

Needs Analysis Working Group

South Sudan – FSL cluster

13th March 2024

Agenda

- Introduction to Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG)
- NAWG methodology:
 - Analytical framework and monthly analytical process
- Last Month analysis
- Role of members

NAWG: Objective, Outputs & Outcome

Objective

To conduct evidence-based and contextualized analysis of **critical life-saving humanitarian needs** across South Sudan to inform the ICCG's decision-making

Outputs

- Regular monitoring of needs severity at the country level (monthly)

Regular updates to the ICCG

Outcome

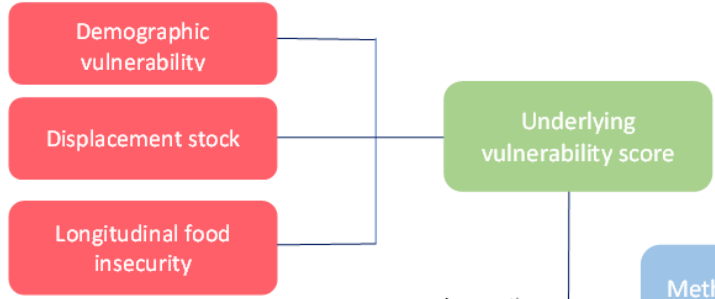
To inform and support the ICCG's efforts to ensure the most vulnerable people and places are prioritised for intersectoral emergency response through early and anticipatory action

ICCG and HCT first-level triggers

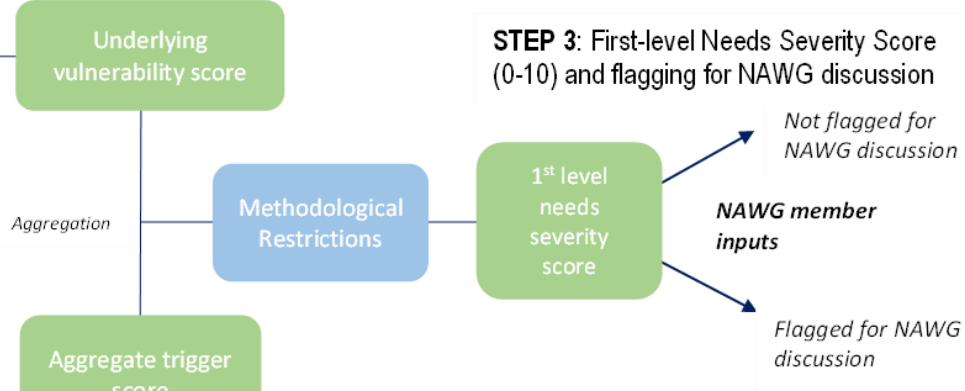
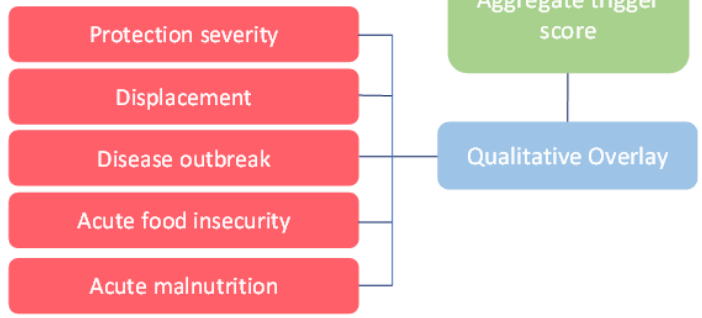
- 1. Reports of key protection concerns faced by displaced people and other affected populations.**
 - Heightened conflict related sexual violence, forced recruitment of children and targeted killings of civilians
 - Deliberate destruction of civilian assets by armed actors inducing IPC 4 and above levels of food insecurity
- 2. IPC 4 (Emergency) and 5 (Catastrophic) levels of food insecurity.**
- 3. Displaced population due to conflict or floods with the following thresholds:**
 - More than 20% of children and women affected by the event.
 - Locations with more than 10% of IDPs compared to the host population.
- 4. Vulnerability Trigger Criteria:**
 - More than 10 % of female-headed households and other vulnerable-group headed households.
 - More than 10% presence of persons with disabilities, increased number of (male and female) youth populations requiring structured engagement.
- 5. Disease outbreaks (including cholera, measles, meningitis, Rift Valley fever and malaria upsurges among others) as per WHO standards, disaggregated by age, sex and disability including physical type, sensory and mental.)**
- 6. Increasing/high mortality as per WHO standards, disaggregated by age, sex and disability including physical type, sensory and mental.**

NAWG analytical framework – process flowchart

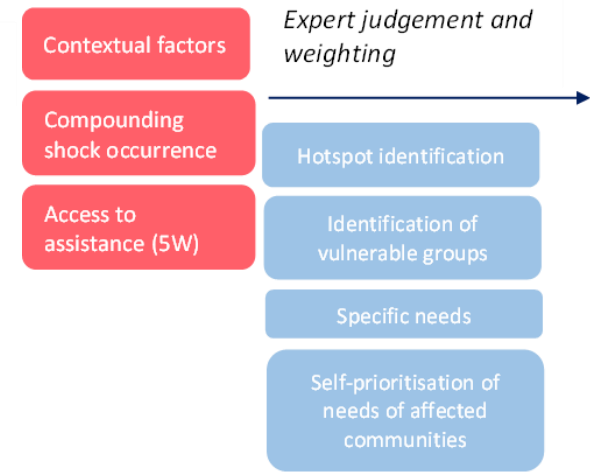
STEP 1: Underlying Vulnerability Score (0-3)



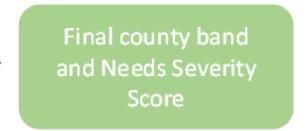
STEP 2: Aggregate Trigger Score (0-7)



STEP 4: NAWG contextual analysis



STEP 5: Final needs severity classification



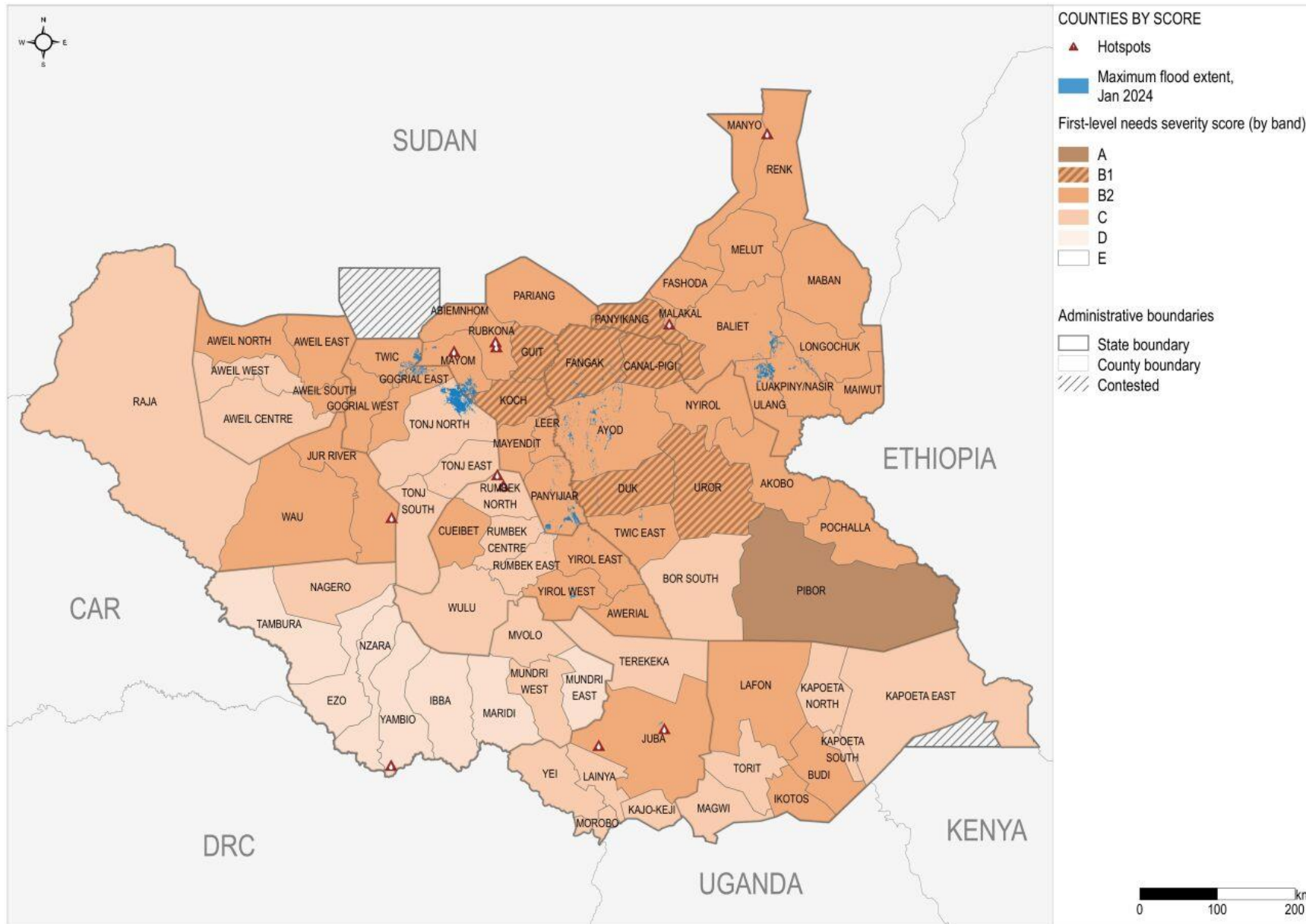
Score range and needs severity classification

Severity A	8 - 10
Severity B1	7 - 7.9
Severity B2	6 - 6.9
Severity C	4 - 5.9
Severity D	2 - 3.9
Severity E	0 - 1.9

Needs severity classifications	Score range	Description of humanitarian conditions
Severity A	8 - 10	Extreme humanitarian conditions with people facing extreme shortages and/or availability and accessibility issues to meet basic needs. Affected populations face a complete lack of food and/or other basic needs, with evidence of acute malnutrition and food insecurity and reports of excess mortality.
Severity B1	7 - 7.9	<p>Severe humanitarian conditions with affected populations facing significant shortages and/or significant availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People face severe food consumption gaps and have started to deplete their assets or already face an extreme loss of assets. This may result in very high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality.</p> <p>For an added layer of granularity, Band B has been split into two sub-classifications: B1 (corresponding to score 7 – 7.9) and B2 (corresponding to score 6 – 6.9) [change made in January 2023]</p>
Severity B2	6 - 6.9	<p>Severe humanitarian conditions with affected populations facing significant shortages and/or significant availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People face severe food consumption gaps and have started to deplete their assets or already face an extreme loss of assets. This may result in very high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality.</p> <p>For an added layer of granularity, Band B has been split into two sub-classifications: B1 (corresponding to score 7 – 7.9) and B2 (corresponding to score 6 – 6.9) [change made in January 2023]</p>
Severity C	4 - 5.9	Moderate humanitarian conditions with affected populations facing shortages and/or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services but they are not life-threatening. Significant food consumption gaps are visible. As a result of shortages and disruption of services, populations may face potentially life-threatening consequences if not provided with assistance.
Severity D	2 - 3.9	Stressed humanitarian conditions with affected populations facing some shortages or/and some availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People have some food gaps and food consumption is reduced but adequate are able to meet minimum food needs by applying coping strategies. There are strains on livelihoods. Needs are more increased but are still not life-threatening.
Severity E	0 - 1.9	None/Minor humanitarian conditions with affected populations facing none or minor shortages or/and accessibility problems regarding basic services. People are able to meet food and other basic needs without having to apply to irreversible coping strategies. There may be some needs but are not life-threatening.

**NAWG Needs Severity
Classifications –January-
February 2024**

First-level needs severity classifications for January-February 2024



Number of counties in different bands

A = 1
B1 = 7
B2 = 39
C = 24
D = 8
E = 7

Member inputs on:

- Counties to be flagged for discussion on current needs severity
- Flagging a county for close monitoring

NAWG classifications_January 2023_member inputs .XLSX

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	County	Needs severity score	Band	Severity level	Flag location for discussion/close monitoring	Rationale
2	Pibor	9.08	A	Extreme		
3	Akobo	8.66	A	Extreme		
4	Nyirok	8.50	A	Extreme		
5	Fangak	8.25	A	Extreme		
6	Uror	7.83	B1	Severe		
7	Fashoda	7.75	B1	Severe		
8	Malakal	7.50	B1	Severe		
9	Manyo	7.41	B1	Severe		
10	Panyijjar	7.33	B1	Severe		
11	Rubkona	7.25	B1	Severe		
12	Melut	7.08	B1	Severe		
13	AweilEast	7.00	B1	Severe		
14	Koch	7.00	B1	Severe		
15	GogrialEast	7.00	B1	Severe		
16	CanalPigi	7.00	B1	Severe		
17	Duk	6.91	B2	Severe		
18	Leer	6.75	B2	Severe		
19	Twic	6.75	B2	Severe		
20	GogrialWest	6.66	B2	Severe		
21	Longochuk	6.66	B2	Severe		
22	Mayom	6.58	B2	Severe		
23	TonjNorth	6.50	B2	Severe		
24	Guit	6.50	B2	Severe		
25	LuakpinyNasir	6.50	B2	Severe		
26	Ulang	6.49	B2	Severe		
27	TonjEast	6.41	B2	Severe		
28	BorSouth	6.25	B2	Severe		
29	Cueibet	6.25	B2	Severe		
30	AweilNorth	6.25	B2	Severe		
31	TonjSouth	6.25	B2	Severe		
32	Baliet	6.25	B2	Severe		
33	KapoetaSouth	6.25	B2	Severe		

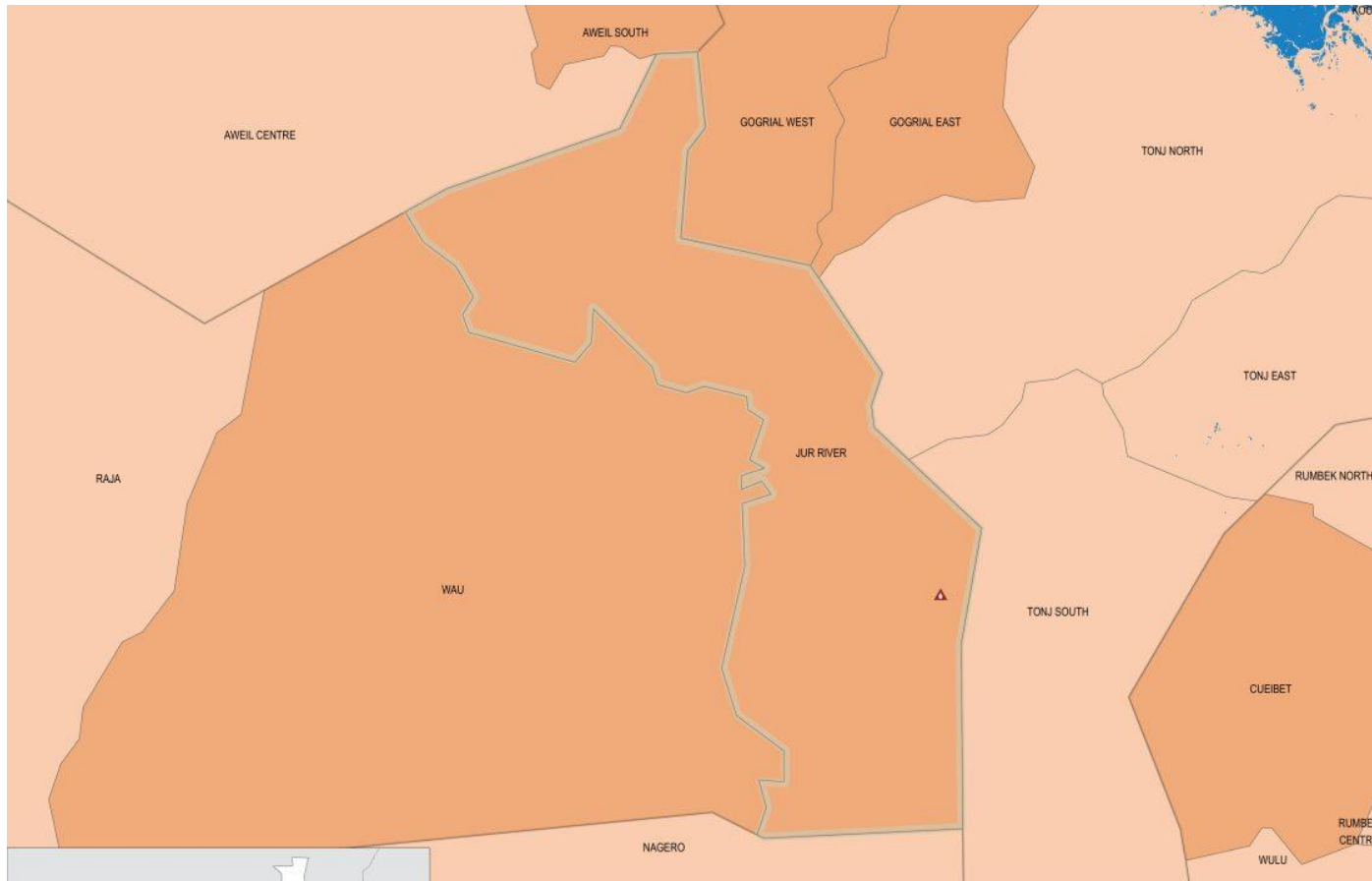
+ Scores and bands Dataset Components & indicators Band definitions

Contextual Analysis

Counties for contextual analysis

County	Band (January-February)	Rationale
Jur River	B2	According to IOM DTM, the number of displaced persons from Manyang, Tharkuang and Marial Bai has increased from 17,000 in December to 20,000 in January. The displaced persons are scattered over 15 villages of Jur River. Any update on the situation?
Nasir	B2	Between 10 and 12 February, clashes between armed elements in Nasir County resulted in casualties and prompted civilian displacement from Nasir town. Food distribution to Nasir town has been temporarily suspended. Calm has reportedly been restored following authority engagement.
Longochuk	B2	Returnees in Longochuk County, Upper Nile State, are facing severe shortages of food and shelter, highlighting a critical humanitarian situation for thousands who recently arrived from Sudan and Ethiopia to escape insecurity. According to coordinator of the county's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)
Renk	B2	Thousands of people who escaped the conflict in Sudan are desperately short of essentials including clean water, food, shelter, and healthcare. Overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions in the transit sites further increase the risk of disease outbreaks, warns MSF. Anticipated that more people are expected to arrive due to intensified fighting in Sudan.
Malakal	B2	Thousands of people who escaped the conflict in Sudan are desperately short of essentials including clean water, food, shelter, and healthcare. Overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions in the transit sites further increase the risk of disease outbreaks, warns MSF. Anticipated that more people are expected to arrive due to intensified fighting in Sudan.
Ayod	B2	Local authorities in Ayod County in Jonglei State are reporting that huge numbers of cattle are dying in parts of the county, with thousands having succumbed to an unknown disease since the beginning of the year.
Rumbek North	C	On 2 February, intercommunal violence reportedly erupted between armed young men in Alor Payam, Rumbek North County, resulting in casualties and movement restrictions. Several casualties were reported. Civilian displacement has not yet been confirmed. Urgent needs include medical supplies to treat the injured.

Jur River County



JurRiver

- ▲ Hotspot location
- Maximum flood extent, Jan 2024

First-level needs severity score

- A
- B1
- B2
- C
- D
- E

Administrative boundaries

- State boundary
- County boundary
- ▨ Contested

UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: High
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very high
3. IPC 5-year average: Moderate

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: Very high
3. Disease: High
4. FSL: IPC P3
5. Malnutrition: IPC P3

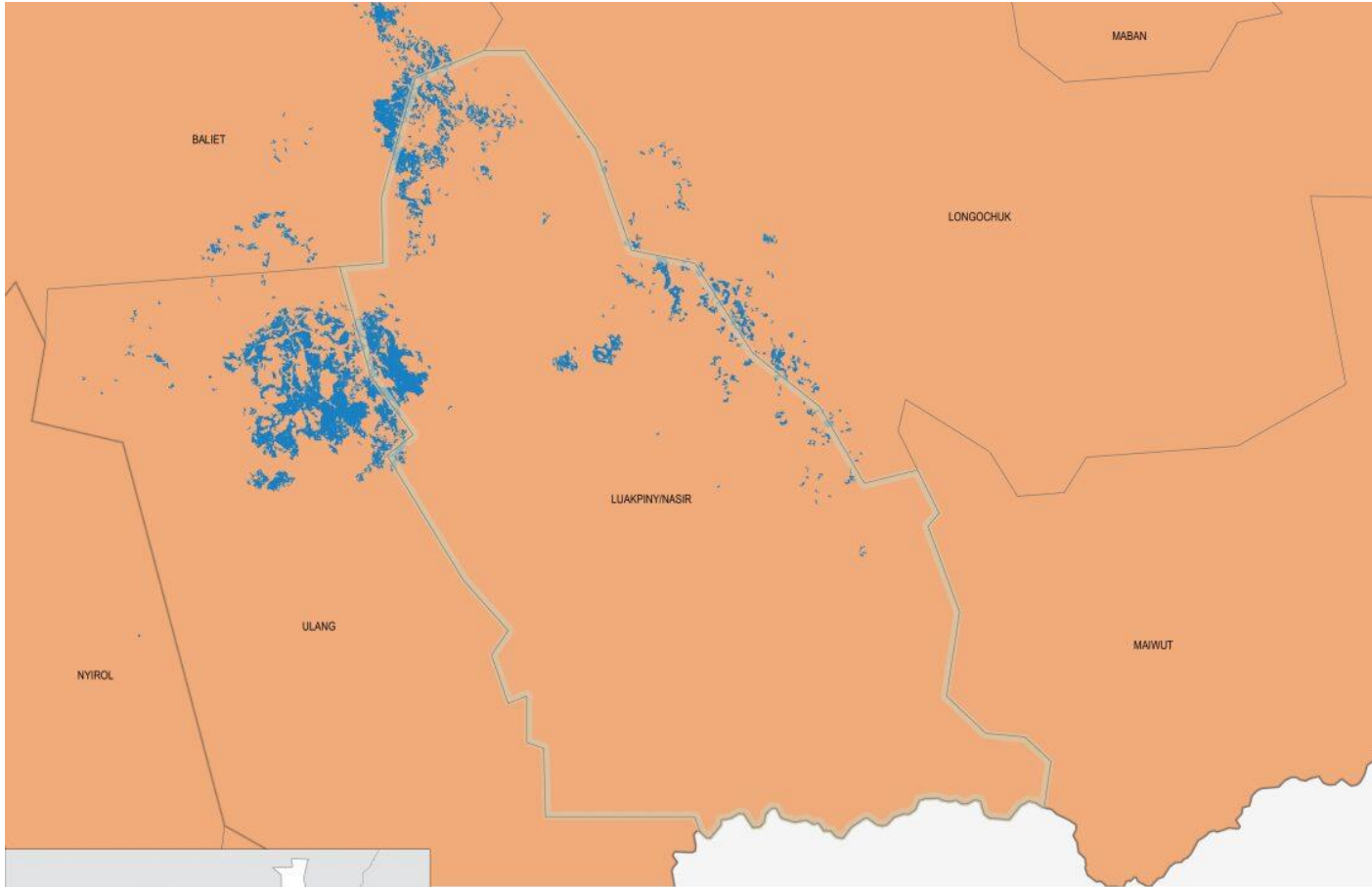
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots: Jur River
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Flood-affected people:
- Economic Shocks:
- Key groups affected: IDPs and returnees
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Nasir County



LuakpinyNasir

- ▲ Hotspot location
- Maximum flood extent, Jan 2024

First-level needs severity score

- A
- B1
- B2
- C
- D
- E

Administrative boundaries

- State boundary
- County boundary
- ▨ Contested

UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: Moderate
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very high
3. IPC 5-year average: High

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: None
3. Disease: High
4. FSL: IPC P3
5. Malnutrition : IPC P4

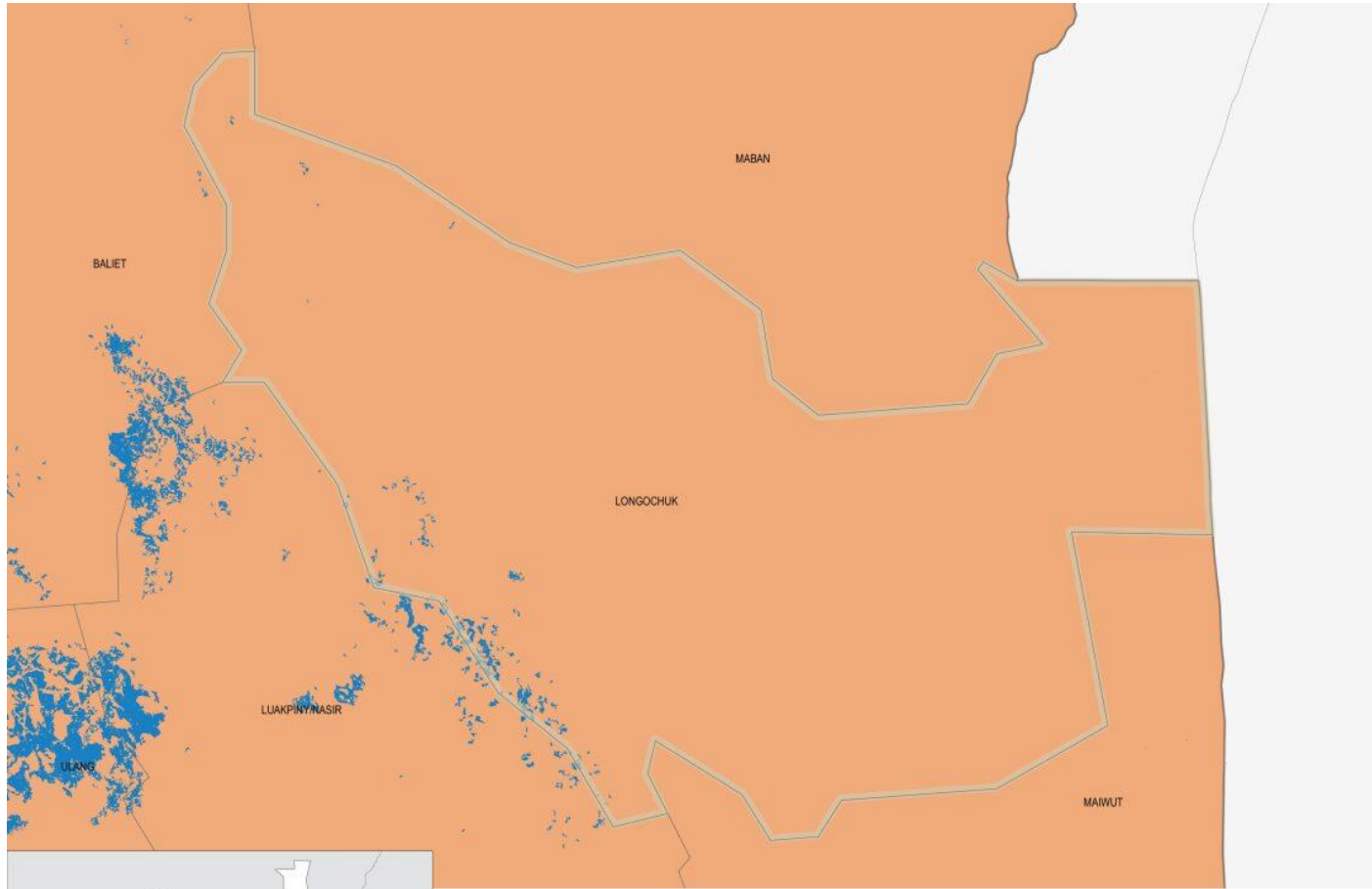
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots:
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Mobility barriers:
- Economic shocks:
- Flood-affected people:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other:

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Longochuk County



Longochuk

- Hotspot location
- Maximum flood extent, Jan 2024

First-level needs severity score

- A
- B1
- B2
- C
- D
- E

Administrative boundaries

- State boundary
- County boundary
- Contested

UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: High
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very high
3. IPC 5-year average: High

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: None
3. Disease: High
4. FSL: IPC P3
5. Malnutrition: IPC P4

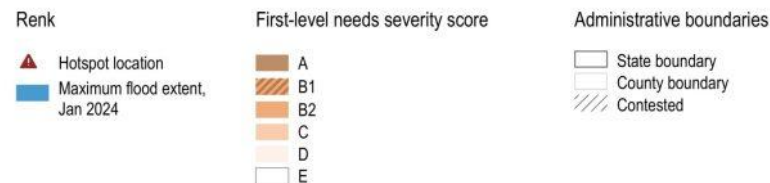
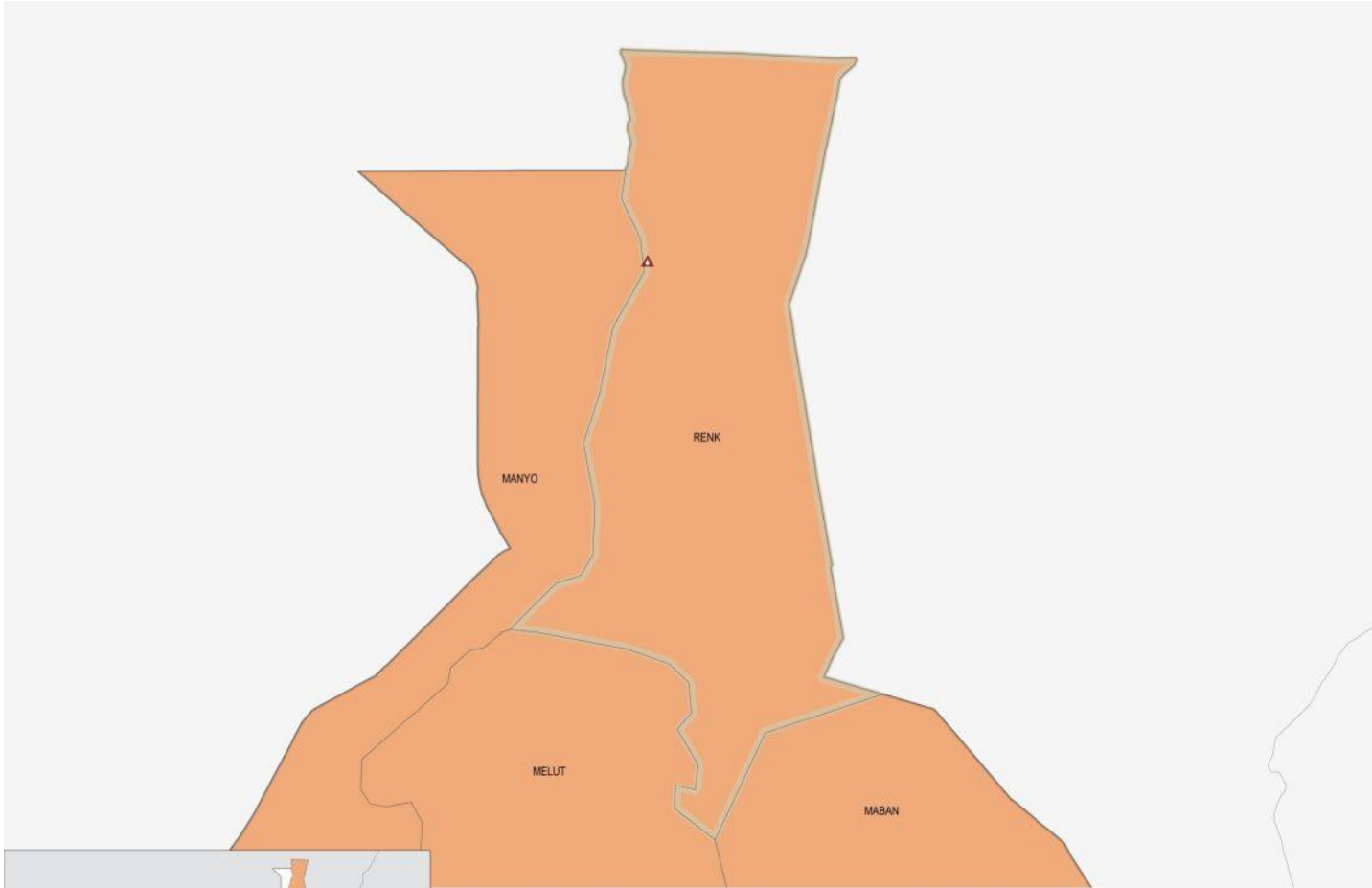
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots:
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Mobility barriers:
- Economic shocks:
- Flood-affected people:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other:

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Renk County



UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: High
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very high
3. IPC 5-year average: Moderate

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: None
3. Disease: Low
4. FSL: P4
5. Malnutrition: IPC P4

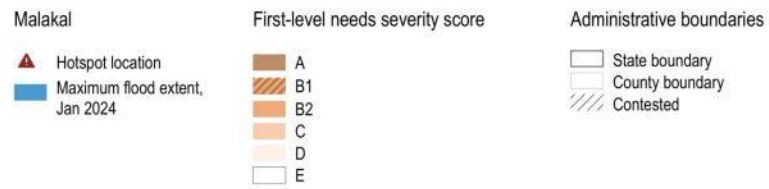
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots: (Transit sites)
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Flood-affected people:
- Economic shocks:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs: Health
- Access to assistance:
- Other:

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Malakal County



UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: Moderate
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very High
3. IPC 5-year average: High

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Low
2. Displacement: Low
3. Disease: Low
4. FSL: IPC P3
5. Malnutrition: IPC P4

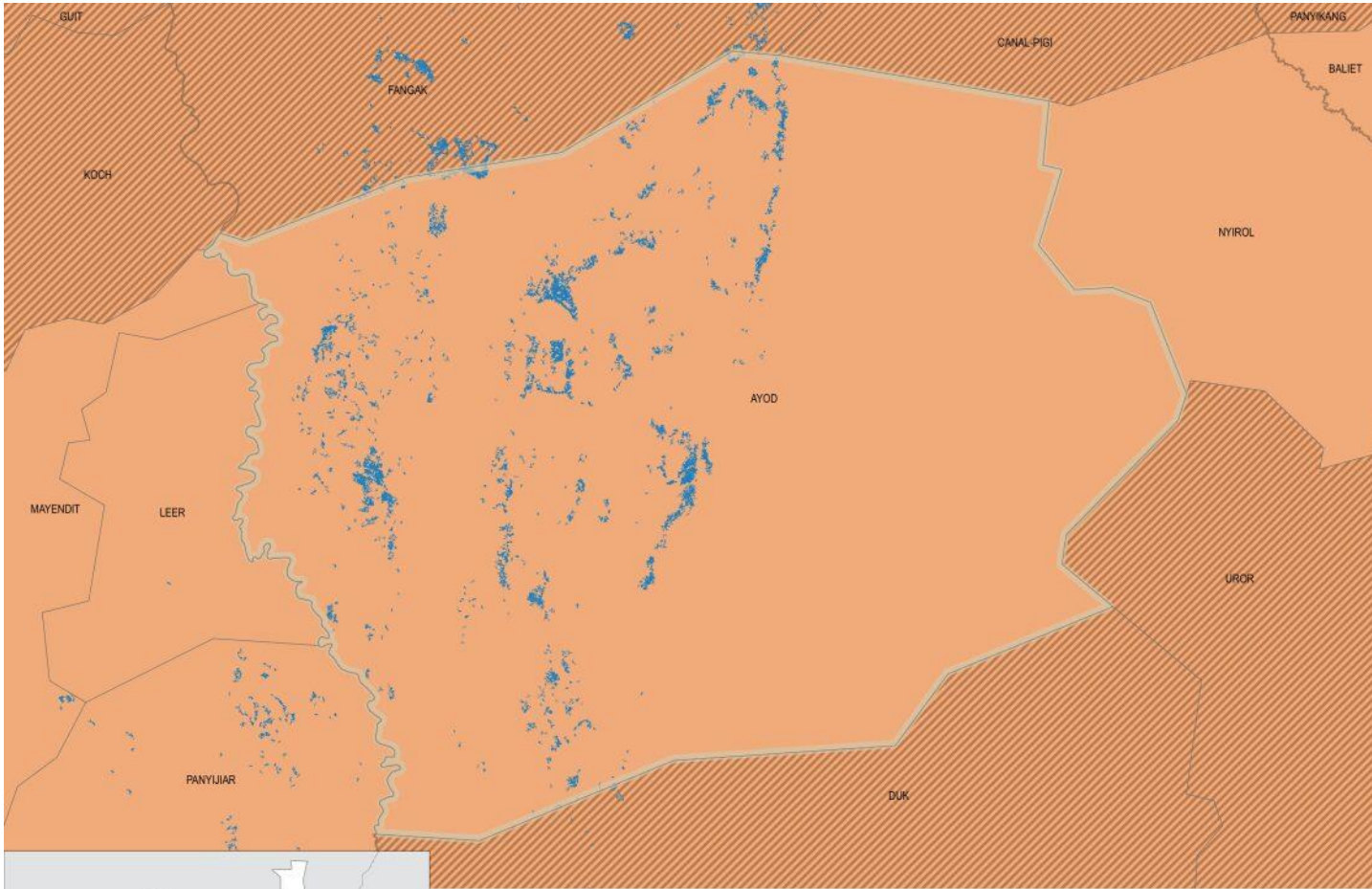
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots: Malakal TC
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Mobility barriers:
- Flood-affected people:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other:

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Ayod County



Ayod

- Hotspot location
- Maximum flood extent, Jan 2024

First-level needs severity score

- A
- B1
- B2
- C
- D
- E

Administrative boundaries

- State boundary
- County boundary
- Contested

UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: High
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very High
3. IPC 5-year average: High

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: None
3. Disease: Moderate
4. FSL: IPC P4
5. Malnutrition: IPC P4

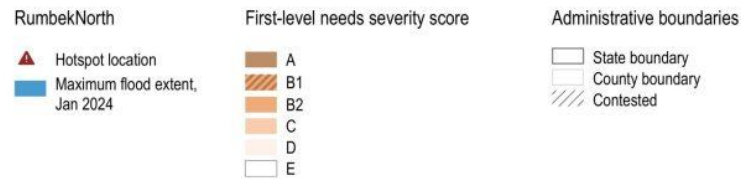
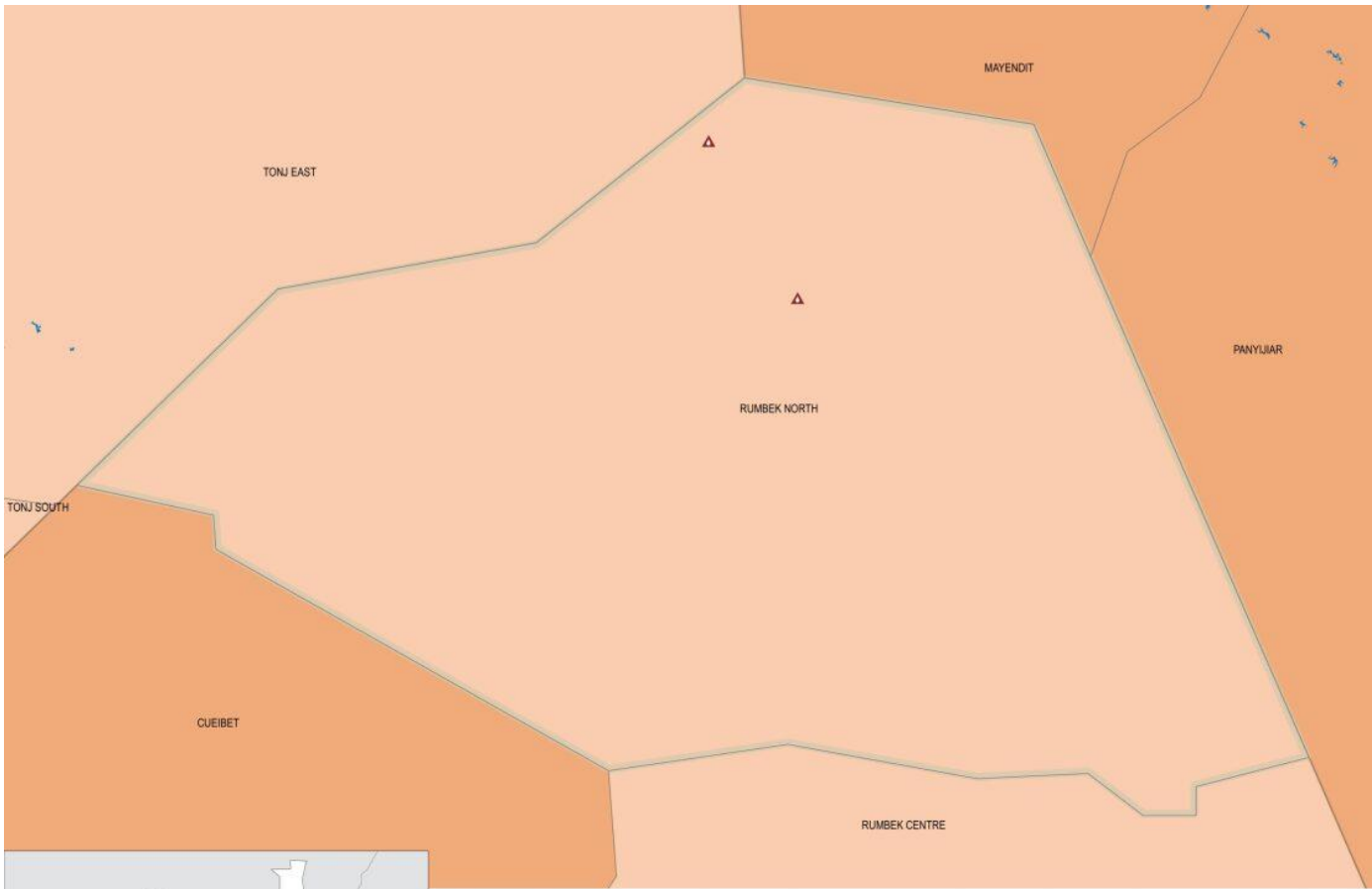
FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: B2

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots:
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Mobility barriers:
- Economic shocks:
- Flood-affected people:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other:

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Rumbek North County



UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY

1. Demographic vulnerability: High
2. % of IDPs and/or returnees: Very high
3. IPC 5-year average: High

FIRST-LEVEL TRIGGERS

1. Protection: Moderate
2. Displacement: None
3. Disease: Moderate
4. FSL: IPC P3
5. Malnutrition: IPC P3

FIRST-LEVEL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION: C

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- Hotspots:
- Socio-economic-political dynamics:
- Flood-affected people:
- Economic shocks:
- Key groups affected:
- Specific needs:
- Access to assistance:
- Other

FINAL NEEDS SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION:

Close monitoring counties

Counties flagged for close monitoring

County	Band (January-February)	Rationale
Duk	B1	The delegation (Government officials & UN Agents) reports found on Feb-7-2024 that there were 25,560 displaced persons; 4,260 households; 18 wounded persons; 32 killed; 11 abducted children; and 7,000 raided heads of cattle.
Twic	B2	Follow up on IRNA findings on Abyei
Mayom	B2	On 21 February, the Government of Unity facilitated the relocation of more than 900 IDPs from Abyei area to Mayom County. IDPs in the Rumajak site received humanitarian assistance from partners in Abyei before departure, including a 30-day food ration, shelter and non-food items, nutrition supplies and dignity kits. A rapid protection assessment of the relocated IDPs in Mayom was conducted on 22 February. Findings included that the IDPs are seeking short-term shelter solutions, such as living under trees, and have limited access to basic services. Smaller numbers of IDPs from Abyei continue to arrive at the site. The state-level inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) is monitoring the humanitarian situation.
Raja	C	Physical access to Boro Medina was difficult. Hundreds of returnees there with very limited access to services. NAWG members are following up on the assessment findings.
Bor South	C	Jonglei government, partners initiate a program to resettle thousands of IDPs from Bor PoC, plans are underway. There was also discussion about Mingkaman IDPs to be consider repatriated back to Bor, the government of Jonglei will take the lead with support from humanitarian partners, but action points have not been agreed.

• Role of Members

Before the Monthly NAWG Meeting:

- Share reports, research etc. to be incorporated into monthly analysis on an ongoing basis
- Review dataset with classifications ahead of meeting
- Suggest counties to be discussed

During the Monthly NAWG Meeting:

- Present on relevant assessments conducted or trends affecting needs severity
- Participate (in person, if possible) to ensure your expertise and inputs feed in
- Come prepared for counties to be discussed

After the Monthly NAWG Meeting:

- Share any additional relevant information points that might have been missed in discussion
- Cascade relevant NAWG information onwards
- Use to inform prioritisation discussion in the ICCG and other platforms where relevant

Q & A