

Needs Analysis Working Group



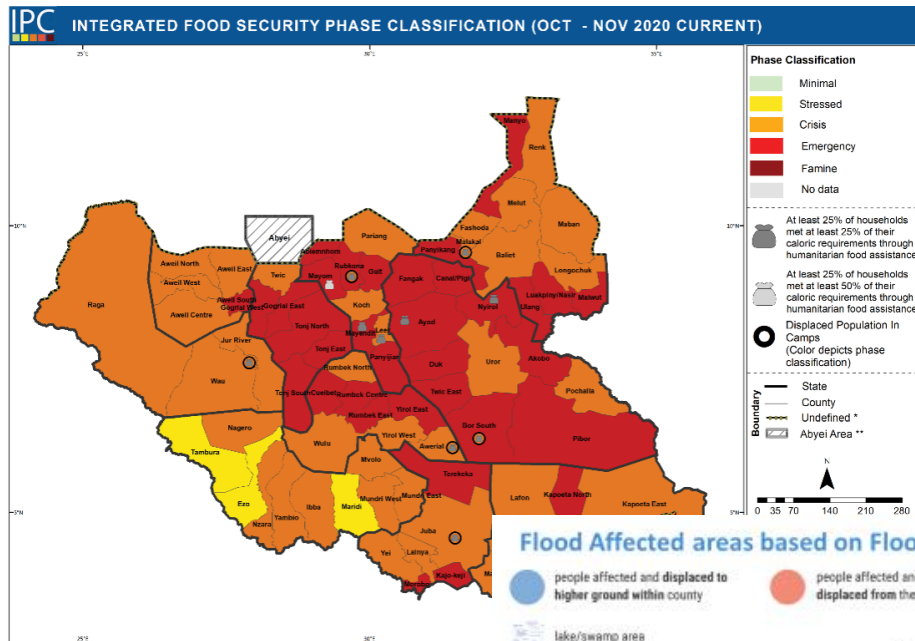
05 January 2021

Agenda (10:00am – 12:00pm)

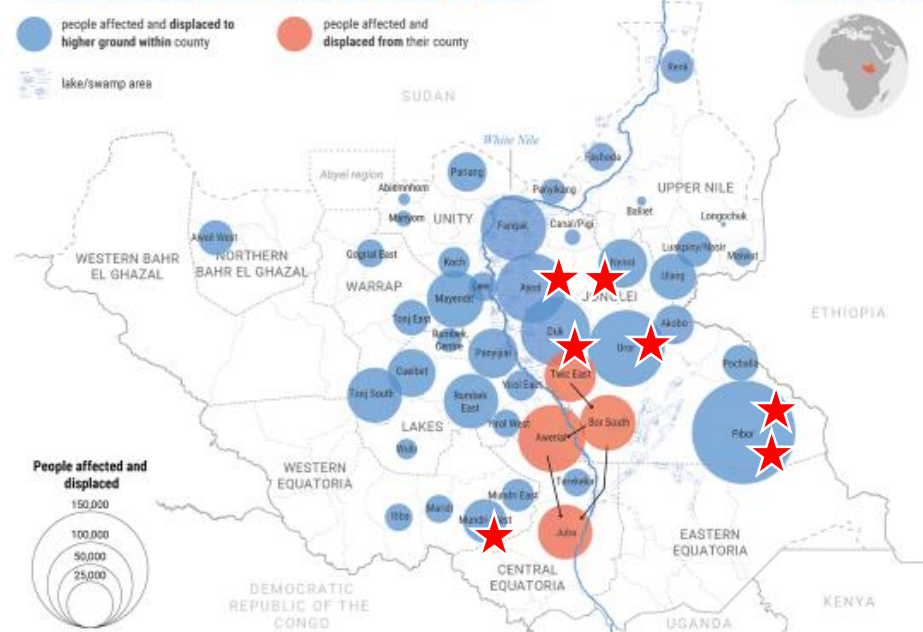
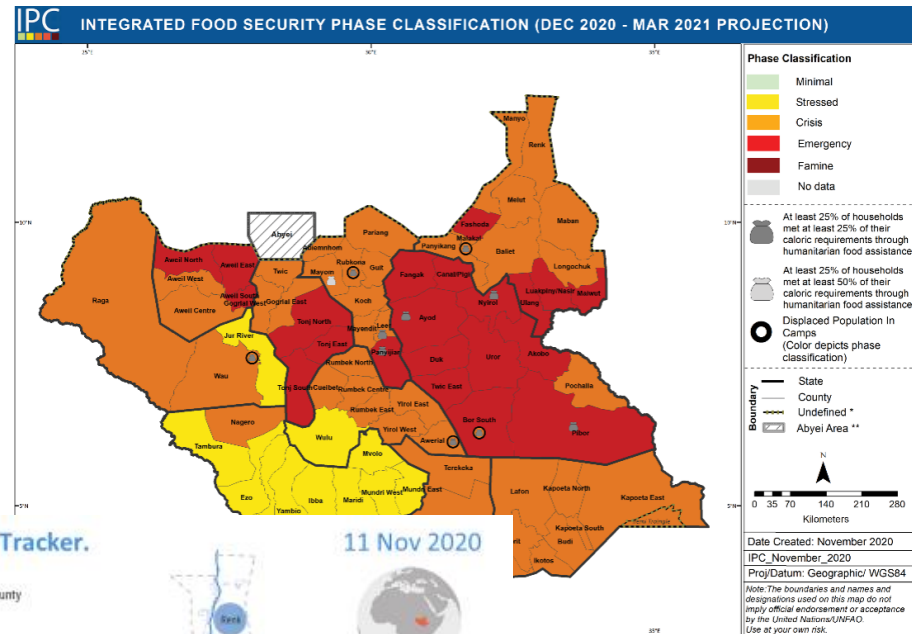
- IPC South Sudan Oct 2020- July 2021 Update
- Locations of concern
 - cholera reports in neighboring Ethiopia
- Confirmation of priority locations for common service support.
- AOB

IPC findings: drivers

Flooding



Flood Affected areas based on Flood Tracker.



★ Response gaps

IPC findings: drivers

Akobo

Current

Recurring flooding and insecurity

- Displacement
- Loss of livestock
- Loss of crops/harvest

Self-limiting behaviour causing reduced access to livelihoods/coping

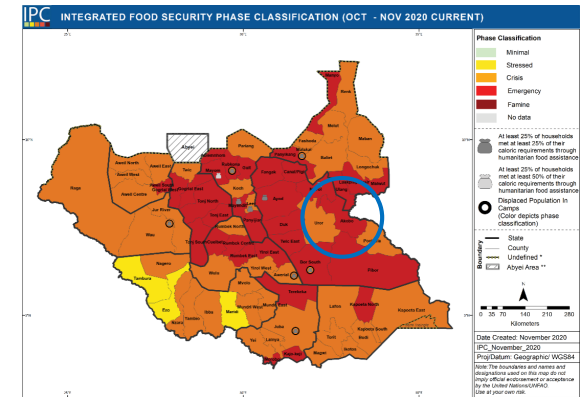
Lack of NFIs needed for livelihoods/coping (e.g. fishing equipment)

High use of emergency coping strategies

- Selling last livestock, begging, collecting debts

Projections

- Sub-national and intercommunal conflict likely to resume once flood waters recede
 - Further self-limiting behaviour due to perceived conflict risk
- Reduced stocks going into the dry season
- Reduced access to livestock
- Prices likely to remain high, further currency depreciation
- Food insecurity will be mitigated by wild foods, hunting, fishing, some HFA (16% of the population)
 - But: self-limiting behaviour, lack of resources



IPC findings: drivers

Current

Flooding, conflict, high food prices/inflation

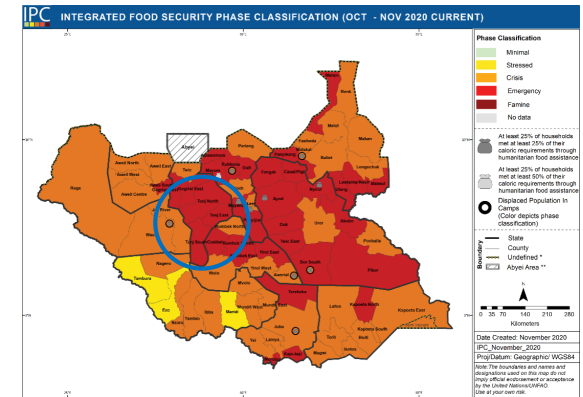
- Destruction of crops, shelters
- Displacement
- Loss of livestock
- High reliance on own production, but:
 - Lack of inputs
 - Displacement: lack of labour
 - Self-limiting behaviour, looting

Reduced coping: self-limiting behaviour, support structures eroded
Large increase in wild food consumption

Projections

- Persisting conflict
 - Likely to affect humanitarian aid
- Low availability of food stocks; harvested crops likely to run out much earlier than normal
- Limited access to livestock products
- Wild foods likely insufficient to meet needs

Tonj East, North, South



Current

Drought and high food prices

- High proportion of households who planted, but reduced yields
- Coincided with missed HFA
- Decrease in livestock ownership

Subsequent storms/heavy rain damaged shelters

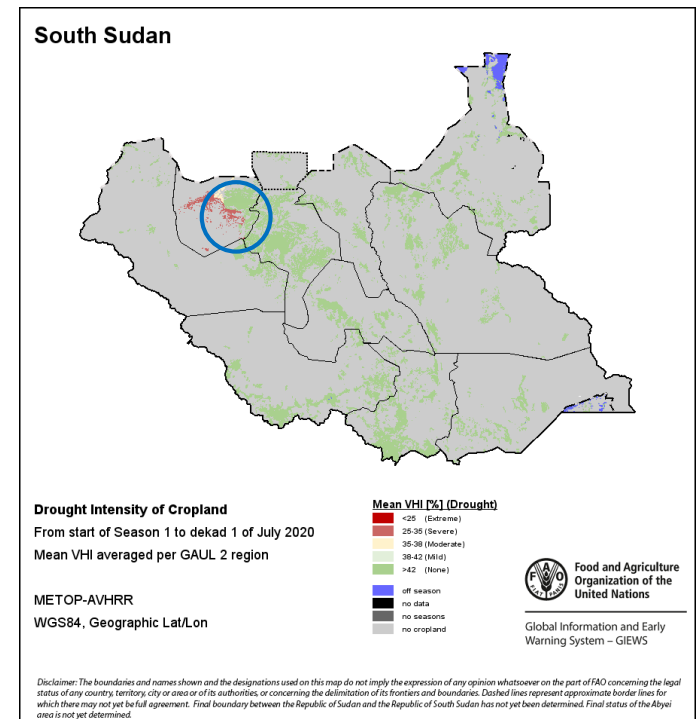
Exhaustion of livelihoods coping strategies

Low access to fish, increased consumption of wild foods

Projections

Risk of deterioration

- Harvested crops will run out earlier than normal
- Wild foods likely insufficient to meet needs
- Reduced access to livestock products
- Further price increases (period of market reliance)



IPC findings: drivers

Pibor

Current

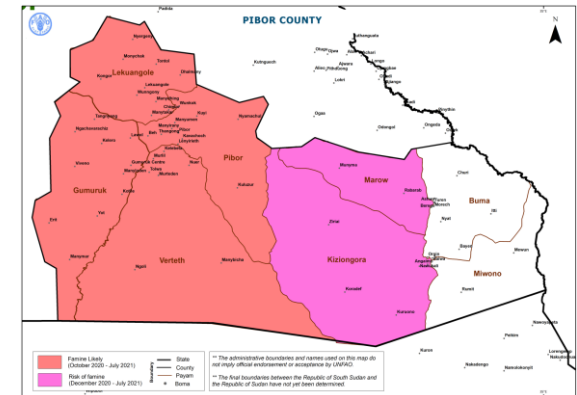
Conflict, flooding, disease, increased prices/inflation

Note: difference between lowland and highland areas

- Extremely high levels of violence
- Recurring large-scale flooding
- Measles outbreak
- Low agricultural yield
- Displacement
- Reduced livestock ownership
- Low humanitarian access

Lack of NFIs needed for livelihoods/coping (e.g. fishing equipment)

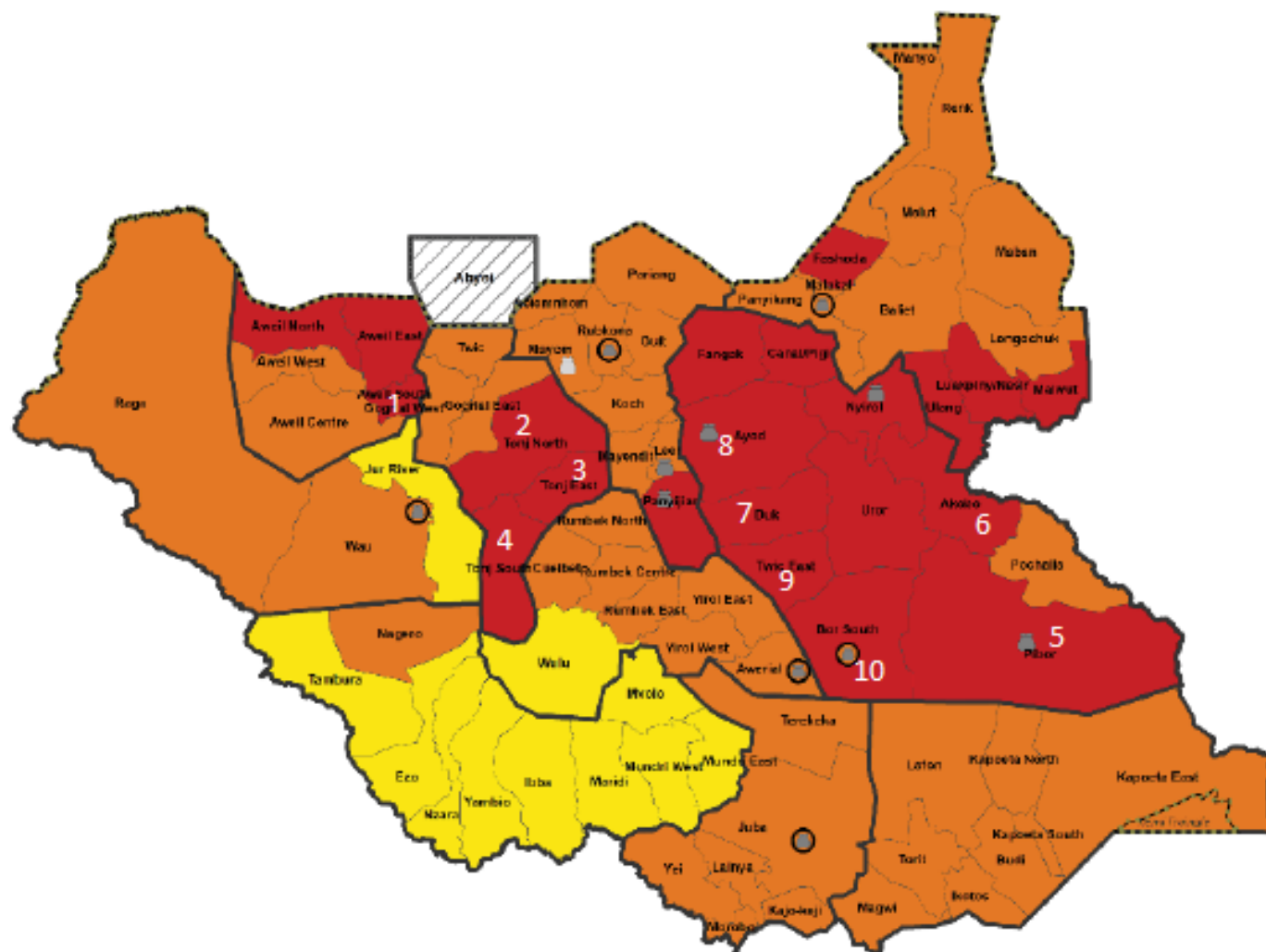
Self-limiting behaviour



Projections


- Extreme depletion of assets and livelihoods
- Risk of conflict intensification
 - Lack of humanitarian access

Locations prioritised on 10 Dec for multi-cluster response scale up



Phase Classification

- | | |
|---|-----------|
|  | Minimal |
|  | Stressed |
|  | Crisis |
|  | Emergency |
|  | Famine |
|  | No data |

 At least 25% of households met at least 25% of their caloric requirements through humanitarian food assistance

 At least 25% of households met at least 50% of their caloric requirements through humanitarian food assistance

○ Displaced Population In Camps
(Color depicts phase classification)

Boundary

- State
- County
- Undefined *
- Abvci Area **

Date Created: November 2020

IPC November 2020

Proj/Datum: Geographic/ WGS84

Note: The boundaries and names and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations/UNFPA.
Use at your own risk.

IPC findings: trends

FSL

2017

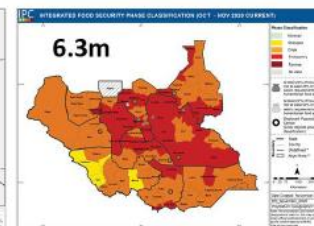
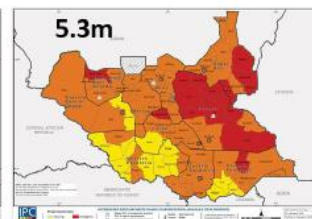
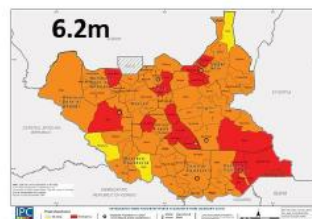
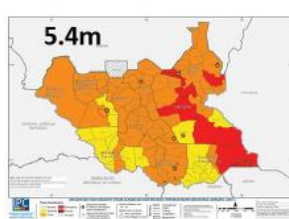
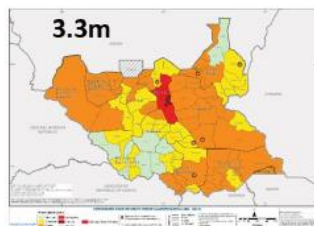
2018

2019

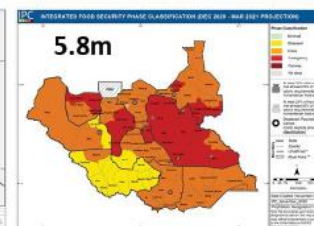
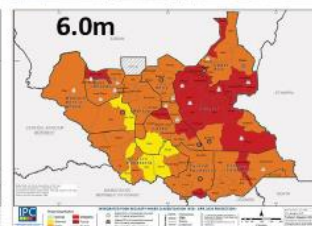
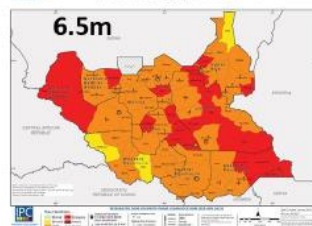
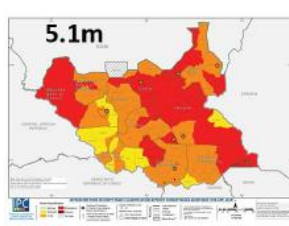
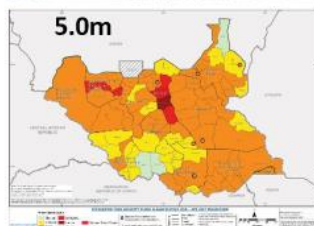
2020

2021

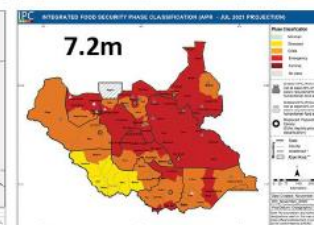
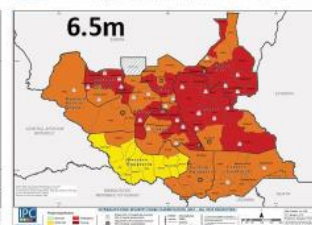
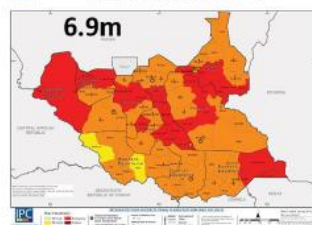
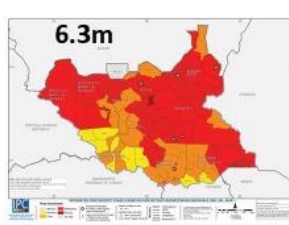
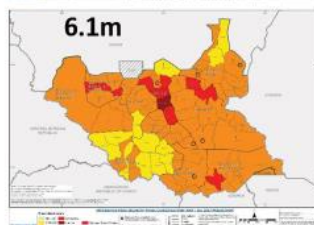
January



Feb-Apr



May-Jul



Oct-Nov 2020

Dec - Mar 2021

Apr - Jul 2021

IPC findings: trends

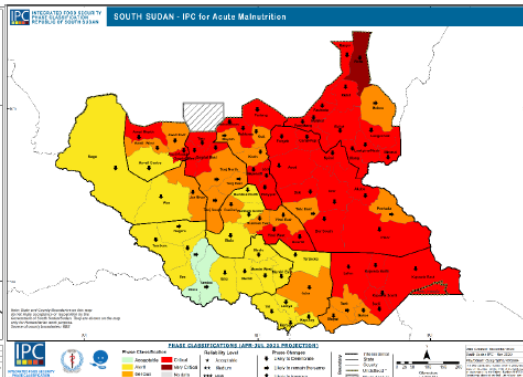
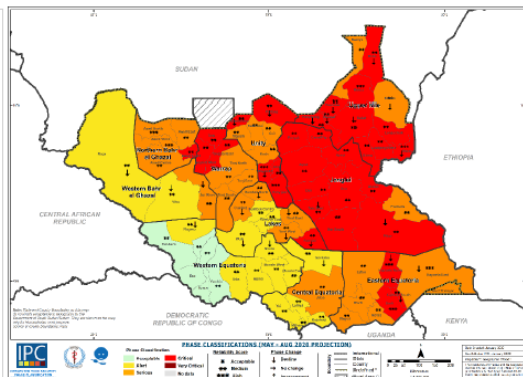
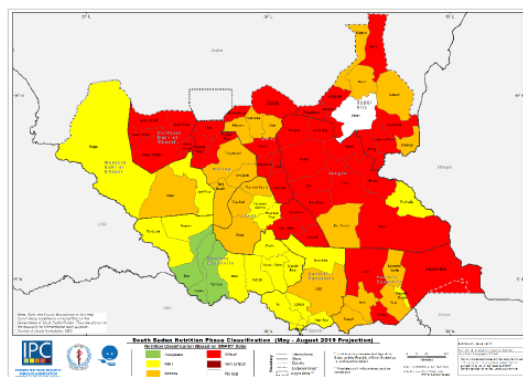
Nutrition

2019

2020

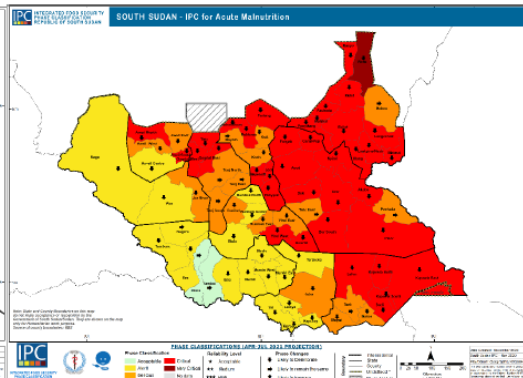
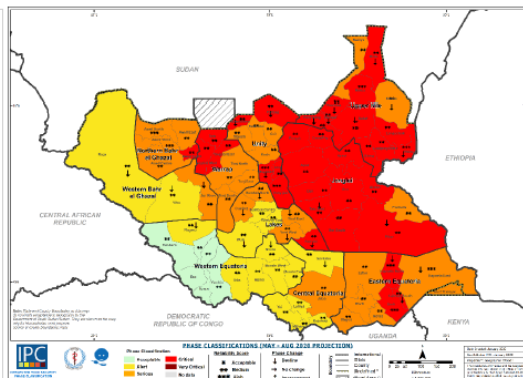
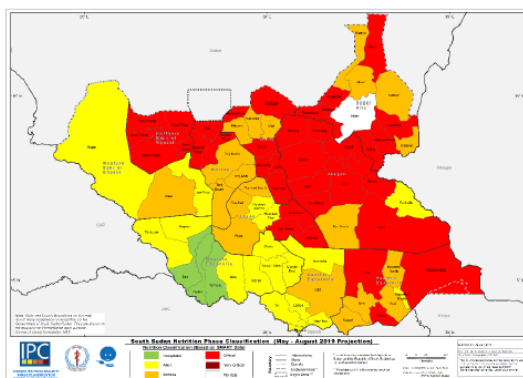
2021

Jan-Apr



Nov 2020 –
Mar 2021

May-Aug

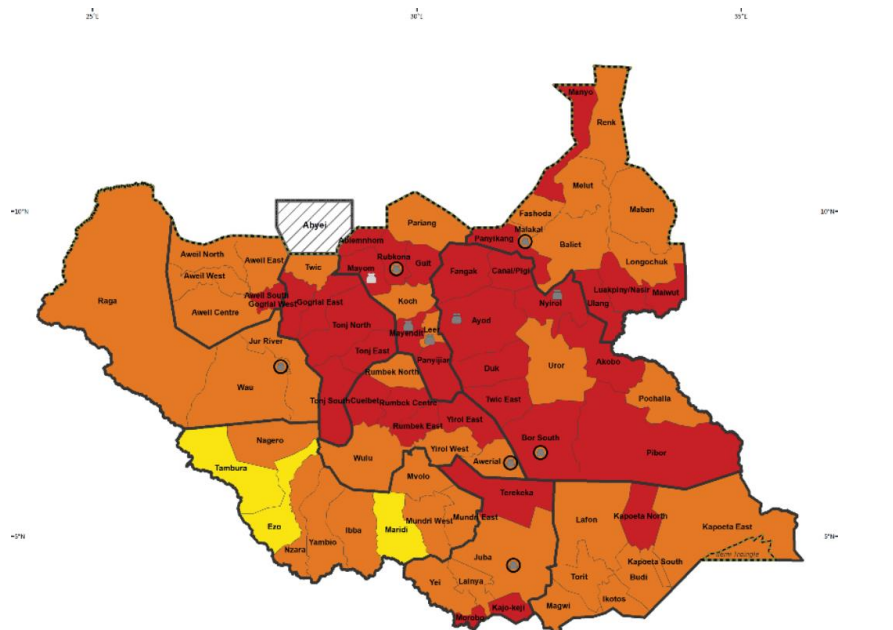
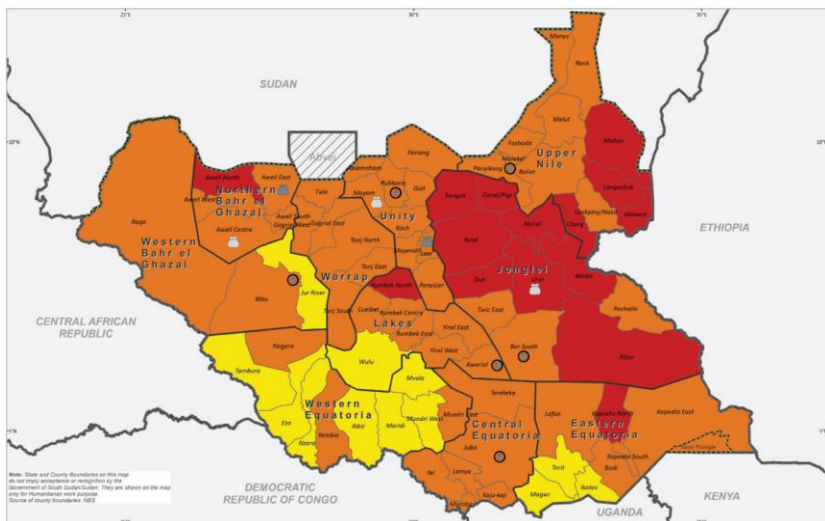


Apr-Jul
2021

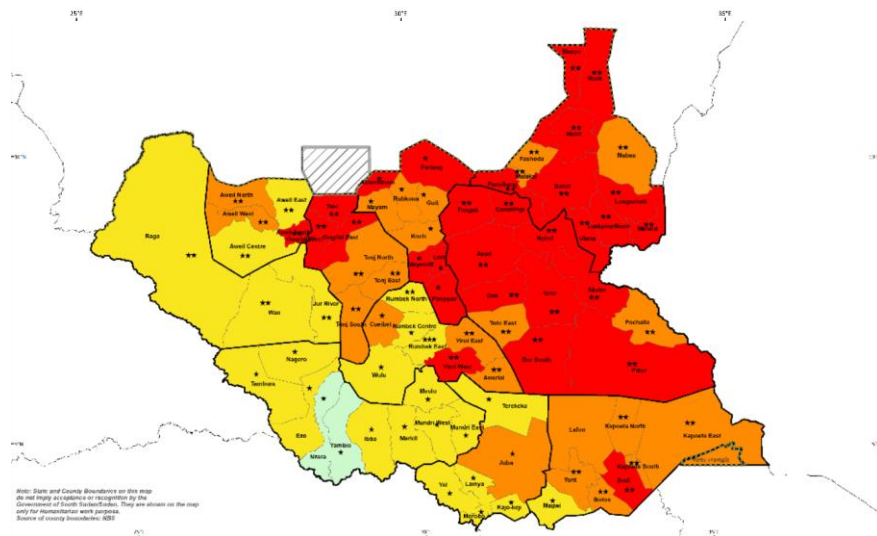
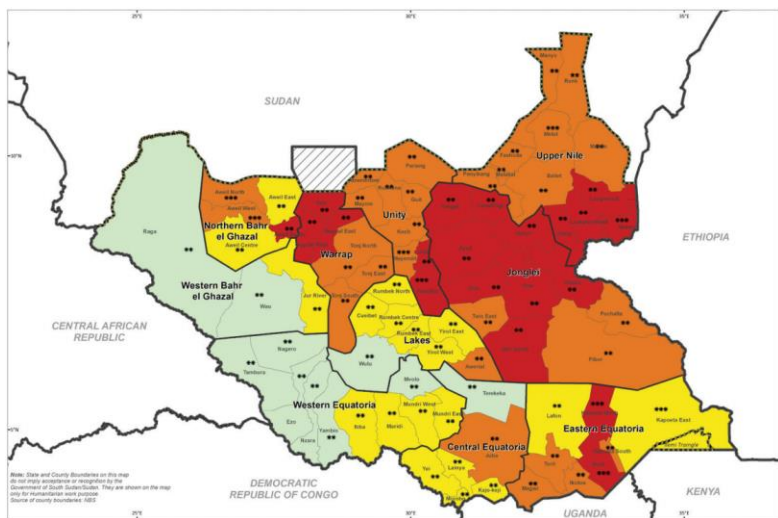
IPC findings: trends

January 2020 – October/November 2020

FSL



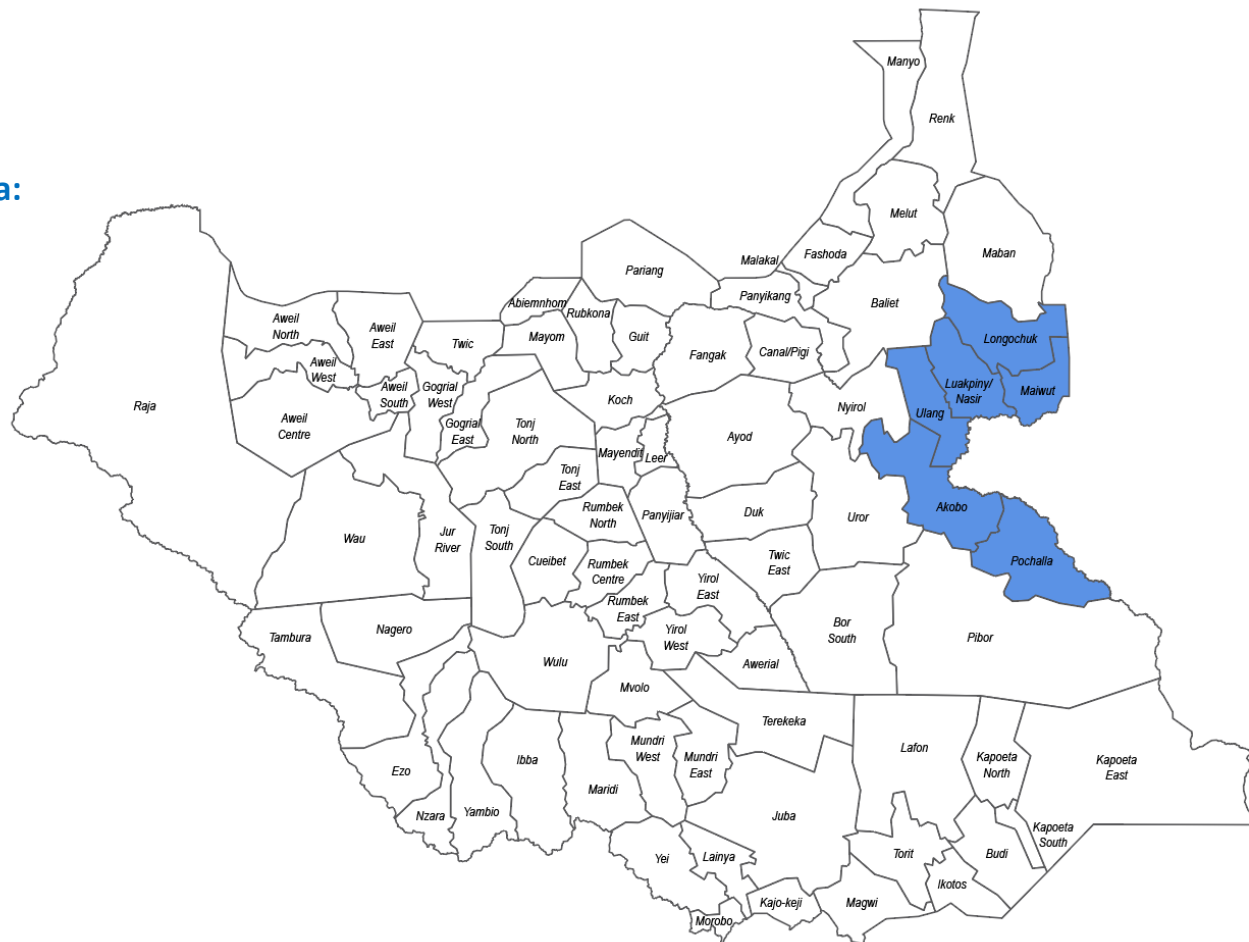
Nutrition



Cholera alert

6 counties bordering Ethiopia:

- Longochuk
- Maiwut
- Nasir
- Ulang
- Akobo
- Pochalla



NAWG locations for response scale-up

Based on 17/11 NAWG meeting

County	Triggers	Follow-up	HCT priority list?
Ayod (Jonglei)	Repeated displacement due to intercommunal/sub-national violence, flooding, IPC Phase 4, pockets of P5 in January 2020 (persisting low food security, extreme GAM rate: 30.9%)		Yes
Duk (Jonglei)	Repeated displacement due to intercommunal/sub-national violence, IPC Phase 4, pockets of IPC P5 in January 2020 (persisting low food security, extreme GAM rate: 21.9%)		Yes
Twic East (Jonglei)	Repeated displacement due to intercommunal/sub-national violence, IPC Phase 4, pockets of IPC P5 in January 2020		Yes
Pochalla (Jonglei)	Displacement, IPC Phase 3, large-scale destruction of farmland	Specific needs for Juba-level support to be identified	No
Tonj East (Warrap)	Displacement, IPC Phase 4, compounding shocks: conflict, flooding, big logistical challenges	Specific needs for Juba-level support to be identified	Yes
Tonj South (Warrap)	Displacement, flooding, large-scale destruction of farmland, compounding shocks: conflict, flooding, big logistical challenges	Specific needs for Juba-level support to be identified	Yes
Rumbek East (Lakes)	Flooding, IPC Phase 4	To be taken off response scale-up if no further need for Juba-level support	No
Awerial (Lakes)	Displacement, flooding, IPC Phase 4, WASH infrastructure destroyed, reported increase in morbidity (diarrhoea, malaria)		No
GPAA, Pibor (Jonglei)	Armed conflict, flooding, displacement, lack of humanitarian access, measles alert, other health concerns, extreme GAM rate		Yes