicators to always collect. However, there are guidline that can be followed:

- Focus on collecting at least on indicator from each of the four pillars of food security (Availability, Access, Utilization, Stability) - suggested indicators include crop production, market access, access to water, diet diversity.

- For IPC analysis – focus should be on outcome indicators. The IPC requires at least 2 outcome indicators for classification. Outcomes indicators are broken into 1st and 2nd level outcome indicators:
    - 1st level: Food Consumption Score, Household Diet Diversity Score, Reduced Coping Strategy Index, Household Hunger Scale, Livelihood Coping Strategy.
    - 2nd level: Global Acute Malnutrition by Weight for Height (GAM WHZ), Under Five Crude Death Rate (U5 CDR), Crude Death Rate (CDR)
- Livelihood zones and context specific indicators should always be considered – i.e. In agricultural dependent locations, the focus should be on crop production and restraints to crop production. In Pstolirst livelihood zones, focus on livestock ownership and/or lack of. In market dependent locations, physical and financial access to markets should be highly considered. Of course, in the majority of locations – there is a blend between all three.
- Table 1 provides a brief overview of some core indicators and where they fit within the IPC framework.

Table 1 Core Components for Acute Food Insecurity – Not Exhaustive

Component	**Core Indicators**
Contributing Factors	Change in crop production Tropical Livestock Unit Terms of Trade Change in Household Income Percentage of Household Income on Food Expenditure
Food Security Outcome Indicators – 1st level outcome indicators	Food Consumption Score Household Diet Diversity Score Household Hunger Scale Reduced Coping Strategy Index Livelihood Coping Index
Nutritional Outcome – 2nd level outcome indicators	Under Five Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM Weight for Height) Under Five Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (Proxy GAM)
Mortality Outcomes – 2nd level outcome indicators	Crude Mortality Rate (CDR) Under Five Crude Mortality Rate

Note on Disaggregation

Disaggregation of data will be especially helpful for determining which groups are most at risk and affected by a crisis. As appropriate, each indicator should be disaggregated by sex (male/female), age, beneficiary category, pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV, disability, traders, market actors, producers, activity, food assistance (fortified blended foods, ready to use foods, special nutritional products), non-food item, agricultural item, urban/rural areas, head of household (female headed HH, child (male/female) headed HH [under 18], person with disability headed HH, elderly (male/female) headed HH [over 60]), religious, ethnic or political identities, community and household. The effectiveness of different indicators by different disaggregation can change with location and time; the factors by which data can be stratified should be selected on the basis of the situation analysis.

Section 1: Food Security Risk

Change in Average Area Planted by Farming HH's	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator examines the percentage of households reporting a decrease in area planted as compared to the previous year. When collected prior to harvest, the indicator can provide a useful early warning sign regarding a potential reduction in crop production.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• **Conducting household interviews** with a representative sample of your target households, asking them questions relating to agricultural production. • First ask questions if they planted this agricultural season; • If the interviewee responds "Yes" follow up with the relative area planted compared to last year. • if the interviewee responds "No" follow up with the reasons why, including barriers that prevented the HH from planting.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Data should be aggregated to the geographic area and analyzed accordingly. • It is important that the data reports on both the breakdown of HHs planting and those who did not, and the reasons why HHs were unable to plant. • It is important to consider that some HHs may have no planted due to voluntary reasons and not because there were external factors preventing the HH from planting. • Important to disaggregate by gender, rural vs urban, and livelihood zone • When possible conduct trend analysis, changes larger than 20% in HHs unable to plant is likely to have a large impact on food availability in the harvest season.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator focuses on HHs that are unable to plant but does not address challenges that may reduce HH engagement in agricultural activities. • Reliable for the agricultural season it was collected during.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best used during the planting season to provide an understanding of how many HHs are not engaging in agriculture.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	Agricultural Season
Link to guidance:	N/A
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage change in Crop Production	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	percentage change in crop production when compared to previous years. Understanding the relative change in crop production can provide a strong indication of the food availability in a location.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of the target farmers or through accepted remote sensing methodologies.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Examine the data by the total production and population crop needs to determine the overall surplus or deficit for the pre-determined location. • Calculate the percent change of the current year versus previous years to determine the relative change in crop production – also changes in surplus and deficits. • It is important to understand the typical production, including if the location is normally a surplus or deficit producing location. A location may be deficit producing location, but the relative size of the deficit may be smaller leading to a smaller reliance on imports.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator is good for estimating the food availability in a county, **but it doesn't necessary determine if households are able to access the food.** There are locations that may be a surplus producing county, but export nearly all crops – leaving minimal crops available for domestic consumption. • The indicator should be analyzed during/right after the harvest season, allowing partners to understand the approximant time period crops should last.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• *Best used near the harvest period.*
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	1 production season
Link to guidance:	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-trade/ess-prod-method/en/
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/203-crop-production

Number of reported livestock disease outbreaks	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Livestock is a crucial part of pastoral and agro-pastoralists. Livestock diseases can be a be detrimental to a HHs ability to access livelihoods, including engaging in trade, and food. Animal disease is a lagging indicator for food security and disease impact is a function of disease incidence and disease severity.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Identify key livestock partners, ideally with veterinary services, for the geographic location. • Only collect data on confirmed livestock diseases. • Track for a specific time periods, i.e. every month.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Separate the disease outbreaks by specific diseases • Identify the various severity of the diseases through the morbidity and mortality rates associated with the disease • Analyze based on the relevance of livestock for accessing food and livelihoods • Analyze trends over time and seasonal differences
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator does not provide relative severity of livestock disease outbreaks nor proportion of livestock diseases to livestock • The indicator does not provide indication of ongoing interventions or vaccination campaigns • Reliability depends on the disease; some diseases have longer incubation periods and can be a threat to the area for extended periods of time. I.e. Rift Valley Fever.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Recommended to increase monitoring livestock diseases during period of high reliance on livestock and livestock products
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	http://www.livestock-emergency.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/LEGS-2nd-edition-reprint-October-2015-reduced-locked.pdf
Indikit.	N/A

Changes in animals owned per household - Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU)	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Tropical Livestock Units are livestock numbers converted to a common unit. An increased number of animals per adult available to support the household, indicates improved food security and household resilience. Relative changes to the TLU provide a direct indicator of food security risk.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Develop the module to ask ownership of relevant livestock for the location. • Conduct individual interviews with a representative sample of the target group members to **assess livestock ownership.** • From the list of relevant livestock, ask the interviewee to provide the number of each livestock owned by the HH. • When possible, triangulate the number with direct observations. • When possible, compare against a baseline or ask respondents to provide previous levels of ownership to capture relative changes.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Calculate the TLU by multiply the accepted metabolic conversion rates for each livestock unit (see guidance) by the number of livestock owned. • Be sure to contextualize outcomes for livelihood zones; i.e. The TLU is more important for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihood groups. • TLU is best used when compared with groups - breakdown by wealth groups, food security status and gender to observe differences between groups. • The acceptable TLU value for an area various on livelihood zone and importance of livestock for accessing food and trade.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator does not break down the exact number or type of livestock owned, instead TLU attempts to create a common unit for comparability between groups. • TLU is reliable for 3-6 months depending on the context. • Ownership and access to livestock vary.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Recommended to increase monitoring HH access to livestock and livestock products. • Very useful for comparing differences between wealth groups and gender as a driver of food insecurity in a location.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor

M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	Current status
Link to guidance:	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/3036/Genderpercentage20Livestockpercentage20andpercentage20Livelihoodpercentage20Indicators.pdf
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of households reporting markets as the main source of food – 3 month changes	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator provides an understanding of how important markets are for HH access to food;. a high reliance on markets for food exposing HHs to price shocks. Additionally, the role of markets is important for cash based interventions including relative changes in market dependency
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Conduct individual interviews with a representative sample of the target group members to **ask the main source of food.** • Ask interviewees to provide the main and secondary source of food for the HH, including own production, trade, livestock, food aid, etc. • Ask interviewees to provide relative changes in main sources of food as compared to previous 3 months – i.e. what was the main source of food 3 months ago? • It could be useful to establish a local recall events which is approximant to the 3 month recall period. • It can also be useful to follow up with questions relating to challenges to access the main source of food.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Data should be aggregated to the pre-defined geographic area. • Contextualize the data according to livelihood profiles, including urban versus rural HHs, wealth status and gender. • Urban HHs are likely to have a higher market dependency on markets as the main source of food. Note the reliance on markets in comparison to marco-economic trends and projections.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator does not report on the percentage of HH expenditure spent on food. • The indicator can differentiate between seasons • Reliability of the indicator changes with fluctuations/seasons of market dependency - 3 – 6 moths.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Recommended to use the indicator when deciding on market based interventions.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	https://www1.wfp.org/publications/market-analysis-guidelines
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of households reporting loss of income in comparison to pre-crisis	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Percentage of HHs reporting loss of income provides an approximation of the extent that a shock, such as a crisis event, had on a populations ability to generate income.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Ensure that the 'pre-crisis' period is well defined and contextualized. • Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample. • Ask participants to provide approximant income prior to the crisis and after. If precise numbers are available, ask participants to provide an indication if income has decreased in comparison to the pre-crisis period.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• **Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of respondents (households) who reported to have lost income in comparison to the pre-crisis period by the total number of interviewed respondents and multiplying the result by 100. • Key groups to disaggregate by include urban v rural HHs, displacement status, and gender. • Recommended to display the data using a pie chart to show percentages of HHs that have reported a loss of income versus those who have not.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The 'pre-crisis' period can vary between locations • The longer the recall period, which is based on the crisis event, the less reliable the indicator is for linking a crisis event to income reduction. • The indicator does not provide details on the exact percentage of decrease per household.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to use shortly after a crisis event to understand the effects on HH income.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	Based on 'crisis' event
Link to guidance:	N/A
Indikit.	N/A

Amount of debt per household (USD)	
Definition/RATION/ALE	The indicator assesses the prevalence and levels of debts among the target population - an important proxy indicator of its economic status.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Conduct a baseline survey, using a representative sample of the intended beneficiaries, to assess household income, expenditures and debt before assistance – include key food and non-food items plus additional expenditures that are contextually relevant. • After the cash-based assistance was provided, assess, as a part of your **endline** survey among a representative sample of the target households, their average monthly income, expenditures and debt from the time the assistance was provided for comparison of pre and post intervention differences in household debt.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• Collect the following data by interviewing a representative sample of the target group members: • Recommended survey questions (Q): • Q1: Do you owe any money to banks or micro-finance institutions? If so, what is the amount you owe to banks or micro-finance institutions? • Q2: Do you owe any money to your friends or family? If so, what is the amount you owe to your friends or family? • Q3: Do you owe any money to informal moneylenders? If so, what is the total amount you owe to informal moneylenders? • Q4: Do you owe any money to shop keepers? If so, what is the total amount you owe to shop keepers? • Q5: Do you owe any money to anyone else? If so, what is the total amount you owe to other people? • As the next step, count the total amount of the household's debts from all the different sources. • Calculate the indicator's value by summing up the total debts and dividing the amount by the number of respondents who reported having debts.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us. How long is it reliable for?***	• **Use and report on a complementary indicator**: *"% of indebted households"* or *"% of households with debt(s) higher than* [specify the minimum amount + currency]*"* • While asking about households' debts is less sensitive than enquiring about their savings, it is important that the data collectors **explain carefully why they are asking about it**, how the provided data will (not) be used and why it is important that the information the respondent provides is correct

When to use it/when not to use it:	• Avoid collecting/analysing for locations where markets do not play a major role in accessing food and non-food items.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E:	Impact
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	N/A
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/106-indebtedness-existence-and-levels

Terms of Trade of key commodities	
Definition/RATION/ ALE	The terms of trade (TOT) is a measure of the relative value of one commodity to another (or the inverse of their relative prices) and thus a measure of the exchange value of the good or service to be traded. Terms of trade with cereal prices can provide good information on how consumer prices are moving in relation to each other and provide insight on the purchasing power of producing households.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Prior to data collection use local experts and cash partners to create a list of core items to monitor the relative ToT for, including 1. Food crop to food crop 2. Livestock to cereal 3. Wage to cereal 4. Cash crop to cereal 5. Natural resources (charcoal, firewood) to cereal • Collect the price data from up to four different retail traders in target market and collected on a monthly basis, ideally from the same traders.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• For each of the selected ToT ratios, divide the selling price by the purchasing price. I.e. The selling price of a grade 2 divided by the costs of 50kg bag of cereals, the result will be the number of bags of cereal one goat can purchase. • Best to collect on a regular basis to show trend analysis. • **Threshold for a large change in ToT is 15%.** I.e. One goat purchasing 15% less sorghum than compared to the previous month. • Analysis of ToT need to be contextualized for the livelihood zone and consumer preferences.
Notes on indicator – *What does the indicator not tell us.* *How long is it reliable for?*	• Some households substitute among more than two commodities. Terms of trade ratios are limited to looking at prices of two commodities • Relatively lower prices for one commodity compared to another does not necessarily mean households will switch consumption towards the lower priced commodity. • Relevance of ToT changes with macro-economics of the country, unstable countries will likely have more volatile ToT; leading to a need for more frequent monitoring. • ToT has seasonal changes that also need to be monitored.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• To monitor changes in household purchasing power, particularly after an economic shock or seasonal increase in prices. • Data should be collected during different seasons and after the onset of a shock, such as flooding or insecurity.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E:	Outcome
Recall?	7 days
Link to guidance:	http://fews.net/sites/default/files/MTpercentage20Guidance_Termspercentage20ofpercentage20Trade_Nopercentage205_En.pdf

Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of households whose food expenditure is above 75% of total expenditure	
Definition/RATION/ALE	**Economic vulnerability** is measured using the '**food expenditure share**' indicator. This indicator is based on the premise that the greater the importance of food within a household's overall budget the more economically vulnerable the household.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Prior to data collection use local experts and cash partners to create a comprehensive list of common items, both food and non-food, that can be purchased • Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample. • **Define the recall period** –is recommended to use a maximum of 7 days recall period. • **Define different expenditure categories** – it is recommended to use four main types of categories: i) *food items* (any types of purchased food and drinks); ii) *non-food items and services* (any types of frequently purchased items/ services, including health and education-related expenses); iii) *consumer durables* (usually more expensive items that are used over an extended period of time, such as mobile phone or cooking stove); iv) *housing* (rent, utilities, repairs)
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• Analyze the percentages of HHs that reported easy to somewhat easy access to markets versus HHs that reported markets were difficult or impossible to access. • Contextualize findings for livelihood zones, particularly the level of market dependency for HHs. •
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us. How long is it reliable for?***	• It important to make the distinction between consumption, which refers to the goods and services people actually use, and expenditures – the goods and services they buy. • Expenditures are often prone to significant changes in time (determined by the income availability, festivals and other factors).Additionally, particular hazards and events may have strong implications on expenditure patterns and impact on percentage of food expenditure to total expenditure.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• If you conduct cash transfers / voucher distributions in several phases (or in several locations), **do not wait to conduct the PDM until all distributions are over**. • Data should be collected during different seasons and after the onset of a shock, such as flooding or insecurity.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome

Recall?	7 days
Link to guidance:	https://resources.vam.wfp.org/CARI
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/99-household-expenditure

Number of items of the food basket available in local market	
Definition/RATION/ALE	Understanding the number of food items available from the accepted food basket provides information on food availability and market functionality. The indicator also provides insight into the viability of a cash based intervention.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Prior to data collection, use local experts and cash partners to create a list of core food items to monitor. • Create a standardized list of the food items to be monitored, including the unit size, ensuring comparability across markets and collection periods. • Data should be collected from up to four different retail traders in the target market and on a monthly basis, ideally from the same traders each month.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• To calculate the percentage of food items available, divide the number of food items currently available in the market and divide by the total number of food items in the agreed upon basket. • Account for primary versus secondary markets • Trend analysis allows for understanding fluctuations in food item availability in markets
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator does not provide information financial access to food items • The indicator does not provide information on consumer preferences • Complementary supply route analysis can provide insight on risk of supply bottlenecks • The data is valid for monthly or quarterly basis, depending on how volatile market supplies are.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• To monitor changes in market supplies, particularly after an economic shock or seasonal changes in trade routes • Data should be collected during different seasons and after the onset of a shock, such as flooding or insecurity.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E:	Outcome
Recall?	7 days
Link to guidance:	http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/calp-misma-en-web.pdf
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage change of [insert item of interest] price compared pre-crisis prices (as defined by MEB)	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The percentage increase or decrease in prices in comparison to pre-crisis prices can provide an understanding of the level of economic access households have to items in the minimum expenditure basket.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Ensure that the 'pre-crisis' period is well defined and contextualized for the local context. • Engage with the cash working group to ensure that the list of items align with the accepted MEB for the area. • Collect price data on all relevant items, both current and pre-crisis, with up to 4 traders in the target market. • If a volatile economy, collect price data on a more regular basis.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Compare the pre-crisis prices with current prices for each of the items of interest. It is recommended to control for inflation, particularly if looking at a long recall period for pre-crisis prices. • **Changes above or below 20% within a 30-day period are considered large.** • Observe changes in individual items, but also aggerate changes in the MEB. Also, group by food and non-food items.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The 'pre-crisis' period can vary between locations • The longer the recall period, which is based on the crisis event, the less reliable the indicator is for linking a crisis event to income reduction. • Changes in prices can drastically differ between primary and secondary markets. • Contextualize for seasonality.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to use shortly after a crisis event to understand the effects on HH income. • Instances of extreme macro-economic conditions, such as hyperinflation.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	Based on 'crisis' event
Link to guidance:	N/A
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of total cash expenditure spent on food	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Share of cash expenditure spent on food is an indicator of food security. Vulnerable households typically spend more of their cash expenditure on food than better-off households, and high share of food expenditure typically indicates lower availability of resources for other purposes, as well as increased susceptibility to food insecurity e.g. in case of food price increases.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) asking detailed questions on household food and non-food expenditure over a given recall period. For food items the recall period is typically 30 days, whereas for non-food items the recall period is normally 3 or 6 months.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Answers concerning purchase of each food or non-food item over a given recall period are recorded (no = 0, yes = 1). 2. Monetary value of purchase is recorded for each purchased item in local currency 3. Total food expenditure is calculated by summing up all cash expenditure spent on food, whereas total expenditure is calculated by summing up all cash expenditure spent on food and non-food items. As the recall period between the items varies, the total for non-food items needs to be divided by the number of months included in recall period in order to make the result comparable to that of food expenditure. 3. Percentage of total cash expenditure spent on food is calculated by dividing cash expenditure spent on food by total cash expenditure and by multiplying the result by 100 [(expenditure on food/total expenditure) X 100] 4. In IPC this indicator is included in IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Reference Table, and has the following cut-offs: <40% Level 1, 40-50% Level 2, 50-70% Level 3, and >70% Level 4.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• This indicator includes only cash expenditure, and therefore does not take into account the monetary value of food received and consumed through own production, or for example any food or non-food items received through gifts or assistance. As a result food expenditure may be underestimated. • If data on monetary value of food produced and consumed at home, as well as on amount and value of any gifts or assistance received is available, the analysis can be strengthened by including these items in the analysis. • Time validity of data depends on seasonal changes and possible shocks, especially on potential price shocks that are likely to change the share of food expenditure of affected households.
When to use it/when not to use it:	Appropriate for assessing vulnerability to food insecurity in stable situations. If used in volatile situations frequent data collection is required to monitor possible changes in expenditure patterns.
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Hazards and vulnerability
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact

Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	https://inddex.nutrition.tufts.edu/data4diets/indicator/household-food-expenditure-share
Indikit.	-

Percentage of households who have lost productive assets since last year	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Understanding the number of productive assets or change in ownership of productive assets is key to understanding HHs ability to generate income and a HH's resilience to shocks.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Pilot among your target group an **appropriate translation of "productive assets"**, such as "all the things that help you to earn money or get food". Also, define a set list of productive assets prior to data collection • Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample. • Questions regarding productive assets typically fall under shelter/NFI modules.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• **Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of respondents (households) who reported to have lost a productive asset in the previous year by the total number of interviewed respondents and multiplying the result by 100. • In locations with high levels of displacement, disaggregating by household status is key. • Important to observe differences between rural and urban HHs.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The indicator uses a blanket term for productive assets and does not distinguish between an asset's added value to a household. • Doesn't provide information on how the asset was lost, i.e. during displacement, looted, sold for money • Reliable for 3 months
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to use between seasons and if contextualized correctly can provide insight during key productive times of the year, such as planting season.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: Impact, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	1 year
Link to guidance:	https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/hea-guide-for-programme-policy-makers1_0.pdf
Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of HHs with at least 15 litres of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene per person per day	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator assesses the proportion of households whose members collect sufficient quantity of safe water for meeting their needs (the amount of 15 litres is based on the Sphere Standards).
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of the household members responsible for water collection • Ask questions specifying: Number of adults/children in the HH; size of containers used to communing collect water; source of the water; how much each HH member uses in one day
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	To **calculate the indicator's value**, take the following steps: 1) count the number of households that are able to access at least 15 liters of water per person per day and their drinking water comes from safe water source(s) 2) divide this number by the total number of respondents 3) multiply the result by 100
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• Ensure that the data collectors **count all people who currently live in the household**, including people who are not regular household members, such as internally displaced persons. • Check for seasonal differential • Ensure that the **data collectors are familiar with the main types of water containers** the respondents use and know their volume (number of liters). • When possible, collect data for distinct seasons. I.e. Rainy season versus dry season for understanding any differences between. •
When to use it/when not to use it:	• *Recommended to use the indicator when deciding on WASH interventions.* •
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/57-water-quantity

% of children 6–23 months of age who received a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) the previous day and night	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator assesses the acceptability of a child's diet based on its micronutrient adequacy and meal frequency.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Follow same methodology as the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) and the Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) is considered to have a Minimum Acceptable Diet.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Any child whose diet meets the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) and the Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) is considered to have a Minimum Acceptable Diet. For calculation of these two sub-indicators, please see guidance on MDD and MMF. • **Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of children aged 6-23.99 months who consumed the Minimum Acceptable Diet (as defined above) by the total number of surveyed children aged 6-23.99 months (except those where "does not know" answer was provided) and multiplying the result by 100. • Disaggregate the data by gender, age groups, and wealth.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	•
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Most commonly used during in-depth nutritional assessments and assessments with an IYCF module. • Do not collect data during the fasting periods (such as pre-Easter time or Ramadan) and during the fasting days.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Food consumption outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	24 hours
Link to guidance:	https://www.indikit.net/document/60-indicators-for-assessing-iycf-practices-part-2-measurement-english-version
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/18-minimum-acceptable-diet-mad

Exclusive Breastfeeding	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	percentage of infants of less than 6 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day and night. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of a baby's life is one of the most effective measures for ensuring a child's health and survival. The indicator measures the proportion of children following this recommended practice.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with mothers of (a representative sample of) children aged 0-5.99 months. • Ask the primary caregiver if the child has had any of the following items in the previous 24 hours (day and night**):** • *Any water?; Any infant formula?; Any animal milk?; Any juice?; Any broth?; Any yogurt or sour milk?; Any thin porridge?; Any tea or coffee with milk?; Any other water-based liquids?¨* • For all sub-questions, use one of the following answers: yes / no / does not know
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• **Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of children aged 0-5.99 months who were exclusively breastfed by the total number of children aged 0-5.99 months (excluding those where "does not know" answer was provided) and multiplying the result by 100. • Disaggregate the data by gender, wealth, and other relevant criteria. • According to UNHCR's standards, the proportion of exclusively breastfed infants (0-5 months) in **emergency contexts** should be ≥ 70percentagef
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• To prevent the answer to this question from being influenced by other questions (e.g. on the importance of early initiation of breastfeeding), **ask it as the first breastfeeding-related question**. • The indicator relies on accurate age assessment, it is essential that your data collectors are able to **determine the child's age by using local events calendars**. • Using the "yesterday recall period" causes the proportion of exclusively breastfed infants to be overestimated. • Breastfeeding can include **receiving breast milk from another woman.**
When to use it/when not to use it:	• *Most commonly used during in-depth nutritional assessments and assessments with an IYCF module.*
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Contributing Factor
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	24 hours
Link to guidance:	https://www.indikit.net/document/6-indicators-for-assessing-iycf-practices-part-1-definitions-english-version

	https://www.indikit.net/document/60-indicators-for-assessing-iycf-practices-part-2-measurement-english-version
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/24-exclusive-breastfeeding

Section 2: First Level Food Security Outcome Indicators

Percentage of households livelihood protection deficit – Household Economy Approach	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The livelihoods protection threshold represents the total income required to sustain local livelihoods within the HEA framework.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• HEA has a standard approach to collecting and analyzing data (HEA Guidelines) • The first step is the baseline with three components, livelihood zoning, weather breakdown, analysis of livelihood strategies.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Outcome analysis is used to understand the effects of a hazard on access to food and income; consisting of three steps • **Problem specification**: Translation of the hazard into economic consequences at the household level • **Analysis of coping capacity:** Capacity of household in different wealth groups to cope with the hazard • **Projected outcome:** Predicted access to food and income at household level for a defined future period is compared to two thresholds: the survival and livelihood protection thresholds. • Livelihood protection examines the total expenditure to: a) ensure basic survival (see above), plus b) maintain access to basic services plus c) sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term plus d) achieve a minimum locally acceptable standard of living. • The outcome is displayed in a bar chart, with lines illustrating the livelihood and survival thresholds.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The HEA, including the survival deficit, fails to identify the specific causes of vulnerability that are related to gender dynamics within households. • Duration of the reliability for percentage of HHs protection deficit varies by shock type and HH resilience.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to have the livelihood profiles conducted prior to the onset of a shock. • Updating the HH survival deficit is best done after a shock and seasonally.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/hea-guide-for-programme-policy-makers1_0.pdf

Indikit.	N/A

Percentage of households survival deficit - Household Economy Approach	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The total food and cash income required to cover the food and non-food items necessary for survival in the short term. It includes (1) 100% of minimum food energy needs; (2) the costs associated with food preparation and consumption; and (3) where applicable, the cost of water for human consumption.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• HEA has a standard approach to collecting and analyzing data (HEA Guidelines) • The first step is the baseline with three components, livelihood zoning, weather breakdown, analysis of livelihood strategies.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• Outcome analysis is used to understand the effects of a hazard on access to food and income; consisting of three steps • **Problem specification**: Translation of the hazard into economic consequences at the household level • **Analysis of coping capacity:** Capacity of household in different wealth groups to cope with the hazard • **Projected outcome:** Predicted access to food and income at household level for a defined future period is compared to two thresholds: the survival and livelihood protection thresholds. • Examine the survival thresholds as percentage deficit of minimum food energy needs (2,100 kcals) plus the costs associated with food prep plus expenditure on water for human consumption. • The outcome is displayed in a bar chart, with lines illustrating the livelihood and survival thresholds.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The HEA, including the survival deficit, fails to identify the specific causes of vulnerability that are related to gender dynamics within households. • Duration of reliability for percentage of HHs survival deficit varies by shock type and HH resilience.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to have the livelihood profiles conducted prior to the onset of a shock. • Updating the HH survival deficit is best done after a shock and seasonally.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days

Link to guidance:	https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/hea-guide-for-programme-policy-makers1_0.pdf
Indikit.	N/A

Food Consumption Score (FCS)	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The FCS is a composite indicator that measures dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of food groups based on a seven day recall of food consumed at household level.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct individual interviews with a representative sample of the target household representatives assessing how many days in the past 7 days the household has eaten any of the 8 pre-defined types of food by asking: "I would like to ask you about all the different foods that your household members have eaten in the last 7 days. During this period, how many days in the past 7 days has your household eaten ..." [name gradually all the 8 types of foods listed in WFP's FCS guidelines]
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Sum up all the consumption frequencies of foods belonging to the same food groups (there is a total of 9 groups, as listed in WFP's FCS guidelines). Recode the frequency value of each food group above 7 as 7 (e.g. if the summed up frequency value is 10, recode it as 7). 2. To create new weighted food group scores, multiply the value obtained for each food group by its "importance weight" specified in WFP's FCS guidelines. 3. By summing the weighed food group scores you calculate the Food Consumption Score (FCS). 4. According to the FCS's value, indicate the percentage of households with “poor” FCS (0-21 scores), “borderline” FCS (21,5 - 35 scores) and “acceptable” FCS (35,5 scores and above).. 5. Calculate the percentage of households with “acceptable” FCS by dividing the number of households with FCS higher or equal to 35.5 scores by the total number of surveyed households and multiplying the result by 100.
Notes on indicator – *What does the indicator not tell us.* ***How long is it reliable for?***	• The typical thresholds are not valid in all contexts - you might need to modify them based on the dietary patterns of the target population – read carefully WFP’s Guidance Sheet provided below and consult the Food Security Cluster in your country of operation. • Food Consumption Scores have been found to be less sensitive to extreme cases of food insecurity. In acute food insecurity contexts recommend usage of this indicator alongside other indicators such as the Household Hunger Scale (HHS). • FCS is prone to seasonal variations. • Make sure you do not collect data during fasting periods, such as pre-Easter time or Ramadan.
When to use it/when not to use it:	
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption Outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	7 days
Link to guidance:	https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/27-food-security/20-food-consumption-score-fcs

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) - the average number of different food groups consumed by the household the previous day or night	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	HDDS is a proxy measure of household food access. HDDS is calculated based on questions on household consumption of food items from 12 different food groups in previous 24 hours.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) assessing if household members have consumed items from 12 different food groups in the past 24 hours. The number of consumed food groups out of 12 (by at least one household member) is the resulting HDDS for the household.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Answers concerning consumption of each food group are recorded (no = 0, yes = 1). 2. Values for all food groups are summed up and the resulting score can be anything from 0 (none of the food groups were consumed in previous 24 hours) to 12 (all food groups were consumed in previous 24 hours). 3. For IPC purposes the households with different scores should be divided into the following three categories: 5-12 (Phases 1-2), 3-4 (Phase 3), 0-2 (Phases 4 and 5).
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• HDDS includes aspects of both food quality and quantity • However, HDDS does not help in estimating quantity of food consumed in terms of kcal content. Households can consume very few food groups but still obtain adequate amount of energy even if quality of diet is inadequate • Severity cut-offs are difficult to develop for HDDS. Research has mostly focused on establishing cut-offs for acceptable number of food groups in terms of dietary diversity per day, rather than on linking a certain number of food groups to a specific degree of food deprivation.
When to use it/when not to use it:	Appropriate for assessing food consumption and typically used together with other indicators such as FCS and HHS. More problematic to use in very severe food insecurity situations due to lack of information on quantity of food consumed.
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption Outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	24 hours
Link to guidance:	https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-dietary-diversity-score
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/1-food-security-and-nutrition/19-household-dietary-diversity-score-hdds

Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) - the average number of different food groups consumed by [specify the target gro the previous day and night	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator assesses the number of (pre-determined) food groups which were eaten by a specific target group the previous d night. It is an indicator of a diet's micronutrient adequacy, an important dimension of its quality. It does not measure the inta kilocalories.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of your target group members (if you as children's IDDS, interview their mothers or other primary caretakers responsible for feeding the children). List all meals which the p ate in the previous day in the Recording Meals Form.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• List all meals which the person ate in the previous day in the Recording Meals Form. • Double check the meals' composition (e.g. porridge with or without milk). • Only then record in the questionnaire which food groups were eaten. Double check with the respondent regarding which the child or the adult ate from groups that were not mentioned (for example: "Did s/he yesterday eat any eggs?") • Count the number of consumed food groups (i.e. the Individual Dietary Diversity Score). • Calculate the indicator's value by summing up all IDD scores and dividing them by the number of respondents. • Disaggregate the data by age group, gender, and the household's wealth category.
Notes on indicator – *What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us. How long is it reliable for?*	• This indicator relies on accurate age assessment. Since people often do not remember the exact dates of their children's the data collectors should never rely only on the information provided by caregivers and always verify the child's age essential that your data collectors are able to determine the child's age by using local events calendars. • Individual dietary diversity is prone to seasonal differences • Check whether yesterday was a special day (religious festival or celebration) when an unusually varied or limited diet was - if so, do not proceed with collecting dietary data as it is likely that they will not reflect a typical diet. • IDDS works with 7 food groups for children 6-23 months of age, and 9 food groups for children 24-59 months of age, children and adults
When to use it/when not to use it:	• *Do not collect data during the fasting periods (such as pre-Easter time or Ramadan) and during the fasting days.*
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Food consumption outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	24 hours
Link to guidance:	https://www.indikit.net/document/4-guidelines-for-measuring-household-and-individual-dietary-diversity
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/13-individual-dietary-diversity-score-idds

Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The rCSI is an experience-based indicator measuring the behaviour of households over the past seven days when they did not have enough food or money to purchase food.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) assessing if, in the past seven days, the household resorted to any of the five strategies included due to lack of food or money to buy food by asking: "In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to: [name separately all five strategies]"
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) Visual demonstrations for thresholds *How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender*	1. Calculate the score for each strategy based on household answer (number of days out of seven when the household used the strategy) and by multiplying the number of days the strategy was used (between 0 and 7) with the universal severity weight allocated for the strategy. If the household did not use the strategy the final score for that particular strategy is 0. 2. Sum up the scores for all five individual strategies in order to get the total rCSI score for the household. 3. Calculate the percentage of households belonging in each rCSI category defined by the following cut-offs: 0-3, 4-18, and 19 and above which correspond to IPC Phases 1, 2 and 3 and above respectively. 4. If food insecurity in the area is high, and percentage in Phase 3+ based on rCSI is elevated, it may be useful to separate the group in Phase 3 and higher into two groups based on a tentative cut-off developed for Phase 4. In this case the households should be divided in four categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19-42, and 43 and above. These categories correspond to IPC Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 and higher respectively.
Notes on indicator – *What does the indicator not tell us. How long is it reliable for?*	• rCSI is best used for monitoring purposes, and to identify changes in household behaviour especially in early stages of a crisis. The indicator is less relevant for severe and long-term emergencies where households have already run out of many food coping options, and in these situations rCSI can provide results that artificially inflate the share of households perceived as food secure. • As a result rCSI is not well suited for very severe food insecurity situations, and in these cases rCSI should be compared to and used together with Household Hunger Score (HHS) • The recall period of rCSI is only seven days, and food security situation is likely to change relatively quickly especially in volatile contexts. rCSI is affected by seasonality, shocks and the overall vulnerability context and data on rCSI is likely not to reflect the current conditions if there have been changes in these conditions after the last data collection.
When to use it/when not to use it:	Use it for monitoring purposes and in early onset of food security crises. Use it together with other evidence, esp. with HHS, in severe and protracted food security crisis situations.
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption Outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	7 days
Link to guidance:	https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf
Indikit.	

Household Hunger Scale	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	HHS is an indicator to measure household hunger. HHS is collected by asking three questions on potentially experienced food deprivation at household level over the past 4 weeks/30 days.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) assessing if households have experienced a lack of food in the past 4 weeks/30 days. Module includes three questions and if the household has experienced the situation described in the question, a follow-up question on frequency of occurrence is also posed (rarely 1-2 times, sometimes 3-10 times, and often >10 times in past 4 weeks/30 days).
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Responses to each frequency-of-occurrence question from the three categories (rarely, sometimes and often) are recoded into two categories (rarely or sometimes and often). 2. A value is given to each response category: no = 0, rarely or sometimes = 1, and often = 2. 3. The values for all questions should be summed up to calculate the HHS score for each household. The resulting score can be anything between 0 (all the questions were answered 'no') and 6 (all the questions were answered 'yes' with high frequency of occurrence). 4. For IPC purposes households should be divided into five categories based on their scores: 0 (no), 1 (slight), 2-3 (moderate), 4 (severe) and 5-6 (severe) that correspond to IPC Phases 1-5 respectively.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• HHS is appropriate for assessing severe food insecurity situations where households experience food deprivation. • HHS is less relevant for areas and situations where food deprivation is not widespread. • HHS does not include any aspects of quality of food consumption but focuses exclusively on food quantity. • HHS results are likely to change due to impacts of e.g. seasonal changes and shocks
When to use it/when not to use it:	Appropriate for use in severe food security situations, but likely to be less informative in absence of food security crises.
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Food Consumption Outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	4 weeks/30 days
Link to guidance:	https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-dietary-diversity-score
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/27-food-security/280-household-hunger-scale-hhss

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	This indicator measures the severity of household food insecurity. It focuses on the "access" aspect of food insecurity (i.e. not on food utilization). It is based on respondents' perceptions of their households' food vulnerability and on their behavioural responses to food insecurity.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• **Conducting individual interviews** with a representative sample of your target households, asking them: nine "occurrence" questions representing a generally increasing level of severity of food insecurity. • Nine "frequency-of-occurrence" questions that are asked as a follow-up to each occurrence question to determine how often the situation occurred.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	• The HFIAS score is a continuous measure of the degree of food insecurity (access) in the household in the past four weeks (30 days). • Four types of indicators can be calculated to help understand the characteristics of and changes in household food insecurity (access) in the surveyed population. • A HFIAS score variable is calculated for each household by summing the codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question. • The lower the score (0-27), the less food insecurity (access) a household experienced. • **Determine the indicator's value** by summing up the scores of all households and then dividing the result by the number of interviewed households.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• There are two terms used throughout the questionnaire that are highly context specific: "household" and "lack of resources." • By "household" we mean those of you that sleep under the same roof and take meals together at least four days a week • It is not recommended that an average increase from 12 to 24 be reported as a "doubling of food insecurity", but rather as a "doubling of the food insecurity score."
When to use it/when not to use it:	• HFIAS is expected to be used both in contexts with rapidly changing situations, where the primary interest is in detecting acute/ transitory insecurity, as well as in relatively stable situations, where the problem is one of chronic food insecurity.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	Food consumption outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Outcome
Recall?	30 days (4 weeks)

Link to guidance:	https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-food-insecurity-access-scale-hfias
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/27-food-security/281-household-food-insecurity-access-scale-hfias

Livelihood coping strategies	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Livelihood coping strategies is an indicator to measure the extent of livelihood coping households need to utilise as a response to lack of food or money to purchase food.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of households (one respondent per household) posing questions on use of different livelihood coping strategies over the last 30 days. In order to prepare a livelihood coping strategies index, (at least) 10 questions on livelihood strategies should be included in the questionnaire, four of them stress strategies, three of them crisis strategies and the remaining three emergency strategies. Appropriate categorisation of different strategies should be decided prior to data collection and if needed reviewed in connection with data analysis.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Answers concerning utilisation of each strategy are recorded (no = 0, yes = 1). Exhaustion of a livelihood coping strategy in months prior to the data collection is also recorded as a 'yes' answer. 2. Household is allocated to one of the four groups: no use of (stress, crisis or emergency) livelihood coping strategies, use of stress strategies, use of crisis strategies and use of emergency strategies. Household is allocated to a group based on the most severe strategy used. 3. For IPC purposes households using no stress, crisis or emergency strategies are allocated to Phase 1, households using stress strategies are allocated to Phase 2, households using crisis strategies are allocated to Phase 3, and households using emergency strategies are allocated to Phase 4.
Notes on indicator – *What does the indicator not tell us. How long is it reliable for?*	• Utility of livelihood coping strategies –indicator is tied to amount of available contextual information on the area and appropriate selection of livelihood coping strategies in the survey questionnaire. If contextual information e.g. on typical livelihood strategies is lacking, or selected livelihood coping strategies are not appropriate for the context, information received through this indicator can be of low value • Seasonal changes as well as any shocks affect the validity period of data on livelihood coping
When to use it/when not to use it:	Appropriate for use in food insecurity situations of varying severity. Collection of data on livelihood coping is especially useful when there is a good understanding of the strategies typically employed by households in difficult situations, and the relative severity of the strategies when compared to each other.
Core: Y/N	Yes
IPC Categories:	Livelihood Change Outcome
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	30 days
Link to guidance:	https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/21-coping-strategy-index-csi

Section 3: Second Level outcome Indicators

Body Mass Index (BMI)	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	BMI is an index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults, also called a Quetelet index. BMI is typically collected on non-pregnant women between 15 and 49 years of age, although the same cut-offs apply to any adult population group and as a result BMI can be collected on different groups of adults.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Measure the selected adults by taking their height (in cm) and weight (in grams). Pregnant women are typically excluded from data collection due to the distorting effect of pregnancy on a woman's weight.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	1. Measurement readings are recorded in a database 2. BMI score of each measured individual is calculated by dividing the weight in kilograms by the square of the height in meters (kg/m2). 3. Measured individuals are divided into different categories based on their BMI score: proportion of people with a score of <18.5 are allocated to category 1 (underweight), proportion of people with a score from 18.6 and 24.9 are allocated to category 2 (normal weight), proportion of people with a score between 25 and 29.9 are allocated to category 3 (overweight) and proportion of people with a score of 30 or above are allocated to category 4 (obese). 4. For IPC purposes the prevalence of individuals with a BMI of <18.5 (underweight) is of primary interest: if prevalence is <5%, situation is indicative of Phase 1. Prevalence between 5 and 9.9% is indicative of Phase 2, prevalence between 10 and 19.9% is indicative of Phase 3, prevalence between 20 and 39.9% is indicative of Phase 4, and prevalence of 30% or more is indicative of Phase 5.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• BMI is impacted by both acute and chronic conditions and as a result the interpretation of the results may be difficult. • In areas affected by seasonality, the validity of MUAC is typically limited to the season in which the measurements were taken. In other contexts where there is no seasonal variation, BMI may be valid up to a year. • BMI does not distinguish between excess fat, muscle, or bone mass (i.e. individuals with the same BMI may have different levels of fat); it also does not provide any indication of the distribution of fat.
When to use it/when not to use it:	Appropriate for use in nutrition surveys in situations of varying severity. Informative indicator when data on nutritional situation of adults (rather than on that of only children) is required. In field conditions need to consider possible problems in acquiring and transportation of required measurement equipment for survey purposes.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	-

Link to guidance:	https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/downloads/bmiforpactitioners.pdf
Indikit.	-

Proxy Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs)	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Proxy Global acute malnutrition (GAM) by MUAC for PLWs is the prevalence, or proportion, of PLWs in a given population considered severely acutely malnourished (SAM) or moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) based on their mid-upper arm circumference measurements.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	There are six core pieces of anthropometric information generally collected together: sex, age (months), weight, length/height, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and presence of nutritional oedema. The information needed for GAM by weight-for-height include: • **PLW Status** – Self-reported status whether the woman is pregnant, breastfeeding, pregnant and breastfeeding, or none. "None" may be captured in some contexts where a survey asks about women of reproductive age (WRA), or women ages 15-49 years, • **Age** – Would only be captured if you are determining if the person is a woman of reproductive age (WRA). • **Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)** – Measured in cm to the nearest 0.1cm, or in mm to the nearest 1mm. Measured with a standard adult MUAC tape at the mid-point of the upper arm while the arm is fully extended.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• Proxy GAM is determined by the proportion of PLWs either with SAM or MAM divided by the total number of PLWs. Exact MUAC cut-offs for SAM and MAM in PLWs have not been globally agreed upon, and may differ country to country[2]. It is recommended to check with your in-country Ministry of Health or Nutrition Cluster for guidance. • Results should be disaggregated by PLW status, and SAM vs. MAM.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• Pregnant and lactating woman are considered a nutritionally vulnerable population since they have higher caloric needs compared to other adults, hence why they are targeted for nutrition surveillance and programs. • The indicator does NOT directly tell you whether the cause of malnutrition is related to health or food security. • The indicator does NOT tell you trends in acute malnutrition over time as it is generally captured in cross-sectional surveys.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Often used in mass screenings to actively identify acutely malnourished children and refer them to services. • Used in rapid assessments to identify acutely malnourished children, either through random or exhaustive sampling.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	

Link to guidance:	https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/FANTA-MUAC-cutoffs-pregnant-women-June2016.pdf
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/21-nutrition/34-prevalence-of-acute-undernutrition-among-women-muac

Proxy Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Proxy Global acute malnutrition (GAM) by MUAC is the prevalence, or proportion, of children ages 6-59 months in a given population considered severely acutely malnourished (SAM) or moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) based on their mid-upper arm circumference measurements.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	There are six core pieces of anthropometric information generally collected together: sex, age (months), weight, length/height, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and presence of nutritional oedema. The information needed for GAM by weight-for-height include: • **Sex** – Male or Female. • **Age** – When collecting data for MUAC, age or proxy age should be captured to (1) exclude children outside the 6-59 month range, and (2) minimally determine whether the child is either less than 2 years of age, or 2+ years of age. • **Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)** – Measured in cm to the nearest 0.1cm, or in mm to the nearest 1mm. Measured with a standard child MUAC tape at the mid-point of the upper arm while the arm is fully extended. MUAC is not valid for children under 6 months of age, as they may realistically have a low MUAC but not be malnourished. • **Nutritional oedema (bilateral pitting oedema**) – Characterized by swelling of the feet of the malnourished child. Varies in severity but generally starts in the feet/legs, progresses to the arms and finally the face. To test: Both of the child's feet are held by the tester. A moderate amount of pressure is applied to the top of both feet simultaneously for three full seconds. If there is nutritional oedema, the impressions/indentations on the skin will not return immediately (think of putty or dough that slowly returns to its original form.) This must be present on BOTH feet to be linked to malnutrition. If only on one foot, it may be due to other clinical reasons.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Determining Nutritional Status** • GAM is determined by the proportion of children either with SAM or MAM. • When reporting proxy GAM by MUAC, a child is classified as SAM if they: (1) have MUAC of <115mm, or (2) the presence of nutritional oedema. • A child is classified as MAM if they: have a MUAC between 115mm to <125mm. • Proxy GAM = $\frac{\#\text{ children with SAM by MUAC} + \#\text{ children with MAM by MUAC}}{\#\text{ total children } 6-59 \text{ months}}$ **Recommended Thresholds According to IPC Acute Malnutrition, Nov 2018** • **Phase 1 (Acceptable) –** Proxy GAM by MUAC is <5% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically lower than GAM by WHZ. • **Phase 2 (Alert) –** Proxy GAM by MUAC is <5% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically lower than GAM by WHZ; OR proxy GAM by MUAC is 5-9.9%

	and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically higher or the same as GAM by WHZ. • **Phase 3 (Serious)** – Proxy GAM by MUAC is 5-9.9% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically lower than GAM by WHZ; OR proxy GAM by MUAC is 10-14.9% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically higher or the same as GAM by WHZ. • **Phase 4 (Critical) –** Proxy GAM by MUAC is 10-14.9% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically the lower than GAM by WHZ; OR proxy GAM by MUAC is >15% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically higher or the same as GAM by WHZ. • **Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) –** Proxy GAM by MUAC is >15% and previous survey data suggests GAM by MUAC is typically the lower than GAM by WHZ
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• Prevalence of GAM by MUAC should be referred to as "proxy" GAM, as it is not a true representative indicator of malnutrition in the population. This is because MUAC measurements are more sensitive younger children (under 2 years of age) and will likely not detect older children that are malnourished by the WHZ criteria. • Exact age is not needed for MUAC, however MUAC is more sensitive to detect acute malnutrition for younger children. If the sample is over-represented with under 2 year old children, it will give a falsely high proxy GAM. • Children that are classified as SAM have been shown to be at an increased risk of mortality. • GAM by WHZ is considered the main indicator for determining nutritional status of a population. Therefore under the IPC Acute Malnutrition Classification, the IPC Phase is only determined by MUAC in the context of the relationship between MUAC and WHZ. For example, a proxy GAM by MUAC of 8% would indicate Phase 2 in a district where WHZ is the same or lower than WHZ. In a district where proxy GAM by MUAC is typically less than WHZ, a proxy GAM of 8% could indicate Phase 3. Previous survey data should be assessed in a given population to determine this relationship. • The indicator does NOT directly tell you whether the cause of malnutrition is related to health or food security. • The indicator does NOT tell you trends in acute malnutrition over time as it is generally captured in cross-sectional surveys.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Often used in mass screenings to actively identify acutely malnourished children and refer them to services.

	• Used in rapid assessments to identify acutely malnourished children, either through random or exhaustive sampling.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	
Link to guidance:	https://smartmethodology.org/
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/21-nutrition/31-prevalence-of-acute-undernutrition-muac-oedema

Global Acute Malnutrition by WHZ (Weight-for-Height)	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is the prevalence, or proportion, of children ages 6-59 months in a given population considered severely acutely malnourished (SAM) or moderately acutely malnourished (MAM).
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	There are six core pieces of anthropometric information generally collected together: sex, age (months), weight, length/height, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and presence of nutritional oedema. The information needed for GAM by weight-for-height include: • **Sex** – Male or Female. • **Age** – Determined by checking the birth card/vaccination card for date of birth, assessing the age with a local events calendar, or in some contexts by verbal report of the mother • **Weight** – Measured in kilograms (kg) to the nearest 0.1kg. Most commonly and reliably measured using electronic weighting scales. • **Length/Height** – Measured in centimetres (cm) to the nearest 0.1cm. Most commonly measured with wooden height boards, often provided by UNICEF at the necessary specifications. There are two measures: either length or height. Length is when the child is measures lying down (horizontally) and is used for children under 2 years of age. Height is when the child is measured standing up (vertically) and is used when the child is older than 2 years of age. • **Nutritional oedema (bilateral pitting oedema**) – Characterized by swelling of the feet of the malnourished child. Varies in severity but generally starts in the feet/legs, progresses to the arms and finally the face. To test: Both of the child's feet are held by the tester. A moderate amount of pressure is applied to the top of both feet simultaneously for three full seconds. If there is nutritional oedema, the impressions/indentations on the skin will not return immediately (think of putty or dough that slowly returns to its original form.) This must be present on BOTH feet to be linked to malnutrition. If only on one foot, it may be due to other clinical reasons.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Determining Nutritional Status** • GAM is determined by the proportion of children either with SAM or MAM. • A child is classified as SAM if they: (1) have a weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) of <-3 SD, or (2) the presence of nutritional oedema. • A child is classified as MAM if they: have a WHZ of >= -3 SD and <-2 SD. • GAM = $\frac{\#\text{ children with SAM} + \#\text{ children with MAM}}{\#\text{ total children } 6-59 \text{ months}}$ **Recommended Thresholds According to IPC Acute Malnutrition, Nov 2018** • **Phase 1 (Acceptable) –** GAM is less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished • **Phase 2 (Alert) –** GAM is 5-9.9% of children are acutely malnourished • **Phase 3 (Serious)** – GAM is 10-14.9% of children are acutely malnourished

	• **Phase 4 (Critical) –** GAM is 15-29.9% of children are acutely malnourished. The mortality and morbidity levels are elevated or increasing. Individual food consumption is likely to be compromised. • **Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) –** GAM is 30% or more children are acutely malnourished. Widespread morbidity and/or very large individual food consumption gaps are evident.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• GAM by weight-for-height gives us a statistically representative result which can be generalized to the sampled population. Results should be disaggregated by sex, and SAM vs. MAM • Children that are classified as SAM have been shown to be at an increased risk of mortality[3]. • The indicator does NOT directly tell you whether the cause of malnutrition is related to health or food security. However, the distribution of the weight-for-height z-scores can provide some indicative information. • The indicator does NOT tell you trends in acute malnutrition over time as it is only captured at a single point in time. • The representativeness of the data should be evaluated by geographical coverage, age and sex ratios of the sample. • There is no concrete rule on how quickly GAM changes in a population, though some lag effect should be expected between the time of an intervention or changed situation, and the change in GAM.
When to use it/when not to use it:	*Often collected in three different situations* • Seasonal monitoring of malnutrition to identify hotspot areas in at-risk populations (e.g. measuring GAM in the rainy season, or the dry season to see if it is higher than expected for that time of year). • In response to a sudden change in context, or emergency situation, to justify a scale-up or implementation of a response. • As program evaluation, comparing baseline GAM with measures at the mid-point or end line of a program
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	

[3] Michael Golden, Emmanuel Grellety Bosviel. Death of children with SAM diagnosed by WHZ or MUAC: Who are we missing? Conference Paper – March 2018

Link to guidance:	Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for Field Workers: https://www.unscn.org/web/archives_resources/html/resource_000181.html
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/21-nutrition/30-prevalence-of-acute-undernutrition-wfh-oedema

Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) / Under-Five Mortality Rate	
Definition/RATIONALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Under-Five Death Rate is the rate at which children under 5 years of age are dying in the under-five population over a given period of time (recall period). This is inclusive of all age and sexes. This rate can be reported several ways, but most often in emergencies is shown as deaths / 10,000 people / day.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	See guidance on methodology of data collection for Crude Death Rate. U5DR follows the same methodology but the deaths and population are restricted to those less than 5 years.

Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)
Visual demonstrations for thresholds
How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender
	• U5DR is the total number of under-five deaths divided by the under-five mid-period population of the recall period. To get the mid-period population you need to take your total current population at the time of data collection, and subtract ½ of people born and add ½ people died during the recall period. If you captured migration, also subtract ½ people joined the household and add ½ people left the household during the recall period.
	• Analysis can be done using Emergency Nutrition Assessment software[4], which will also adjust for survey design.
	• More detailed calculations can be found in Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for field workers by Save the Children[5].
	• Emergency thresholds for CDR:
	  ○ If baseline U5DR exists: Double the U5DR
	  ○ In absence of baseline U5DR: 2 deaths / 10,000 people / day

Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• Depending on the context, under-five deaths may be unreported for a number of cultural reasons pertaining to talking about death. • Does not tell you the current mortality rate, instead, it is telling you the average rate over a past period of time. Alternative methods for assessing mortality exist that can inform current death rates (prospective surveillance). • Higher possibility of bias in the results since respondents are remembering over a long period of time, or other response bias. • Recall periods are often set at around 90 days in retrospective household surveys. This is meant as a balance between a shorter period which would require a larger household sample size, and a longer period which would increase the risk of bias in the results.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Use to determine the nature and scale of a crisis • Monitoring the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions over time • Used as an advocacy tool for acute emergencies, such as in the case of disease outbreaks, incidents of violence or famine.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator

M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	NA
Link to guidance:	Interpreting and using mortality data in humanitarian emergencies https://odihpn.org/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/networkpaper052.pdf
Indikit.	

[4] https://smartmethodology.org/survey-planning-tools/smart-emergency-nutrition-assessment/?doing_wp_cron=1557318716.6348791122436523437500

[5] Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for Field Workers: https://www.unscn.org/web/archives_resources/html/resource_000181.html

Crude Death Rate / Crude Mortality Rate	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	Crude Death Rate is the rate at which people, are dying in a population over a given period of time (recall period). This is inclusive of all age and sexes. This rate can be reported several ways, but most often in emergencies is shown as deaths / 10,000 people / day.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	CDRs are often collected through retrospective household surveys. While there are several strategies for collecting the data, the most frequently used is the "**current household census method**": • Define a recall period, which is the period of time the mortality rate is representing. Often a memorable event is used to mark a clear beginning point of the recall period (E.g Since Christmas). • List out all the household members that currently are living in the household at the time of data collection. Record, age, sex and whether the person was born within the recall period. • List out all the household members that have DIED during the recall period. Record the age, sex, whether the person was born within the recall period, cause and location of death. • In contexts where there is high population movement and often in emergency contexts, it may be necessary to record the household members that had joined or left the household during the recall period as well. An alternative method is the "**past household census method"** • Define a recall period, which is the period of time the mortality rate is representing. Often a memorable event is used to mark a clear beginning point of the recall period (E.g Since Christmas). • List out all the household members that lived in the household at the beginning of the recall period. Record, age and sex. • List out all the household members that were BORN during the recall period. Record age and sex. • List out all the household members that have DIED during the recall period. Record the age, sex, whether the person was born within the recall period, cause and location of death. • In contexts where there is high population movement and often in emergency contexts, it may be necessary to record the household members that had joined or left the household during the recall period as well. • In contexts where there is high population movement and often in emergency contexts, it may be necessary to record the household members that had joined or left the household during the recall period as well.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• CDR is the total number of deaths divided by the mid-period population of the recall period. To get the mid-period population you need to take your total current population at the time of data collection, and subtract ½ of people born and add ½ people died during the recall

Visual demonstrations for thresholds
How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender
	period. If you captured migration, also subtract ½ people joined the household and add ½ people left the household during the recall period.
	• Analysis can be done using Emergency Nutrition Assessment software[6], which will also adjust for survey design.
	• More detailed calculations can be found in Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for field workers by Save the Children[7].
	• Emergency thresholds for CDR:
	  ○ If baseline CDR exists: Double the CDR
	  ○ In absence of baseline CDR: 1 death / 10,000 people / day

Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	• Does not tell you the current mortality rate, instead, it is telling you the average rate over a past period of time. Alternative methods for assessing mortality exist that can inform current death rates (prospective surveillance). • Higher possibility of bias in the results since respondents are remembering over a long period of time, or other response bias. • Recall periods are often set at around 90 days in retrospective household surveys. This is meant as a balance between a shorter period which would require a larger household sample size, and a longer period which would increase the risk of bias in the results.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Use to determine the nature and scale of a crisis • Monitoring the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions over time • Used as an advocacy tool for acute emergencies, such as in the case of disease outbreaks, incidents of violence or famine.
Core: Y/N	N
IPC Categories:	2nd level outcome indicator
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact / Outcome
Recall?	
Link to guidance:	Interpreting and using mortality data in humanitarian emergencies https://odihpn.org/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/networkpaper052.pdf Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for Field Workers: https://www.unscn.org/web/archives_resources/html/resource_000181.html

[6] https://smartmethodology.org/survey-planning-tools/smart-emergency-nutrition-assessment/?doing_wp_cron=1557318716.6348791122436523437500

[7] Emergency Nutrition Assessment Guidelines for Field Workers: https://www.unscn.org/web/archives_resources/html/resource_000181.html

Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/23-health/111-crude-mortality-rate

Section 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

"% of households who are able to meet the Minimum Expenditure Basket	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	This indicator assesses the effectiveness of the provided cash-based assistance (CBA). It assesses whether the household income, including the assistance, is sufficient to meet basic needs, according to commonly agreed local standards.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	• First, identify the most recent value of the MEB. If no such recommendation is available, is not up-to-date (e.g. due to high inflation) or **might not be relevant to the prices in your area of operation**, determine it by calculating the average costs of the items included in the MEB on the local market. • Conduct a pre-assistance baseline survey, using a representative sample of the intended beneficiaries, to assess household income before assistance • After the cash-based assistance was provided, assess, as a part of your **post-distribution monitoring** survey among a representative sample of the target households, their average monthly income from the time the assistance was provided
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines)	• **Calculate the number and percentage of households** whose previous reported monthly income (inclusive of provided assistance) meets or exceeds the MEB value. • Disaggregate the data by female-headed households / single parent households, and other vulnerability criteria. Considering also disaggregating the data by the gender and age groups of the assisted household members.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us. How long is it reliable for?***	• For the percentage of the Minimum Expenditure Basket's value, the cash-based assistance should **follow the national Cluster / Cash Working Group's recommendations.** • The indicator can be **rephrased to reflect sectoral restrictions** on the use of the funds, most applicable for sector-specific voucher programming. • **The number of individuals can be used** in place of number of households, depending on internal or donor reporting requirements or whether the amount provided is dependent on household size.
When to use it/when not to use it:	• Best to collect post cash distribution.
Core: Y/N	No
IPC Categories:	N/A
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	Impact
Recall?	1 year

Link to guidance:	https://www.indikit.net/document/102-the-minimum-expenditure-basket-what-it-is
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/44-cash-and-voucher-assistance/1743-ability-to-cover-basic-need

Number of households that received [specify the %] of the Minimum Expenditure Basket value for [specify the duration]	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	This indicator, among the most commonly used of all cash-based assistance (CBA) indicators, shows the number of households that have received a certain percentage of the Minimum Expenditure Basket's (MEB) value through cash transfers or vouchers for the intended period. The MEB value estimates the cost of the key food, shelter and other "basic needs" of disaster-affected communities, such as health and education.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	To determine the indicator's value, use the following methodology: 1) **Review distribution records** to determine the number of people who received the specific cash-based assistance (CBA). The source of the records depends largely on the chosen modality and transfer mechanism, as well as the agency's specific means of recording distributions. However, it is most often obtained by collating data from hard- or soft-copy distribution lists and/or centralized distributions records/databases. Alternative sources include records of funds transferred by money transfer agents, mobile network operators, financial service providers or banks. 2) **Verify receipt of the correct amount**, by the correct person, for the intended period by including relevant questions during post-distribution monitoring. Furthermore, monitor the feedback received through a complaints and response mechanism.
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Disaggregate** the data by female-headed households / single parent households, and other vulnerability criteria. Considering also disaggregating the data by the gender and age groups of the assisted household members.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us. How long is it reliable for?***	1) For the percentage of the Minimum Expenditure Basket'svalue, the cash-based assistance should **follow the national Cluster / Cash Working Group's recommendations**. In the event that no such recommendation is available, or is not up-to-date, determine the percentage by: a) conducting a survey among a representative sample of the target households assessing the average monthly income of each household (or if this is problematic, then the monetary value of their monthly consumption); if possible, divide the household income by the number of household members to have an accurate per-person figure; and b) comparing this income data with the average cost of the items included in the MEB (or the Survival MEB – SMEB) on the local market The difference between the cost of these basic items and average household income (called **the income gap**) will tell you what percentage of the SMEB/MEB value the assistance needs to cover (however, in some instances, the value is lowered to increase SMEB/MEB's coverage or to mitigate the risk of dependence). At the same, **take seasonality into consideration** as many vulnerable households are employed and receive income temporarily.

	2) The indicator can be **rephrased to reflect sectoral restrictions** on the use of the funds, most applicable for sector-specific voucher programming. For example: *"number of households that received* [specify the %] *of the food basket value for* [specify the period]*".* 3) Alternatively, if the assistance does not relate to any basket value, it **can be defined more generally**, such as "*number of households that received* [specify the intended value] *for* [specify the period]*".* 4) In order to identify i) whether the MEB value is still relevant; and ii) whether the provision of CBA does not lead to inflated market prices (due to high demand but limited supply), it is essential that you: - **monitor the average prices of** pre-selected MEB items on the local market; - assess the reasons for significant changes; and - **use the findings** to adjust your programming. 5) **The number of individuals can be used** in place of number of households, depending on internal or donor reporting requirements or whether the amount provided is dependent on household size. In such a case, the indicator may need to be slightly rephrased, such as *"the number of individuals benefiting from distribution of CBA"* as it will likely be only one household member physically receiving the cash. 6) The phrasing of the indicator may be changed in order to reflect the minimum income/expenditure standard commonly used in your context, e.g. Poverty Line, Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), Survival Threshold, Livelihood Protection Threshold, etc.
When to use it/when not to use it:	
Core: Y/N	N
IPC Categories:	NA
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	OUTCOME
Recall?	NA
Link to guidance:	CaLP (2015) **The Minimum Expenditure Basket: What It Is** (.pdf) CaLP (2017) **Monitoring Guidance for CTP in Emergencies** (.pdf) CaLP (2015) **Operational Guidance and Toolkit for Multipurpose Cash Grants** (.pdf)

Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/44-cash-and-voucher-assistance/1741-number-of-households-receiving-cash-based-assistance

% of respondents who know how to access [specify the service]	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator measures respondents' awareness of where they can purchase (or freely access) a service that is crucial for their lives and livelihoods, such as veterinary services, repairs of water pumps or specific advice.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of your target group members: **RECOMMENDED SURVEY QUESTIONS (Q) AND POSSIBLE ANSWERS (A)** **Q1**: *Do you know any person or company that* [specify the service]*?* **A1**: yes / no (ask only if the previous answer is YES) **Q2**: *How can you contact the person/ company?* **A2**: 1) yes, the person knows exactly how to contact the service provider 2) no, the person does not know exactly how to contact the service provider
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of respondents who knew how to access the given service (i.e. answers to both Q1 and Q2 were YES) by the total number of interviewed respondents and multiplying the result by 100. Disaggregate the data by gender, wealth, respondent's location, and other relevant criteria.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	1) Consider also **verifying whether the person really has the ability to contact the service provider** or just says s/he is able to do so (for example, you can ask for the phone number or its exact location).
When to use it/when not to use it:	
Core: Y/N	N
IPC Categories:	NA
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	PROCESS
Recall?	NA
Link to guidance:	People in Need (PIN)
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/10-markets-income-employment/85-awareness-of-how-to-access-promoted-service

% of households who in the past [specify number] months used promoted [specify the product/ service]	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The commercial as well as public sector offer thousands of products and services that considerably improve people's lives and livelihoods, such as water filters, agricultural inputs or different types of advisory services. This is an important coverage indicator measuring the proportion of the target households which in a certain period used the promoted product / service.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of the target group members
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of households who in the assessed period used the promoted product/service by the total number of respondents and multiplying the value by 100.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator <u>not</u> tell us. How long is it reliable for?***	1) The indicator **does not need to focus on households only** – it can be rephrased to focus on individuals or companies. 2) Consider **verifying the response** either by asking more details (for example, *Who was the veterinarian?* or *What services did you use?*) or, in the case of products, asking if you can see it.
When to use it/when not to use it:	
Core: Y/N	N
IPC Categories:	NA
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	OUTCOME
Recall?	NA
Link to guidance:	
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/10-markets-income-employment/86-use-of-promoted-products-services

% of beneficiaries reporting to be satisfied with the provided assistance	
Definition/RATION/ALE – *what does it measure?* (max 2 lines)	The indicator measures the proportion of beneficiaries who were satisfied with the provided assistance, especially its usefulness.
Methodology for collection – *How to collect information for indicator (*max 4 lines).	Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of your project's beneficiaries: **Recommended survey questions (q) and possible answers (a)** **Q1**: *Can you please show me on this scale the picture that represents best the extent to which you were satisfied with* [specify the provided support]*, especially with its usefulness?* [show the scale provided at the bottom of this page and explain how it works, including the meaning of each face]. *There are no right or wrong answers – please answer according to your true feelings.* **A1**: very satisfied / fairly satisfied / rather unsatisfied / very unsatisfied
Methodology for analysis – *How to analyse* (Max 4 lines) **Visual demonstrations for thresholds** ***How to interpret: Urban v. rural, gender***	**Calculate the indicator's value** by dividing the number of beneficiaries who report to be "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" by the total number of respondents and multiplying the result by 100 Disaggregate the data by gender, location, age groups, and other vulnerability criteria.
Notes on indicator – ***What does the indicator not tell us.*** ***How long is it reliable for?***	Can include the following questions: **Q2**: *Why were you not satisfied?* **A2**: (**adjust the options** based on the type of assistance, the local context, and answers provided when pre-testing the questionnaire; multiple options possible) 1) I did not need it 2) I could not choose what I wanted 3) I did not know how to use it 4) the quality was poor 5) it arrived too late 6) the distribution site was too far 7) it created tensions in my family 8) it created tensions in my community 9) other - specify: ..... **Q3**: *Do you have a recommendation for how to prevent such problems in the future?* **A3**: specify: .....

When to use it/when not to use it:	
Core: Y/N	N
IPC Categories:	NA
M&E: IMPACT, OUTCOME, OUTPUT, PROCESS	OUTCOME
Recall?	NA
Link to guidance:	People in Need (PIN) (2018) **Visual Scale (4 options)** (.pdf)
Indikit.	https://www.indikit.net/indicator/27-food-security/124-beneficiaries-satisfaction