



## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

### ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

CURRENT

Created On: 29/07/2013

Valid From: 30/07/2013 To 30/08/2013

#### Key outcomes for the worst affected area (FOUR COUNTIES OF JONGLEI STATE (PIBOR, AKOBO, UROR AND NYIROLO))

Food Consumption: The state has 9% of the population with poor food consumptions, 28% has borderline, while 63% of acceptable food consumptions.

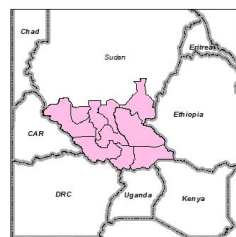
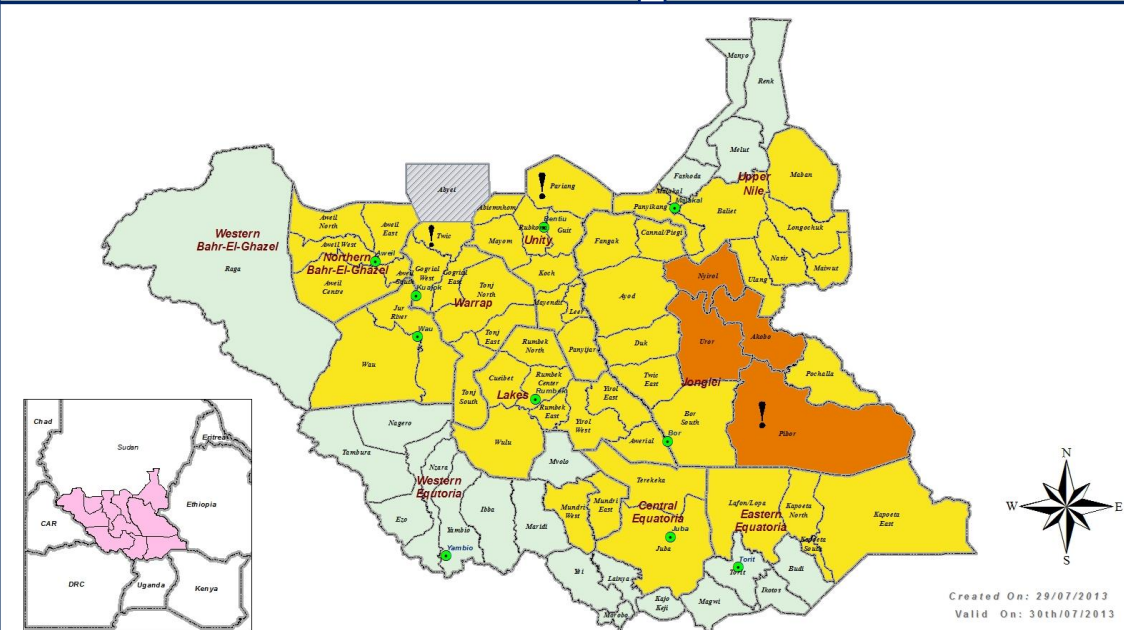
Livelihood Change: The population in Pibor county is experiencing negative livelihood change due to loss of most of their livestock.

Nutrition: No available nutrition figure for SAM and GAM

Mortality: No available data

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

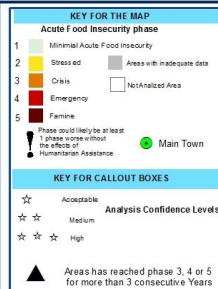
- overall causes and key issues were:
- 1) Delay in start of the rain season
  - 2) High market prices
  - 3) Expected Oil shutdown
  - 4) Escalations of the Border Tensions
  - 5) Diseases
  - 6) Civil Unrest



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: 26th to 30th July 2013  
Juba Central Equatoria State



## Key Findings and Issues

*(Briefly discuss key findings)*

The current IPC outlook map for South Sudan shows improved food security conditions, as compared to same period last year (2012). About 46% of the population is estimated to be in minimal or none food insecurity situation; while about 36% is in stress conditions. About 30% (497,748) of Jonglei State and 24% (384,003) of Unity State populations are in IPC v2.0 phase 3 or higher. As a result, Jonglei and Unity are the most affected States. Likewise, according to June 2013 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), about 8% and 34% of households are severely and moderately food insecure respectively. Similarly, MUAC malnutrition rates for Jonglei, Unity, Warrap and Lakes States range from serious (14%) to critical (21%) levels. In nutshell, over **1.6 million** South Sudanese are in phase 3 (crisis) or above.

In **Jonglei State**, the four Counties of Urur, Akobo, Nyirol and Pibor are in crisis food security conditions (IPC v2.0 phase 3!). For instance, Pibor County; which has become the center of insecurity in Jonglei, continuous to experience massive population displacement; with about 100,000 inhabitants reportedly cut-off from live-saving services. However, the other 7 Counties in the state are in stress food security situation but are tentatively expected to improve after the harvest season in October 2013. In **Upper Nile State**, the four counties of Fashoda, Melut, Renk and Manyo are in minimal or none food insecurity conditions while the remaining 8 counties are in stress conditions. Similarly, **Unity State** has all of its counties in stress food security conditions with Pariang County receiving humanitarian assistance. Likewise, the population in all the counties of Greater Bahr el Ghazal Region; which includes the states of **Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes** are in 'stress' food security conditions. Twic County, in Warrap State is currently receiving humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile, the **Greater Equatoria Region**, continuous to show improved food security conditions as compared to the other two regions mentioned above. In **Western Equatoria state**, all the counties except Mundri East and West are in minimal or none food insecurity conditions. In the same token, in **Central Equatoria** state, Terkeka and Juba counties are in stress food insecurity conditions. The remaining four counties of Central Equatoria (Yei, Kajo Keji, Morobo and Lainya) are in minimal or none food insecurity conditions. In **Eastern Equatoria**, Lafon/Lopa and the Greater Kapoeta counties are in stress while the rest of the counties that include Torit, Budi, Ikotos and Magwi are in minimal or none food insecurity (phase 1.)

The main drivers of the current food insecurity conditions in the whole country are: Floods, communal conflict exacerbated by cattle rustling, high market prices, prolonged lean season, and escalation of border tensions with Sudan.

## Methods & Key Issues

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

The state, an administrative area is the unit utilized during the analysis. The analysis approach was that, small group (about 4 persons) worked on each state inputs, followed by review and update by the bigger group. . 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 & Mortality, untrained new state IPC focal persons, , 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. 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

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IPC Global Support Unit: [www.ipcinfo.org](http://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)

### Current populations by States

Current 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	446,163	223,081	50%	156,158	35%	66,924	15%	0	0%	0	0%	66,924	15%	2	
2	NBG	971,243	485622	50%	385,622	40%	97,124	10%	0	0%	0	0%	97,124	10%	2	
3	Warrap	446,123	294,441	66%	111,531	25%	40,151	9%	0	0	0	0%	40,151	9%	2	
4	Lakes	879,012	465,876	53%	281,283	32%	131,851	15%	0	0%	0	0%	131,851	15%	2	
5	Upper Nile	1,160,458	839,816	72%	23,328	20%	93,313	8%	0	0%	0	0%	93,313	8%	2	
6	Jonglei	1,659,070	248,862	15%	912,489	55%	331,841	20%	165,907	10%	0	0%	497,748	30%	3	
7	Unity	872,734	0	0%	488,731	56%	174,547	20%	209,456	24%	0	0%	384,003	24%	3	
8	CES	1,395,905	907,338	65%	432,731	31%	55,586	4%	0	0%	0	0%	55,586	4%	2	
9	WES	731,098	424,037	58%	178,464	24%	131,598	18%	0	0%	0	0%	131,598	18%	2	
10	EES	1,059,862	487,537	46%	466,339	44%	105,986	10%	0	0%	0	0%	105,986	10%	2	
	Total	9,621,668	4,376,610		3,436,676		1,228,921		375,363	0%	0		1,604,284			
	PERCENTAGE	100%		46%		36%		13%		4%		0%		17%	2	