In the **January 2019** IPC analysis, 6.17 million people (54% of the population) are estimated to have faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse, out of which 1.36 million people faced Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity and 30,000 faced Catastrophe (IPC phase 5). The people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in **January 2019** are found in four counties, namely: Canal/Pigi, Pibor (former Jonglei); Panyikang (former Upper Nile); and Cueibet (former Lakes).

In the projection period of **February-April 2019**, a total of 6.45 million people (57% of the population) will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse while in the projection period of **May-July 2019**, a total of 6.87 million people (60% of the population) will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse in the presence of Humanitarian Food Assistance. Six counties (Canal/Pigi, Cueibet, Yirol West, Panyijiar, Rubkona, Panyikang) will have populations in IPC phase 5 according to the **May-July 2019** projection period (lean season).

Please [click here](#) to download the January 2019 IPC key messages.

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**IPC Classification: Sep 2018 - Mar 2019**

It is important to note that the population % in phase 4 has tripled since 2016 based on the post-harvest trends.
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity

1. Food Availability
   • Insecurity – political & inter-communal and localized conflicts
   • Increased cereal deficit and early depletion of food stocks
   • Disrupted markets
   • Population displacement
   • Recurrent weather shocks and declining food production

2. Access to Food
   • Economic crisis - diminished purchasing power mostly due to a further depreciation of the local currency and high food prices (high market cost)
   • No incentive for traders with decreasing demand and limited alternative livelihoods
   • Depletion of assets and disruption of livelihoods including cattle raiding, animal diseases, crop pests and diseases.
   • Migration of cattle away from homesteads and growing destitution
   • Humanitarian access challenges

3. Food Utilization
   • Chronic waterborne diseases and malnutrition
   • Low use of latrines, poor personal hygiene and living environments
   • Limited access to basic services – health, water and hygiene leads to high level of disease incidences
   • Limited Government capacity to provide services

What is the possible way forward?
• Urgent need to continue delivering humanitarian assistance at scale, including nutrition supplements and access to services, and advocate for sustained humanitarian access
• Efforts to improve farmers own production will increase local availability and access to food and labour opportunities for the population especially in the forthcoming main rain season.
• Monitor the food security and nutrition situation, particularly in Canal/Pigi, Cueibet and Yirol West, Panyijiar and Rubkona and Panyikang.
• Support measures to mitigate fall Armyworm infestation (i.e. trainings through farmer field schools) and other pests
• Safeguard pastoralist assets through livestock vaccinations and treatments.
• Support the operationalization of the Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
• A more optimistic scenario is likely to prevail if the current peace agreement can be delivered and sustained, with unhindered humanitarian access.

Nile Hope Supports Livelihoods in Nasir

The six month project funded through the SSHF and FAO aimed at addressing food insecurity through livelihoods support for 8,000 households affected by conflict in Nasir County of Upper Nile State. Nile Hope provided dry season fast growing vegetable and fishing kits to increase food production and improve dietary diversity for vulnerable households. 60% of the targeted households reported reduced use of negative coping mechanisms due to improved household income from the sale of excess fish while access to healthy and diverse types of food has reduced the level of malnutrition at the community level. Capacity building for Trainer of Trainers conducted to 2,000 people at payam level resulted to increased use of improved vegetable farming skills and fishing practices by the community and an increase of local traders in the market selling fish and vegetables including women.

Beneficiaries registering to receive their livelihood kits in Nasir

HRP 2019 Funding Status

$650M
Total Requested

$21.7M (3.4%)
Funding received

as at 30-Mar-2019

HRP 2019 key figures

5.8 M*
People in Need

5.1 M*
FSL Target for HRP 2019
* The figure excludes refugees

650 M
Total HRP 2019 Requirement

105 M
Total Requirement for CBT in FSL

73
HRP 2019 Partners

42
CBT Partners

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