



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW

Created On: 18/11/2012

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

CURRENT

Valid From: 18/11/2012 To 30/11/2012

### Key outcomes for the worst affected area (THREE PAYAMS IN PIBOR COUNTY OF JONGLEI)

Food Consumption: The state has 13% of the population with poor food consumptions, 22% has borderline, while 65% of acceptable food consumptions.

Livelihood Change: Most of the households had diversified their livelihoods activities.

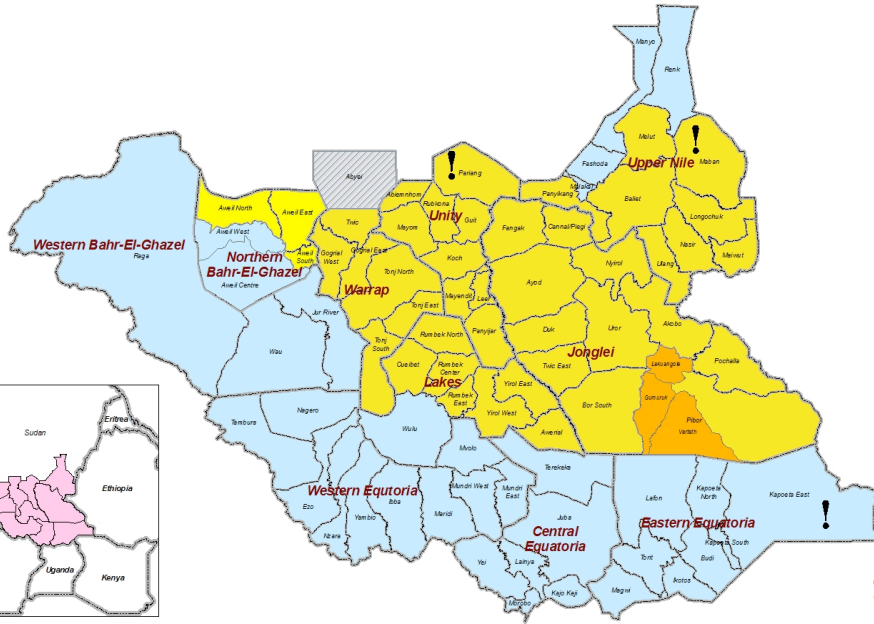
Nutrition: GAM rate is 25% for all the under 5 years children

Mortality: No updated information available

### Summary of the causes, Context and key Issues;

over all causes and key issues : The main issues were

- 1) Flood
- 2) Armed Conflict
- 3) Cattle rustling
- 4) Market disruption
- 5) Diseases outbreak for both humans and Livestocks



**KEY FOR THE MAP**

Acute Food Insecurity phase

|   |                               |          |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Minimal Acute Food Insecurity | Grey     | Areas with inadequate data |
| 2 | Stressed                      | Yellow   | Not Analyzed Area          |
| 3 | Crisis                        | Orange   |                            |
| 4 | Emergency                     | Red      |                            |
| 5 | Famine                        | Dark Red |                            |

! Phase should rarely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

**KEY FOR CALLOUT BOXES**

☆ Accessible  
☆☆ Medium  
☆☆☆ High

▲ Areas has reached phase 3, 4 or 5 for more than 3 consecutive Years

**National Analysis partners & organizations**

WFP  
wfp.org

vam  
food security analysis

FEWS NET

FAO

CRS  
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Contact Person:  
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Disclaimer: Names on this map does not imply acceptance by RSS Government. It is only used for planning purposes.

MAP SCALE: 1:4,279,976

Data Sources: National Livelihood Analysis Forum  
Date: 14th to 18th November 2012  
Nimule Eastern Equatoria

IPC Global Partners



## Summary of analysis and areas of concerns

*(Briefly discuss key findings)*

The current acute IPC outlook for South Sudan showed improved food insecurity situation compared to the same quarter last year. Average to above average rains and good harvest in the first season in the bimodal rainfall zone has contributed to this improvement.

### Greater Equatoria

The three states of greater Equatoria that include Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria are in Minimal or none food insecurity phase 1. However, Kapoeta East County is at Stress levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 2). According to IPC version 2 phases definition, households are characterized to be at phase 1, when at least four in five households in a given area are able to meet essential food and non food needs without engaging in a typical coping strategy including any reliance on humanitarian assistance

### Greater Bahr el Ghazal

Exception Warrap, Lakes and northern and eastern parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal states, the rest of the region is at Stress levels food insecurity. Persistent insecurity, high food price and above average seasonal flooding coupled with chronic food insecurity are underlying factors affecting food security in the region. The region has also received high number of returnees and IDPs from neighboring area of Abyei. Livelihood activities were disrupted in Timsah payam of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Aweil east and Aweil north of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State due border conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. As the result, these areas are currently at Stress levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 2) and rest of the states mainly mainly Aweil Center and Aweil West, parts of Warap and Wulu and Rumbek Centre counties of Lakes state are facing none or minimal levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 1).

### Greater Upper Nile

The Leer, Rubkona and Pariang counties of Unity state are currently at minimal levels of food insecurity due to available harvest and market linkages. However, areas like Mayom, Mayendit, Panyijar and Abiemnhom are at Stress levels of food insecurity due to persistent insecurity and above average flooding which submerged most farms. In Jonglei, the populations in Pochalla, Boma and Western Akobo along Pibor River are at minimal levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 1), Counties like Uror, Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo west at experiencing Stress levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 2) due to previous insecurity, historical bad harvest (2011) and unusual localize flooding. However, Leukongole, Gumuruk and Vertietih payams of Pibor County are at crises level (IPC phase 3).

*(Write a brief description of the IPC Methods and challenges encountered during analyses)*

The unit of analysis is the administrative area and at least 3 persons per administrative area are involved in the analysis. Group consensus is reached through convergence of evidence. The data used in the analysis is from the state governments, WFP, FEWS NET, FAO, OCHA, FSTS and NGOs located in the various states. The IPC acute food insecurity reference tables for area and household and IPC analytical framework are used in providing reference outcomes and general response objectives to five IPC phases of acute food insecurity. A number of challenges were encountered during the analysis and included lack of quantity and quality data especially in nutrition and the analysis relied on FSMS, CFSAM and FEWSNET, the analysis was done before the release of CFSAM results which would have strengthened the FSMS round 8 results that were used, there is high turnover of IPC focal persons because there is no motivation in terms of incentives thus training new staff on regular bases, the format for assembling data is cumbersome and the required data is not available at some institutions, IPC focal persons are not providing feed back of the analysis to their state food security clusters and there is lack of funding for data collection

## Processes, Institutions and Ownership

*(Discuss the process for IPC meta-analyses, including Technical Working Group composition and procedures, institutions involved, and ownership of findings)*

A session on IPC version 2:0 recap was done by the Regional IPC Technical Advisor Mr Justus Liku as a refresher for new IPC focal persons and the remaining four days were dedicated for analysis. The analysis process was chaired by the coordinator of the livelihoods analysis forum from the National Bureau of statistics and guided by Justus Liku and Paola Cadoni the Regional and Global technical advisors respectively. There were a number of stakeholders from Government institution, NGOs, and UN agencies. The core members of the TWG from the UN agencies and NGOs were part of the exercise. The following institutions participated in the analysis: National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, CRS, FAO, WFP and FEWSNET. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan owns the map and is responsible for sharing and disseminating the product. All the stakeholders mentioned above are responsible for the analysis and are in agreement with the results of the analysis.

## Food Security Seasonal Calendar and Monitoring Implications

*(Insert seasonal calendar relevant to monitoring food security analyses in the coming year)*

|                               |                  | Mar                           | Apr                           | May            | June           | July | Aug                           | Sept    | Oct            | Nov | Dec        | Jan | Feb |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|--|
| <b>Unimodal rainfall zone</b> | Rainfall         | Dry season                    |                               |                | Wet season     |      |                               |         |                |     | Dry season |     |     |  |
|                               | Main crop        |                               | Land preparation and planting |                | Growing season |      |                               | Harvest |                |     |            |     |     |  |
|                               | Long-cycle crops |                               |                               | Growing season |                |      | Harvest                       |         |                |     |            |     |     |  |
| <b>Bimodal rainfall zone</b>  | Rainfall         | Dry season                    | Wet season                    |                |                |      |                               |         |                |     | Dry season |     |     |  |
|                               | First crop       | Land preparation and planting |                               | Growing season |                |      | Harvest                       |         |                |     |            |     |     |  |
|                               | Second crop      |                               |                               |                |                |      | Land preparation and planting |         | Growing season |     | Harvest    |     |     |  |

## Recommendations for Next Steps

*(Discuss expected and recommended next steps focusing on analytical activities, monitoring actions and linkage to action)*

The technical working group is discussing the possibility of each state doing its analysis guided by the TWG group in Juba and thereafter the National analysis will consolidate on the state products in order to produce the National IPC product. This also enables the state cluster members to be fully involved in the analysis at state level and hence the National analysis will require only the IPC focal persons and few cluster members to validate their products which are then merged to a National IPC analysis outcome product. More data up to Payam level will be required if the products are to suit the users demand. Updating the livelihood zones in South Sudan is paramount for improvement of the IPC products. Regular training of the new IPC focal persons during IPC analysis is required to enable them improve their analysis and monitoring skills. For the next steps: Funds for data collection need to be identified through a project under FAO or in the Government, IPC focal persons are to fill the format for assembling data and bring along during the next IPC analysis, IPC secretariat in Juba is to visit all states after IPC analysis and discuss with the focal persons, Government officials and state cluster teams to IPC matters.

# APPENDIXES

## List of Appendixes

1. Detailed Population Table
2. Analyses Worksheets Section 1 to 3 for all areas

### Detailed Population Table

(Insert a detailed population table merging the population tables of all areas. Level of reporting should be the lowest administrative unit sub-divided by household food security situation groups when applicable)

#### Current populations Break down By states

|                   |            | Current populations Break down By states |           |     |           |     |         |     |           |    |        |    |                   |      |
|-------------------|------------|--|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|----|--------|----|-------------------|------|
|                   |            |  | Minimal   |     | Stressed  |     | Crisis  |     | Emergence |    | Famine |    | Phase 3 or Higher |      |
|                   |            |  | Pop       | %   | Pop       | %   | Pop     | %   | pop       | %  | Pop    | %  | Pop               | %    |
| States            | Counties   | Total Pop                                |           |     |           |     |         |     |           |    |        |    |                   |      |
| 1                 | WBG        | 360,882                                  | 288,706   | 80% | 64,960    | 18% | 7,216   | 2%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 7,216             | 2%   |
| 2                 | NBG        | 780,544                                  | 273,190   | 35% | 366,856   | 47% | 140,498 | 18% | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 140,498           | 18%  |
| 3                 | Warrap     | 1,053,027                                | 852,952   | 81% | 200,075   | 19% | 0       | 0%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 0                 | 0%   |
| 4                 | Lakes      | 753,006                                  | 474,394   | 63% | 180,721   | 24% | 97,891  | 13% | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 97,891            | 13%  |
| 5                 | Upper Nile | 1,044,144                                | 835,315   | 80% | 146,180   | 14% | 62,649  | 6%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 62,649            | 6%   |
| 6                 | Jonglei    | 1,471,005                                | 956,153   | 65% | 353,041   | 24% | 161,811 | 11% | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 161,811           | 11%  |
| 7                 | Unity      | 634,267                                  | 443,987   | 70% | 152,224   | 24% | 38,056  | 6%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 38,056            | 6%   |
| 8                 | CES        | 1,189,495                                | 808,856   | 68% | 333,059   | 28% | 47,580  | 4%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 47,580            | 4%   |
| 9                 | WES        | 669,995                                  | 515,896   | 77% | 127,299   | 19% | 26,800  | 4%  | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 26,800            | 4%   |
| 10                | EES        | 980,733                                  | 529,596   | 54% | 294,220   | 30% | 156,917 | 16% | 0         | 0% | 0      | 0% | 156,917           | 16%  |
| <b>Total</b>      |            | 8,937,098                                | 5,979,045 |     | 2,218,635 |     | 739,418 |     | 0         |    | 0      |    |                   |      |
| <b>PERCENTAGE</b> |            | 100%                                     |           | 67% |           | 25% |         | 8%  |           | 0% |        | 0% |                   | 8.3% |