

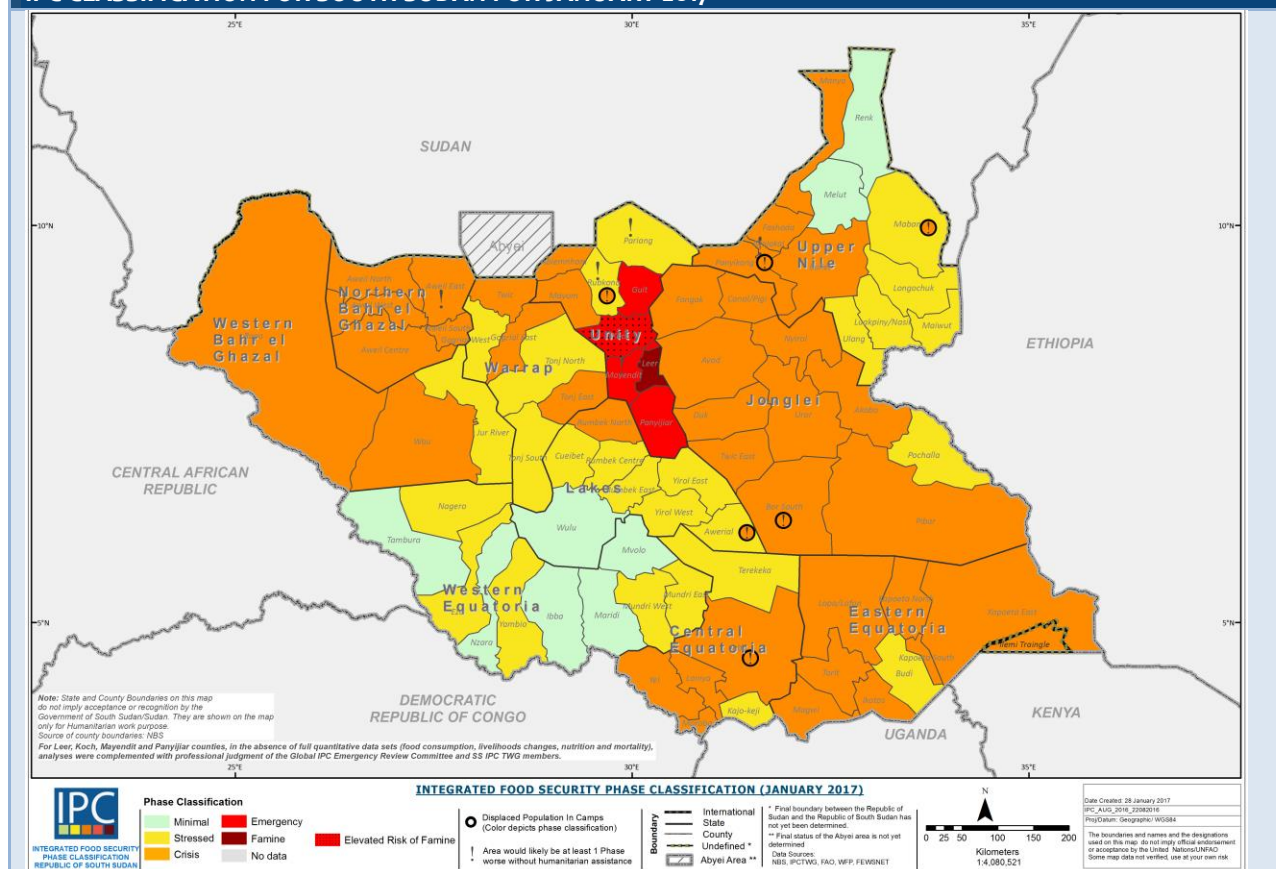


INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

KEY IPC FINDINGS: JANUARY-JULY 2017

- **The food security situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate**, with 4.9 million (about 42% of population) estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4, and 5), from February to April 2017. This is projected to increase to 5.5 million people, (47% of the national population) at the height of the 2017 lean season in July. The magnitude of these food insecure populations is unprecedented across all periods.
- **In Greater Unity, some counties are classified in Famine or high likelihood/risk of Famine.** In the absence of full quantitative data sets (food consumption, livelihoods changes, nutrition and mortality), analyses were complemented with professional judgment of the Global IPC Emergency Review Committee and South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group (SS IPC TWG) members. The available data are consistent with Phase 5 (Famine) classification and include available humanitarian assistance plans at the time of the analysis. **In January 2017, Leer County was classified in Famine, Koch at elevated likelihood that Famine was happening and Mayendit had avoided Famine through delivery of humanitarian assistance. From February to July 2017, Leer and Mayendit are classified in Famine, while Koch is classified as Famine likely to happen.** Panyijiar was in Phase 4 (Emergency) in January and is likely to avoid a Famine if the humanitarian assistance is delivered as planned from February to July 2017. **With consistent, adequate, and timely humanitarian interventions, the Famine classification could be reversed with many lives saved.**
- **Acute malnutrition remains a major public health emergency in South Sudan.** Out of 23 counties with recent data, 14 have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at or above 15%. GAM of above 30% is observed in Leer and Panyijiar while Mayendit had GAM levels of 27.3%. Similarly, a worsening nutrition situation atypical to the post-harvest season is observed in the Greater Equatoria region – particularly in Greater Central Equatoria – a deterioration associated with widespread insecurity, lack of physical access, disruption of the 2016 agricultural season and the ongoing economic crisis. Areas in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal show higher than usual levels of acute malnutrition expected for the post-harvest season, indicating a worsening situation. Insecurity, displacement, poor access to services, extremely poor diet (in terms of both quality and quantity), low coverage of sanitation facilities and deplorable hygiene practices are underlying the high levels of acute malnutrition.
- Humanitarian assistance throughout 2016 not only sustained but also improved food security in many areas. **It is of paramount importance that assistance not only continues in 2017, but scales up in the face of mounting food insecurity across the country.** The expected response to Famine-affected areas in former Unity must not sacrifice much needed assistance to the other severely food insecure areas of the country. There exists a narrow window of opportunity during the dry season to pre-position and deliver humanitarian assistance to prevent drastic increases in food insecurity through the lean season that peaks in July. The overstretching of current humanitarian resources and capabilities during the projected worsening of food insecurity is a distinct possibility, raising the risk of an insufficient response to further deterioration.
- Humanitarian access remains a major challenge in implementing lifesaving interventions and critical assessments of the situation in the worst affected areas. **It is imperative that unconditional humanitarian access from all parties involved in the ongoing political conflict is granted to facilitate delivery of assistance to the populations in need.** The most food insecure areas show high levels of insecurity, displacement, loss of livelihoods, market failure, and constrained humanitarian access for assistance delivery and monitoring. The key areas to monitor are central and southern Greater Unity, Greater Northern Bahr el Ghazal, drought-affected Greater Pibor and Greater counties of Kapoeta, Malakal, Fashoda, Manyo, Nasir, Kajo-Keji, Yei, Morobo, and Lainya.

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR JANUARY 2017



Disclaimer: Former State and County boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan and partners. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian work purposes (Source: NBS). For Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyijiar counties, in the absence of full quantitative data sets (food consumption, livelihoods changes, nutrition and mortality), analyses were complemented with professional judgment of the Global IPC Emergency Review Committee and SS IPC TWG members.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR JANUARY 2017

State	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,398,316	545,000	345,000	480,000	30,000	-	36.5%
Eastern Equatoria	1,010,188	280,000	365,000	285,000	75,000	-	35.6%
Jonglei	1,822,086	290,000	805,000	600,000	130,000	-	40.1%
Lakes	1,113,716	435,000	490,000	210,000	55,000	-	23.8%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,418,111	230,000	440,000	560,000	180,000	-	52.2%
Unity	1,124,916	175,000	465,000	395,000	140,000	80,000	54.7%
Upper Nile	1,258,323	580,000	525,000	195,000	10,000	-	16.3%
Warrap	1,448,812	405,000	655,000	195,000	65,000	-	17.9%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	545,565	105,000	210,000	70,000	15,000	-	15.6%
Western Equatoria	705,821	460,000	190,000	55,000	-	-	7.8%
Total	11,845,855	3,505,000	4,490,000	3,045,000	700,000	80,000	32.3%

IPC
INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Phase Classification

Minimal	Emergency
Stressed	Famine
Crisis	No data

Elevated Risk of Famine

Legend:

- Displaced Population in Camps (Color depicts phase classification)
- Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without humanitarian assistance
- Boundary
 - International
 - State
 - County
 - Undefined *
 - Abeyi Area **

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (FEBRUARY - APRIL 2017)

* First boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
** First status of the Abeyi area is not yet determined.
Data Sources: NBS, IPC/TWS, FAC, WFP, FEWSNET

Date Created: 28 January 2017
IPC_AUG_2016_22082016
File/Cover: Geography/050384

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations/UNFPA
Some map data not verified, use at your own risk

0 25 50 100 150 200
Kilometers
1:4,080,521

For Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyijiar counties, in the absence of full quantitative data sets (food consumption, livelihoods changes, nutrition and mortality), analyses were complemented with professional judgment of the Global IPC Emergency Review Committee and SS IPC TWG members.

State	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,398,316	475,000	385,000	495,000	45,000	-	38.6%
Eastern Equatoria	1,010,188	230,000	325,000	345,000	110,000	-	45.0%
Jonglei	1,822,086	205,000	645,000	755,000	220,000	-	53.5%
Lakes	1,113,716	320,000	450,000	355,000	100,000	-	40.9%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,418,111	185,000	385,000	580,000	290,000	-	61.3%
Unity	1,124,916	140,000	390,000	420,000	170,000	100,000	61.3%
Upper Nile	1,258,323	495,000	470,000	270,000	60,000	-	26.2%
Warrap	1,448,812	385,000	665,000	210,000	65,000	-	19.0%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	545,565	85,000	200,000	235,000	10,000	-	44.9%
Western Equatoria	705,821	400,000	205,000	100,000	-	-	14.2%
Total	11,845,855	2,920,000	4,120,000	3,765,000	1,070,000	100,000	41.7%

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR MAY-JULY 2017

IPC CLASSIFICATION

Minimal
Stressed
Crisis
Emergency
Famine
Elevated Risk of Famine

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (MAY - JULY 2017)

Displaced Population in Camps
Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without humanitarian assistance

Legend:

- International State
- County
- Undefined
- Abyei Area

Scale: 0 25 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

Notes:

Note: State and County Boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan/Sudan. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian purpose.

For Lee, Koch, Mayendit and Pariyijar counties, in the absence of full quantitative data sets (food consumption, livelihoods changes, nutrition and mortality), analyses were complemented with professional judgment of the Global IPC Emergency Review Committee and 35 IPC TWG members.

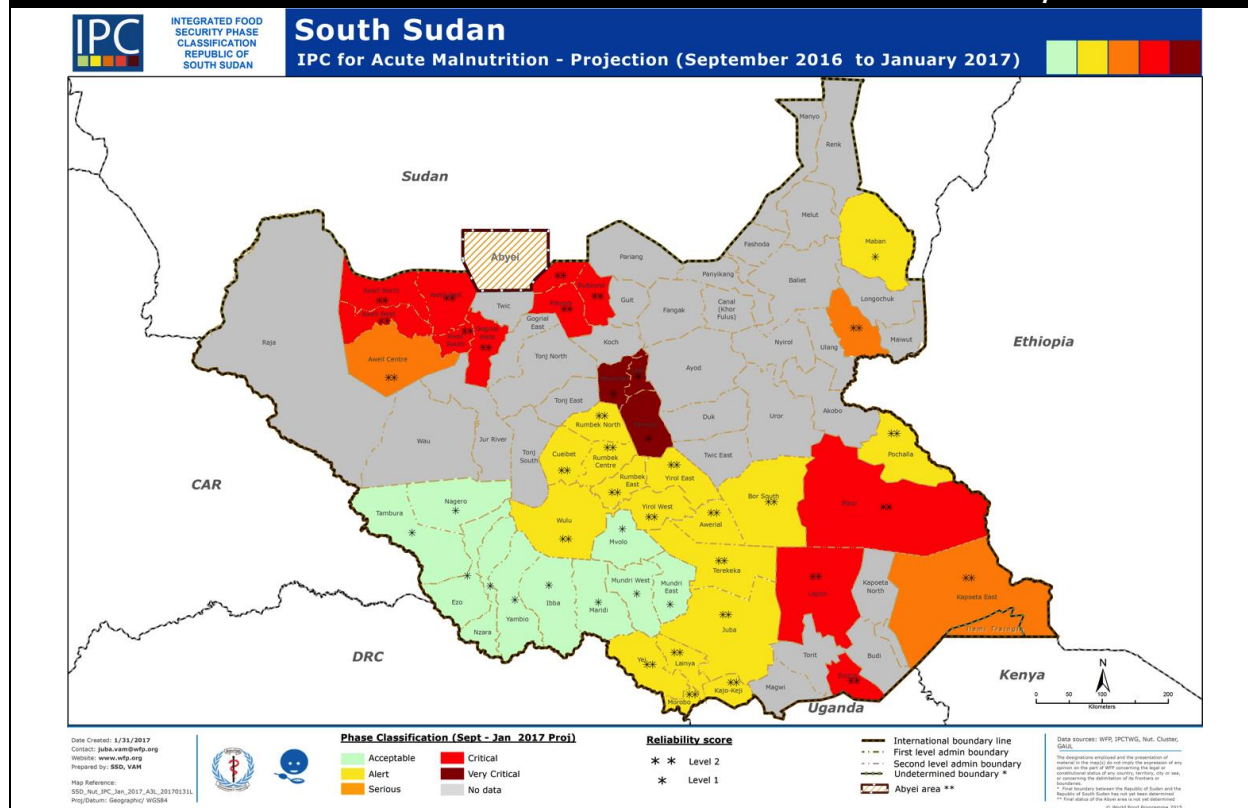
Date Created: 28 January 2017
IPC: April 2016, 2016/2017
Population: 10,000,000

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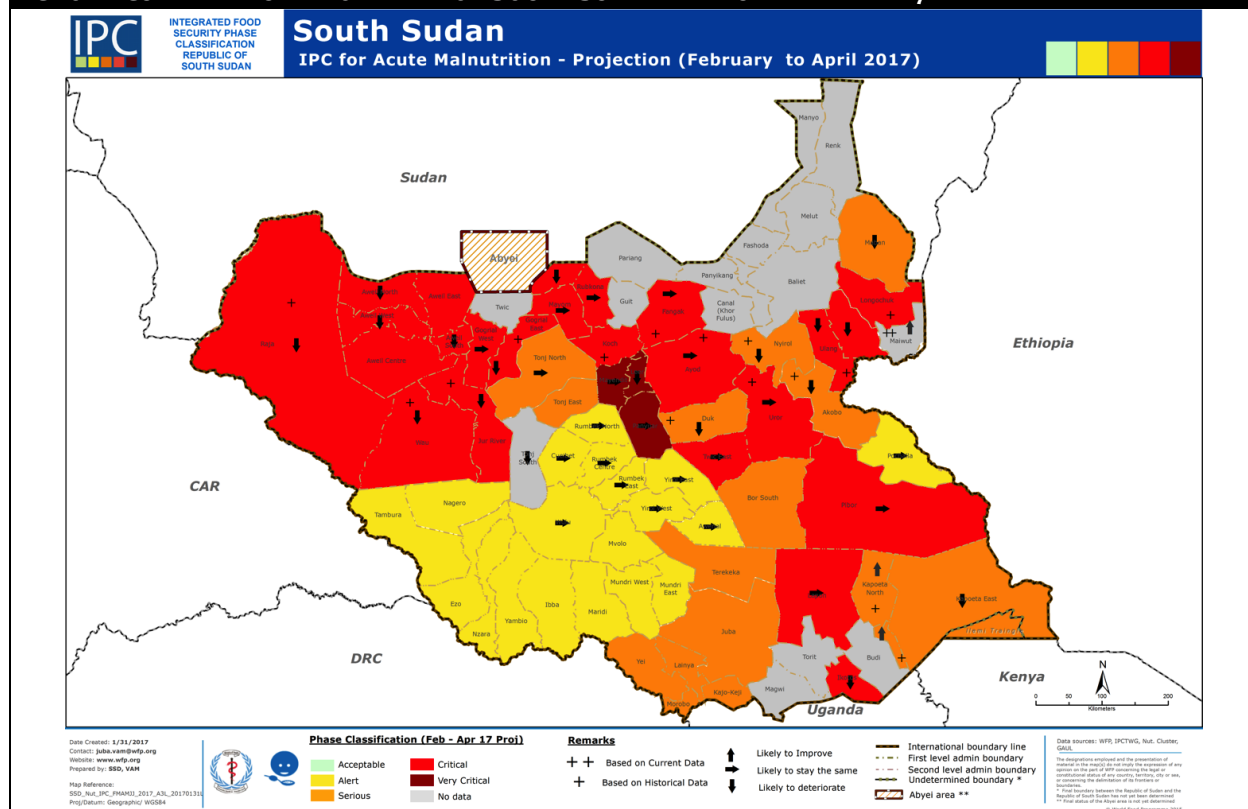
For Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyijiar counties, in the absence of full quantitative data sets (food consumption, livelihoods changes, nutrition and mortality), analyses were complemented with professional judgment of the Global IPC Emergency Review Committee and SS IPC TWG members.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR MAY-JULY 2017							
State	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,398,316	435,000	470,000	465,000	30,000	-	35.4%
Eastern Equatoria	1,010,188	300,000	325,000	310,000	75,000	-	38.1%
Jonglei	1,822,086	140,000	485,000	930,000	265,000	-	65.6%
Lakes	1,113,716	200,000	415,000	465,000	145,000	-	54.8%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,418,111	145,000	410,000	465,000	420,000	-	62.4%
Unity	1,124,916	105,000	385,000	430,000	215,000	90,000	65.3%
Upper Nile	1,258,323	395,000	395,000	405,000	95,000	-	39.7%
Warrap	1,448,812	330,000	665,000	255,000	75,000	-	22.8%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	545,565	70,000	190,000	135,000	135,000	-	49.5%
Western Equatoria	705,821	340,000	245,000	120,000	5,000	-	17.7%
Total	11,845,855	2,460,000	3,985,000	3,980,000	1,460,000	90,000	46.7%

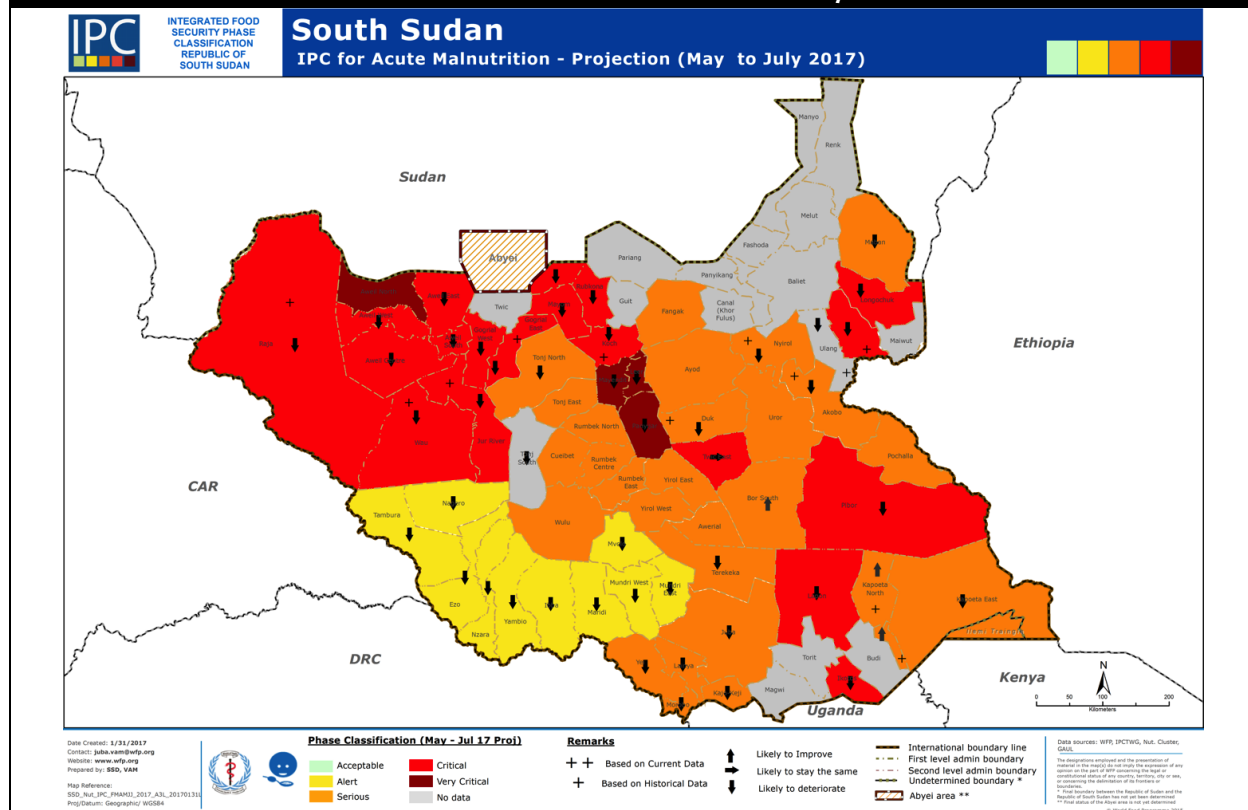
IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP FOR SOUTH SUDAN: SEPTEMBER 2016 - JANUARY 2017



IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP FOR SOUTH SUDAN: FEBRUARY-APRIL 2017



IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP FOR SOUTH SUDAN: MAY-JULY 2017



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