Food Security Situation Update
October 2022 to July 2023
IPC Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI)
The Process

- FSNMS (Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System) survey data collection conducted between July 2022 and September 2022, with 8,995 households interviewed.
- Main IPC analysis conducted from 03 - 15 October 2022, with the post-analysis finalization ending on 21 October 2022. IPC findings released on 03 November 2022.
- Analysis periods:
  - Current: October – November 2022 (harvest / post-harvest season)
  - 1\textsuperscript{st} Projection: December 2022 – March 2023 (post-harvest season)
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd} Projection: April – July 2023 (lean season)
- Food Security analysis outputs: Maps, Population Tables.
The Process contd.

- **Nutrition analysis outputs**: Maps, *Malnutrition numbers (children under 5, pregnant or lactating women)*

- **120 participants** from Government, UN, NGOs, Academia attended the IPC analysis workshop.

- Vetting process for IPC for Acute Food Insecurity was chaired by the Moderator (Norma), guided by the Technical Facilitator (Simon Muhindi) and overseen by the Quality Assurance Specialist (Duaa Sayed). IPC for Acute Malnutrition was facilitated by Tomas Zaba.

- A **one-day IPC Level 1 refresher training** was provided by the Technical Facilitator, and it focused on the 4 functions and 13 protocols of the IPC.
The Process contd.

- Mayom County was analysed using non-FSNMS data i.e., using food security and nutrition data collected via a SMART Survey conducted in July 2022.
- Panyikang County in Upper Nile State was not analysed (*and is left grey in the IPC AFI & AMN maps*) because of lack of data occasioned by the FSNMS team’s inability to collect data in the county because of insecurity.
Implementation of the new IPC Governance Structure

The new governance structure continues to be implemented and has been instrumental in the success of the second IPC analysis workshop in 2022.
Data collected from **July – September 2022**.

A total of **8,995 households were interviewed** across the country.

Key agencies conducting the survey included Government, WFP, FAO, and UNICEF, with support from NGO partners at the field level.

Data analysis was led by WFP and the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

The FSNMS continues to be a key source of evidence used in the IPC analysis.
Key Technical Challenges Faced

- Time/seasons differences between FSNMS+ data collection and IPC analysis:
  - The implication is that the IPC analysis reflects the food security situation between October and November (harvest/post-harvest period) whereas the FSNMS data was collected between July and September 2022 (lean season).
  - FSNMS data collection delays were occasioned by insecurity and associated lack of access, as well as poor road conditions because of the rainy season, forcing some teams to use speedboats and canoes to access clusters.

- Two counties could not be accessed by the FSNMS teams i.e. Mayom and Panyikang.
  - Mayom analysis was done using SMART survey data whereas Panyikang was not analysed and was left grey.
  - With Panyikang County not analyzed, its population of 67,054 is not part of the final classified population of 12,374,205; Panyikang County is represented by grey in the current and projection maps for both IPC AFI and IPC AMN.
Key Technical Challenges Faced contd.

• Analysis of the effects of HFA and their impacts on the food security situation continues to be a challenge i.e., planned vs actual humanitarian food assistance (HFA).
  • Food security and nutrition outcomes in the presence of HFA.
  • Evolution of food security and nutrition outcomes in the projection period based on planned, funded and likely to be delivered HFA.
  • Likelihood of delivery of HFA based on past trends i.e., what % of the plan is likely to materialize?
# IPC Population Numbers Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Severe Acute Food Insecurity</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Catastrophe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2022</strong></td>
<td>6.64 million (53.6%)</td>
<td>4.36 million</td>
<td>2.22 million</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DECEMBER 2022 – MARCH 2023</strong></td>
<td>6.31 million (51.0%)</td>
<td>4.31 million</td>
<td>1.97 million</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL – JULY 2023</strong></td>
<td>7.76 million (62.7%)</td>
<td>4.82 million</td>
<td>2.90 million</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Notes**
- The **2022/23 population** is **12,441,259 (excluding Abyei population)**.
- **Panyikang County**, with a **total population of 67,054**, was inaccessible during data collection and hence **was not analyzed and remains unclassified** in the current and projection periods.
- Therefore, the **total population that was analyzed and classified is 12,374,205**.
October-November 2022 (Harvest / Post-Harvest)

- 6.64 million people (53.6%) facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)
- 61,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- 2.22 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- 4.36 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

Note: 67,054 people in Panyikang County of Upper Nile State were not analyzed and classified because the County was inaccessible at the time of data collection due to conflict and insecurity.
## October-November 2022 IPC Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2022/2023 Population</th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Catastrophe</th>
<th>% of Crisis, Emergency &amp; Humanitarian Catastrophe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>1,548,616</td>
<td>284,000</td>
<td>652,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>1,127,486</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>143,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>2,035,636</td>
<td>196,000</td>
<td>455,000</td>
<td>718,000</td>
<td>606,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>1,212,052</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>337,000</td>
<td>517,000</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>936,932</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>263,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>1,125,769</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>261,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>271,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>1,458,092</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>405,000</td>
<td>601,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1,296,510</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>413,000</td>
<td>327,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>664,156</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>281,000</td>
<td>218,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>968,956</td>
<td>324,000</td>
<td>366,000</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,374,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,012,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,357,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,217,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>53.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
December 2022 – March 2023 (Post-Harvest)

- 6.31 million people (51.0%) facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)
- 33,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- 1.97 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- 4.31 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

Note: 67,054 people in Panyikang County of Upper Nile State were not analyzed and classified because the County was inaccessible at the time of data collection due to conflict and insecurity.
## December 2022 – March 2023 IPC Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2022/2023 Population</th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Catastrophe</th>
<th>% of Crisis, Emergency &amp; Humanitarian Catastrophe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>1,548,616</td>
<td>327,000</td>
<td>679,000</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>1,127,486</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>354,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>2,035,636</td>
<td>218,000</td>
<td>523,000</td>
<td>703,000</td>
<td>559,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>1,212,052</td>
<td>226,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>499,000</td>
<td>127,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>936,932</td>
<td>123,000</td>
<td>281,000</td>
<td>349,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>1,125,769</td>
<td>101,000</td>
<td>261,000</td>
<td>513,000</td>
<td>251,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>1,458,092</td>
<td>211,000</td>
<td>387,000</td>
<td>622,000</td>
<td>239,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1,296,510</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>413,000</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>664,156</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>295,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>968,956</td>
<td>384,000</td>
<td>377,000</td>
<td>177,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,374,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,223,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,840,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,311,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,966,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
April – July 2023 (Lean Season)

- 7.76 million people (62.7%) facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)
- 43,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- 2.90 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- 4.82 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

Note: 67,054 people in Panyikang County of Upper Nile State were not analyzed and classified because the County was inaccessible at the time of data collection due to conflict and insecurity.
# April – July 2023 IPC Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2022/2023 Population</th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Catastrophe</th>
<th>% of Crisis, Emergency &amp; Humanitarian Catastrophe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>1,548,616</td>
<td>238,000</td>
<td>505,000</td>
<td>612,000</td>
<td>194,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>1,127,486</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>365,000</td>
<td>213,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>2,035,636</td>
<td>146,000</td>
<td>379,000</td>
<td>784,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>1,212,052</td>
<td>163,000</td>
<td>299,000</td>
<td>504,000</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>936,932</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>379,000</td>
<td>277,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>1,125,769</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>178,000</td>
<td>507,000</td>
<td>354,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>1,458,092</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1,296,510</td>
<td>166,000</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>472,000</td>
<td>413,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>664,156</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>968,956</td>
<td>239,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,374,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,530,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,080,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,822,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,899,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Counties of Serious Concern**

"Counties of Serious Concern" are counties where there is a likelihood of populations experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) conditions or are likely to experience extreme food insecurity during the current and projection analysis periods.

Other counties of concern based on conflict and its effects are Panyikang, Malakal and Fashoda.

Discrepancy in State-Level and County-Level Phase 5 total populations is because of the “rounding-off to the nearest 1,000” effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Oct-Nov 2022</th>
<th>Dec 2022-Mar 2023</th>
<th>Apr-Jul 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akobo (Jonglei)</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal/Pigi (Jonglei)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fangak (Jonglei)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor (Jonglei)</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leer (Unity)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayendit (Unity)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September/October – December (Harvest) IPC Trends (2014 – 2022)

Harvest / Post-Harvest acute food insecurity trends (2014 - 2022)

- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe

Oct - Dec 2014 (proj)
Oct - Dec 2015 (prj)
Oct - Dec 2016 (proj)
Oct - Dec 2017 (proj)
Oct - Dec 2018 (proj)
Sep - Dec 2019 (proj)
Oct-Nov 2020 (RTQR & FRC) (curr)
Oct - Nov 2022 (curr)
September/October – December (Harvest) IPC Trends (2014 – 2022)

% of Population in IPC Phase 3+

- Oct - Dec 2014 (proj): 13.2%
- Oct - Dec 2015 (proj): 21.4%
- Oct - Dec 2016 (proj): 28.3%
- Oct - Dec 2017 (proj): 44.7%
- Oct - Dec 2018 (proj): 42.5%
- Sep - Dec 2019 (proj): 38.8%
- Oct-Nov 2020 (RTQR & FRC) (curr): 52.6%
- Oct - Nov 2022 (curr): 53.6%

Post-Harvest Acute Food Insecurity Trends (2015-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Catastrophe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar 2015 (proj)</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar 2016 (proj)</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb - Apr 2017 (proj)</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar 2018 (proj)</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar 2019 (proj)</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Apr 2020 (proj)</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb - Mar 2022 (proj)</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2022 - Mar 2023 (proj)</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
December/January – March/April (Post-Harvest)
IPC Trends (2015 – 2023)

% of Population in Phase 3+

Jan - Mar 2015 (proj) 22.0%
Jan - Mar 2016 (proj) 23.5%
Feb - Apr 2017 (proj) 41.2%
Jan - Mar 2018 (proj) 47.2%
Jan - Mar 2019 (proj) 48.8%
Jan - Apr 2020 (proj) 47.1%
Feb - Mar 2022 (proj) 55.3%
Dec 2022 - Mar 2023 (proj) 51.0%
April – July (Lean Season) IPC Trends (2015 – 2023)
April – July (Lean Season) IPC Trends (2015 – 2023)

% of Population in Phase 3+

- April – July 2015 (proj)
- May – July 2016 (proj)
- May – Jul 2017 (proj)
- Jun – Jul 2018 (proj)
- May – Jul 2019 (proj)
- May – July 2020 (proj)
- April – July 2021 (RTQR & FRC) (proj)
- April – July 2022 (proj)
- April – July 2023 (proj)

- 40.6%
- 40.1%
- 46.2%
- 58.4%
- 60.3%
- 55.4%
- 60.0%
- 62.7%
- 62.7%
April – July (Lean Season) IPC Maps

May-July 2018

May-July 2019

May-July 2020

May-July 2021

May-July 2022

May-July 2023
Key Drivers of Vulnerability and Food Insecurity

• Climatic shocks, particularly floods and dry spells, continue to be responsible for the extreme food insecurity being experienced in the country. They affect agriculture, disrupt livelihoods, and hamper humanitarian access.

• Conflict and insecurity incidents disrupted livelihoods and led to the loss of productive assets. They also limited and/or disrupted humanitarian access.

• Low agricultural production and productivity led to food deficits.

• Macroeconomic context that is characterized by continued currency depreciation, price inflation of food and other essential commodities, all exacerbated by the effects of the war in Ukraine on South Sudan food security.

• Protracted crisis has resulted in the depletion of household assets and coping strategies.
Risks and key indicators to monitor

• Conflict / Sub-national violence / Insecurity and associated impacts e.g., displacement of populations, disruptions of livelihoods etc.

• Challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable.

• Currency depreciation and food prices.

• Rainfall / river levels and associated flooding as well as dry spells.

• The effects of the conflict in Ukraine.
Way Forward

• Conduct follow up joint monitoring and FSNMS survey in the inaccessible County of Panyikang and in counties with populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).

• Strengthen existing Early Warning Early Action mechanisms, as well as joint monitoring and reporting, in order to increase our ability to track early warning indicators for extreme food insecurity conditions particularly in known vulnerable locations.
IPC AMN - Analysis Process

• Analysis workshop was conducted between 03rd and 15th October 2022.

• Analysis team included experts and analysts on nutrition, health, food security, WASH and data from South Sudan with the support from Regional and Global IPC Support Unit participated.

• A total of 22 experts represented from Government, UN agencies and NGOs.

• Before the IPC analysis commenced, a one-day refresher training on IPC AMN analysis was conducted by a facilitator from the IPC GSU that focused on the analysis.
Analysis Process

• The analysis was based on the standard IPC for Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) methodology.

• The primary sources of data were:
  • Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey Round 28.
  • County-based SMART Surveys.
Current Map (July – October 2022)

- Alert: 19 Counties
- Acceptable: 13 Counties
- No data: 1 County
- Serious: 15 Counties
- Critical: 30 Counties
- Extremely critical: 0 Counties
Projection Map (November 2022 – February 2023)

Acceptable: 11 Counties
Alert: 10 Counties
Serious: 22 Counties
Critical: 34 Counties
Extremely critical: 0 Counties
No data: 1 Counties
Projection Map (March – June 2023)

- **Alert**: 14 Counties
- **Acceptable**: 4 Counties
- **No data**: 1 Counties
- **Serious**: 15 Counties
- **Critical**: 44 Counties
- **Extremely critical**: 0 Counties
• About **1.4 million children under five years** are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023.

• About **737,812 PLW** are also projected to be malnourished.

• Number of people in need of treatment for acute malnutrition was based on **FSNMS Round 28 Results, County SMART surveys, and program admission trends.**
Post-harvest IPC AMN trends: 2020 – 2023

JANUARY – APRIL 2020
Phase 3: 28 counties
Phase 4: 20 Counties

NOV 2020 – MAR 2021
Phase 3: 24 counties
Phase 4: 29 Counties

FEBRUARY – MARCH 2022
Phase 3: 26 counties
Phase 4: 23 Counties

NOVEMBER 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023
Phase 3: 22 counties
Phase 4: 34 Counties
Lean Season IPC AMN trends: 2020 – 2023

**MAY – AUGUST 2020**
Phase 3: 25 counties
Phase 4: 33 Counties

**APRIL – JULY 2021**
Phase 3: 19 counties
Phase 4: 38 Counties

**APRIL – JULY 2022**
Phase 3: 20 counties
Phase 4: 39 Counties

**MARCH – JUNE 2023**
Phase 3: 15 counties
Phase 4: 44 Counties
Key Drivers

• High prevalence of diseases (Prevalence of 62.5% at national level), confounded by the reduction in provision primary health care through funding cuts.

• Suboptimal infant and Young child nutrition – Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF), Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), and Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD). Only 4.6% of children can access acceptable diet.

• High levels of household food insecurity.

• Poor WASH conditions at HH level, a potential cause of increased high morbidity.

• Poor access to health and nutrition services and coverage due to conflict, flooding and reduction of funding to primary health service provision.
Way Forward

• Intensify and Strengthening nutrition services for treatment of acute malnutrition through integrating with other services e.g., Health, WASH and other relevant sectors.

• Increase efforts on preventing malnutrition through a multi-sectoral approach in program design. Support to existing prevention programmes (BFSP) should be increased to improve on the current low coverage.

• Improve monitoring of nutrition situation through surveys, particularly in counties with Critical levels of acute malnutrition and counties (i.e Panyikang) with no data to fill the data gap and understand the actual nutrition status in these locations.
Thank You

Questions / Comments