



**INTEGRATED  
FOOD  
SECURITY  
PHASE  
CLASSIFICATION**

**THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN  
UPDATED IPC REPORT  
December 2014**

Produced by the IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan



## OVERVIEW

On 23 September 2014, the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan formally endorsed the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for South Sudan, which included a projection of the country's food security situation until March 2015.

The food security projections for January to March 2015 have now been updated and are included herein. Approximately 40 participants from more than a dozen governmental, NGO, and UN agencies met in December 2014 to conduct the update. Participants were drawn from all 10 states and reviewed livelihoods, food security, and hazards assessment reports collected between September 2014 and November 2014. This includes data from

the 14<sup>th</sup> Round of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS 14) survey. The IPC Technical Working Group validated and finalized the technical details of the updated projections. Factored into the update is insecurity (either as a result of military conflicts or of inter-clan fighting) and humanitarian assistance.

The information in the previous September comprehensive analysis remains valid for the most part. This includes population estimates for the various IPC Phase classifications. Therefore, the December 2014 Update does not include new analysis but is solely an update on projections for January to March 2015.

## KEY MESSAGES

In September 2014, the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group projected that 2.5 million people would face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity levels between January and March 2015. This latest IPC Update confirms the earlier projection, but the distribution of food insecurity across the country has shifted as highlighted below. Key contributing factors to the country's food insecurity are conflict-related displacement, disruptions in livestock and crop-based production, high staple food prices, and high malnutrition.

Conflict has internally displaced over 1.4 million South Sudanese. People from the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) region (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States) have been most severely affected. This has negatively impacted livestock and crop production, and markets, especially in the conflict-affected states. These disruptions have in turn increased cereal prices by up to 300 per cent and reduced cereal stocks. In the worst affected counties in the GUN, as much as 80 per cent of the population was unable to cultivate staple crops in the last agricultural season and staple foods remain limited in many local markets. Overall, staple food stocks are projected to deplete within the first quarter (January to March) of 2015.

Humanitarian assistance in the GUN has resulted in a downgrading of the projected food insecurity classification from Emergency (Phase 4) to Crisis (Phase 3) in 12 counties. The current projections depend on the delivery of planned interventions during the January-March 2015 period in these conflict-affected states. Despite the willingness of humanitarian agencies to support food insecure households, the IPC Technical Working Group is especially concerned about food insecurity in the

Jonglei counties of Duk, Ayod, Canal/Pigi and Fangak, and the Unity counties of Rubkona and Mayom, where conflict was ongoing in December. These areas are facing Emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) because of extremely limited humanitarian access, low household stocks of staple foods, and poorly functioning markets, all as a result of ongoing conflict. Food insecurity in this area could worsen if humanitarian assistance is disrupted or is not scaled up, and/or if agreements to cease hostilities are not upheld during the tense dry season, when conflicts usually escalate.

Additionally, six Protection of Civilians (PoCs) and IDP sites across the country are projected to depend on humanitarian assistance in order to remain in the Crisis phase. Without assistance, the sites would likely slip into Emergency.

Another key update to the projections of September 2014 is the worsening of food insecurity in Lakes and Warrap states. The region experienced above normal flooding, which affected crop harvests and livestock migration and disease patterns, which in turn have created some conflicts among agro-pastoral communities.

There were also ongoing unprecedented levels of inter-clan conflict and cattle raiding, especially in Lakes and Warrap states, which significantly affected the stability of livelihoods. As a result, most of the affected counties in these two states have experienced a sharp deterioration in food security in recent months. This trend is expected to persist through to March 2015.

In Greater Equatoria, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and parts of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, good crop production this year has resulted in a more positive

outlook for the coming quarter. The regions have also been relatively stable, benefiting from good seasonal rains, functioning markets, and low conflict. Food consumption in the coming months will depend on household-produced food stocks and on markets.

Recent nutrition data<sup>1</sup> shows that the nutrition situation remains critical with the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) above the emergency threshold (GAM>15%), as defined by the World Health Organization, especially in the conflict-affected states. The states of Central Equatoria, as well as parts of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, have seen improvement due to good post-harvest consumption. In Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity state, and in Fashoda County in Upper Nile State, improved nutrition is attributed to increased humanitarian food and nutrition support services. Despite these gains, nutrition is likely to remain critical in January to March 2015.

The January to March dry season provides a short window of opportunity to ramp up humanitarian efforts in the Greater Upper Nile in preparation for the lean and wet period. This is extremely important in order to prevent thousands of vulnerable households from slipping further into food insecurity as they deplete their food stocks and run out of livelihoods options. In order to prevent a dramatic increase in food insecurity and malnutrition in 2015, immediate actions should include scaling up humanitarian assistance, including nutrition and livelihood interventions, ensuring safe movement of large volumes of food stocks, and most importantly, securing a peaceful solution to the ongoing political crisis.

## METHODOLOGY

The IPC is a set of standardized international protocols that provide a global 'common currency' for classifying food insecurity, allowing for comparison across countries and over time. The IPC is a multi-stakeholder process based on broad technical consensus, offering decision makers an objective and rigorous analysis of food insecurity.

The conclusions of this IPC analysis were reached using the protocols of Acute IPC Version 2.0. The units of analysis were counties and livelihoods zones. The data that fed into the IPC analysis came from a wide range of sources, including reports from state government officials, state coordinators the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) response plans, the latest Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) surveys, crop assessment reports, nutrition SMART surveys, and other sources.

For the second time, this IPC in South Sudan incorporated nutrition information into the analysis and classification. There is increased availability of nutrition information through SMART surveys, Small Scale Cluster Surveys, FSNMS, and Rapid Response Missions data. However, the lack of mortality data still presents a significant challenge. It is important to note that with the more vigorous state level training, closer supervision by the nutrition partners, and changing the sampling method to include more clusters (at least 25 per state), there was a marked improvement in the quality of FSNMS Round 14 data compared to Round 13. Together with SMART surveys, this data was crucial in this IPC update analysis for December 2014 in South Sudan.

The IPC in South Sudan is produced by the IPC Technical Working Group. For more information, please contact the chair of the Technical Working Group, John Pangech ([jo.pangech@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jo.pangech@yahoo.co.uk)) or the Communication and Policy Officer from FAO South Sudan, Alina Konevski ([alina.konevski@fao.org](mailto:alina.konevski@fao.org)).

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<sup>1</sup> Nutrition data from 11 SMART surveys, 11 RRM and FSNMS R14 conducted after September 2014 were used in the current IPC Update.

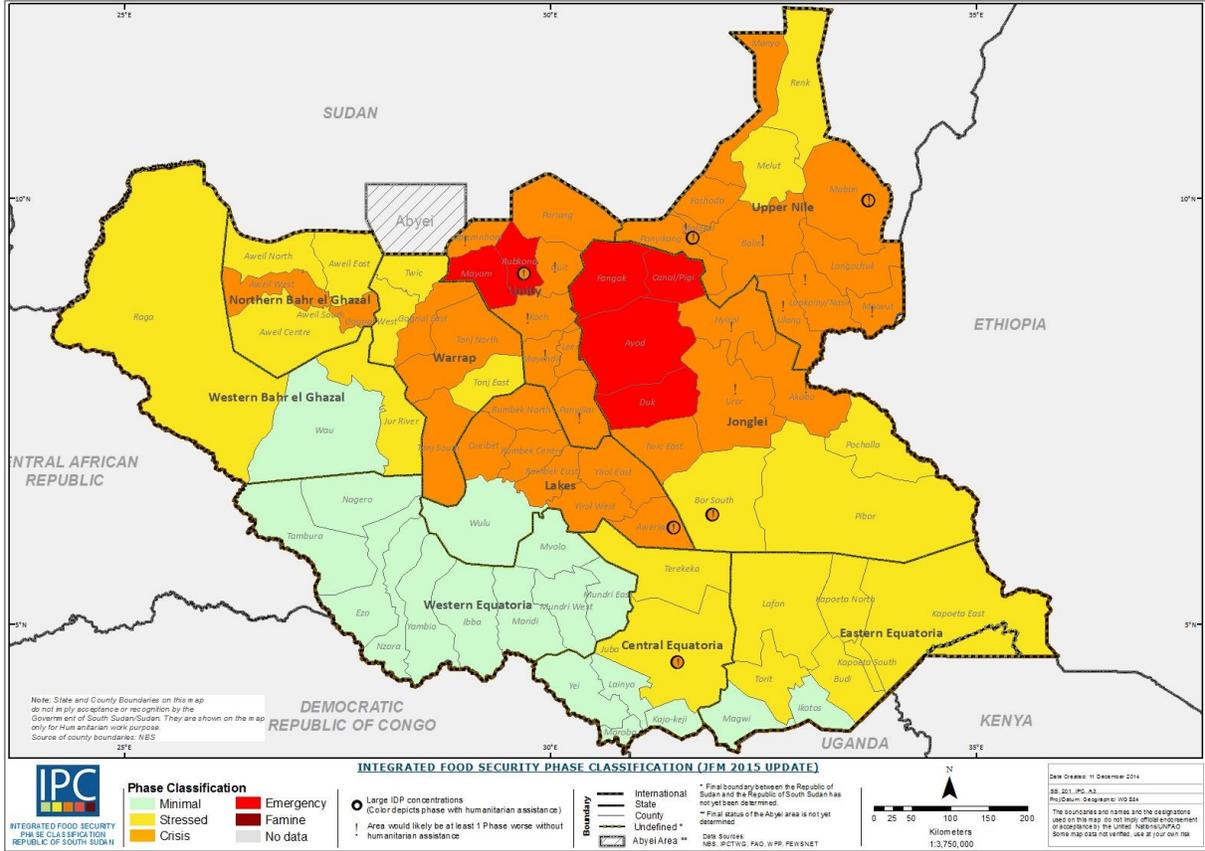
## MAIN OBSERVATIONS AND PROJECTIONS FOR JANUARY TO MARCH 2015

- The main harvest of key staple crops (sorghum, groundnuts, and sesame) has increased food availability for households in the short term.
- As the water begins to dry and pastures become less available in early 2015, livestock slowly start trekking to the traditional remaining swampy areas (*toics*) in the dry months of January to March. This means there will be reduced consumption of livestock products by households.
- The dry season will also mean access to fish will be limited to areas with perennial rivers during this period.
- Despite availability of personal food crop stocks, households remain dependent on markets for both the sale of agricultural crops to raise household incomes, and for access to food even in post-harvest months. However, markets will become even more important as a key source of staple food as personal food stocks run out during the first quarter of 2015.
- Sporadic and localized conflict continues to take place in different areas, particularly in north-eastern Unity state, north-western Jonglei State and northern and central Upper Nile States. This will likely result in reduced humanitarian access in some of these areas, and as a result, the areas will likely remain in a sustained Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through to March 2015.
- Dry conditions have not yet resulted in increased insecurity. However, if the current levels of conflict in Mayom and Rubkona counties of Unity state, and Duk, Ayod, Canal/Pigi and Fangak counties of Jonglei state increase, then displacement of affected populations will continue.
- Humanitarian programmes can be taken into account during a food security analysis if the interventions are planned, funded, and likely to be implemented. Therefore, factored into the projection for January to March 2015 is humanitarian assistance based on known plans by key organizations such as WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as the likelihood of humanitarian access. For instance, WFP plans to provide food aid to 100 per cent of the population that was estimated to be in IPC Phase 4, and 25 per cent of the population estimated to be in IPC Phase 3, in the September IPC report.
- In Greater Upper Nile, reduced numbers of farming households and reduced areas of cultivation have resulted in a below average harvest. Coupled with the tradition of food sharing that has increased since the onset of the conflict, this will cause many households to start running out of food in January 2015. In a typical year, household food stocks should last until April or May.
- As a result of depleted food stocks, households will have to rely on markets to access food. However, escalated insecurity will disrupt the already fragmented markets, leading to scarcities of staple food commodities and very high prices.
- Abnormal mass migrations of livestock from conflict-affected areas to more stable agricultural areas in Greater Equatoria have sparked new inter-tribal conflicts. The massive influx of cattle onto agricultural land has also destroyed crops. This could result in decreased food security in what were the most food secure areas of the country in the near future.
- The departure of millions of cattle from conflict-affected states has also reduced the availability of animal-based foods (meat, milk, and blood) in these areas, which is likely to worsen malnutrition levels.

Produced by the IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan



# UPDATED IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR JANUARY – MARCH 2015



## GREATER UPPER NILE

One year after the December 2013 crisis, conflict and insecurity continue to affect the three states of Greater Upper Nile (GUN): Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. As a result, the food security and nutrition situation remains fragile. As indicated in the September 2014 IPC analysis, more than 60 per cent of all South Sudanese who are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (Phase 4) food insecurity levels are located in Greater Upper Nile.

In some areas in Greater Upper Nile, such as, Ayod, Rubkona, Fangak and Canal/Pigi counties in Jonglei, recent assessments have shown that communities have no food stocks from the last harvest, no functional markets, and active conflict means communities are unable to travel long distances to access livelihoods.

The 2014 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) will be finalized in February 2015. Initial results for the last year indicate a significant cereal deficit in excess of 255,000 metric tons for the GUN region because of a reduction in planted areas and in the number of farming households, which has led to smaller harvests. Approximately 306,000 metric tons of cereals are required to bridge the deficit in these three states alone. This is also reflected in the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System Round 14 (FSNMS 14), which showed that as of 30 November 2014, households in Unity State had enough stock to last less than 1.5 months. This implies that households depleted their own produced food stocks by mid-January 2015 instead of April 2015. Sharing of food with households displaced by the conflict has also contributed to this rapid depletion of stocks.

Overall, the December nutrition situation in Greater Upper Nile remains in critical emergency (GAM rates above 15 per cent)<sup>2</sup> compared to the situation in September, except for the improvement in Fashoda County. Elevated GAM rates were recorded throughout the three states in September 2014. In particular, GAM rates of over 30 per cent were recorded in three counties (Akobo, Leer and Panyijar) and between 20 and 30 per cent in an additional five counties (Rubkona, Koch, Nyirol, Urur and Fashoda). Many households in these and other areas have been in protracted food security Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for more than eight months, with extreme human suffering and irreversible consequences. In Fashoda, the nutrition situation has improved from critical to serious levels following nutrition interventions, including the Rapid Response Missions in during September to November 2014.

<sup>2</sup> WHO classifies nutrition situation as Acceptable (GAM<5%), Serious (GAM 10-14.9%), and Emergency (GAM≥15%)

## JONGLEI

The IPC update concluded that in Jonglei, eight out of 11 counties are classified as IPC Phase 3 and 4 (Crisis and Emergency). Out of these eight, Nyiror, Urur and Akobo have been classified as IPC Phase 3 because they are likely to receive adequate humanitarian assistance. However, the four counties of Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Ayod and Duk will remain in an Emergency (IPC Phase 4) mainly because of the existence of military frontlines, which means it is unlikely that adequate humanitarian interventions can be implemented successfully during the projected period.

The three counties of Bor South, Pochalla and Pibor are likely to be in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) during January to March 2015. For Bor South, this constitutes an improvement that is attributed to improving market conditions and the existence of viable livelihood options such as livestock sales, fishing, petty trading and the selling of firewood. Better functioning markets partly due to better integration with central markets in Juba will translate to stable prices within the short-term period. As for Pibor and Pochalla, these are chronically deficit cereal producing areas because of their semi-arid conditions, and their traditional dependence on livestock income to access markets for about two thirds of staple food. Given the prevailing peace in these counties and the formation of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), the dry season months of January to March 2015 are an opportunity to trade with Juba and Bor counterparts. As a result, these areas should have relatively adequate food security. Nevertheless, livelihoods protection needs are unlikely to be fully met, hence the IPC Phase 2 classification.

In spite of some short-term improvement, Jonglei State is still facing a food and nutrition security crisis. Very critical GAM rates of above 30 per cent were earlier recorded in Akobo East, and critical levels of 20 to 30 per cent were recorded in Urur, Nyirol, and Akobo West counties, reflecting a humanitarian emergency. The FSNMS R14 recorded a state-wide GAM rate of 16.2 per cent indicating emergency levels of malnutrition in Jonglei.

In some counties in IPC Phase 4, access for traders remains constrained by insecurity despite roads getting more accessible as the flood waters recede. Moreover, the purchasing power of affected populations has been extremely reduced, lowering the incentive for traders to venture into insecure areas. People are employing negative coping strategies on a large scale, including consuming wild foods, excessively gathering firewood for sale, and skipping meals.

## UPPER NILE

Upper Nile State continues to be severely affected by the ongoing conflict, with high concentrations of IDPs, as well as some refugees from Blue Nile State in Sudan. The food security outlook remains poor. The September 2014 IPC report projected that in the January to March 2015 period, 43 per cent of the population would face food insecurity at Crisis and Emergency levels, mainly due to exhaustion of household food stocks and presumed resumption of conflict.

Based on FSNMS R14, about 64 per cent of households interviewed indicated that they did not cultivate any crops in the 2014 season, mainly as a result of conflict. For those that did cultivate crops, their harvest was reduced and will be exhausted by the end of March instead of May. This implies that over half of households in Upper Nile State are without food stocks from their personal production. Some households are relying completely on the limited food available from humanitarian assistance, dysfunctional markets, and host communities. Currently, the principal sources of income include agriculture, livestock, and petty trade, with a significant decrease in salaried labour compared to the previous year due to the prevailing insecurity.

The FSNMS R14 results show that the majority of households were consuming less diverse meals. Negative coping strategies were being employed on a large scale, including consuming wild foods, excessive gathering of firewood for sale, and skipping meals. Market functionality was severely disrupted in most of the counties. Trade routes have been disrupted, leading to reduced activity in all markets and reduced availability of food commodities.

Serious to critical acute malnutrition levels with GAM rates of >15 per cent were recorded in most of the counties. The FSNMS recorded a state-wide GAM rate of 15.2 per cent, reflecting an emergency situation. Nutrition interventions in Fashoda led to improvements in the nutrition situation with GAM rates reducing from 16.0 per cent in July to 14.1 per cent in October 2014.

Recent active military conflicts have affected the livelihoods of people in most of the counties in Upper Nile State. Upper Nile has vast water resources and major potential for fisheries development, particularly in Kodok, Melut and Maban. The quantity of fish available is expected to increase from January to March due to fish migration patterns. However, this increase is not expected to be sufficient to offset the otherwise severe food insecurity conditions during that period.

Overall, planned, funded, and likely humanitarian interventions have led to an expected improvement in most counties from IPC Phase 4 to IPC Phase 3 during the January to March period. The exception will be in Renk and Melut counties, which will be in IPC Phase 2 as a result of better harvests influenced by successful large scale production.

## UNITY

In Unity state, 34 per cent of households did not cultivate staple crops in the 2014 season due to the conflict. For those that did cultivate crops, the harvest was small and staple food stocks are likely to run out by the end of January 2015, according to the FSNMS R14 assessment. Most of the households are depending on incomes derived from grass, firewood and livestock (goats and cattle) sales. Unity State recorded the highest dependency on livestock incomes, according to the FSNMS R14, but available stocks in the market are very low and prices extremely high due to ongoing conflict. There is potential for fishing but it is limited due to a lack of equipment.

Nutrition surveys and FSNMS reveal significant improvements from the September situation in Leer, with GAM rates reducing from a very critical GAM rate of 34.1 per cent to serious levels (GAM rate of 11.0 per cent), and from GAM rate of 16.9 per cent to 14.1 per cent in Mayendit. Rapid Response Mission (RRM) data from Ngop and Nhialdu in Rubkona recorded 6.3 per cent and 12.6 per cent of acute malnutrition among the screened children indicating an improvement in the nutrition situation. The nutrition situation remains in serious to very critical levels in the other areas in Unity State, including Bentiu POC.

Based on the September 2014 IPC report, fish is available and can provide a rapid and nutritious source of food. However, fish is not available in quantities large enough to replace agricultural production or humanitarian aid. Despite the distribution of large quantities of fishing equipment by humanitarian agencies, the demand for fishing inputs remains high.

Many markets in Unity State have been destroyed and looted during fighting, which is still ongoing in some areas of the state. Little or no commodities remain in markets, and prices of available food commodities are not affordable to many in the local community. Interruptions to the trade routes due to insecurity and lack of purchasing power by the local community are also key factors. In some areas, cereals are only available after enduring an eight-day journey on foot and paying very high prices. Most commodities are carried by women on their heads or transported in small canoes,

meaning quantities are small and cannot sustain local markets or wider supply networks.

Livestock health conditions are generally fair to poor because the stresses that emerge during the dry season have been exacerbated by the shocks and changes to grazing and migration patterns. Outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Scepticimia (HS) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) have been reported among livestock, as well as other diseases and pests including worms, liver flukes, mange, and ticks. The livestock markets are restarting in some counties like Mayom; however, prices are falling because supply is high as many households with cattle are desperate to get some cash to purchase whatever food is available.

In the September 2014 projection for January to March 2015, Mayom and Rubkona counties were classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) respectively. However, in the December 2014 update on the projections, both counties were classified as IPC Phase 4. The justification for the Emergency classification in the two counties was based on ongoing conflict at the time of the analysis. Overall, an improvement from IPC Phase 4 to IPC Phase 3 is expected during the January to March period because of planned humanitarian interventions.

## GREATER BAHR EL-GHAZAL

Despite having been less directly affected by the conflict, Greater Bahr el-Ghazal continues to host many people displaced by the fighting in neighbouring states in 2014, increasing the burden on host communities.

Excessive flooding destroyed staple and cash crops, and diseases affected crops and livestock. Because of reduced harvests, most households in these states are depending on markets. There were also reports of a sorghum disease that caused aborted pollination. Groundnut production, one of the key cash crops, was also affected due to flooding. Because of inter-clan conflict, livestock movements could not be relocated outside traditional areas, thereby causing an unprecedented build-up of some livestock diseases.

Markets have been disrupted by insecurity in areas bordering Unity and Jonglei States. In Lakes and Warrap States, internal insecurity surrounding revenge killings and cattle raids has been so widespread that traders have been afraid to move commodities from Juba into the Greater Bahr el Ghazel region. Insecurity, coupled with flooding and poorly stocked food markets, has resulted in very high prices and is likely to cause high food insecurity.

The nutrition situation has shown improvements in northern parts of Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States but remains serious to critical, with GAM rates of 15 to 30 per cent in other parts of the region, especially in the southern counties of Warrap.

Due to a number of factors, the food security situation for January to March 2015 in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, and Warrap, has deteriorated from the IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) projected in the September 2014 IPC report, to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) in this December update. The population projected to be in IPC Phase 3 in January to March 2015 has risen from seven counties to 12 counties. In Greater Bahr el Ghazal, the humanitarian community needs to work with the government to ensure markets start functioning better. This is critical because approximately 59 per cent of the population is relying on markets for food this year compared with 34 per cent, depending on personal food production.

## NORTHERN BAHR EL-GHAZAL

In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, 90 per cent of respondents in the FSNMS R14 reported that food commodities were too expensive. In terms of consumption, 24 per cent had borderline consumption, while nine per cent had poor consumption. A total of 34 per cent of the population had moderate food insecurity, while 64 per cent had a low Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). Another 79 per cent reported that they were depending on markets and only 16 per cent were still consuming food from their own harvests. The main crops traditionally planted were sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, and to a smaller extent, maize. In terms of coping mechanisms, only seven per cent were using high to severe coping strategies.

With the dry season setting in, markets have restarted functioning and traders from the Sudan have started trickling in to the northern counties of Aweil North and Aweil East, while some traders from Juba are going to Aweil Centre. However, trading remains limited in Aweil West and Aweil South. With the high rates of localized armed conflicts, this trade may not be sustained as it is too dangerous.

Fishing opportunities will be in season from January to March but additional fishing equipment is needed. Food availability in markets is relatively good and prices have been relatively stable. The informal trade routes between Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Sudan continue to function. Trade volumes are expected to increase with the dry season if insecurity does not escalate.

The nutrition situation remains serious to critical with FSNMS R14 assessment recording a state-wide GAM rate of 14.6 per cent. Aweil Centre and Aweil South remain critical with GAM rates of 21.1 per cent and 26.1 per cent respectively. On the other hand, improvements have been noted in Aweil North (GAM rate of 14.3 per cent) and Aweil West (GAM rate of 13.9 per cent) indicating serious (GAM 10-15 per cent) malnutrition levels from critical levels (GAM rates of 15-30 per cent) reported in September 2014.

Despite a relatively positive picture in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal compared with the conflict-affected states, some serious challenges to food security and livelihoods remain, particularly in the two most food insecure counties.

Aweil West and Aweil South were the worst affected by sorghum disease. Therefore, as stocks become exhausted in January to March 2015, the situation is projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Aweil West and Aweil South but will be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the rest of the counties in the state.

## WESTERN BAHR EL-GHAZAL

Generally there was a good harvest in Western Bahr el-Ghazal for about 90 per cent of farmers. Crops grown included sorghum, groundnuts, sesame and maize. In November, 31 per cent of households were facing moderate food insecurity. The diets for about 61 per cent were found to have low diversity. Most of the households were accessing their food through markets but they were still harvesting the long maturing varieties.

Generally speaking, the key factors affecting food security and livelihoods in Western Bahr El Ghazal include poor road conditions, which limit the flow of food commodities into the state, insecurity, and looting of household food stocks, localized dry spells in some areas, higher market prices, and reduced purchasing power by vulnerable households.

The nutrition situation in Western Bahr el-Ghazal state is at serious levels. A state level FSNMS nutrition survey recorded a GAM rate of 10.1 per cent in Round 14. Improvements have been reported in Raga County from critical (GAM > 15 per cent) nutrition state situation in the FSNMS Round 13 results, to serious levels (GAM rate of 10-14.9 per cent) in FSNMS 14.

In Raja, cases of insecurity are raising concerns on market functionality and the analysis shows that if the situation does not improve, then the markets will be seriously affected. More than half of the

population in the state depends on markets for food access. Less optimally operational markets will result in higher food prices, which were already being faced by about 35 per cent of the households in the state. In Jur River County, the harvest was reduced by flooding. Poor harvests will affect household incomes. While poor households will be able to meet food needs during January to March 2015, these households are unlikely to meet the livelihoods protection needs for other non-food needs. Therefore, the food security situation in Raja and Jur River Counties is expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while in Wau the food security will be Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in January to March 2015.

## LAKES

The key factors affecting food security and livelihoods in Lakes State in January to March 2015 include: poor road conditions, which limit the flow of food commodities into the state; insecurity from cattle theft and revenge killings; reduced levels of harvests; functionality of markets; and lower purchasing power by vulnerable households.

Based on the FSNMS R14, 69 per cent of households in Lakes depend on livestock and crops sales. Only 13 per cent of households depend on labour based incomes, mostly from civil service employment. Local households have just harvested sorghum, groundnuts and sesame and were able to make some income from it. Despite the recent harvest, 56 per cent of the households still depend on food purchases from the local markets.

Markets play a crucial role in facilitating household food access. Insecurity was considered the most common shock among 65 per cent of households, while 21 per cent reported that food prices had increased so much that they were unable to purchase food in adequate quantities. The insecurity in Lakes State is impacting on food insecurity because 19 per cent of households had poor food consumption in November, while 27 per cent faced borderline food insecurity at harvest time. A total of 26 per cent of households were using high and very high coping mechanisms (which includes reducing quantity of meals and overly depending on natural resources like firewood).

Limited nutrition data from SMART surveys is available, and FSNMS R14 data estimates GAM rates across the state to be between 10 and 15 per cent (GAM rate of 10.6 per cent) indicating a serious nutrition situation.

As of January, the situation in Lakes State has deteriorated sharply, with all but one county facing Crisis food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). This is mainly due to poor dietary consumption because of poor

access to markets and reduced personal food stocks. The only exception is Wullu County, which is facing minimal food insecurity (IPC Phase 1).

## WARRAP

Flooding of the croplands during the wet season caused a reduction in crop harvests in Warrap State. It is estimated that this year's harvest will run out by March. More than half of the population depended on food from personal production. The worst affected counties are Tonj South, Tonj North and Gogrial East County. These counties experienced reduced harvests for sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame and vegetables. Availability of milk for household consumption will reduce due to cattle migration from homesteads to the swampy areas (*Toics*) where pastures are available in the dry season.

In January to March 2015, about half of the population was depending on personal food production, while the other half was depending on markets for food. Some 22 per cent of the households were facing high to very severe coping mechanisms. Generally, there are fewer food stocks available at household levels in greater Tonj Counties. Prices are likely to be high due to insecurity.

An increase in the sale of livestock to purchase staple grains was also observed among many households. The decrease in livestock prices is a clear indication of distress sales due to lack of food stocks at household levels. In the FSNSM R14, about 45 per cent of the households indicated that food was too expensive in local markets.

Fishing remains an important and rapid income generating activity for riverine communities. However, access to water sources has been affected by fears of insecurity along the borders with Unity and Lakes states.

The nutrition situation in most of Warrap has remained precarious, with GAM rates above 15 per cent, indicating the underlying nutritional vulnerability of the population. Recent nutrition surveys and FSNMS R14 data from September to November indicate critical malnutrition levels with GAM rate of 16.7 per cent in Tonj East and state wide GAM rate of 17.2 per cent. Except for Tonj North, where the nutrition situation is less severe with GAM rates of less than 10 per cent (alert), the GAM rates remain above 15 per cent (critical) in Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Tonj East, and Tonj South.

As of January, the situation in Warrap State has deteriorated drastically from IPC Phase 1 in the September projection, to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) in Tonj

South, Tonj East and Gogrial East counties. In the remaining counties, the food security situation has deteriorated to IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). This is mainly due to poor food consumption because of poor access through markets and reduced personal food stocks as a result of severe flooding.

## GREATER EQUATORIA

Stability continued to prevail across Greater Equatoria. Local staple stocks are generally good in most counties. Counties that historically have had food deficits are depending on sales of livestock, fish and natural resources. High food prices reported by a quarter of the households in Round 14 of the FSNMS assessment in Eastern Equatoria State and Central Equatoria State means households have to depend on markets. In fact, about half of the households were depending on markets as of November 2014. Considering that the second harvest was still underway in the greenbelt areas, the situation does not suggest that more than 20 per cent of households will face significant food gaps between January to March 2015.

The key challenge in the Greater Equatoria region, however, is a slow onset emergency arising from largescale migration of livestock from Lakes and Warrap, areas that are severely affected by ongoing military and inter-clan fighting and revenge killings. This has resulted in very high livestock populations infiltrating areas meant for staple crop production. This also builds up concentrations of livestock diseases that were otherwise uncharacteristic in the region. The result is that this abnormal livestock migration will greatly affect agro-pastoral livelihoods across South Sudan.

Nutrition information is still limited to a few SMART surveys. However, FSNMS data used in conjunction with other monitoring systems data indicate general improvement with GAM rates ranging from below five per cent to between 10 to 15 per cent across Greater Equatoria.

In all counties, most households are expected to meet their food needs adequately from personal harvests that will cover the entire period. In northern counties in Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, more than 20 per cent of households will depend more on markets and may face limitations to adequately restock their assets. This will create some Stressed food security conditions (IPC Phase 2) while in all counties of Western Equatoria, the Yei, Lainya, Morobo and Kajokeji counties of Central Equatoria, and the Ikotos county of Eastern Equatoria, most of the households will meet food needs and cover their livelihoods needs. In the counties of Terekeka and Juba in Central Equatoria and all of the counties of Eastern Equatoria, except Ikotos, the households are projected to face chronic

food insecurity conditions during January to March 2015.

## **EASTERN EQUATORIA**

As of November 2014, about half of the population depended on markets while the rest depended on personally produced staple crops. A total of 25 per cent of households reported that food prices were high and that they were unable to purchase adequate food from the market. Key sources of household incomes were from sale of livestock (31 per cent) while 29 per cent depended on the sale of cash crops such as sesame and groundnuts. The livelihoods of the people of Eastern Equatoria are at risk as a quarter of the households reported that there was high disease burden on their livestock. At the time of the assessment, 15 per cent of households reported high to very high coping strategies that would have negative consequences on resilience mechanisms at household and even community levels. For example, the excessive felling of trees for charcoal and firewood is increasingly emerging as a serious cause for concern in Eastern Equatoria, exacerbated by further population movements due to the crisis with serious environmental consequences in the coming years.

Fisheries is one of the main livelihood activities in Eastern Equatoria and has the potential to contribute significantly to food security and nutrition, particularly in areas with streams and rivers such as Nimule, Torit and Lafon. All of these areas continue to report a lack of access to fishing equipment.

The nutrition situation in Eastern Equatoria is serious, with GAM rates between 10 to 15 per cent. FSNMS R14 data recorded a state wide GAM rate of 11.0 per cent. The situation remains serious in Kapoeta North based on SMART survey conducted earlier in the county (GAM rate of 12.6 per cent) as well as programme data. No disease outbreak was reported during the period of review and cholera outbreak reported in the state in September has been controlled.

The food security situation has remained stable in most of the counties despite a localised dry spell that affected the drought-prone counties in Greater Kapoeta. Central Equatoria is projected to remain predominantly classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), except for Ikotos where a good harvest will sustain household incomes and diversified food needs will be in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity through to March 2015. Factors resulting in high

malnutrition cases remain worrisome and must be addressed urgently.

## **CENTRAL EQUATORIA**

The nutrition situation in Central Equatoria has improved, with GAM rates of less than five per cent, according to FSNMS R14 and programme data. However, the nutrition situation in the Juba Protection of Civilians (POC) site remains serious (GAM rate of 10-14.9 per cent) based on the historical nutrition SMART survey.

Staple stocks are likely going to be adequate through to the end of March for all counties. In Central Equatoria, the food security situation has steadily improved since the first harvest in July and August. In January to March 2015, the food security classification is Minimal (IPC Phase 1), as was projected below. However, in Terekeka and Juba counties, fear of conflict and high food prices contribute to a lingering concern that poor households will not be able to maintain sustainable levels of assets. Therefore, these areas have been classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) from January to March 2015.

In the greenbelt areas, households enjoyed an above average harvest in July. As well, a favourable second harvest will boost household incomes further, as well as personal staple crop consumption. In Juba and Terekeka, more households face moderate food insecurity partly because of flooding and high food prices reported by about one fifth of the households. Since about half depend on markets and about a quarter of the households reported that staple prices were high and were limiting adequate purchase of food commodities, the analysis points to a Stressed classification (IPC Phase 2) in these two counties.

## **WESTERN EQUATORIA**

The overall favourable food security situation in Western Equatoria is a result of an above average harvest this year owing to a good production season. Based on historical data and the recent FSNMS survey, the nutrition situation in Western Equatoria State has remained relatively stable, albeit at alert levels, with GAM rates below 10 per cent throughout the year.

Western Equatoria has remained largely in Minimal (Phase 1) food security throughout the crisis and is likely to remain in this classification through to March 2015.

## APPENDICES

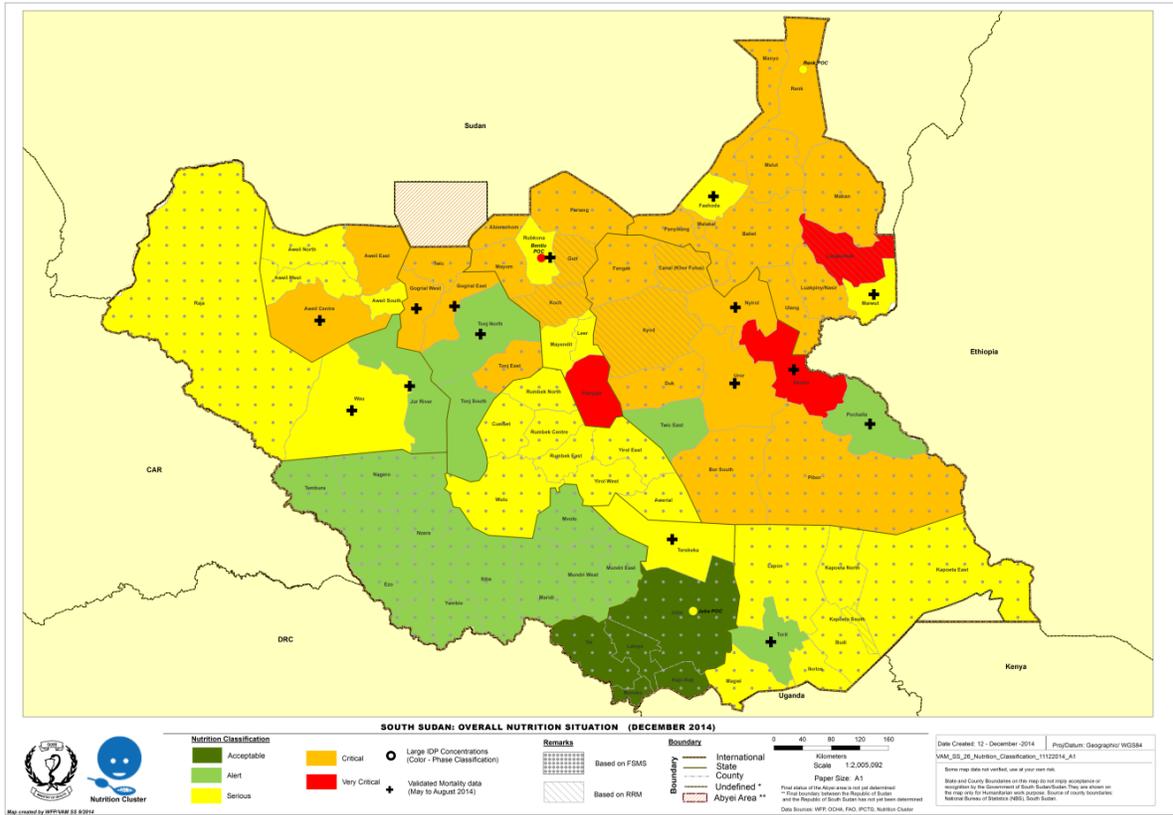
1. Nutrition Data Table and Map
2. Policy Recommendations
3. Summary of January-March 2015 IPC Classifications in South Sudan

### APPENDIX 1: NUTRITION DATA TABLE AND MAP

NUTRITION DATA TABLE FOR SOUTH SUDAN, DECEMBER 2014			
State	Source of Data		
	SMART Surveys (September-December 2014)	FSNMS R14	Rapid Assessments/RRM Screening
Jonglei	IMC-Pochala: GAM 6.2; SAM 1.4; CDR 0.43; U5DR 0.37	16.2% are acutely malnourished (WHZ < -2/oedema) and 4.5% severely malnourished (WHZ < -3/oedema) [n=401]	<p><u>Uror (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pathai: GAM (MUAC) 5.9%; SAM 1.0% (n=4066)</li> </ul> <p><u>Pigi/Canal (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaldak: GAMMUAC 27.8%; SAM 11.2% (n=921)</li> <li>• Kamel: GAM (MUAC) 29.0%; SAM 3.1% (n=896)</li> </ul> <p><u>Ayod (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haat: GAM (MUAC) 21.9%; SAM 0.9%</li> </ul>
UNS	ACF- Fashoda: GAM 14.1%; SAM 2.6%	Calculated GAM (SD of 1)= 15.2% [n=459] due to wide observed SD; thus SAM not available	<p><u>Ulang (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wathjaak: GAM (MUAC) 9.1%; SAM 1.2% (n=2544)</li> <li>• Ulang: GAMMUAC 9.2%; SAMMUAC 1.5% (n=2226)</li> </ul> <p><u>Nassir (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mading: GAM (MUAC) 2.7%; SAM 0.8% (n=1101)</li> <li>• Gum: GAM (MUAC) 5.4%; SAM 1.4 (n=2255)</li> <li>• Kiech Kon: GAMMUAC 4.5%; SAM 0.8% (n=2091)</li> </ul> <p><u>Fashoda (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GAM (MUAC) 12.7%; SAM 4.4%</li> </ul>
Unity	ACF-Leer: GAM 16.2%; SAM 2.8% (September SSSS, Round 2) ACF-Leer: GAM 11.0%; SAM 2.2% (November SSSS, Round 3) ACF-Mayendit: GAM 14.1%; SAM 2.6 (September SSSS, Round2) ACF-Mayendit: GAM 12.7%; SAM 2.2 (December SSSS, Round3)	No validated FSNMS results (Insufficient sample reached due to insecurity)	<p><u>Rubkona (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngop: GAM (MUAC) 12.7%; SAM 4.4% (n=1219)</li> <li>• Nhialdiu: GAMMUAC 11.7%; SAM 3.4% (n=2275)</li> </ul> <p><u>Guit (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kadet: GAM (MUAC) 2.9%; SAM 0.6% (n=2153)</li> </ul> <p><u>Koch (RRM):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buaw: GAMMUAC 11.6%; SAMMUAC 1.1% (n=2226)</li> </ul>
NBeG	ACF-Aweil E: GAM 15.1; SAM 3.0 (SSSS)	14.6% are acutely malnourished (WHZ < -	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.

	CWW-Aweil N: GAM 14.3; SAM 3.3; CDR 0.31; U5DR 0.53 CWW-Aweil W: GAM 13.9%; SAM 2.5%; CDR 0.48; U5DR 1.67	2/oedema) and 4.0% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=570]	
WBeG	No SMART survey conducted since August 2014	10.1% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 1.2% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=586]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.
Lakes	No SMART survey conducted since August 2014	10.6% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 3.3% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=698]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.
Warrap	CCM-Tonj S: GAM 9.3%; SAM 2.0%; CDR 0.54; U5DR 2.01	17.2% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 4.4% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=453]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.
EES	ACF-Torit: GAM 8.0; SAM 1.3; CDR 2.15; U5DR 3.08	11.0% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 2.8% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=557]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.
CES	No SMART survey conducted since August 2014	The proportion of children acutely malnourished is 4.1%, of which 1.0% were severely malnourished [n=526].	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.
WES	No SMART surveys conducted so far in the counties of this state in 2014.	5.8% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 0.6% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=538]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since September 2014.

# MAP OF THE NUTRITION SITUATION IN SOUTH SUDAN IN DECEMBER 2014



## APPENDIX 2: Policy Recommendations

In light of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, the demand for information comes primarily from humanitarian actors. This has necessitated the IPC Technical Working Group to conduct its analysis using the Acute IPC Scale, which focuses on short term humanitarian needs for information, as compared to the IPC Chronic Scale, which favors long term development needs.

It is an internationally recognized standard that the Acute IPC process stops at situation and problem analysis and does not make policy recommendations. However, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) has expressed a need for policy recommendations to be considered under the IPC. Therefore, it is recommended that the GRSS activate a policy

analysis forum in the following thematic areas: Humanitarian Affairs, Health and Nutrition, Agriculture and Livestock, and Water and Sanitation. This mechanism will involve policy specialists from: the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; the National Bureau of Statistics; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development; the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission; the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Supplies; the Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources; the Ministry of Transport and Roads; and relevant development partners, to convene an inter-sectoral policy analysis forum for appropriate responses. This would likely take place under the auspices of the Food Security Council. This could be done within two days of completing the IPC analysis report.

**APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF JANUARY-MARCH 2015 IPC CLASSIFICATIONS IN SOUTH SUDAN**

STATE	COUNTY NAME	SEPT. PROJECTION FOR JAN-MAR 2015	DEC. PROJECTION FOR JAN-MAR 2015	JUSTIFICATION FOR DEC. PROJECTION FOR JAN-MAR 2015
Upper Nile	Ulang	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population, no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Upper Nile	Maiwut	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population, no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Upper Nile	Luakpiny/Nasir	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population, no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Upper Nile	Longochuk	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Panyikang	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Malakal	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Baliet	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population, no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Upper Nile	Fashoda	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Melut	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Manyo	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Upper Nile	Renk	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Good harvest, markets more functional
Upper Nile	Maban	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance
Jonglei	Bor South	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets functional, products from Juba, fishing opportunities, labor opportunities
Jonglei	Pibor	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Poor first harvest, livestock dependent for incomes, markets for food for more than eight months each year, peace with GRSS under GPAA likely to stimulate more trade
Jonglei	Twic East	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance, limited livelihoods, close to conflict areas
Jonglei	Pochalla	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Poor first harvest, livestock dependent for incomes, markets for food for more than eight months each year, peace with GRSS under GPAA likely to stimulate more trade
Jonglei	Duk	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Limited humanitarian access, insecurity, no markets, no food stocks
Jonglei	Uror	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population, no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Jonglei	Ayod	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Limited humanitarian access, insecurity, no markets, no food stocks
Jonglei	Canal/Pigi	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Limited humanitarian access, insecurity, no markets, no food stocks
Jonglei	Akobo	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance, limited livelihoods, very poor nutrition indicators
Jonglei	Nyrol	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant Humanitarian food aid for more than 20% of county population,

				no harvests of their own, markets not functional
Jonglei	Fangak	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Limited humanitarian access, insecurity, no markets, no food stocks
Unity	Panyijiar	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant humanitarian assistance, low food stocks, limited market activity, fishing opportunities for food and income
Unity	Mayendit	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant humanitarian assistance, low food stocks, limited market activity, fishing opportunities for food and income
Unity	Leer	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance, limited livelihoods, very poor nutrition indicators
Unity	Koch	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant humanitarian assistance, low food stocks, limited market activity, fishing opportunities for food and income
Unity	Mayom	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Active conflict during the analysis but situation seems to be getting better. Limited household incomes. Fishing opportunities.
Unity	Guit	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant humanitarian assistance, low food stocks, limited market activity, fishing opportunities for food and income
Unity	Rubkona	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	Limited humanitarian access, insecurity, no markets, no food stocks
Unity	Abiemnhom	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Significant humanitarian assistance, low food stocks, limited market activity. Livestock sales at very low prices. food prices high.
Unity	Pariang	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Small humanitarian assistance, limited livelihoods, close to conflict areas
Warrap	Tonj South	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Low harvest for long cycle sorghum, flooding, insecurity inter-clan and Misseriya from Abyei
Warrap	Tonj East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets functional, products from Sudan are available, labor opportunities
Warrap	Tonj North	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Low harvest for long cycle sorghum, flooding, insecurity
Warrap	Gogrial East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Low harvest for long cycle sorghum, flooding, insecurity
Warrap	Gogrial West	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets functional, products from Sudan are available, labor opportunities
Warrap	Twic	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets functional, products from Sudan are available, labor opportunities
Lakes	Awerial	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Lakes	Yirol West	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Lakes	Wulu	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Good harvest, access to markets, livestock incomes
Lakes	Rumbek East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Lakes	Cueibet	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Lakes	Rumbek North	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Lakes	Rumbek Centre	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality, continued conflict from other states

Lakes	Yirol East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Flooding of crops, cattle rustling very high, insecurity during cultivation, below average market functionality
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil South	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Markets to function better, returnees from Sudan not well integrated in society, and livelihoods are still weak
Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBG)	Aweil Centre	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets to function better, returnees from Sudan not well integrated in society, and livelihoods are still weak
NBG	Aweil West	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	Markets to function better, returnees from Sudan not well integrated in society, and livelihoods are still weak
NBG	Aweil North	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Markets less stocked, returnees from Sudan not well integrated in society, and livelihoods are still weak
NBG	Aweil East	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Market prices not stable, returnees from Sudan not well integrated in society, and livelihoods are still weak.
Western Bahr el Ghazal(WBS)	Wau	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Good food availability, insecurity in Sudan, ongoing long season harvest, better functioning markets, some limited conflicts and some presence of refugees
WBS	Jur River	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Flooding and consumption are borderline
WBS	Raga	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Stocks depleting fast because of low production as a result of sorghum disease, some food commodities from Sudan reaching the county
Western Equatoria	Maridi	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Mundri West	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Mundri East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Ibba	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Yambio	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Nzara	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Mvolo	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Ezo	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Tambura	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Western Equatoria	Nagero	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Central Equatoria	Morobo	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May

Central Equatoria	Kajo-keji	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Central Equatoria	Lainya	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Central Equatoria	Yei	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Central Equatoria	Juba	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Better harvests this year, fewer communities have low consumption, stocks are available for more than half of the population, and stocks could last until May
Eastern Equatoria	Ikotos	<b>Minimal</b>	<b>Minimal</b>	Much better harvest than last year, no conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good, good incomes from crop sales
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta South	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	No conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good, livestock based livelihoods and markets are functional
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Good harvest, no conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Good harvest, no conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	No conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good, livestock based livelihoods and markets are functional
Eastern Equatoria	Lafon	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Reduced harvest due to damage by white ear cobs, no conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good, livestock based livelihoods and markets are functional
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	<b>Stressed</b>	<b>Stressed</b>	Good harvest, no conflict, fewer communities with poor consumption, second harvest expected, nutrition is good, livestock based livelihoods and markets are functional