January 2019 IPC Findings

27 February 2019

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• **FSNMS data collection: November–December 2018**
  - Target HHs – 8,424 (78 counties; 9 clusters; 12 HHs/cluster)
  - Actual HHs interviewed – approx. 8,378 (99% of target)

• **IPC workshop: 21 January – 01 February 2019**
  - Current period: January 2019 (harvest)
  - 1st Projection period: Feb-Apr 2019 (post-harvest)
  - 2nd Projection period: May-Jul 2019 (lean season)
IPC Results Summary

**JANUARY 2019**
- 6.17 million people (54% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity
  - 30,000 in *Catastrophe*
  - 1.36 million in *Emergency*
  - 4.78 million in *Crisis*

**FEB-APR 2019**
- 6.45 million people (57% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity
  - 45,000 in *Catastrophe*
  - 1.58 million in *Emergency*
  - 4.83 million in *Crisis*

**MAY-JUL 2019**
- 6.87 million people (60% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity
  - 50,000 in *Catastrophe*
  - 1.91 million in *Emergency*
  - 4.92 million in *Crisis*

Total Population used: 11,385,139

*SOUTH SUDAN*
IPC Findings: January 2019

6.17 million people (54% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity

- 30,000 in *Catastrophe*
- 1.36 million in *Emergency*
- 4.78 million in *Crisis*

Crisis: 59 Counties
Emergency: 16 Counties
Catastrophe: 0 Counties
IPC Findings: February-April 2019

6.45 million people (57% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity

45,000 in Catastrophe
1.58 million in Emergency
4.83 million in Crisis

Crisis: 57 Counties
Emergency: 18 Counties
Catastrophe: 0 Counties
6.87 million people (60% of population) facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity

50,000 in Catastrophe

1.91 million in Emergency

4.92 million in Crisis

Crisis: 49 Counties
Emergency: 27 Counties
Catastrophe: 0 Counties
Population Trends for IPC Phase 3+

SOUTH SUDAN

Crisis
Emergency
Catastrophe
Population Distribution: January-July 2019

January 2019

February-April 2019

May-July 2019

SOUTH SUDAN
Given current delivery capacity of humanitarian assistance, IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) is growing at a low rate compared to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) that is increasing at a significant rate.
While conflict incidences from 2011 to October 2018 are nearly everywhere, there is notable concentration in some highly food insecure areas.
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity *contd.*

**Low Crop Production**

- **Greater Bahr el Ghazal**: Crop production is largely consistent, mainly driven by relative calm in the region.

- **Greater Upper Nile**: Crop production is low (driven by the shock of conflict that disrupted livelihoods) but with slight increases over time.

- **Greater Equatoria**: Crop production started declining in 2016 after conflict spread to the region.
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity contd.

**Low Crop Production**

National cereal production has never met the needs of the country, but the cereal deficit started increasing from 2015 as the effects of the conflict on crop production (and agriculture in general) started to manifest.

Crop pests and diseases are also of concern.
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity \textit{contd.}

**Economic Crisis**

Continued devaluation of the local currency has eroded household purchasing power even as food prices rise.

Incomes, mostly in the form of SSP for majority of the population, have lost most of their value.
Displacement

Internally – uproots people from their day-to-day livelihoods, compromising self reliance.

Externally – robs the country of a workforce that could be applied to agriculture and other livelihoods. As of 31 January 2019, there are 2,276,024 South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in the neighbouring countries.
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity *contd.*

**Displacement *contd.***

- **194,916** – IDPs in Protection of Civilian sites (POCs)
- **1.87 million** – Internally displaced people (IDPs)
- **291,842** – Refugees in South Sudan from neighbouring countries

*Source: UNOCHA, December 2018*
Key Drivers of Food Insecurity *contd.*

Summary as per Food Security Pillars

**Food Availability**
- Insecurity – political & inter-communal and localized conflicts
- Increased cereal deficit and early depletion of food stocks
- Disrupted markets
- Recurrent weather shocks and declining food production (low productivity)
- Limited and declining availability of other sources of food, such as wild foods and fish has also been negatively affected by the dry spells.

**Access to Food**
- Economic crisis - diminished purchasing power 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 and animal diseases
- Migration of cattle away from homesteads and growing destitution
- Humanitarian access challenges

**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
NEXT STEPS

• FSNMS Report – being finalized and will be released soon.
• Preparations for the next FSNMS – updating the data collection tools for the next assessment to be carried out in June/July 2019.

WAY FORWARD

• Urgent need to continue delivering humanitarian assistance at scale, including nutrition supplements and access to services, and advocate for sustained access
• Immediate action to maintain and save livelihoods will have lasting impact; access to markets, access to farming, fishing and livestock-safeguarding inputs and services have the potential to significantly improve food security
• A more optimistic scenario is likely to prevail if the current peace agreement can be delivered and sustained, with unhindered humanitarian access