



# SOUTH SUDAN NEEDS TO URGENTLY SCALE UP HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS TO PREVENT FAMINE

IPC PARTNERS AGREE ON THE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION - 3.5 MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION TO PROTECT AND SAVE THEIR LIVELIHOOD, SAVE LIVES AND PREVENT FAMINE

*SPECIAL NOTE: This Alert provides the final IPC results replacing the previous provisional and indicative figures released on 9 May. This update reflects the results validated by the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group and officially endorsed by the Cabinet Resolution of the Government of South Sudan Council of Ministers as well as the recommendations of the IPC Global Emergency Review Committee (IPC ERC).*

## Based on the IPC Country Results

### HOW MANY & WHEN

- Currently, **3.5 million are in Crisis and Emergency** requiring urgent humanitarian assistance (IPC Phase 3 Crisis & 4 Emergency)
- From June to end of August this number is likely to **increase to 3.9 million**
- **Famine is not declared** at this time in South Sudan either at State or County Levels.

### WHERE

The most affected populations are **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** who are dispersed and the **host communities** affected by the on-going conflict.

### WHO

The most affected States are **Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei** where as many as from **45% to 70%** of population are in crisis or emergency.

### WHY

This complex emergency in South Sudan is caused by high **underlying vulnerability**, the effects of **conflict and displacement** compounded by the coming **lean season** and resulting in **loss** of livelihoods, income, assets, inadequate food access, market disruption, high prices, and unsustainable coping.

## According to the IPC Global Emergency Review Committee Final Report:

### RISK OF FAMINE

- Even within the current and projected periods, “...the IPC Analysis may have missed Phase 5 Famine for areas within counties due to the spatial resolution of analysis”. However this conclusion cannot be substantiated with the available data and thus warrants further investigation. Nevertheless, the IPC ERC believes that “...the evidence indicates that there are likely households in Phase 5 Catastrophe”.
- “...famine is likely to occur in selected areas if (1) conflict continues, (2) there is limited humanitarian access, and (3) aid resources are not provided.”

## Actions needed

The South Sudan Food and Nutrition Security situation is precarious and can deteriorate dramatically and rapidly at any time due to the existing vulnerabilities and unpredictability of the current conflict.

- Upscale ongoing actions to protect and save livelihoods and lives and to prevent famine
- Vigilance is needed for monitoring the evolving situation and updating the IPC analysis in real time.
- It is imperative that more data is available to support real-time updates, especially nutrition and mortality data.

## The SOUTH SUDAN IPC Process and next steps

- **South Sudan IPC Country Analysis:** The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group (SS IPC TWG) lead a month long process of analysis and consultations involving more than 60 members from State and National Levels.
- **IPC Global Emergency Review:** Due the sensitivity and severity of the Food and Nutrition Security situation, the SS IPC TWG called for an external and independent review of their preliminary findings. The IPC Global Support Unit activated a panel of leading food security and nutrition experts who conducted an independent review and provided recommendations to the SS IPC TWG. View the [IPC ERC Report](#).
- **Final SS IPC TWG IPC Results:** The results were validated by South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group and were officially endorsed by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan through a Cabinet Resolution. The IPC results are available here: [Current](#) and [Projected](#) situations
- The next round of **full Acute IPC analysis** will be conducted in August 2014.

