



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

PROJECTED

Created On: 18/11/2012

Valid From: 18/11/2012 To 18/03/2013

### Key outcomes for the worst affected area THREE PAYAMS OF THE PIBOR COUNTY

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

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

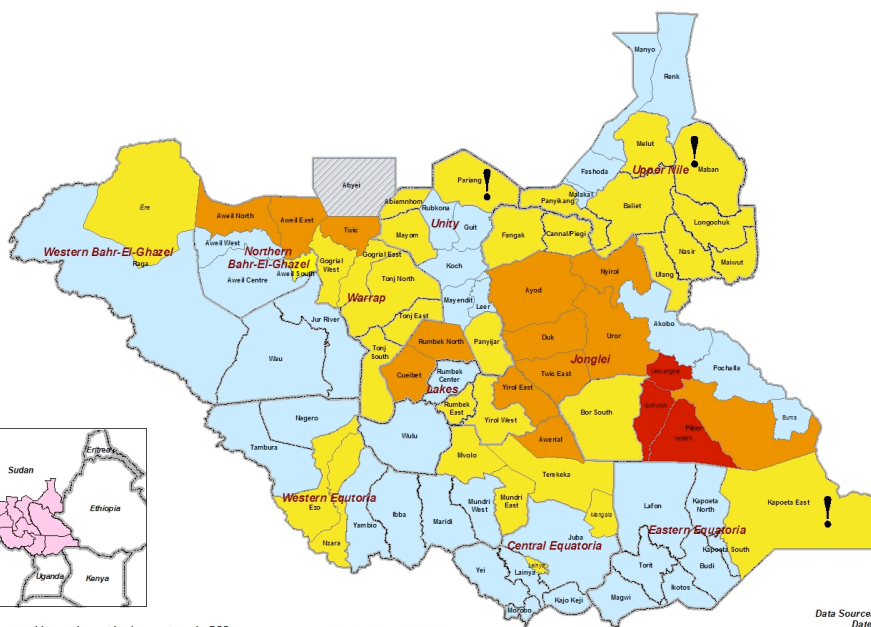
Nutrition: GAM rate is 25% for all the under 5 years children

Mortality: No updated information available

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

over all causes and key issues : The main issues were

- 1) Floods
- 2) Armed Conflicts
- 3) Cattle rustling
- 4) Market disruption
- 5) Diseases outbreak for both humans and Livestocks
- 6) Border Tension/Closure



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

MAP SCALE: 1:4,275,976

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

**KEY FOR THE MAP**

**Acute Food Insecurity phase**

1	Minimal Acute Food insecurity	Area with inadequate data
2	Stressed	Not Analyzed Area
3	Crisis	
4	Emergency	
5	Famine	

! Phase could likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

**KEY FOR CALL OUT BOXES**

☆ Acceptable  
☆☆ Medium  
☆☆☆ High

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

### National Analysis partners & organizations



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## Key Findings and Issues

*(Briefly discuss key findings)*

### Greater Equatoria

The projected acute food insecurity situation in Greater Equatoria showed mixed trend. Four counties in Western Equatoria that include Ezo, Nzara, Mvolo and Mundri East are expected to slip Stress level of food insecurity (IPC phase 2) due late rains which inundated farms and expected to reduce crop yields of the second cropping season and market supply. Mongalla, Terkeka and Lainya Counties of Central Equatoria witnessed dry spell affecting first harvest and pointing toward low yields for second crop. As the result, these areas together with Kapeota east are likely to be at Stress level of food insecurity (IPC phase 2) in second phase of scenario (January to February 2013).

### Greater Bahr el Ghazal

In Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Aweil North and Aweil East and Aweil South of Northern Bahr el Ghazal; Awerial, Yirol East, Rumbek North and Cuibet of Lakes; Twic in Warrap and Timsah payam of Western Bahr el Ghazal states are likely to be at Crises levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 3) could the insecurity at the borders escalate. Insecurity along the border with Sudan, cattle raiding (inter/intra-communal conflict) and high number of IDPs and returnees received were the driving factors for food insecurity. While 2/3 of this region is at stress levels food insecurity, some pockets are expected to be at none or minimal levels food insecurity (see current map and summary)

### Greater Upper Nile

Resumption of cross border trade and oil production is expected to increase market supply and labor opportunity. As the result, Rubkona, Guit, Koch, Mayendit and Leer Counties of Unity are expected to be at none or minimal food insecurity (IPC phase 1). The rest of the counties are expected to be at Stress levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 2) due to insecurity and poor road networks and above average flooding observed during cropping season. Pariang County could have been in a worse phase without continuous humanitarian assistance. The productive counties of Upper Nile mainly Renk, Manyo, Fashoda, and Malakal are at none or minimal levels food insecurity (IPC phase 1). The rest of the counties in the state are expected to be at Stress levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 2). In Jonglei, Pochalla and Boma are expected to remain in minimal level of food insecurity (IPC phase 1); however, Leukongole, Gumuruk and Vertieth are likely to be at emergency phase (IPC phase 4) due to ongoing insecurity coupled prevalent of Kalazar outbreak and cattle rustling. The rest of the counties in Jonglei are expected to be at Crises levels (IPC phase 3) due to poor roads leading to market failure and potential increase of cattle rustling during dry season.

## Methods & Key Issues

*(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. Group consensus is reached through convergence of evidence. The data used in the analysis is from the state governments, WFP, FEWSNET, FAO, OCHA, FSTS and NGOs located in 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 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

## 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
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 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: Identify funds for data collection 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 to visit all states after IPC analysis and discuss with the focal persons, Government officials and state cluster teams to

# 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 Break down

			Minimal		Stressed		Crisis		Emergence		Famine		Phase 3 or Higher	
			Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%	pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%
States	Counties	Total Pop												
1	WBG	362,732	290,186	80%	65,292	18%	7,254	2%	0	0%	0	0	7,254	20%
2	NBG	784,544	78454	10%	447,190	57%	258,900	33%	0	0%	0	0	258,900	33%
3	Warrap	1,058,423	846,738	80%	158,763	15%	52,922	5%	0	0%	0	0%	52,922	5%
4	Lakes	756,864	484,393	64%	196,785	26%	75,686	10%	0	0%	0	0%	75,686	10%
5	Upper Nile	1,049,495	850,091	81%	157,424	15%	41,980	4%	0	0%	0	0%	41,980	4%
6	Jonglei	1,478,544	665,345	45%	443,563	30%	369,636	25%	0	0%	0	0%	369,636	25.0%
7	Unity	637,812	293,394	46%	318,906	50%	25,512	4%	0	0%	0	0%	25,512	4%
8	CES	1,195,591	824,958	69%	346,721	29%	23,912	2%	0	0%	0	0%	23,912	2%
9	WES	711,200	568,960	80%	128,016	18%	14,224	2%	0	0%	0	0%	14,224	2%
10	EES	985,759	532,310	54%	295,728	30%	157,721	16%	0	0%	0	0%	157,721	16%
Total		9,020,964	5,434,829	60.25	2,558,388	28.36	1,027,747	11.39	0	0%	0	0	1,027,747	11.39
PERCENTAGE		100%		60%		28%		11%		0%		0%		11%