



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

PROJECTED

Created On: 29/07/2013

Valid From: 30/07/2013 To: 30/10/2013

Key outcomes for the worst affected area JONGLEI STATE (PIBOR)

Food Consumption: The state will have 75% of the population with poor food consumption, 30% has borderline, while 63% of acceptable food consumption.

Livelihood Change: There will be no significant change in the livelihoods of the affected counties.

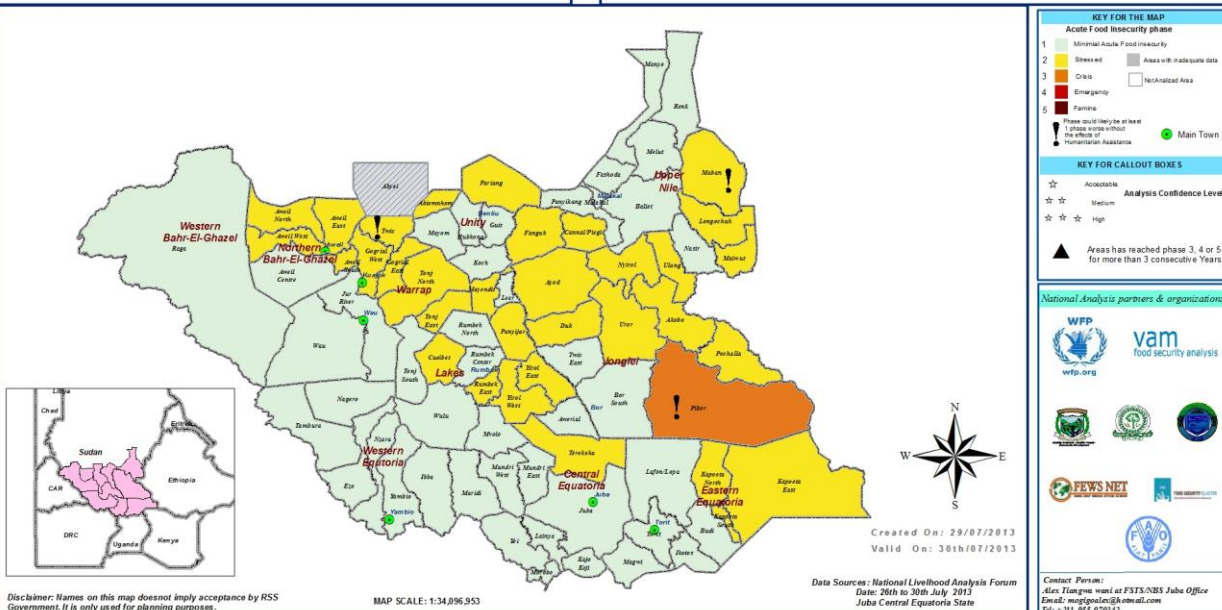
Nutrition: No available figures of SAM and GAM

Mortality: No available mortality data

Summary of the causes, Context and key issues;

overall causes and key issues were:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) High market prices due to In accessibilities
- 3) Late/no planting this season
- 4) Escalations of Tensions between cattle keeping communities
- 5) Diseases
- 6) Civil Unrest



Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

The projected acute food insecurity IPC outlook map generated during the second quarter of the Livelihoods Analysis Forum meeting held in Juba from 25th to 29th July 2013 revealed an improved food security conditions throughout South Sudan. About 49% of the population is expected to be in none or minimal food insecurity and another 31% are expected to be in stress food insecurity. However, the continuous civil insecurity situation in Jonglei State will continue to have significant negative effects on the population; especially those in Pibor County; who will remain in crisis level food insecurity (Phase 3) for the foreseeable future. About 55% (968,606) of Jonglei State and 44% (407,618) of Unity State populations are expected to be in IPC v2.0 phase 3 or higher. As a result, about **2 million** South Sudanese are expected to be in phase 3 (crisis) or above. A number of drivers blamed for the situation include poor road access, lack of market access, civil insecurity, cattle rustling, localized dry spells and expected oil shut down.

Greater Equatoria Region: Based on most likely scenarios, the food insecurity situation of the population in the three states (WES, CES and EES) of the region, as compared to the same period last year is expected to remain the same. All the counties will remain in none or minimal food insecurity except Terkeka in Central Equatoria and Greater Kapoeta (Kapoeta North, South and East) in Eastern Equatoria state, which are expected to be in stress conditions. Dry spells, erratic rains and high market prices are the expected causal factors for the food insecurity situation in these areas.

Greater Bahe el Ghazal Region: In this region all the three counties of Western Bahr el Ghazal state are expected to be in minimal or none food insecurity conditions. While in NBEG state, only Aweil Centre County is expected to be in minimal or none, while the remaining 4 counties are expected to be in stress conditions. Whereas for Warap and Lakes states, 9 counties in both states are likely to be in stress food security conditions with only 5 counties in minimal or none food insecurity conditions. However, this region is expected to show improved food security conditions compared to the same period last year (2012).

Greater Upper Nile: In Greater Upper Nile, **Upper Nile state** is expected to perform better than Unity and Jonglei States where a total of 5 counties are expected to be in minimal or none and another 4 counties likely to be in stress food insecurity conditions. In **Unity State** more than half of the counties are expected to be in minimal or none food insecurity conditions while 4 counties are expected to be in stress conditions. However, 9 counties in Jonglei state are expected to be stress food security conditions, while Pibor County, where civil insecurity has resulted in massive population displacements. Pibor County will likely remain in crisis conditions and hence continue requiring continued humanitarian assistance. Finally, States bordering Sudan are expected to continue facing intensified border upheavals due to constant incursion to border areas of South Sudan by Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) in pursue of rebels who remain active along the border with South Sudan.

Methods & Key Issues

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

Administrative area is the unit utilized during the analysis and more than 4 persons per administrative area were involved in the analysis. Group consensus was reached through convergence of evidence and IPC acute food insecurity reference tables for area and household and IPC analytical frame work were used in providing reference outcomes and general response objectives to five IPC phases of acute food insecurity. The State IPC Focal person's information, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster vulnerability data, the WFP FSMS round 10 results, UNOCHA and FEWSNET reports were used in the analysis. As usual, many challenges were encountered during the analysis some of which included lack of data especially nutrition data expected to strengthen the IPC products, new state IPC focal persons requires fully pledged IPC Version2:0 training, needing more IPC training and hence comprehensive analysis, and poor attendance by INGOs probably due to changes in the schedule of the workshop.

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 on step 3 to 5 was done by the Regional IPC Technical Advisor Mr. Justus Liku as a refresher for those new IPC focal persons and to all of the participants. The rest of the three days and half 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 the IPC Regional Technical Advisor and the Food Security Information Systems Specialist. There was significant number of stakeholders from Government institutions and UN agencies but not NGOs. The core members of the TWG from the UN agencies were part of the exercise. The following institutions participated in the analysis: National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, 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 full 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
Unimodal rainfall zone	Rainfall	Dry season		Wet season						Dry season			
	Main crop		Land preparation and planting	Growing season				Harvest					
	Long-cycle cops			Growing season				Harvest					
Bimodal rainfall zone	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 the National analysis will consolidate on the state products. This also enables the state cluster members to be fully involved in the analysis at state level and the National analysis will only require the IPC focal persons and few cluster members to vet their products which are then merged to National IPC analysis outcome product. More data is required at Payam level to strengthen the IPC products so as to suit the users demand. The updated livelihood zones by FEWSNET when adopted are important for improvement of the IPC products. Regular training of the new IPC focal persons and new cluster members in IPC version 2 is required to enable them improve their analytical and monitoring skills.

Contact for Further Information

IPC Technical Working Group: kenyisolomon@gmail.com, lokugori@yahoo.com, mogigolex@hotmail.com
 IPC Global Support Unit: www.ipcinfo.org

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)

Projected populations by States																
			Minimial		Stressed		Crisis		Emergence		Famine		Phase 3 or Higher			
			Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	phase	
States	Counties	Total Pop														
1	WBG	473,602	246,273	52%	189,441	40%	37,888	8%	0	0%	0	0	37,888	8%	2	
2	NBG	1,030,974	567,036	55%	391,770	38%	72,168	7%	0	0%	0	0	72,168	7%	2	
3	Warrap	473,559	317,285	67%	123,125	26%	37,885	8%	0	0%	0	0%	37,885	8%	2	
4	Lakes	933,071	466,536	50%	279,921	30%	186,614	20%	0	0%	0	0%	186,614	20%	2	
5	Upper Nile	1,231,826	923,869	75%	271,002	22%	36,956	3%	0	0%	0	0%	36,956	3%	2	
6	Jonglei	1,761,103	176,110	10%	616,386	35%	704,441	40%	264,165	15%	0	0%	968,606	55%	3	
7	Unity	926,407	92,640	10%	426,147	46%	277,922	30%	129,696	14%	0	0%	407,618	44%	3	
8	CES	1,481,753	982,752	70%	393,101	28%	28,079	2%	0	0%	0	0%	28,079	2%	2	
9	WES	776,061	496,679	64%	162,973	21%	116,409	15%	0	0%	0	0%	116,409	15%	2	
10	EES	1,125,044	742,529	66%	315,012	28%	67,503	6%	0	0%	0	0%	67,503	6%	2	
	Total	10,213,400	5,011,709		3,168,878		1,565,865		393,861		0		1,959,726			
	PERCENTAGE	100%		49%		31%		14%		5%		0%		19%	2	