Food security analysis & IPC planned response at times of resource scarcity – not enough to go around!

FSL Cluster presentation to Protection cluster meeting, Juba, South Sudan, June 30th 2020
Protracted crisis timeline: 2010 - 2020

Unprecedented multi dimensional nature:

- Conflict: national/ Inter & Intra communal
- Protection
- Food security (famine & economic)
- Public health
- Governance
- Flooding (after 2 years of dry spells)
- 2020: COVID 19 + desert locust swarms
- Ranked most vulnerable to COVID 19 in Africa
Context: January 2020 IPC: food insecurity not getting any better!

Depth of lean season 2017 6.0 million (IPC 3, 4 & 5) – famine declaration & unprecedented numbers
Depth of lean season 2018 6.1 million – marginally worse
Depth of lean season 2019 6.3 million – marginally worse again!

Recent weeks: Biblical proportions/ Perfect storm/ Triple menace: protracted food insecurity/ erosion of resilience + moving into lean season with COVID 19 and Desert Locust swarms + Flooding + intensified ICV .... the list continues!

**GHRP COVID 19 addendum:** HRP target 5.6 million with refugees + new emerging vulnerabilities 1.57 million + DL as yet unquantified = 7.2 million

**Lean Season PiN** = 6.5 million + 1.57 million = > 8 million
**Food Security & Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) → Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis → HNO**

**FSNMS:** national survey 8,500 randomly sampled HH surveys across ALL 79 counties
- Demographics
- Agriculture, Livestock, Coping strategies, Nutrition data
- Contributing factors: shocks/hazards/health burden & hygiene
- / sanitation etc.
- Outcome indicators:
  - Food consumption: FCS, HDDS, rCSI, HHS
  - Livelihood coping: LCI
  - Nutrition: GAM/ MUAC
  - Mortality: Crude Death Rate

**IPC analysis workshop:**
- Reviews FSNMS + other documented contributing/contextual data from FSLC, NAWG, JMMI, CLIMIS, SMART surveys, FEWSNET, FAO, REACH, WFP/VAM etc.
- Evidence based (degree reliability)/Convergence/Consensus
- State teams then determine the county level phase classifications: proportion of people across five different levels of food security;
**IPC population tables determine the FSL cluster PiN & targets at county level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2019/2020 Population (NBS)</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>1,453,508</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>560,000</td>
<td>595,000</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>1,067,162</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>345,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>1,931,052</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>895,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>1,137,753</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>285,000</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>946,905</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>1,059,682</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>545,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>1,377,076</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1,222,397</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>646,245</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>255,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>861,331</td>
<td>415,000</td>
<td>365,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,703,111</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,935,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,285,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,725,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,755,000</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>55.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County level population tables released after every IPC for Current; Projection I and Projection II
South Sudan: food insecurity projection May – July 2020

- IPC projects that 6.5 million people will be facing acute food insecurity (IPC3+) between May – July 2020
- 1.7 million in Emergency (IPC 4)
- 1.3 million children U5 acutely malnourished
- 352,000 PLW acutely malnourished
- 15.6% U5 stunted with 3.6% severely stunted
- Especially high food insecurity across Jonglei, Upper Nile, NBEG and Warrap
The evolution of food insecurity over the past 10 years: IPC mapping I
The evolution of food insecurity over the past 10 years: IPC mapping II
The evolution of food insecurity over the past 10 years: IPC mapping III
Protracted crisis funding fallen as needs have risen:

Resources allocated based on population size and severity of food insecurity IPC 3+
- Red (emergency) receives more than Brown (crisis); especially Red with phase 5 pockets;
- Based on IPC decision made to allocate available resources across the country:
  - CO1: Food assistance through GFD, seasonal scale up (3.8 million) + FFA (200,000)
  - CO2: Livelihood (emergency crop kits + fish + veg) & livestock support (vaccines & treatment)
  - Pre positioned with some buffer (not easy then to re-allocate)

**What does resource scarcity mean in practice for 2020 (example from WFP)?**
- 18% targeted receives 70% ration
- 64% targeted receives 50% ration
- 18% targeted receives <50% ration (exception refugees & POCs)

**2017 famine in Leer & Mayendit:**
- resources channeled and famine abated but food insecurity increased in Ayod and other locations;

**2020 Akobo West assessment IPC phase 4 with phase 5 pockets (Protracted + flood & sub national conflict):**
- Exclusion errors: protection issues: phase 5 ‘left behind’ unable to access FDP or BMR during floods
- Cycle reduced from 90 to 45 days (increased air drop costs)
- FDPs increased to enable vulnerable better access

**IPC 3 Crisis – urgent action required!** Moderate food consumption; minimum food needs but only through depleting essential assets

**IPC 4 Emergency:** large food consumption gaps; quantity, diversity; emergency coping & asset liquidation

**IPC 5 Catastrophe:** extreme lack of food → hunger deaths
Multiple protection issues around FSL interventions especially food:

- Under served locations ‘V’ economies of scale required to establish FDPs
- Exclusion & social groups left behind
- Inclusion & bias
- Inflated numbers (hence BMR roll out)
- GBV and theft around distribution points
- Conflict sensitivity: during national crisis; currently inter communal and intra communal groups
- Support to crisis events beyond the planned IPC response

Any questions?