



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW

Issued On: 20th/04/2012

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

PROJECTED

Valid Until: 20th/07/2012

PHASE	POPN ('000'S)	%
1	5,357,401	49.76%
2	1,035,900	9.62%
3	2,491,741	23.14%
4	1,881,429	17.00%
5	0	0%

= 10% of Population

Key outcomes for the worst affected areas

Food Consumption:
Overall,

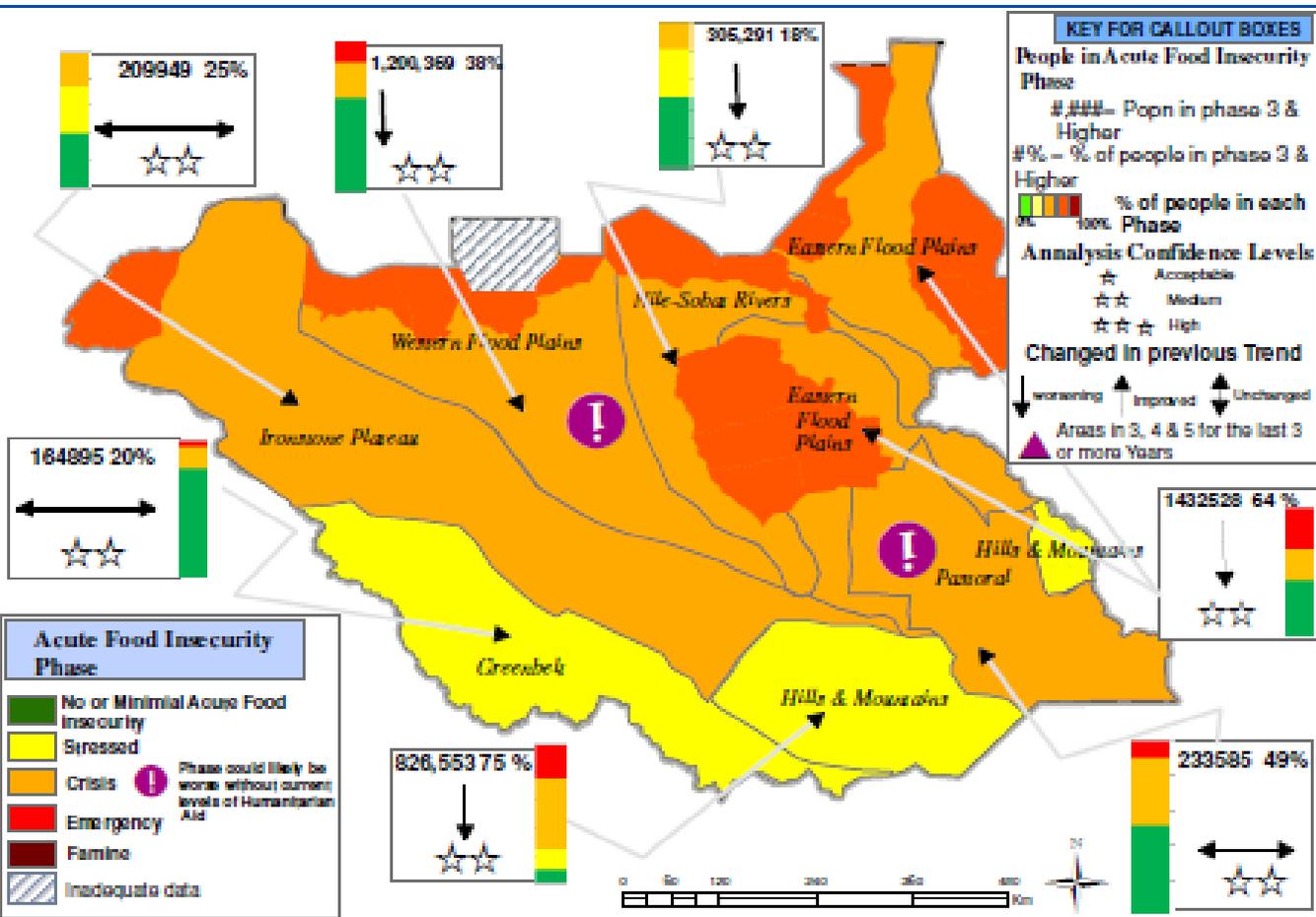
Livelihood Change:
No significant changed in Livelihoods

Nutrition: It is Alarming where,
GAM rates 9.0-19.6%
SAM rates 1.5-5.3%

Mortality is very serious;
CMR 0.08-1.72/10,000/day
USMR 0.31-2.28/10,000/day

Summary of the causes, Context and key issues:

over all causes and key issues were;
a) Harvest 2011 (deficit)
b) Civil security - conflict escalation at border
c) Inflation (market food prices)
d) Seasonal factors (rains, flooding and isolation of populations/markets)



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Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

The projected trend of the food insecurity situation in the Republic of South Sudan based on assumptions of most likely scenarios is expected to deteriorate along the borders with the areas under emergency widening. In particular most of Eastern flood plains are forecasted to fall in phase 4 (emergency) with pockets in iron stone plateau, western flood plains and Nile Sobat corridor with about 17% (1.9 Million) of the population will likely be affected. The rest of the 2/3 of the country will remain in phase 3 (crises) totaling to 23% (2.5 Million). While the green belt and hills and mountains livelihood zones will remain in phase 2(stressed).

The under listed factors are the contributing agents to the deteriorating food insecurity situation in the country:

- Continuous conflicts at the border with Sudan likely to intensify resulting to high displacement, disruption of agricultural activities and trade
- Civil conflicts particularly in Jonglei, Warrap and lakes States due to cattle rustling
- Food access will be affected because of significant increase in market prices
- Inflation and increasing fuel prices due to devaluation of the South Sudan Pound
- The lean season lasting up to the next harvest in August
- Seasonal factors (rains – floods, isolation of population and markets)

Methods & Key Issues

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

The unit of analysis is the livelihoods zones and five or more persons per group from the very livelihood zone are involved in the analysis. The group consensus is reached through convergence of evidence, the data used in the analysis is from Central and State Governments, WFP, FEWSNET, FAO and NGOs located in the livelihood zone. The IPC analytical framework and acute food insecurity reference tables are used; this provides reference outcomes and general response objectives for five phases of acute food insecurity. The challenge is the availability of data especially the pre harvest and post harvest nutrition data and computing the population figures

Processes, Institutions and Ownership

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

IPC fast track training for the analyst was conducted in two days and the remaining 3 days were for analysis. The analysis was chaired by the coordinator of the livelihoods analysis forum from the National Bureau of statistics. Although there was poor attendance of this particular analysis by NGOs, never the less there was a significant number of stakeholders from Government institutions. The usual members of the TWG from the UN agencies and few NGOs were part of the process. They include the National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, FAO, WFP and Intermon Oxfam. 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 crops			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 team is discussing the possibility of changing the unit of analysis to administrative boundaries than livelihoods zones to solve the challenges experienced in computing population figures. In addition, the nutrition surveys done by many NGOs including Food security monitoring systems by WFP are done according to administrative boundaries. The new IPC focal persons need more training to enable them improves their monitoring skills.

Contact for Further Information

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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 Food Security Overview									
	pop	%	Popn	%	Popn	%	Popn	%	Popn	%
	Minimial 1		Stressed 2		Crisis 3		Emergence 4		Famine 5	
Pastoral Zone	243120	51%	0	0%	185915	39%	47670	10%	0	0%
Iron Stone Plateau	335918	40%	293928	35%	209949	25%	0	0%	0	0%
Hills and Mountains	110,207	10%	165,312	15%	551,035	50%	275,518	25%	0	0%
Western Flood plaine Zone	1,954,832	62%	0	0%	758,128	24%	442,241	14%	0	0%
Green belt	651336	79%	0	0%	131916	16%	32979	4%	0	0%
Eastern Flood Plain	1490999	51%	0	0%	349507	22%	1083021	27%	0	0%
Nile Sobat River	814109	48%	576660	34%	305291	18%	0	0%	0	0%

Graphic Populations Percentage by Phases

