

IPC Overview by County

Juba County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

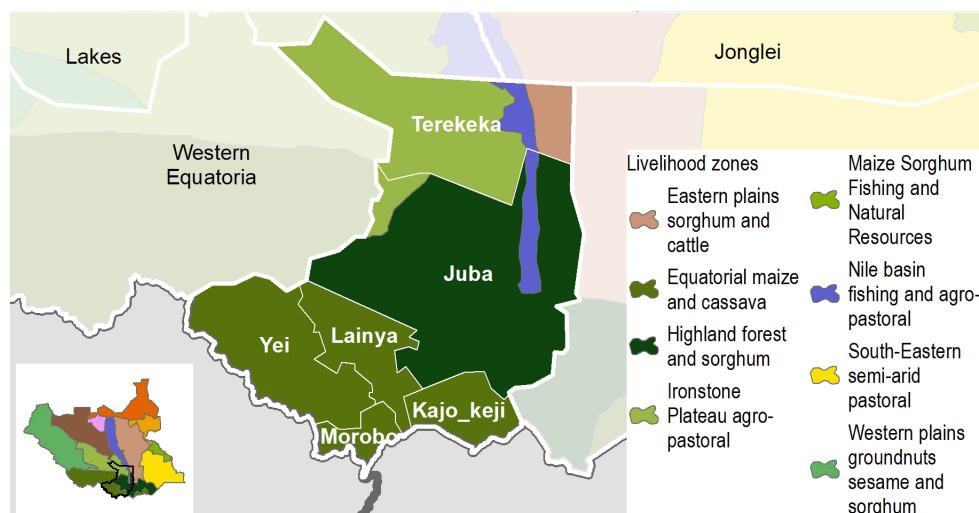
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

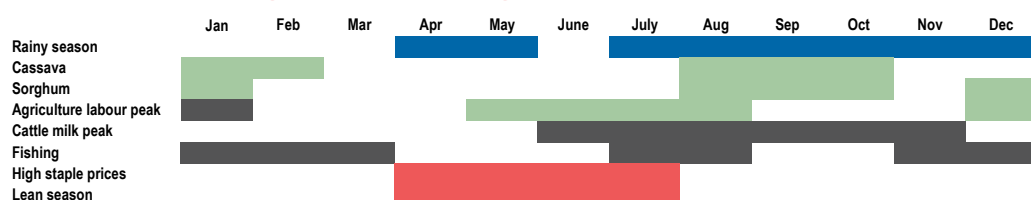
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of essential food commodities are expected to remain high as this will be the peak of the lean season.
- 3) Increased access to livelihoods - There is likely to be an increase in the sale of forest products and this will support household income sources.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

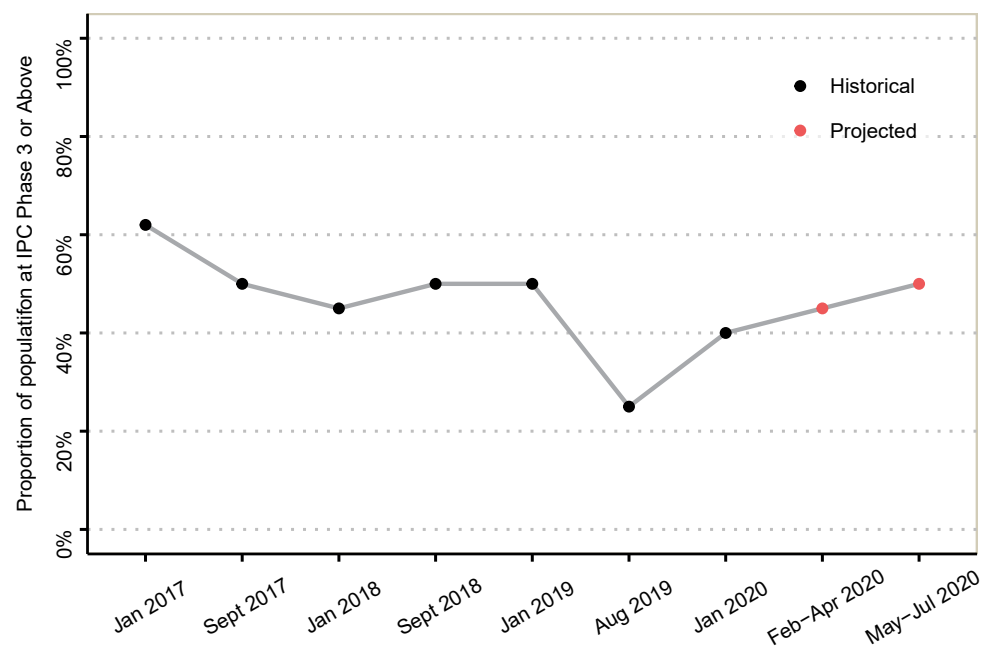
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Kajo-Keji County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

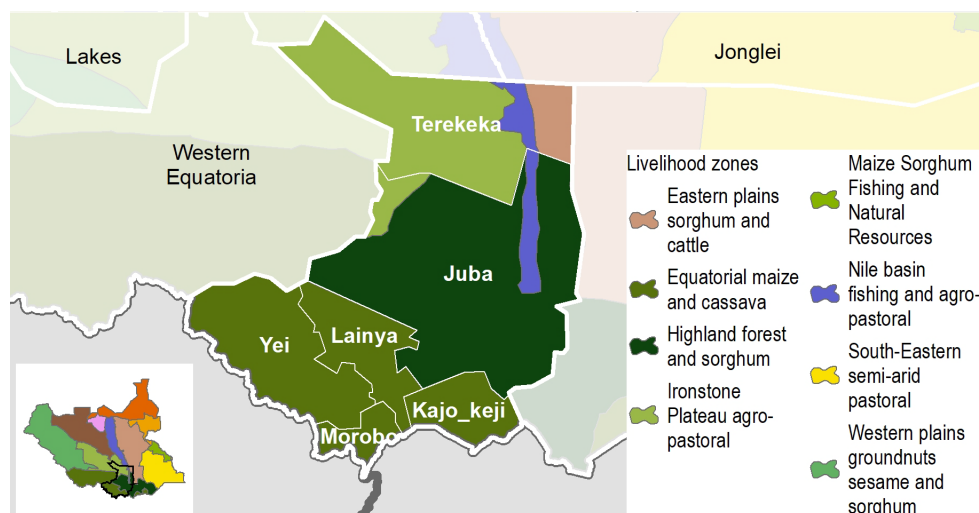
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

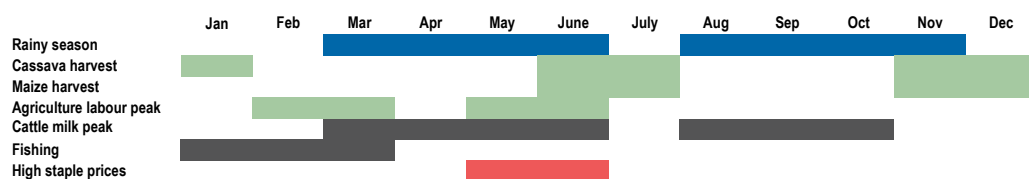
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture. Also, the peace agreement should encourage more displaced persons to return and participate in farming activities.
- 2) Increased financial access for households - Prices of basic food commodities are expected to drop with expected harvest, with returnees continuing to depend on markets for food due to limited access to production.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

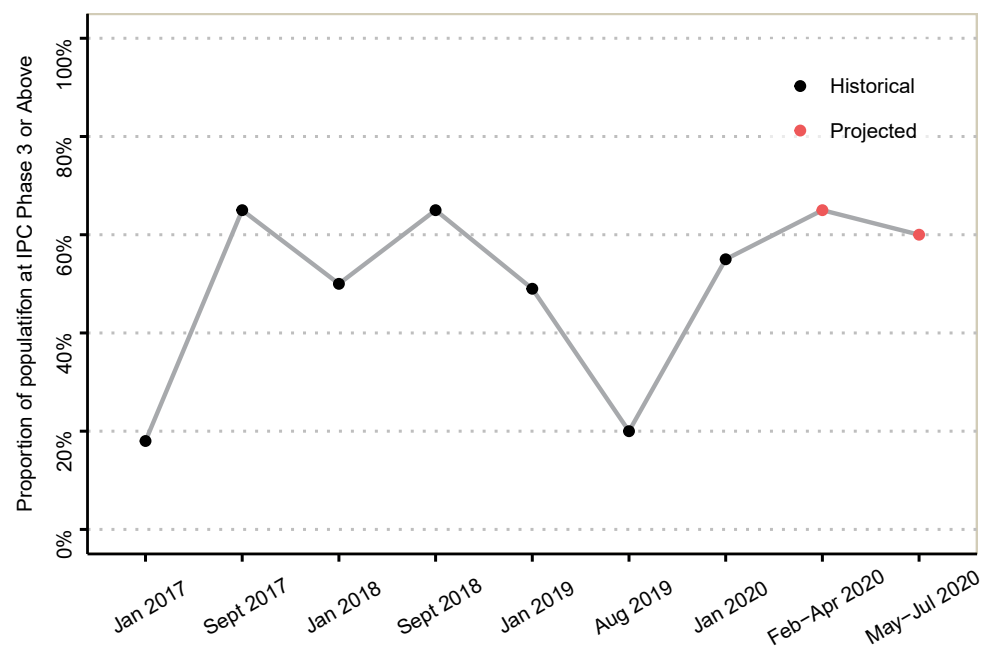
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Lainya County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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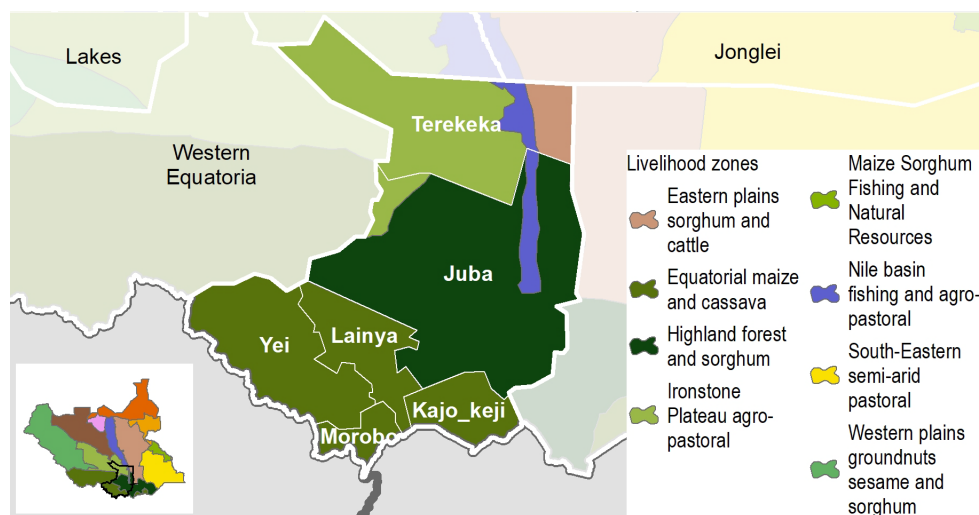
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

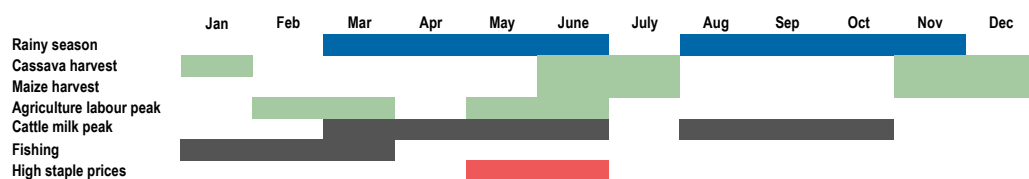
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture. However, the peace agreement will lead to increased number of returnees, which may lead to increased demand on already limited food supplies.
- 2) Increased financial access for households - Prices of basic food commodities are expected to drop with expected harvest, with returnees continuing to depend on markets for food due to limited access to production.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

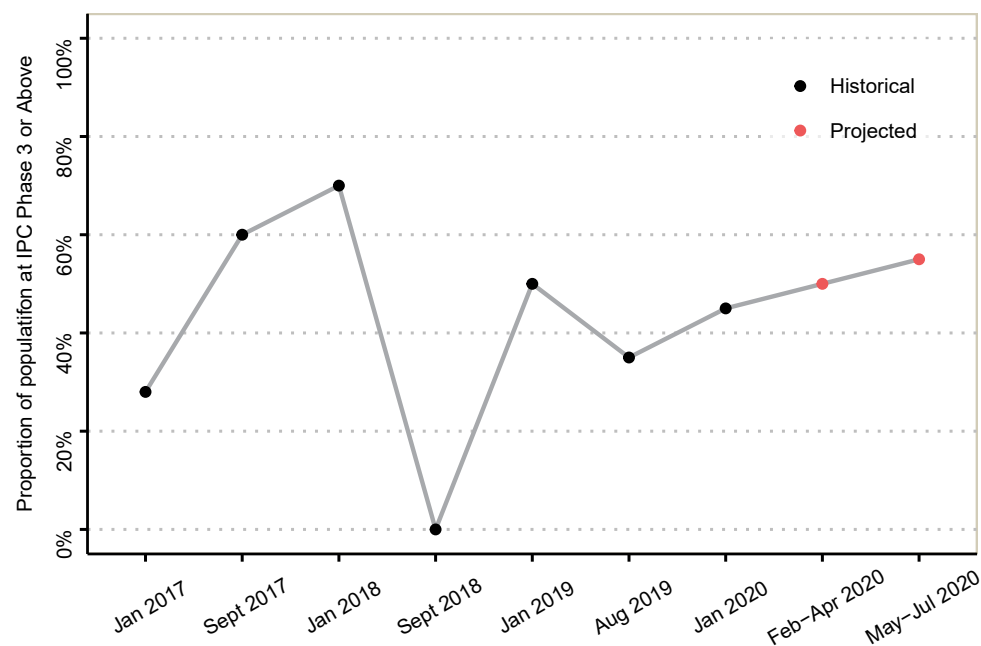
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
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IPC Overview by County

Morobo County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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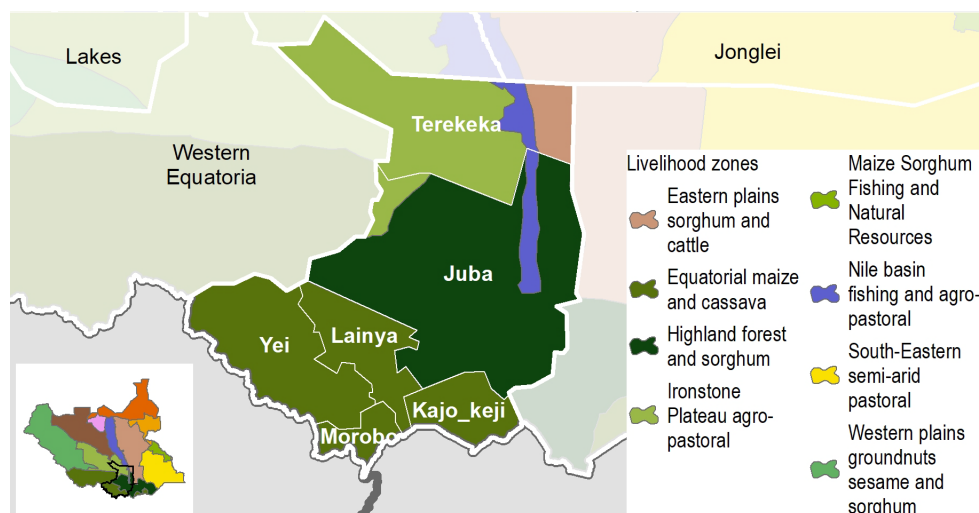
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

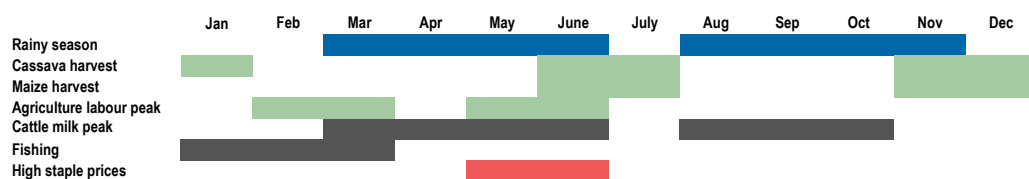
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Increased financial access for households - Market prices are anticipated to drop due to availability of local produce and increased supply from towns.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

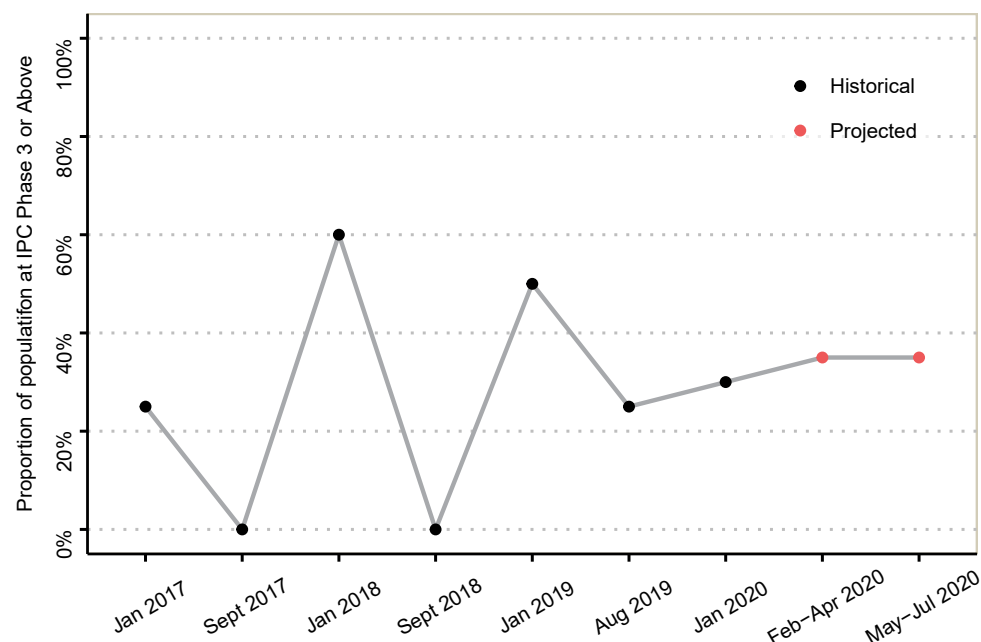
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Terekeka County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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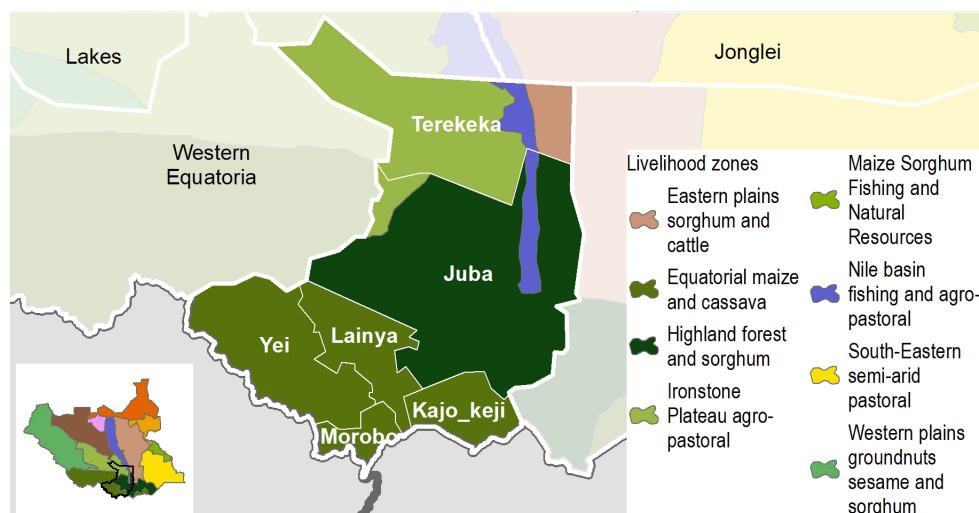
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

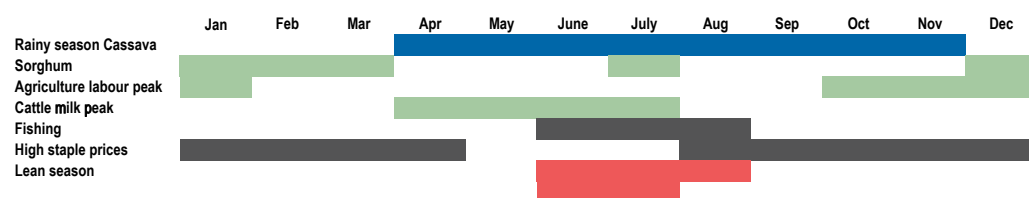
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Since this is the peak of the lean season, prices of essential food commodities will continue to increase.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

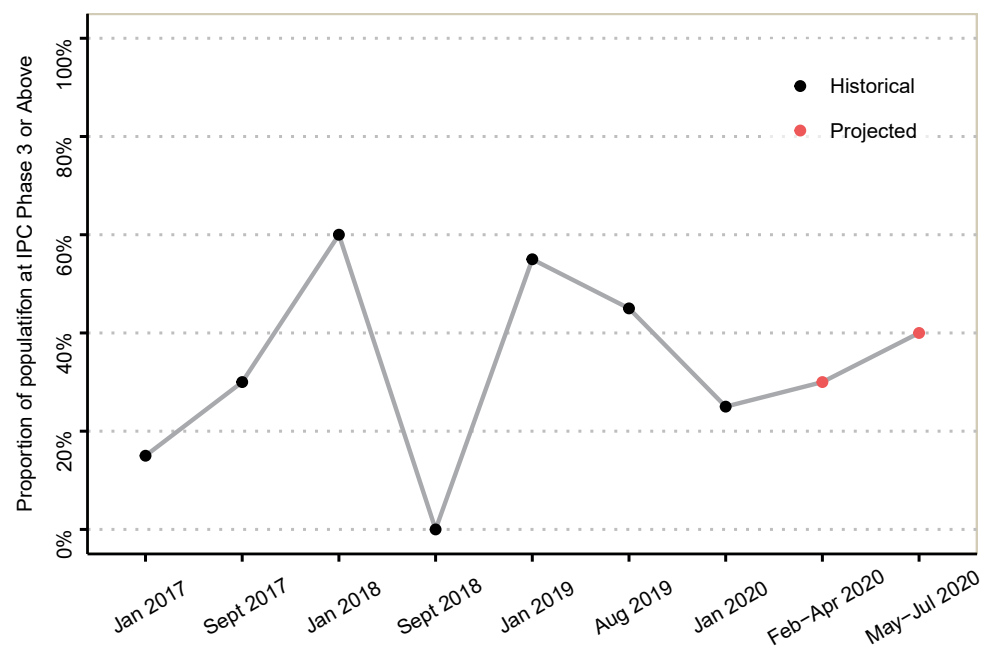
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Yei County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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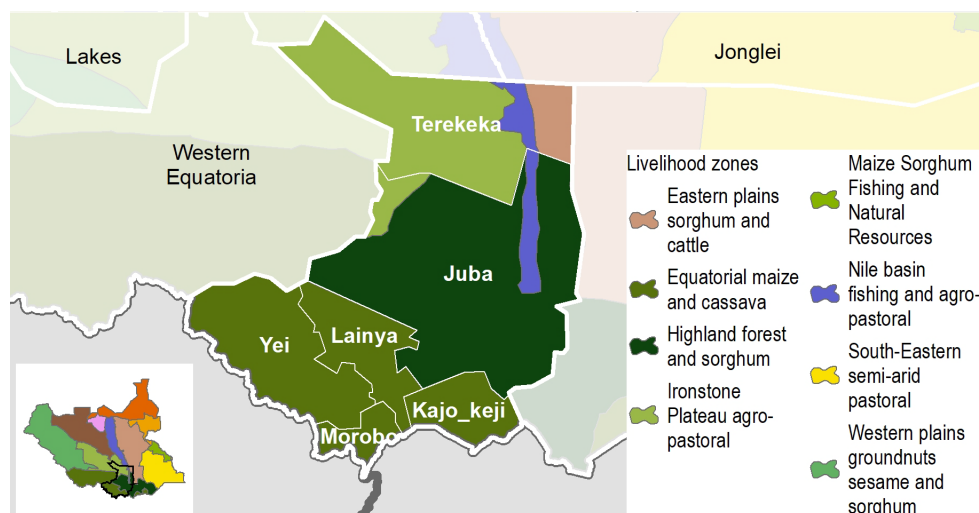
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

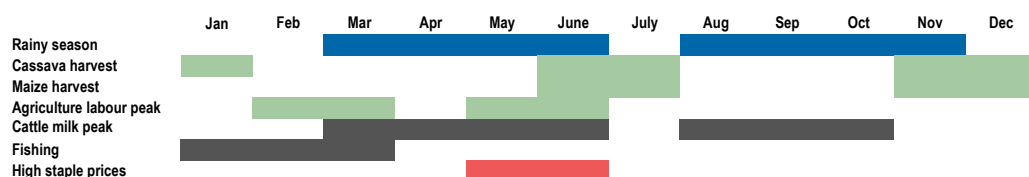
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture. However, many households will still be dependent on accessing food from markets as they wait for harvest yields.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of basic food commodities are expected to remain high due to continuous currency depreciation. A low harvest in neighbouring Uganda will also cause food commodities to increase in price due to reliance on imports.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

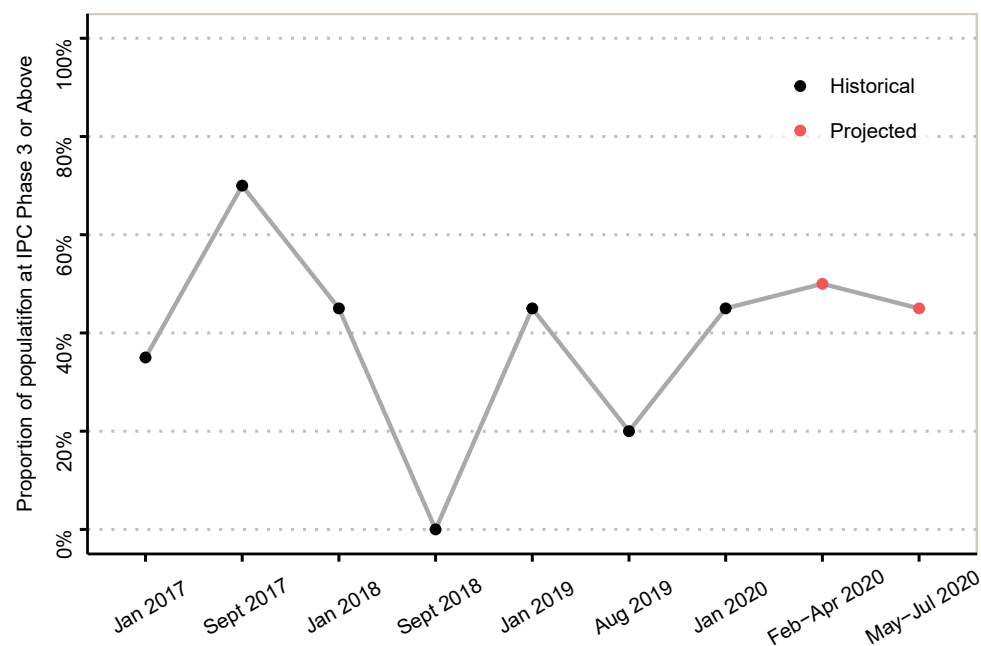
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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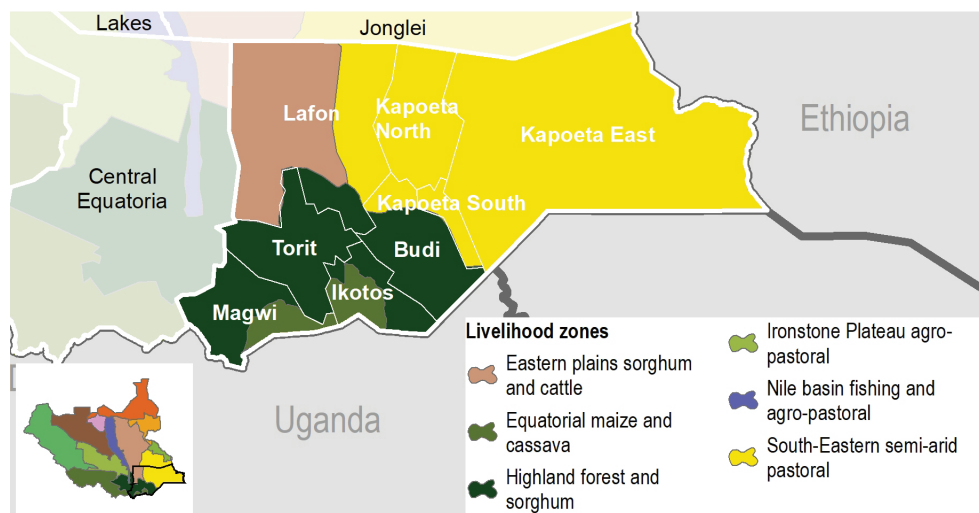
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

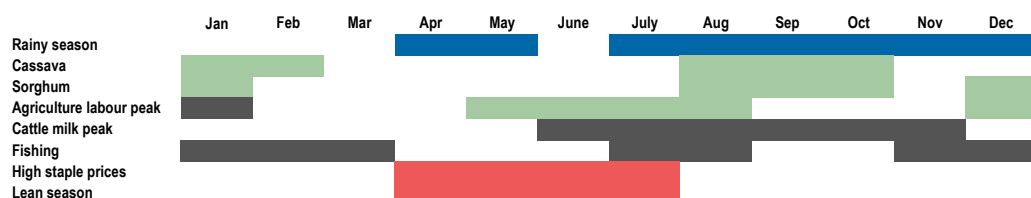
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices likely to continue to increase, affecting household purchasing power.
- 2) Reduced food availability - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.
- 3) Potential threat of locusts moving from Kenya.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

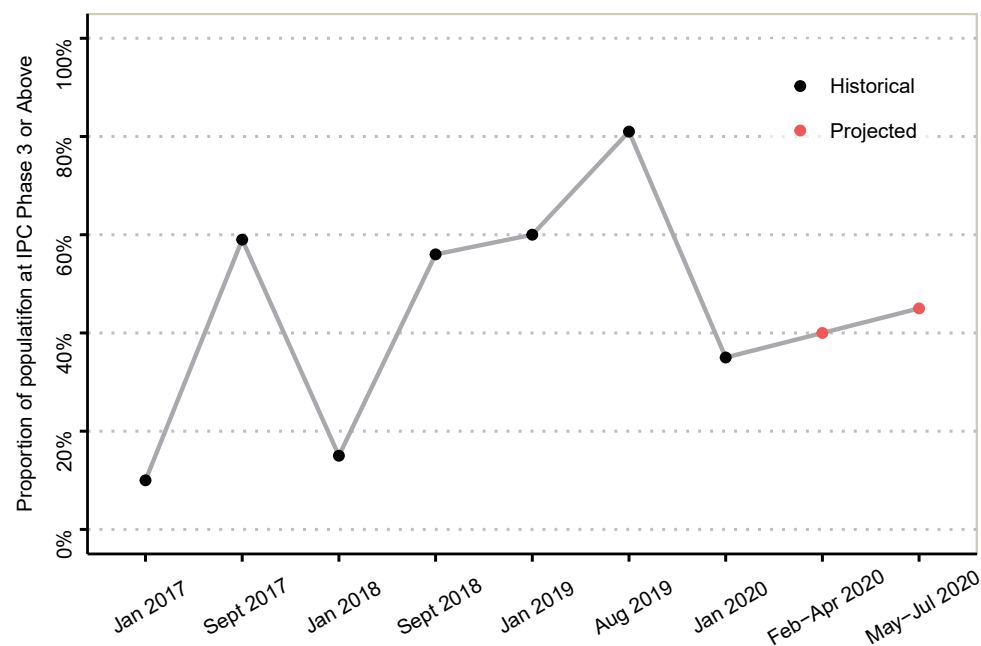
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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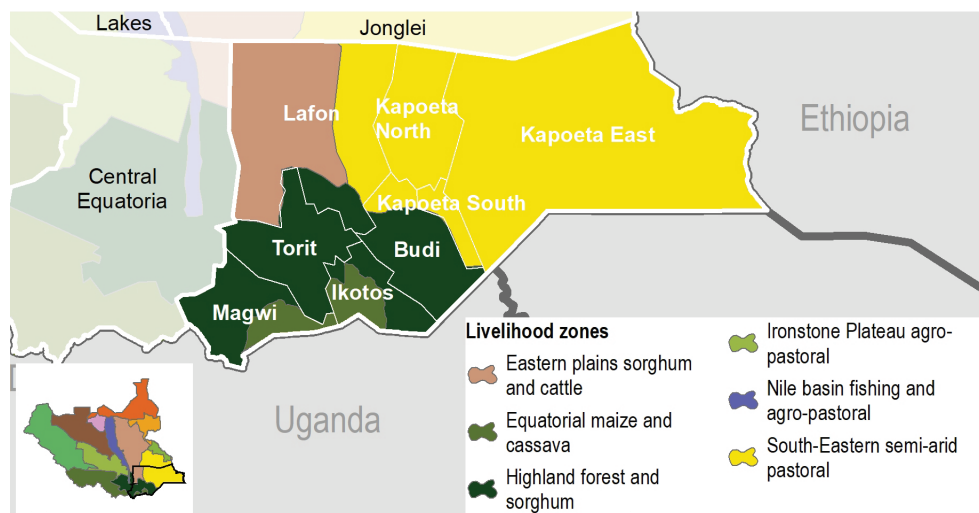
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

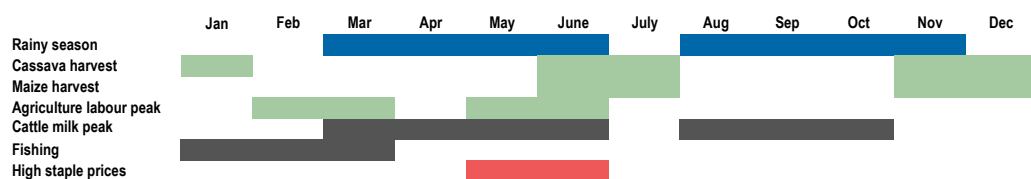
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Price trends are likely to remain consistent.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming
- 4) Increased livelihood opportunities - There will be an increase in casual labour opportunities..

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

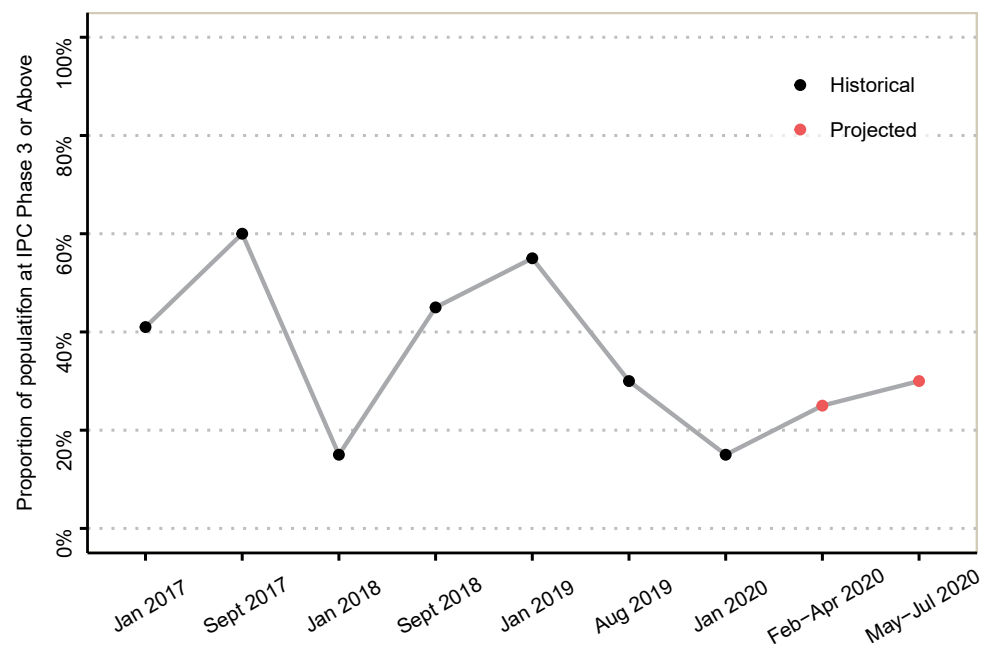
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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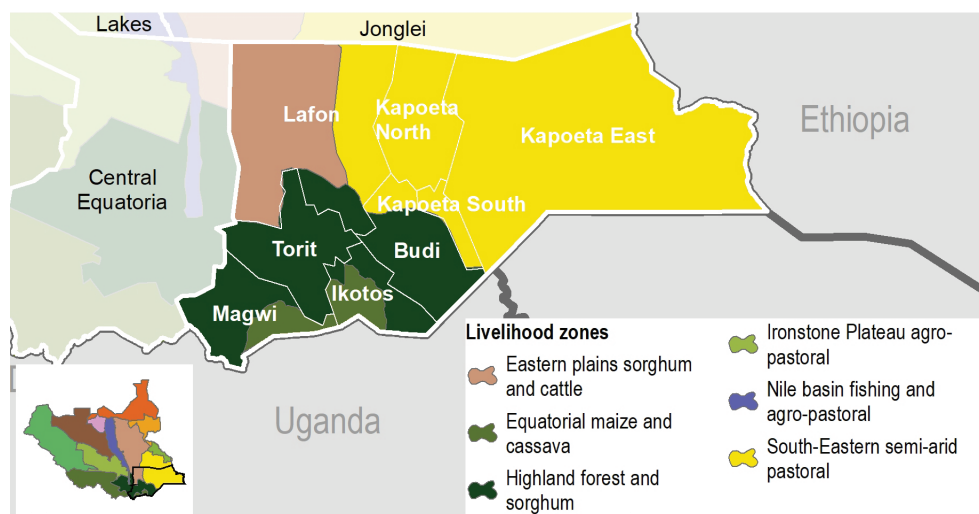
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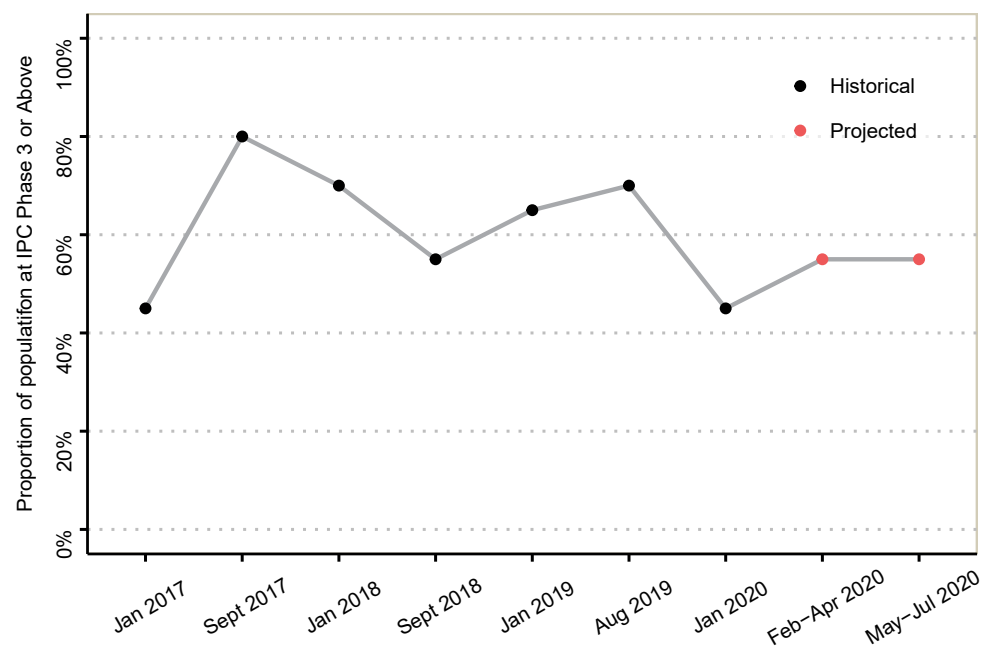
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Worsening stability of food system - Small pockets of insecurity are likely to exist due to inter communal fights and cattle raids, this will impact movement and subsequently food security as reduced supply of food and ability to cultivate or access market. Trade routes are likely to be negatively impacted as heavy rain makes roads impassible.
- 3) Decreased physical access for households - Localized conflicts over resource scarcity are likely to increase among neighboring communities..

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

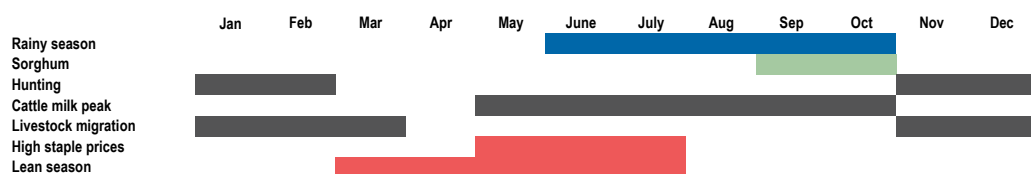
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)⁵



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IPC Overview by County

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

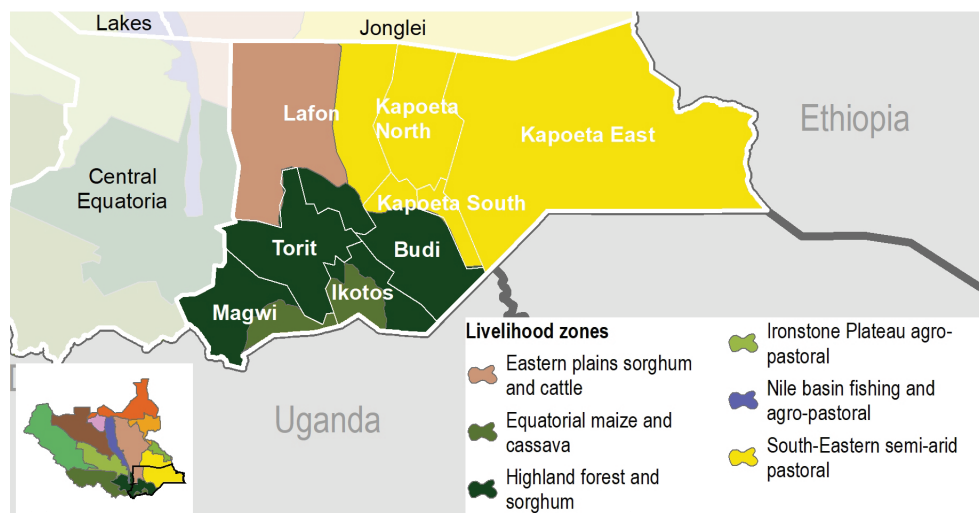
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

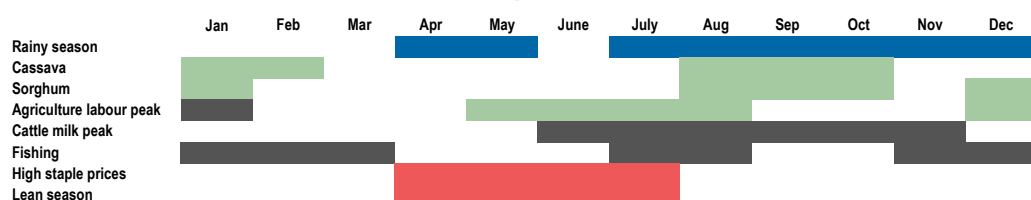
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices likely to continue to increase, affecting household purchasing power.
- 2) Worsening stability of food system - Conflict over water and grazing land, as well as cattle raiding, is possible between Toposa of Kapoeta North and Buya around Kidepo valley.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming
- 4) Reduced food availability and financial access - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

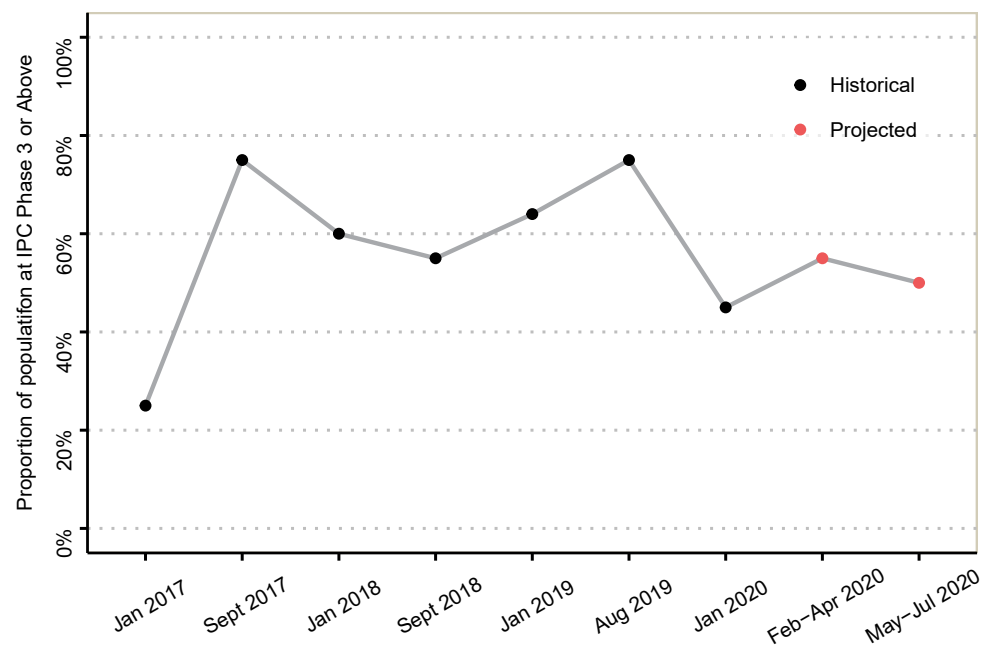
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

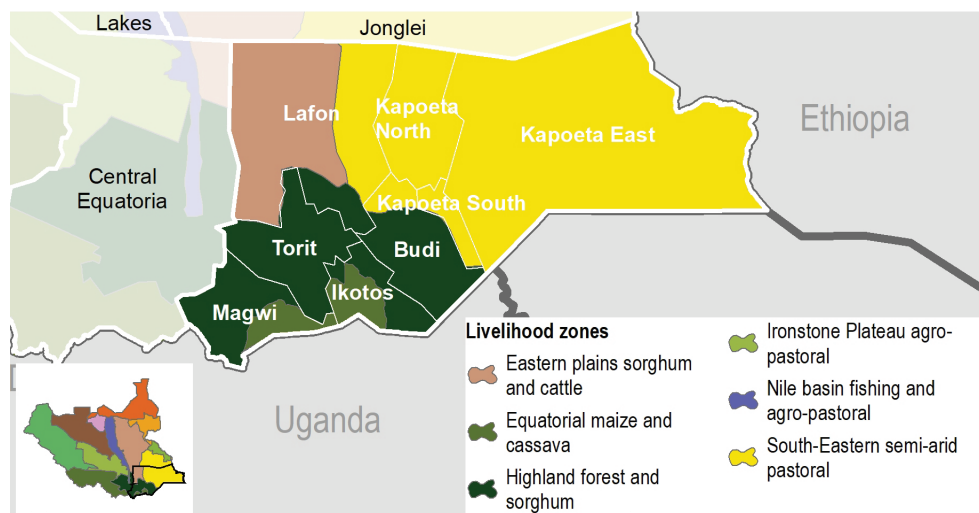
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

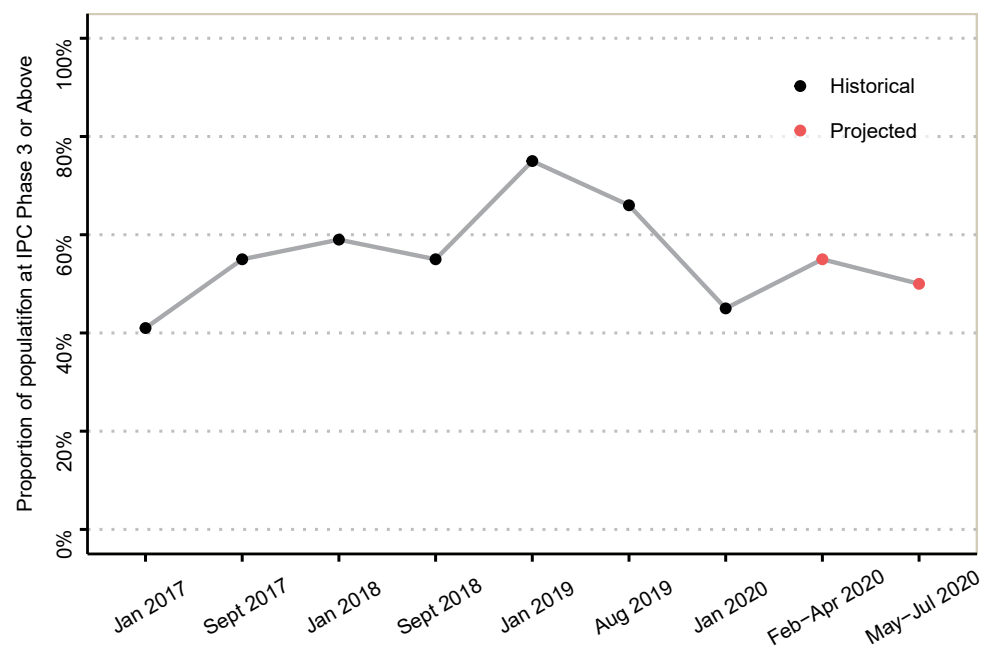
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices likely to continue to increase, affecting household purchasing power.
- 2) Worsening stability of food system - Communal violence and cattle raiding between Didinga and Buya will limit quantity of milk production.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming
- 4) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

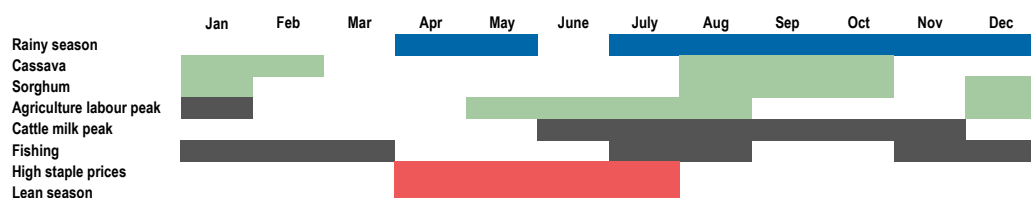
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)⁵



Footnotes

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2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

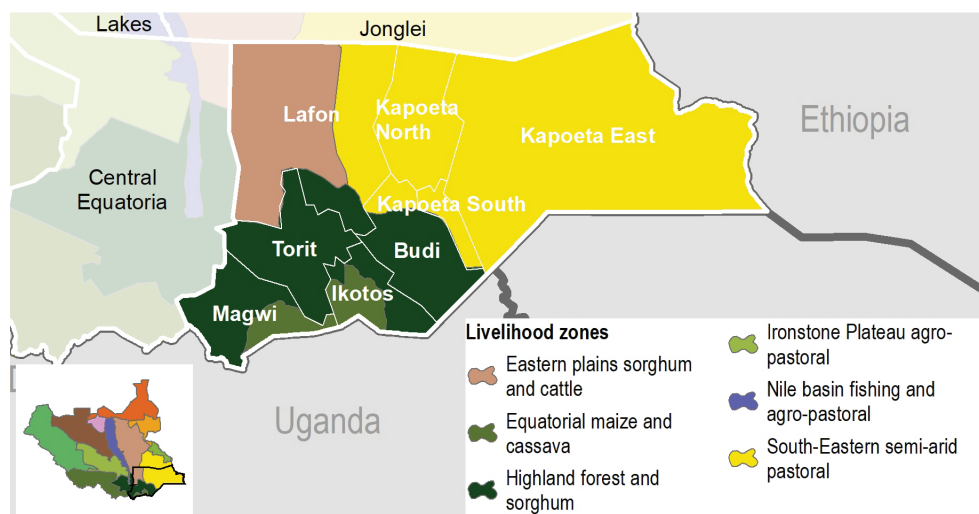
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

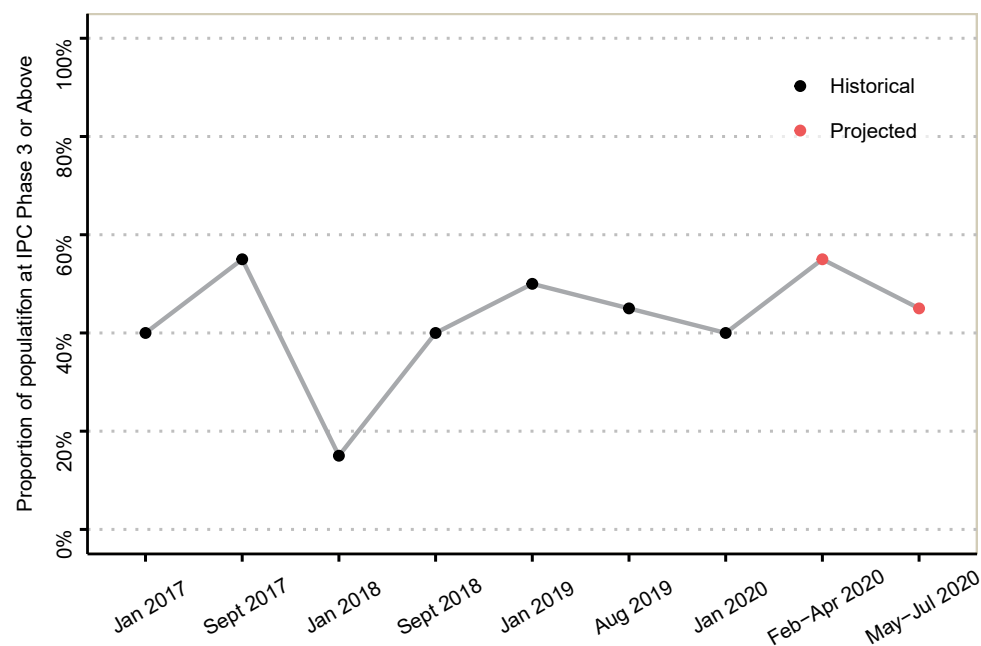
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Worsening stability of food system - Conflict related to cattle theft is likely to continue as livestock from different areas converge at dry season grazing areas around Kinete and Kidepo valleys.
- 3) Potential threat of locusts moving from Kenya.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

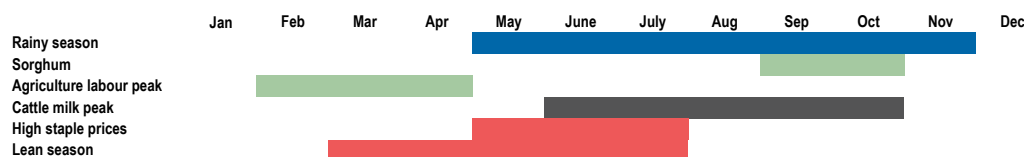
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

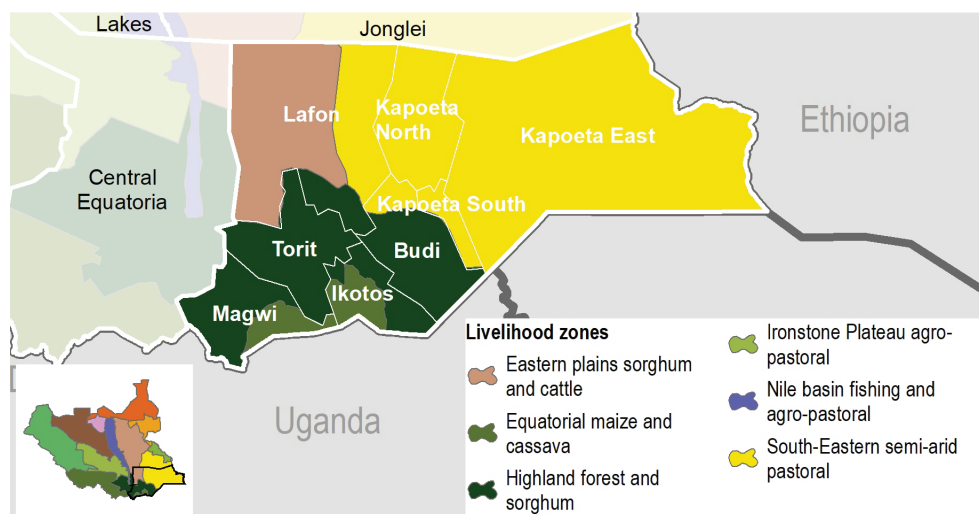
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

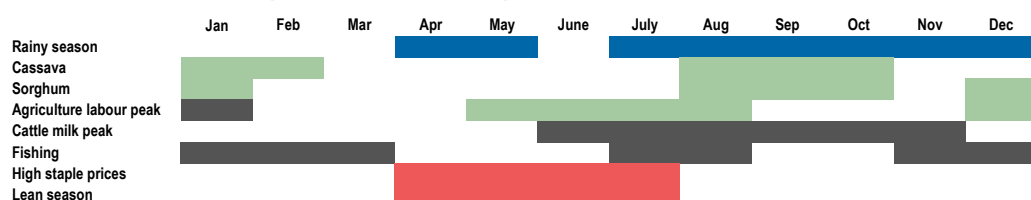
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture. Also, the peace agreement is likely to encourage more displaced persons to return and participate in farming activities.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - A low harvest in neighbouring Uganda will cause food commodities to increase in price due to reliance on imports.
- 3) Reduced access to livestock - Seasonal shortages of water and pasture are likely to reduce livestock production and lead to livestock disease. This will be further aggravated by the forced cordonning of animals in kraals.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

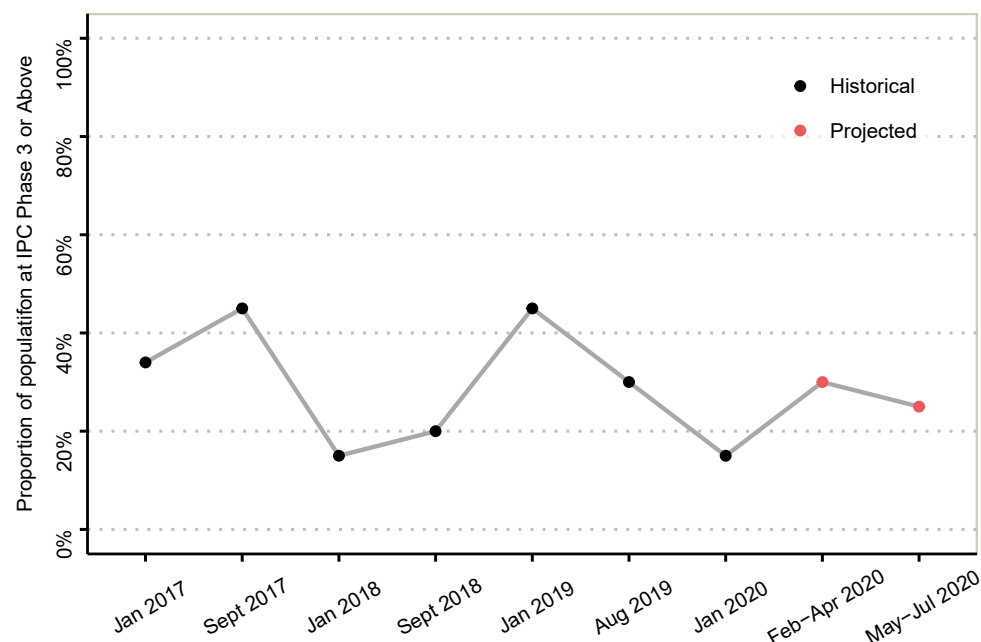
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

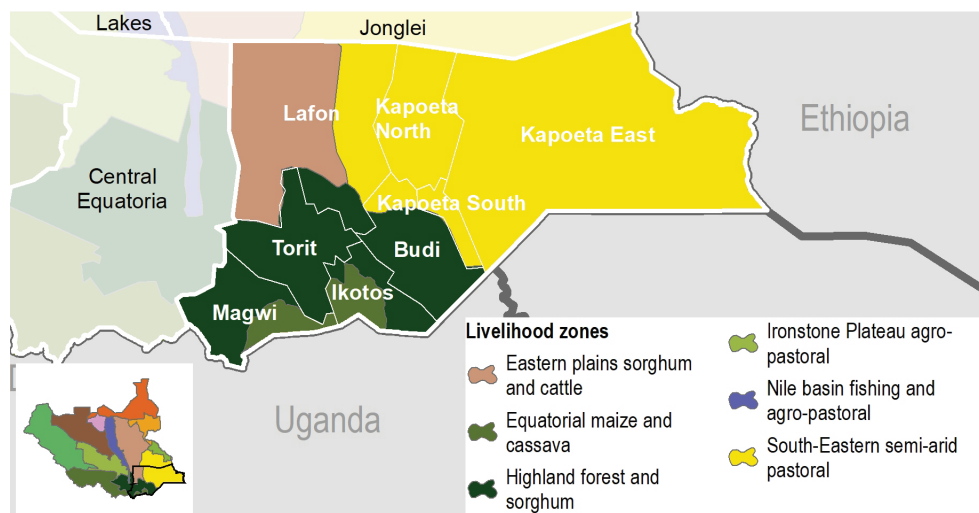
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

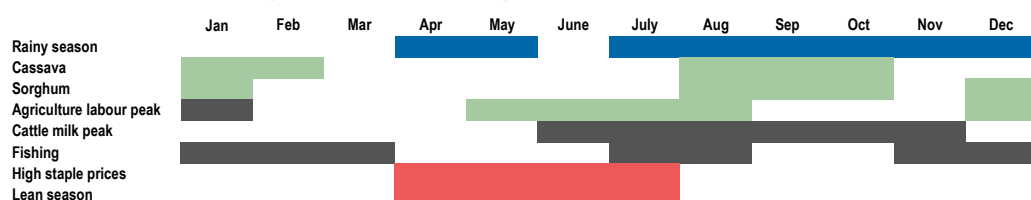
- 1) Increased food availability in area - The onset of rainfall is expected to start during this period which will support agriculture as well as availability of water and pasture.
- 2) Worsening stability of food systems - Conflict in Waring communities might escalate as cattle raids increase in frequency.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Low cereal stock supplies due to the end of the lean season will lead to an increase in food prices.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

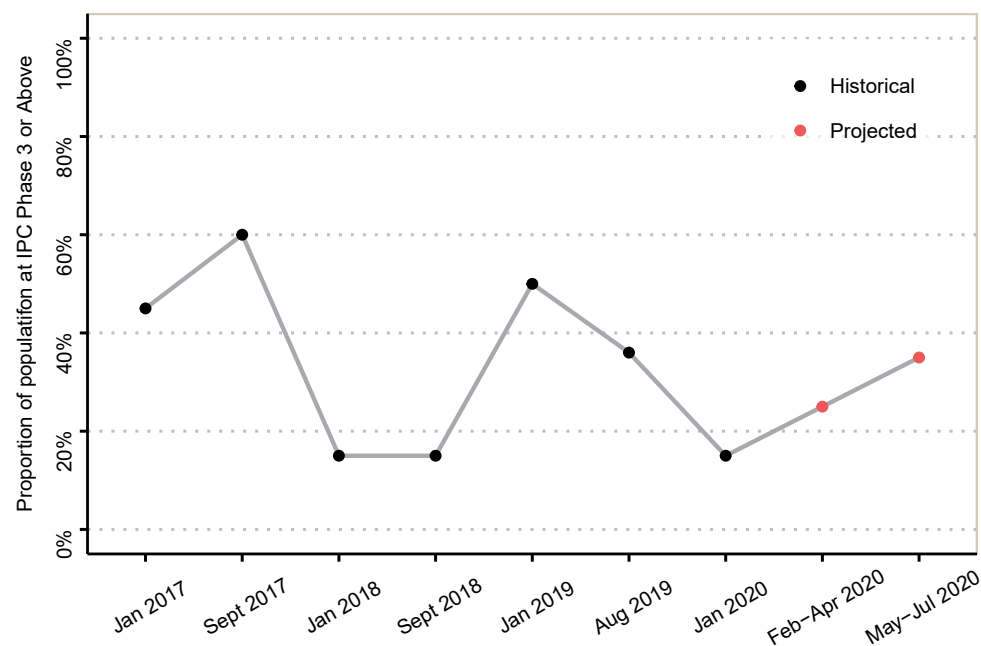
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

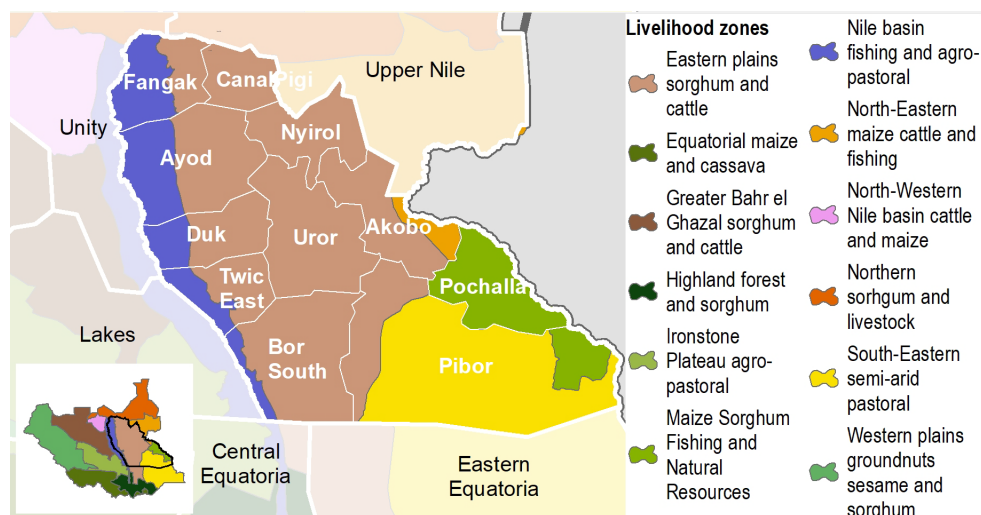
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

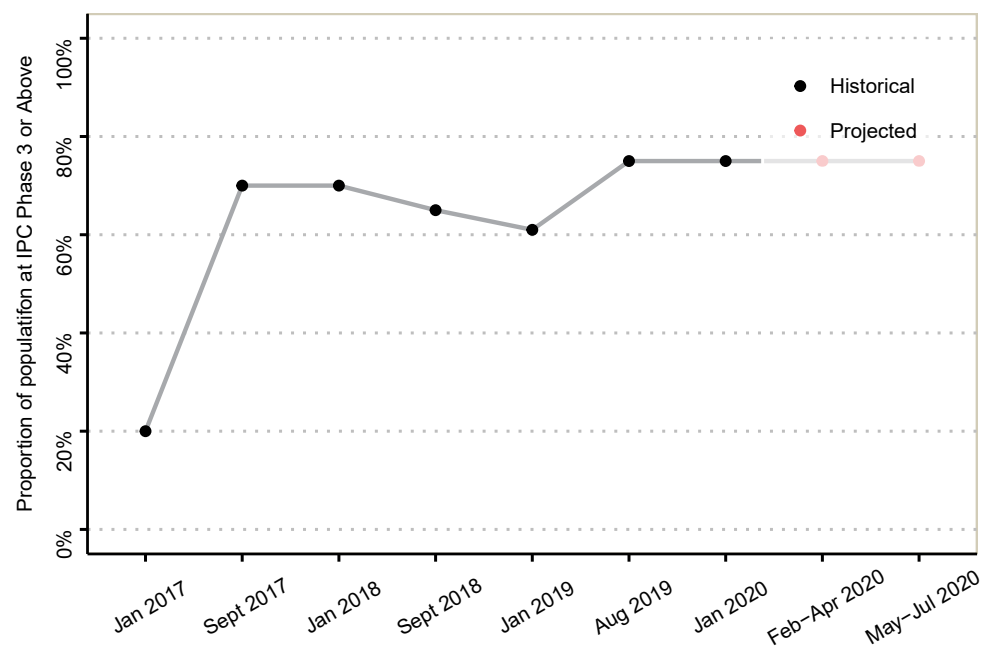
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Volatile weather patterns -Based on previous years, rains are likely to start earlier, followed by a prolonged atypical dry spell starting in June .

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

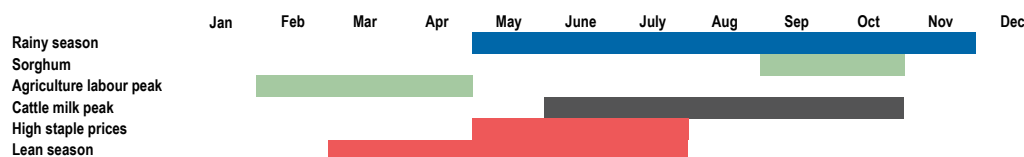
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

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2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.

IPC Overview by County

Ayod County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

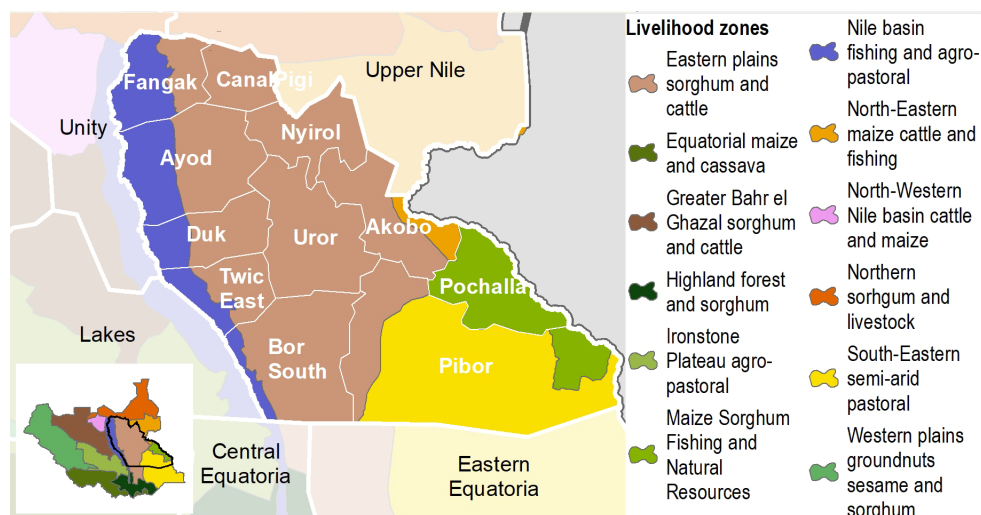
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

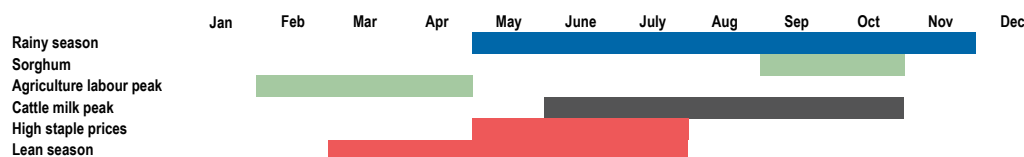
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in planned humanitarian assistance - Significant levels of planned humanitarian food aid (HFA) will mitigate food insecurity.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

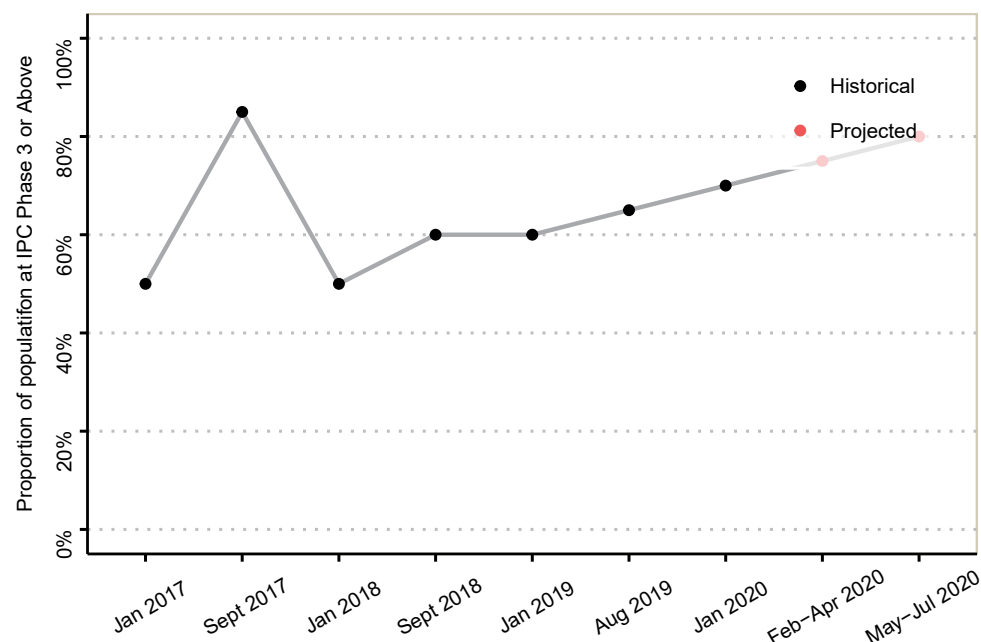
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Bor South County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

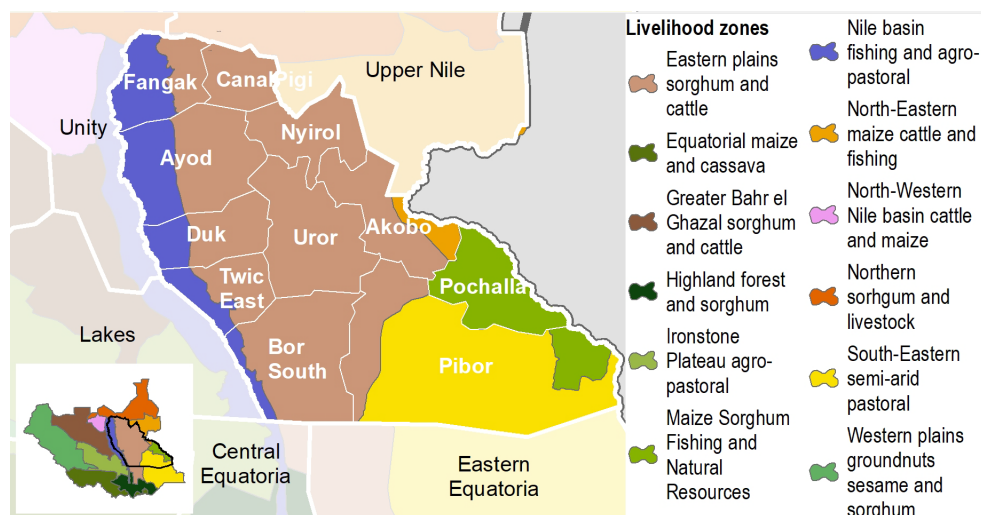
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

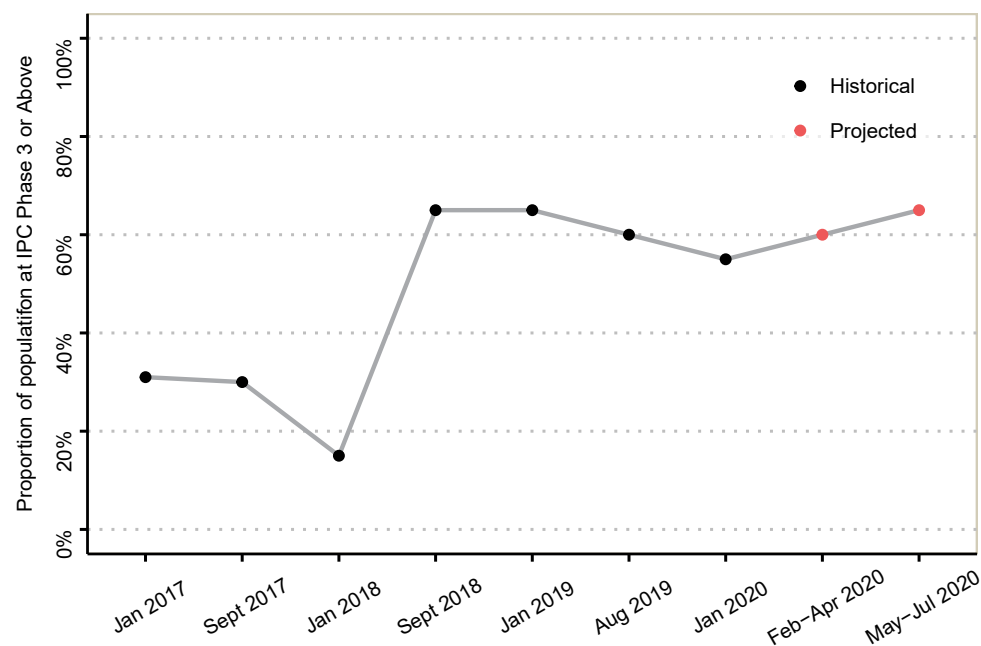
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) An increase in trade activity will lead to higher availability of goods at the market.
- 3) Increased stability of food system - Internal levels of conflicts related to cattle raiding are likely to reduce due to expected widening of pastures as a result of rainy season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

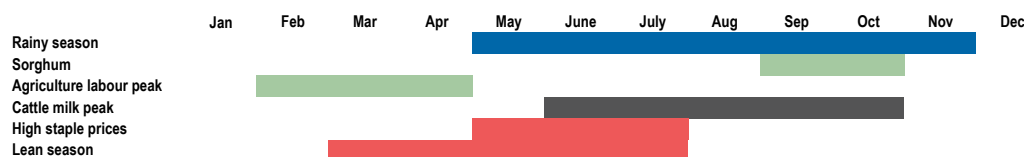
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
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IPC Overview by County

Canal\Pigi County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

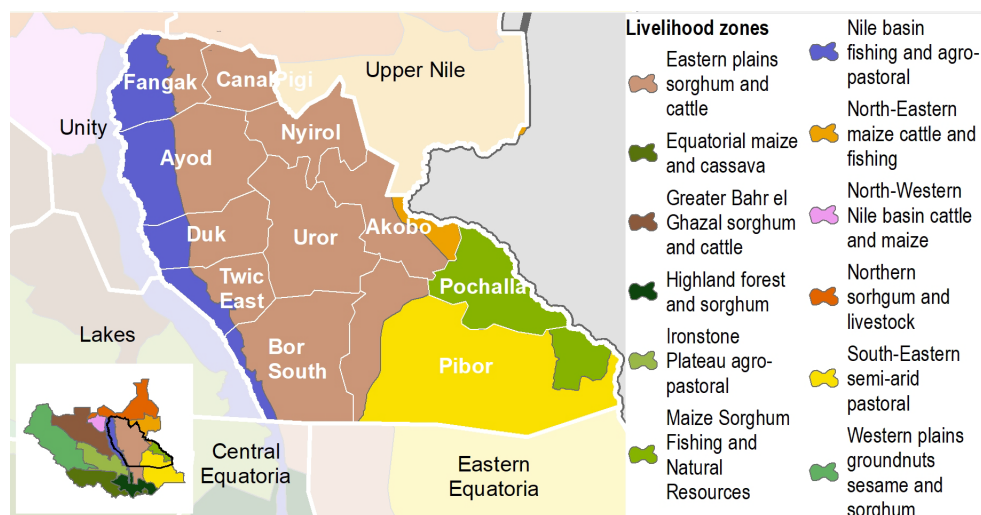
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

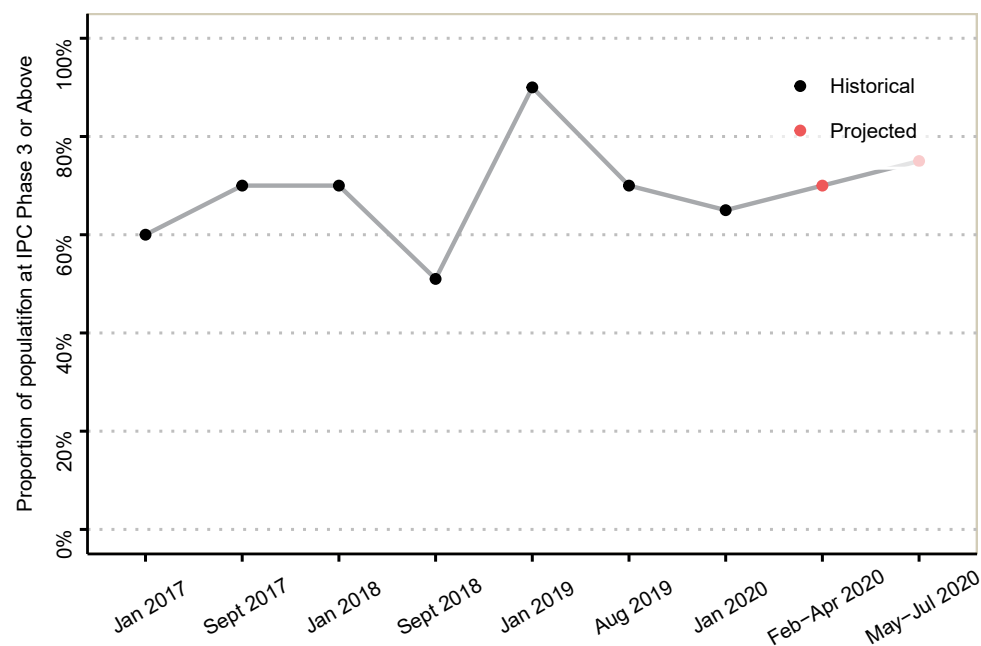
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in planned humanitarian assistance - Significant levels of planned humanitarian food aid (HFA) will mitigate food insecurity.
- 3) Improved financial access to key cereal source - Retail price of sorghum is likely to be lower than or similar to 2019 due to combination of improved cross-border trade flows from Sudan and Uganda and expectation of food aid delivery.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

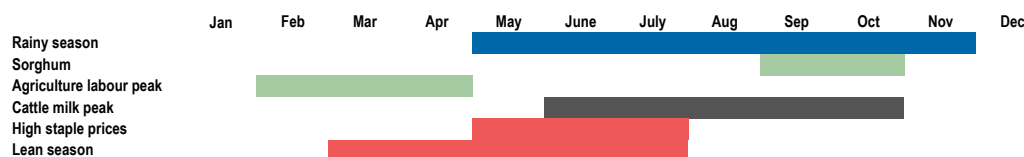
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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IPC Overview by County

Duk County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

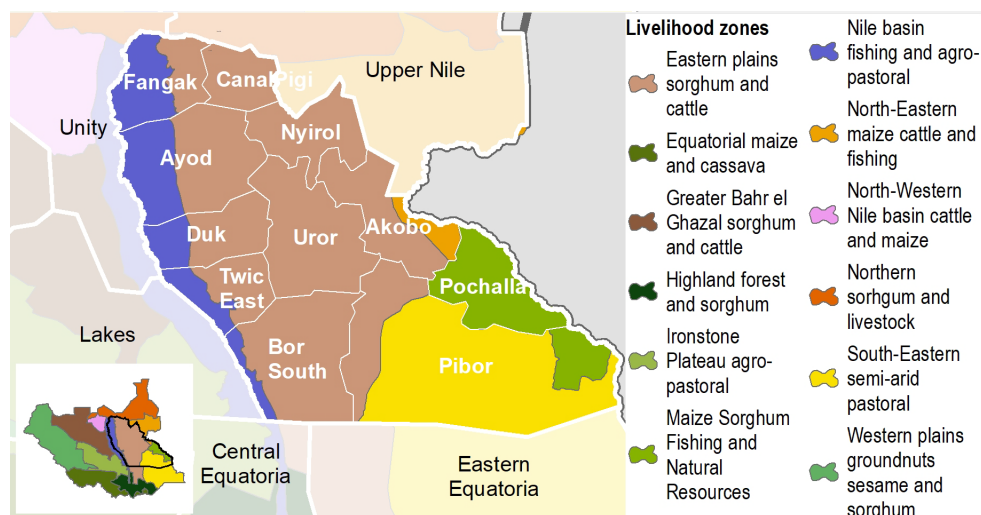
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

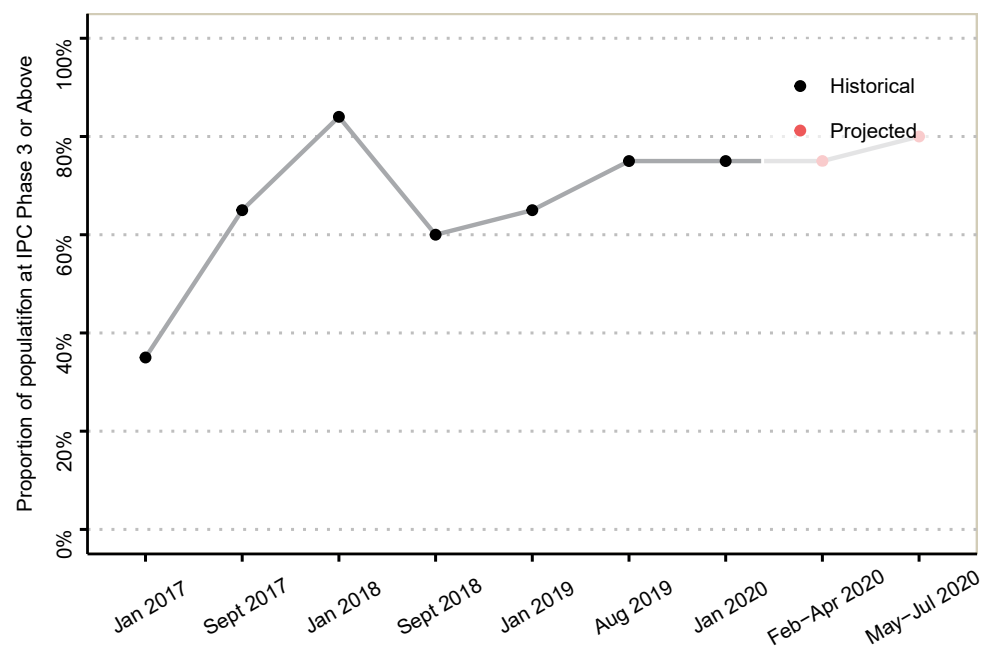
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in milk availability in area - Livestock will return to homesteads, leading to an increase in milk availability.
- 3) Increase movement as households seek livelihood opportunities - Due to limited livelihood sources, households may move to Sudan for seasonal labour.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

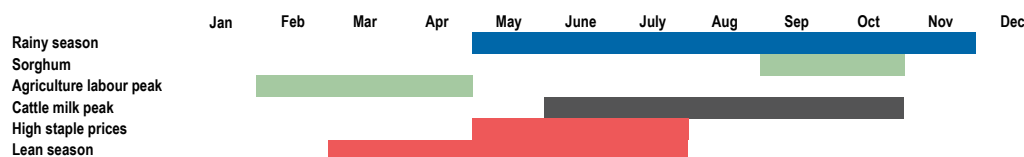
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Fangak County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

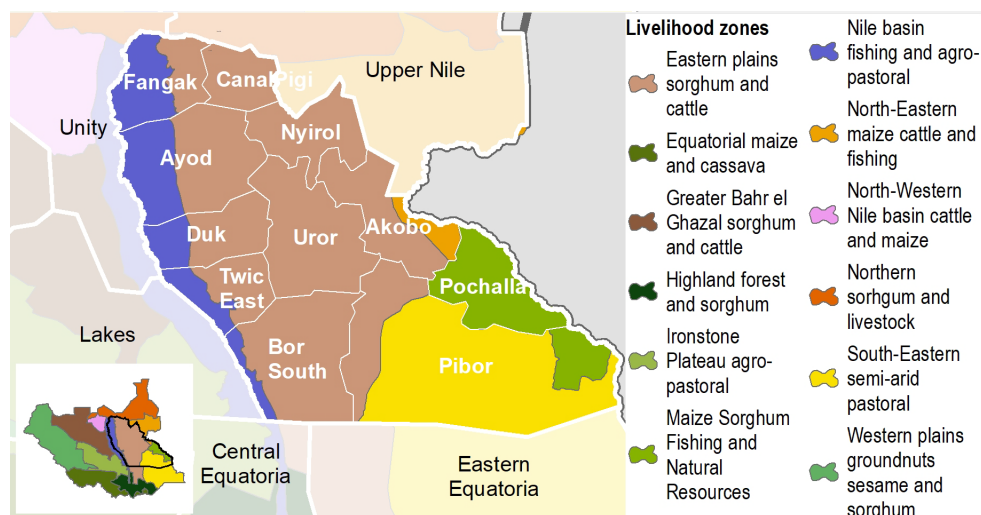
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

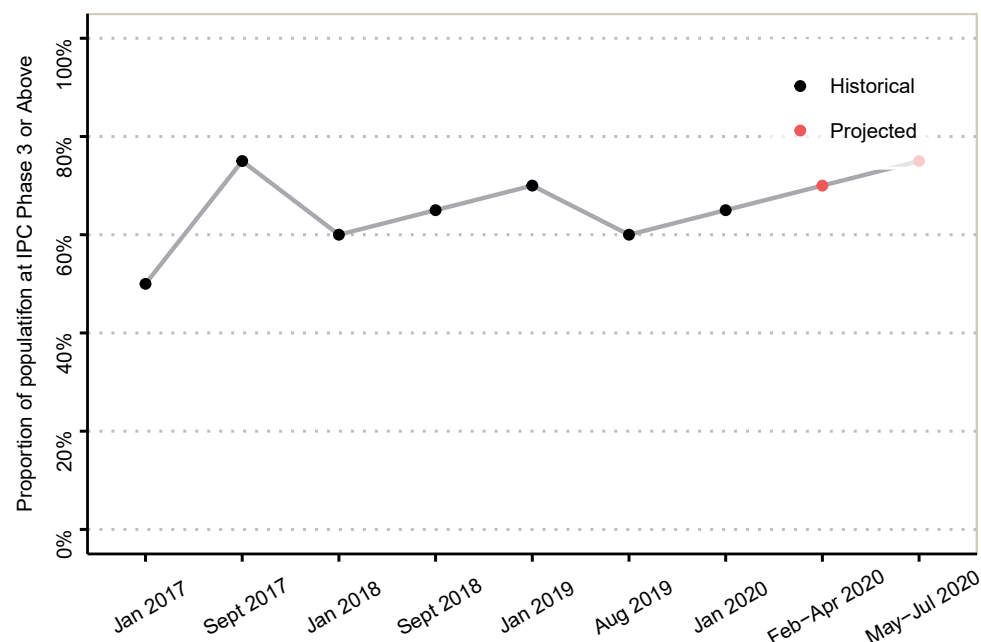
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in planned humanitarian assistance - Significant levels of planned humanitarian food aid (HFA) will mitigate food insecurity.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

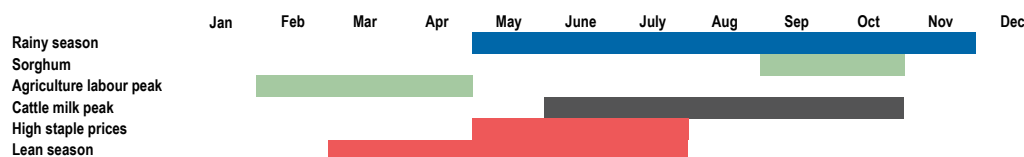
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Nyiröl County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

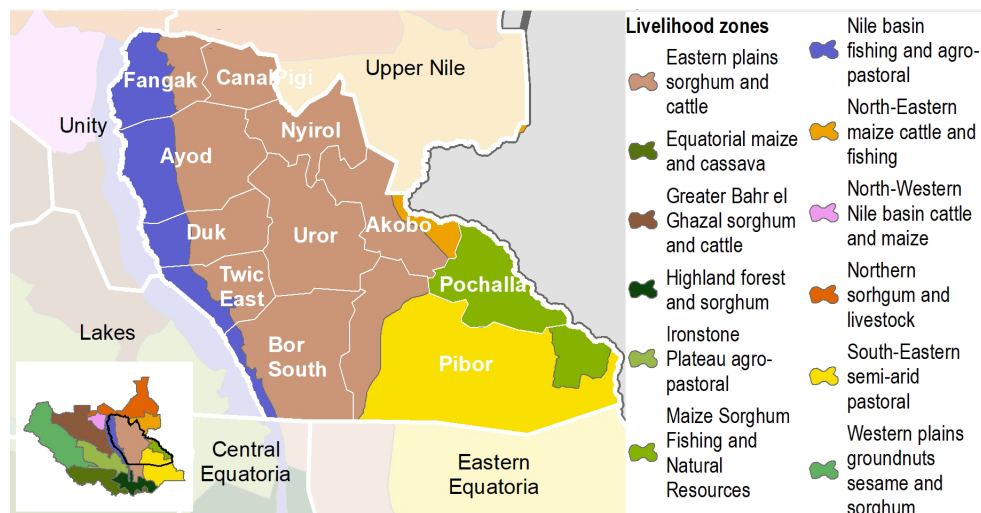
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

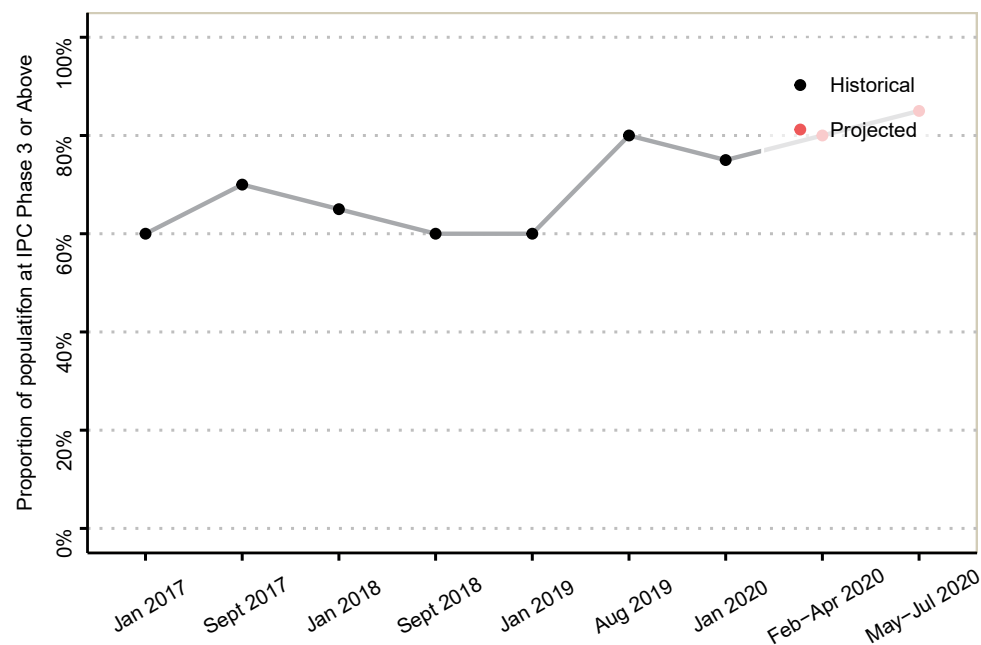
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in milk availability in area - Livestock will return to homesteads, leading to an increase in milk availability.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

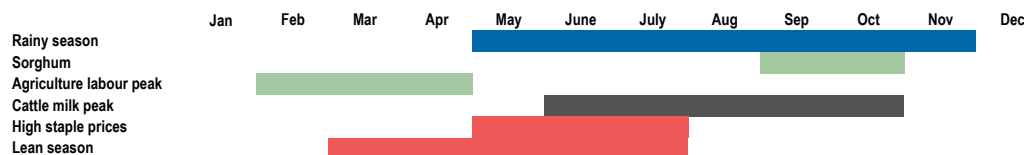
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Pibor County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

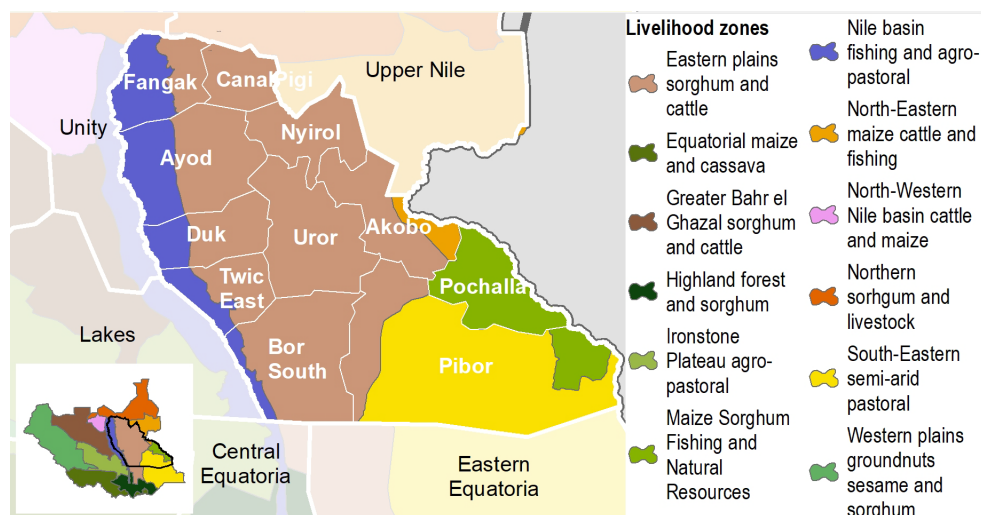
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

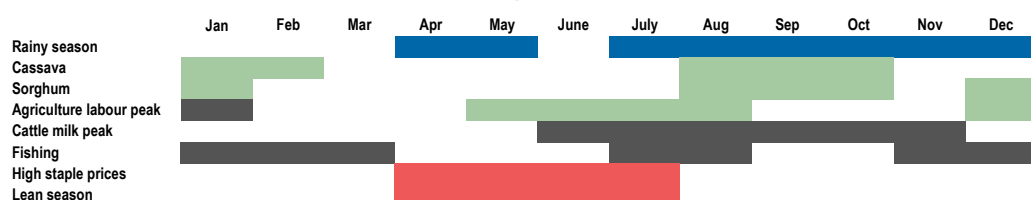
- 1) The food security situation will continue to deteriorate.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - The cost of cereals will be high due to low availability.
- 3) Increase in milk availability in area - Livestock will return to homesteads, leading to an increase in milk availability.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

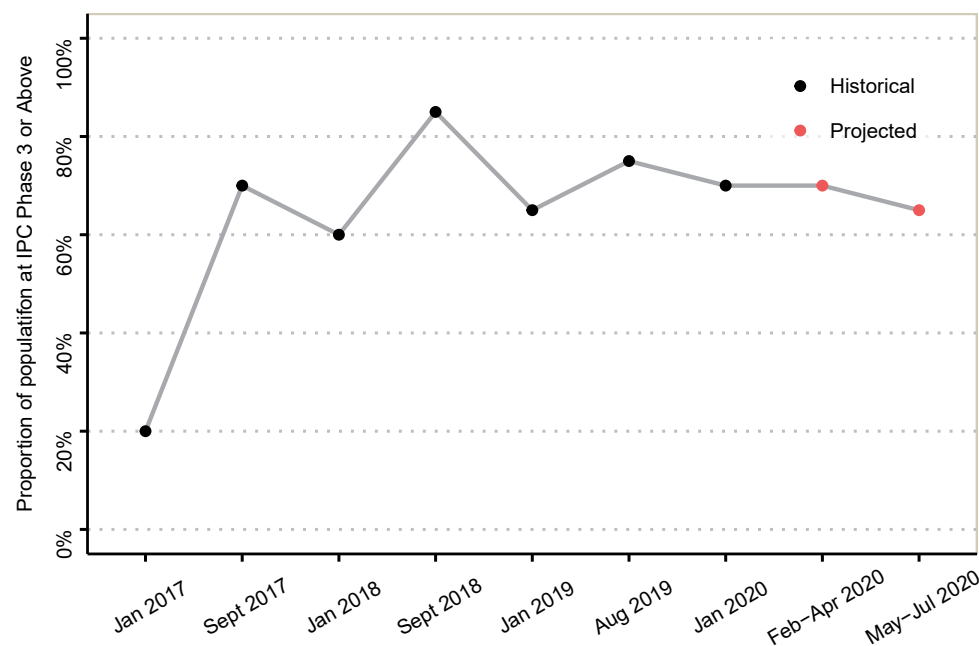
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Pochalla County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

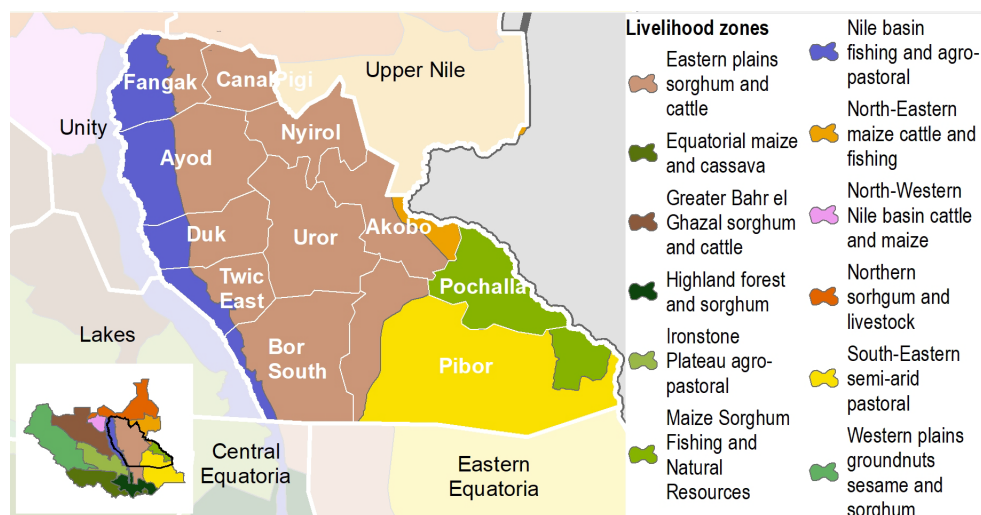
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

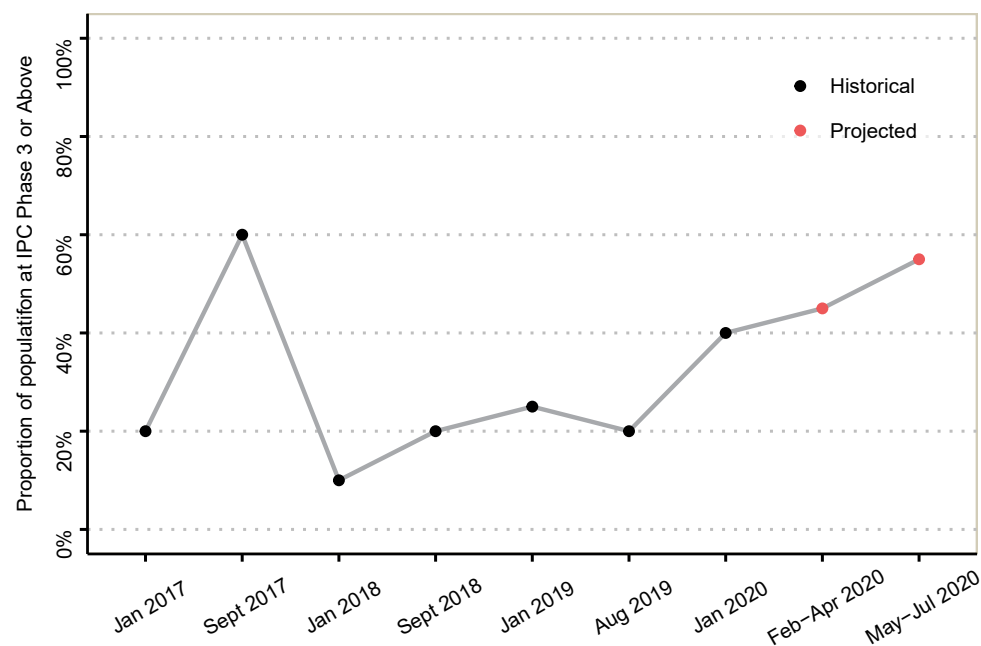
- 1) The food security situation will continue to deteriorate.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - The cost of cereals will be high due to low availability.
- 3) Increase in planned humanitarian assistance - Significant levels of planned humanitarian food aid (HFA) will mitigate food insecurity.
- 4) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

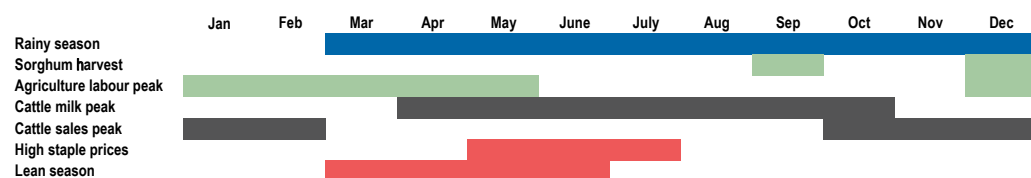
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Maize Sorghum Fishing and Natural Resources (SS12)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Twic East County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

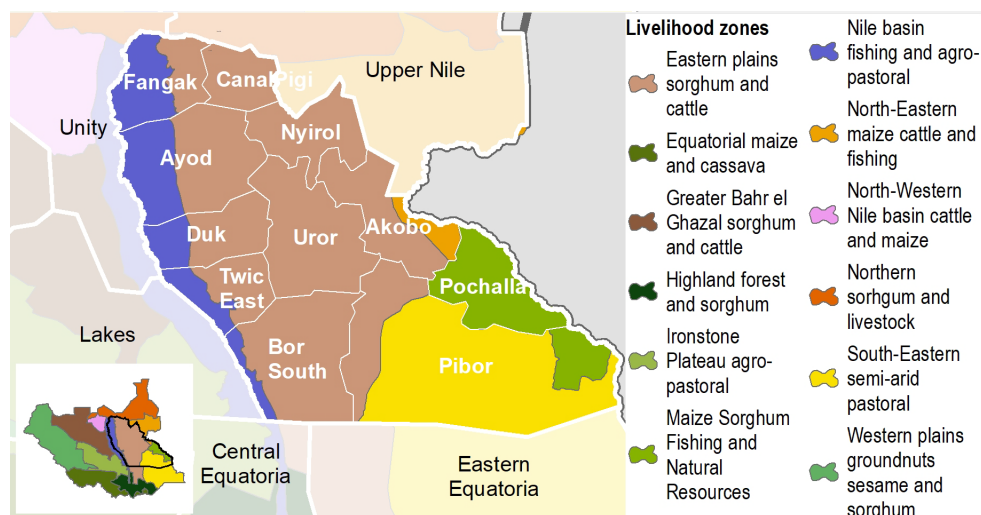
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

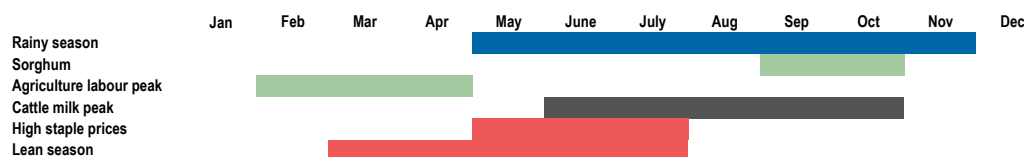
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Worsening stability of food systems - Cattle raiding and other forms of insecurity may lead to further displacement and decreased access to livelihoods.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

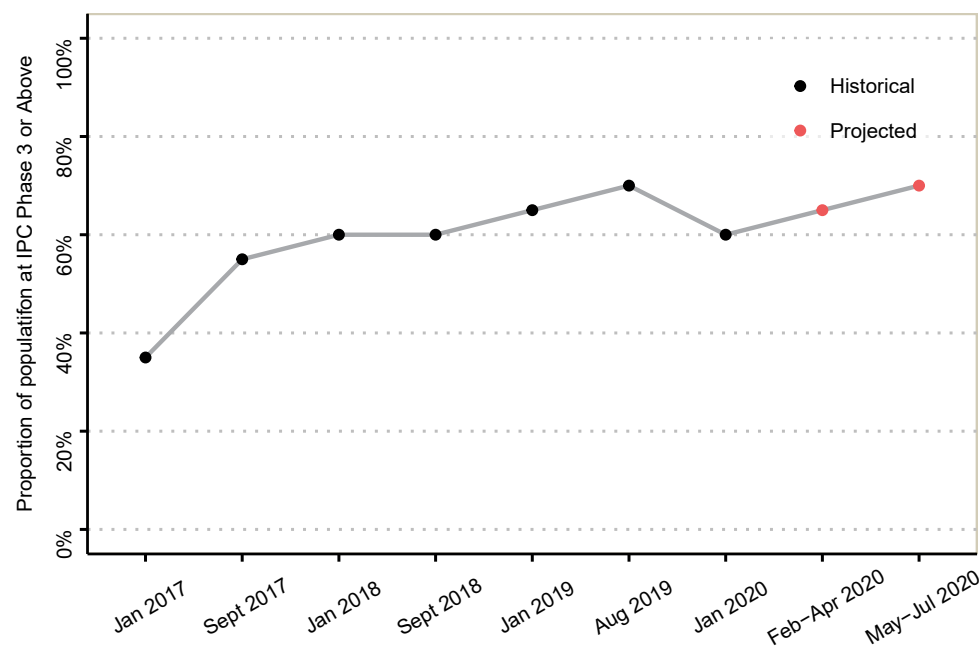
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Uror County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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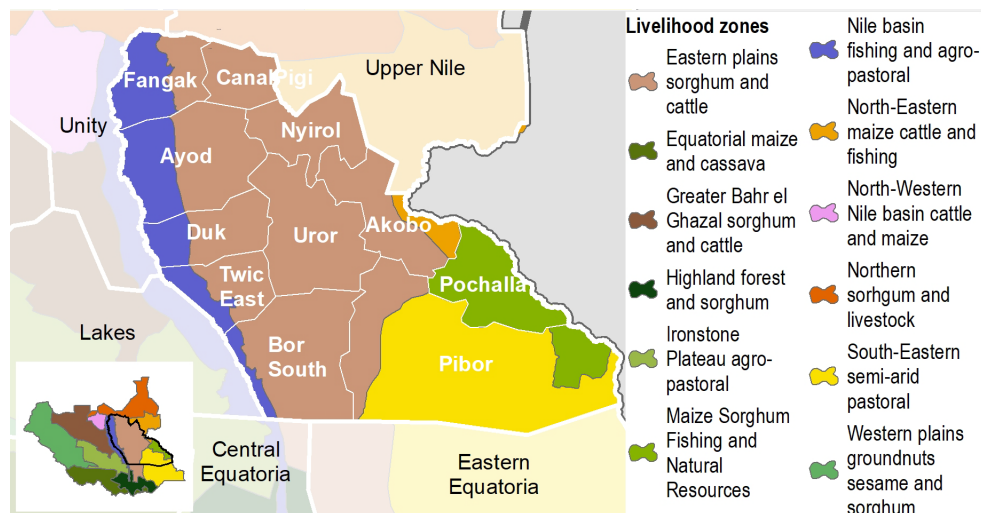
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

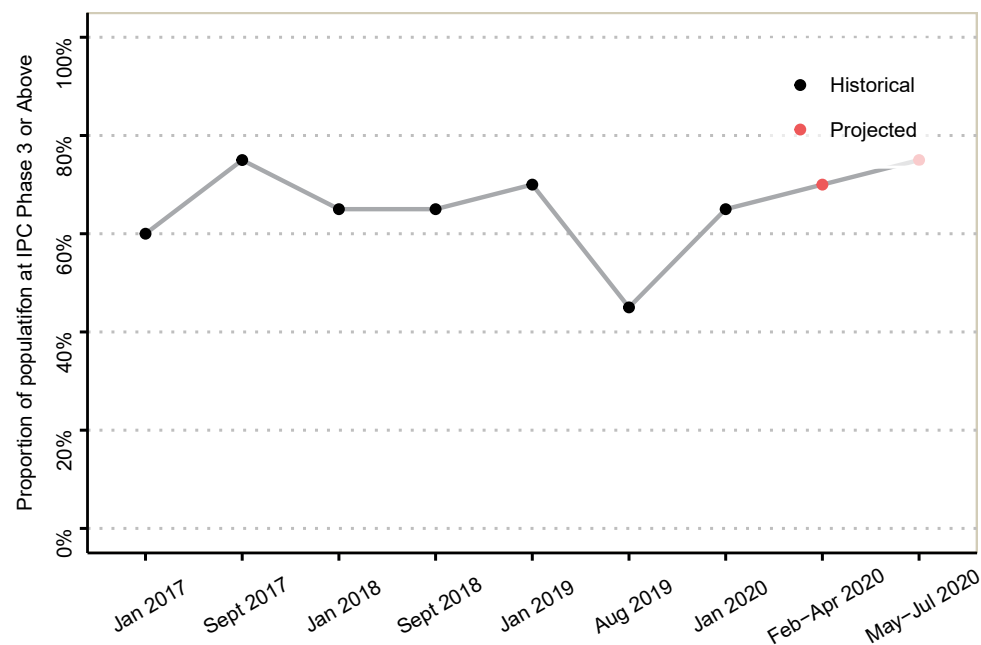
- 1) Decreased food availability in area - There will be a seasonal decline in fish and cereal stocks, leading to increased market dependency.
- 2) Increase in planned humanitarian assistance - Significant levels of planned humanitarian food aid (HFA) will mitigate food insecurity.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

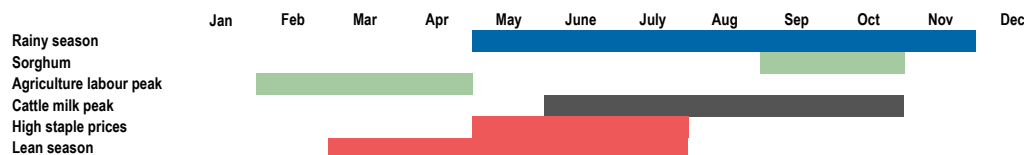
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

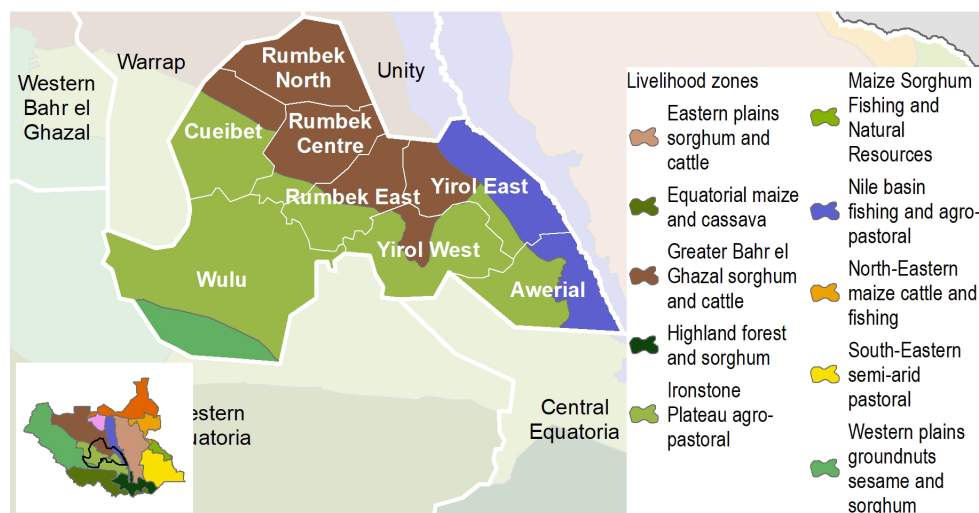
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

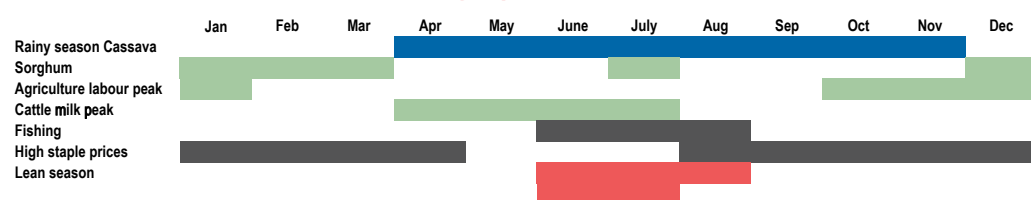
- 1) Reduced food availability and financial access - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin, wild foods will be consumable and there will be increased access to fish.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

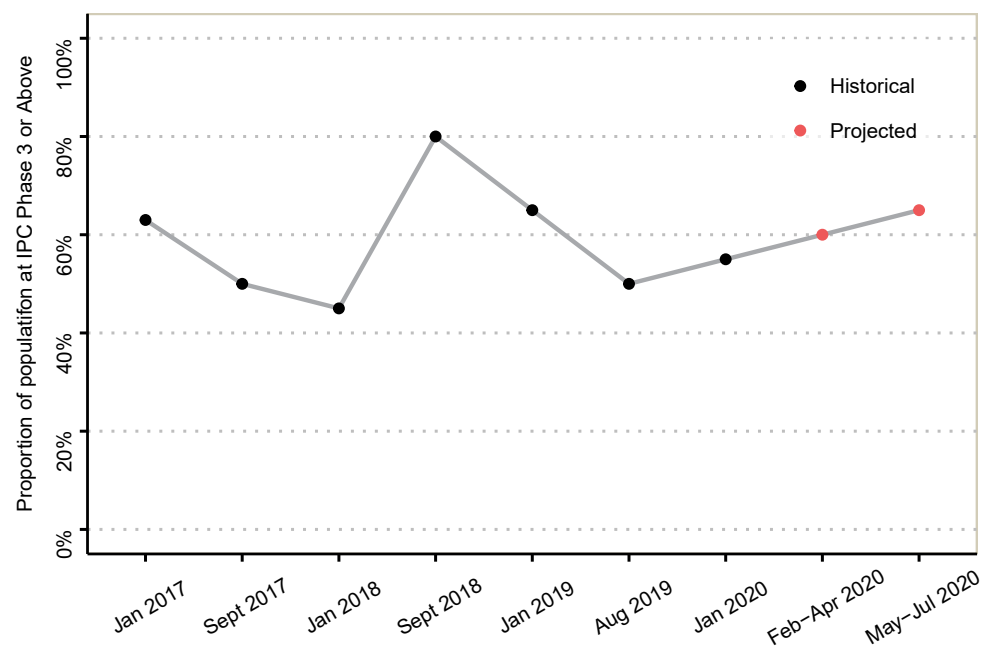
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Cueibet County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

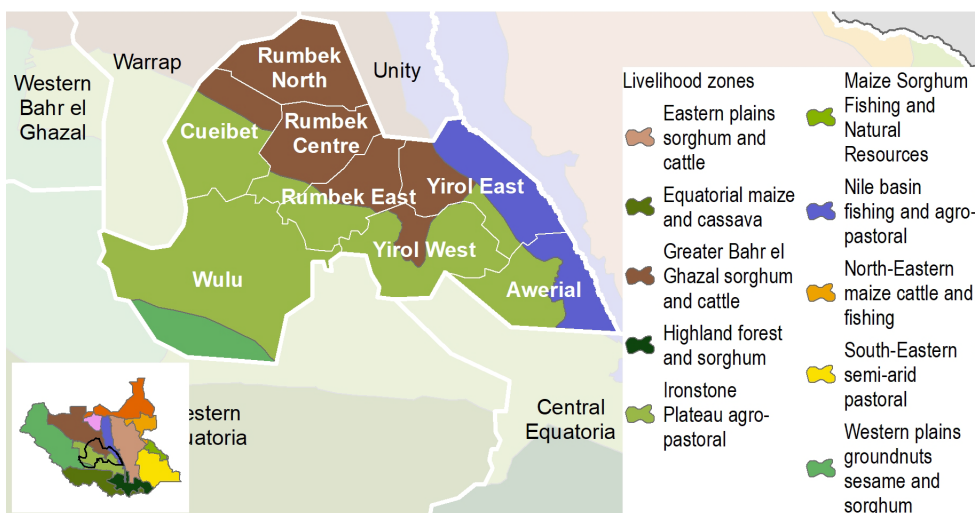
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

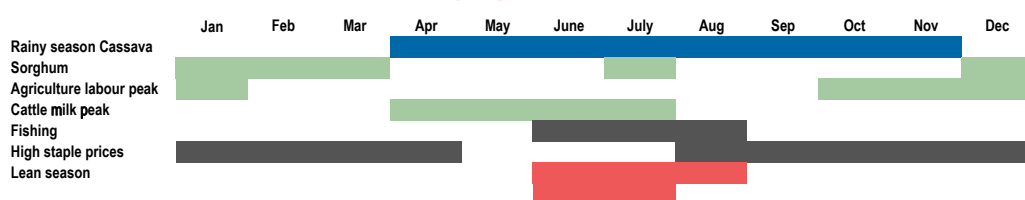
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin and wild foods will be consumable.
- 2) Reduced food availability and financial access - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.
- 3) Increased morbidity - The occurrence of flash floods in the first two months of the rainy season may lead to exposure of the community to contaminated waters points including hand dug wells. This could result in outbreak of water borne diseases including acute watery diarrhea, morbidity and even mortality.
- 4) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

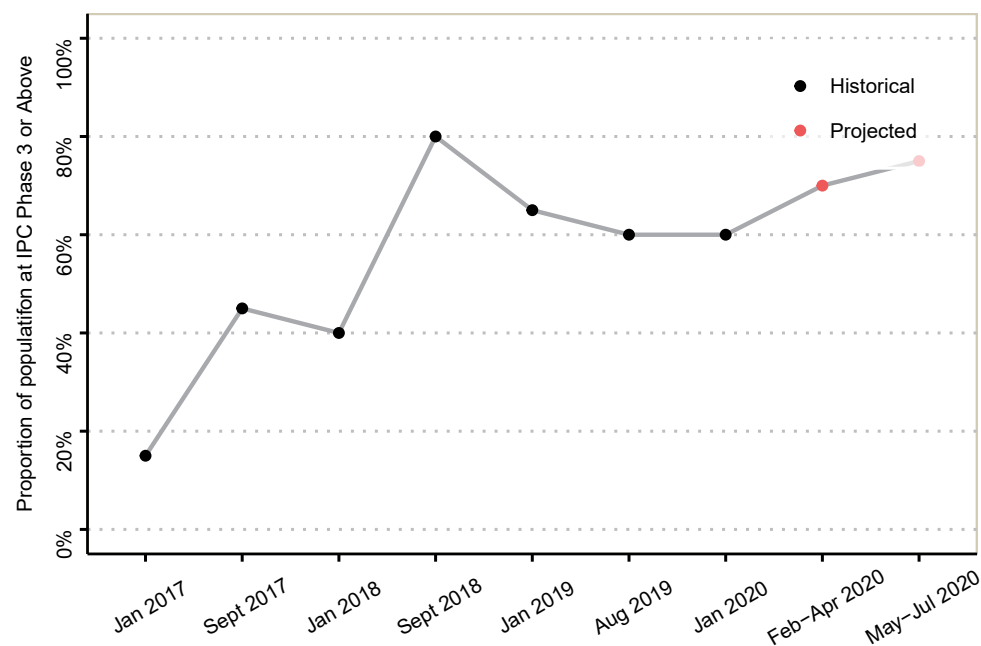
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

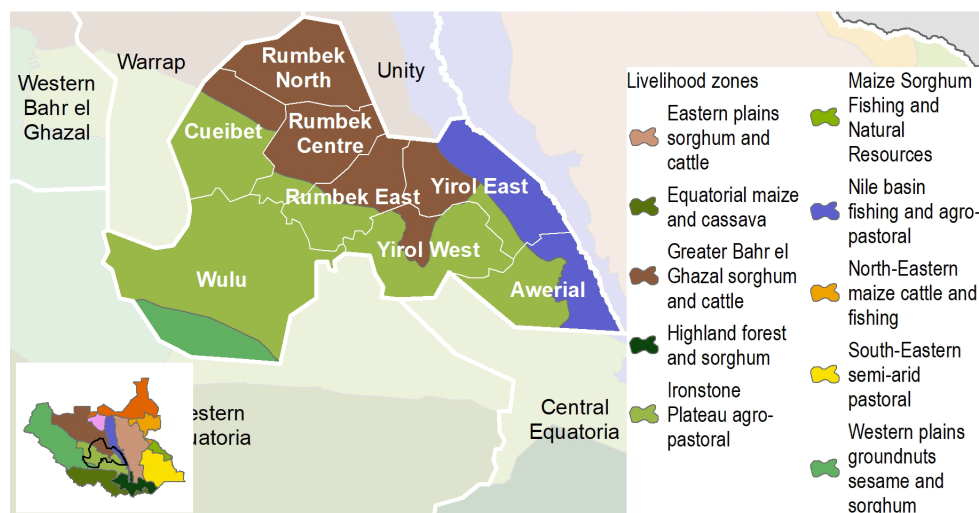
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

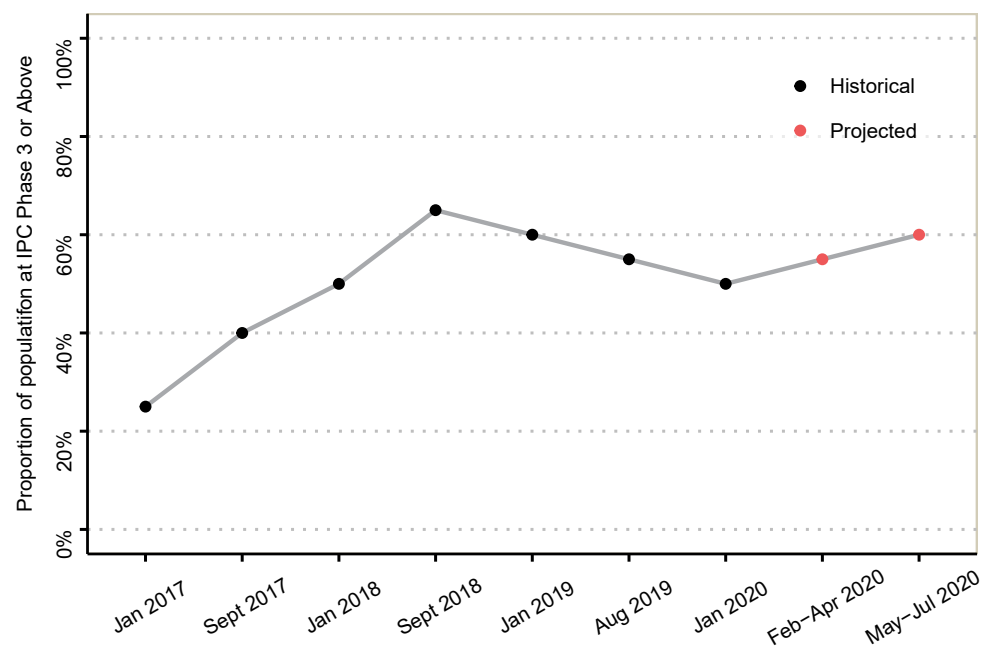
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin and wild foods will be consumable.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of food commodities are likely to increase as key roads become impassable.
- 3) Increased stability of food system - Internal levels of conflicts related to cattle raiding are likely to decrease due to expected widening of pastures as a result of rainy season.
- 4) Reduced food availability and financial access - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

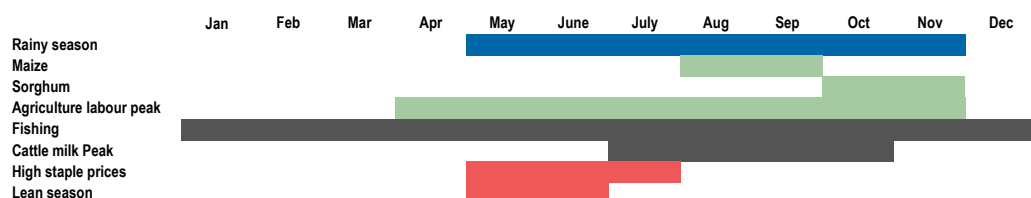
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.

IPC Overview by County

Rumbek East County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

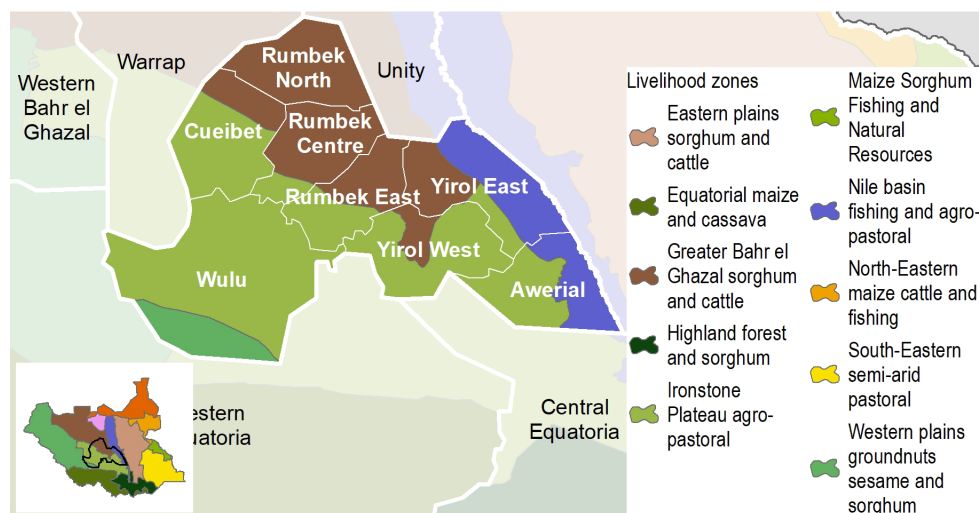
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

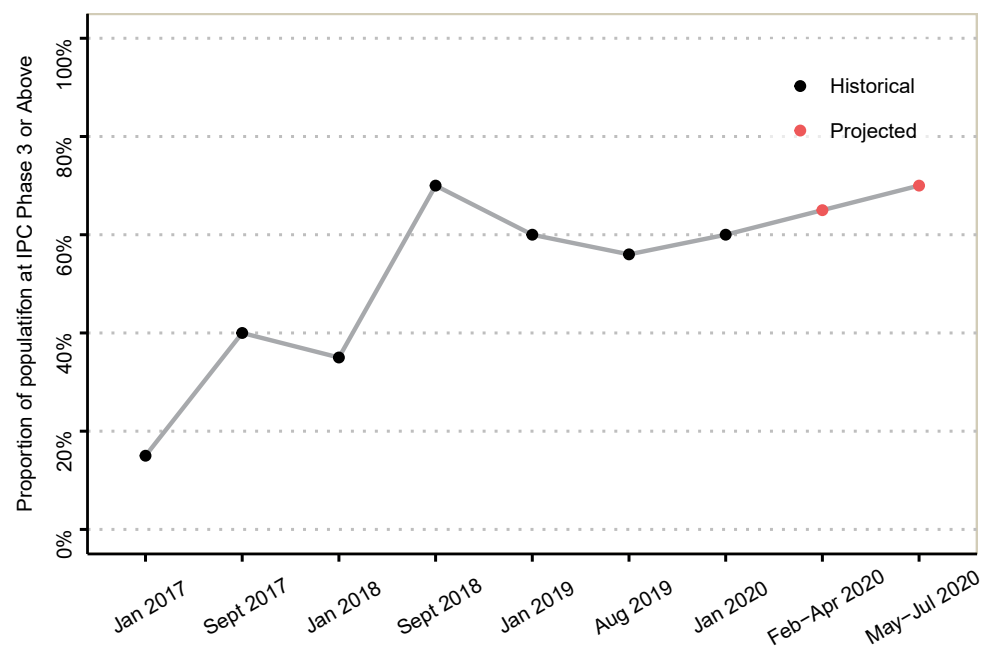
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin and wild foods will be consumable.
- 2) Reduced physical and financial access for households - Between May to July roads are likely to be inaccessible due to rain water. This will likely increase prices of food commodities. Supply from Juba and Wau likely be reduced due to poor road condition.
- 3) Increased morbidity - The occurrence of flash floods in the first two months of the rainy season may lead to exposure of the community to contaminated water points including hand dug wells. This could result in outbreak of water borne diseases including acute watery diarrhea, morbidity and even mortality.
- 4) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

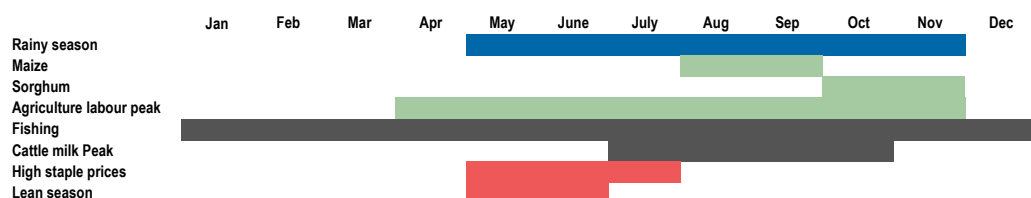
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.

IPC Overview by County

Rumbek North County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

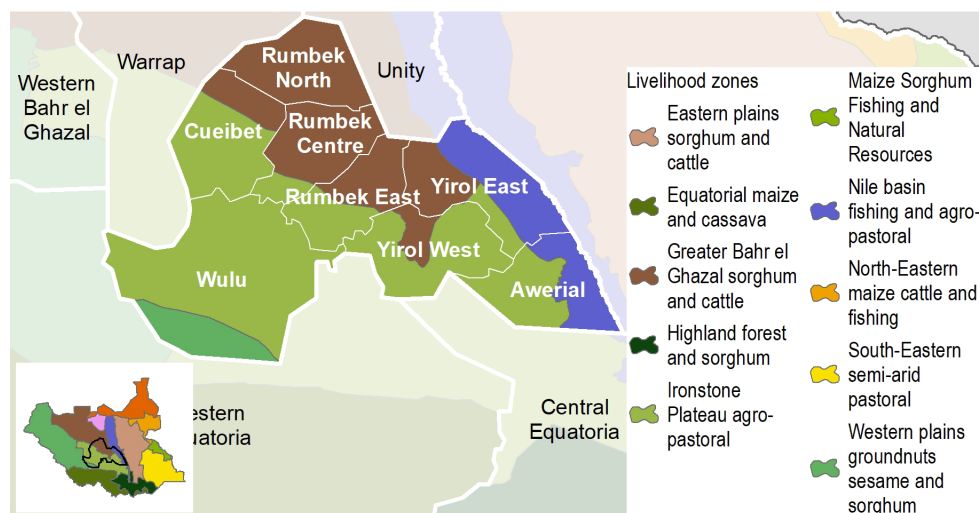
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

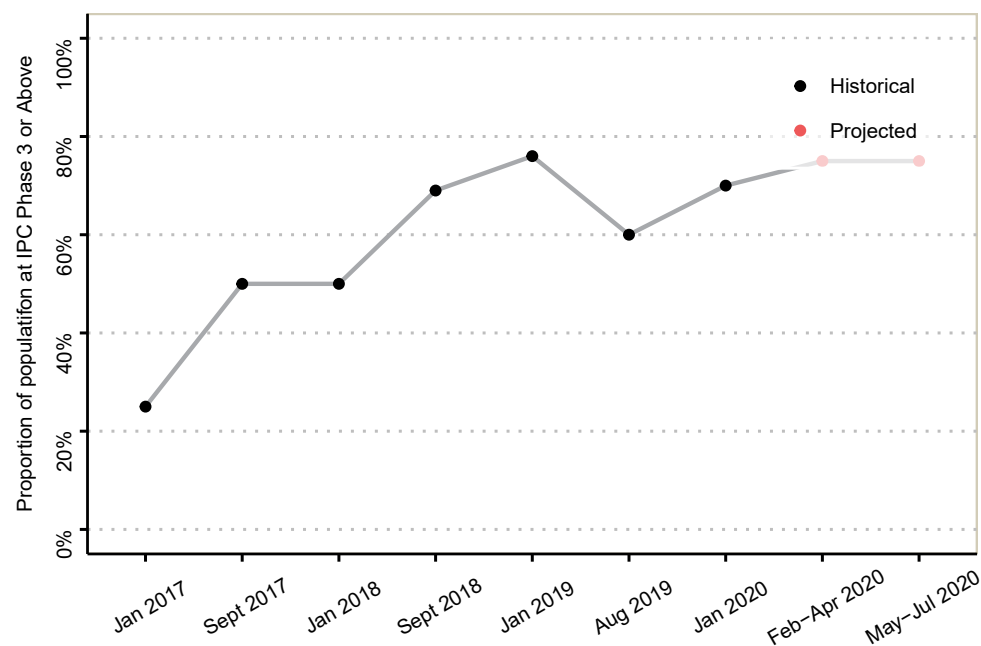
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin and wild foods will be consumable.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of food commodities are likely to increase as key roads become impassable.
- 3) Reduced food availability - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

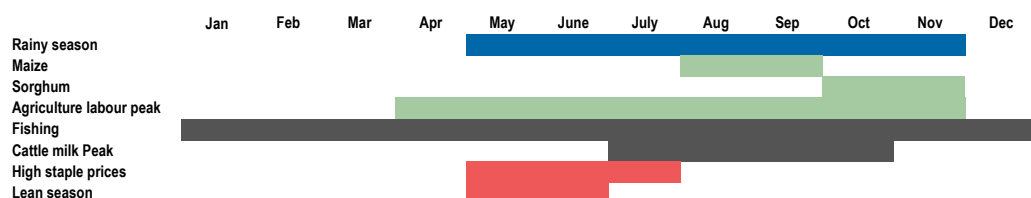
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Wulu County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

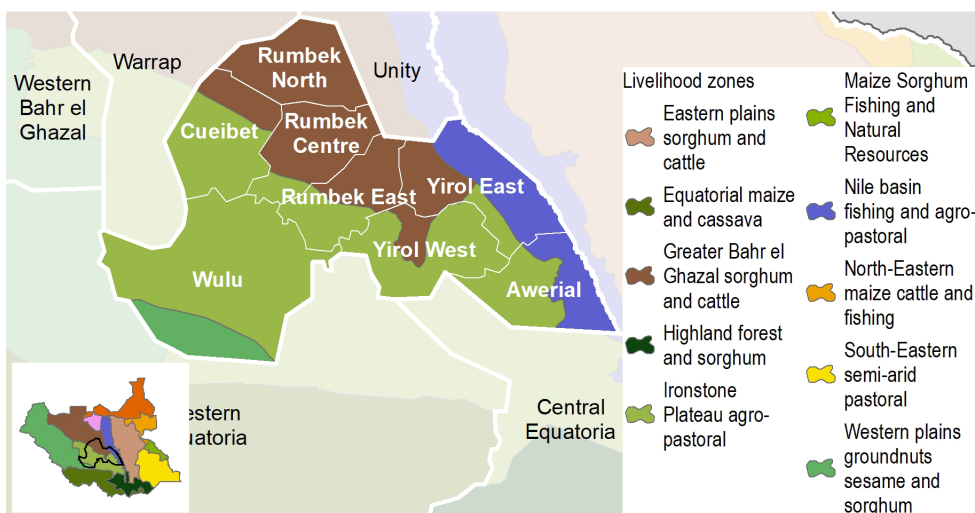
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

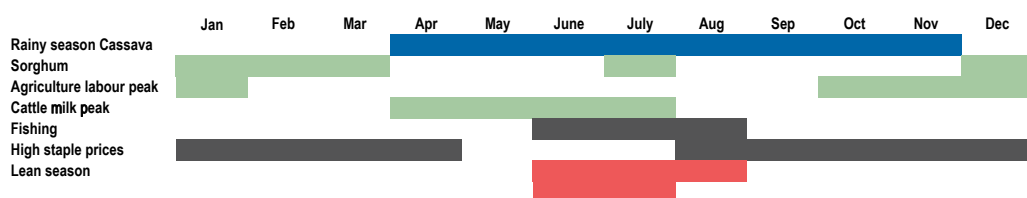
- 1) Worsening stability of food system - Cattle raiding with neighboring counties is a common occurrence, impacting access to livelihoods and triggering displacement.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically, rains start in May and this allows livestock to return to homestead. Cultivation will also begin and wild foods will be consumable.
- 3) Increased morbidity - The occurrence of flash floods in the first two months of the rainy season may lead to exposure of the community to contaminated water points including hand dug wells. This could result in outbreak of water borne diseases including acute watery diarrhea, morbidity and even mortality.
- 4) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

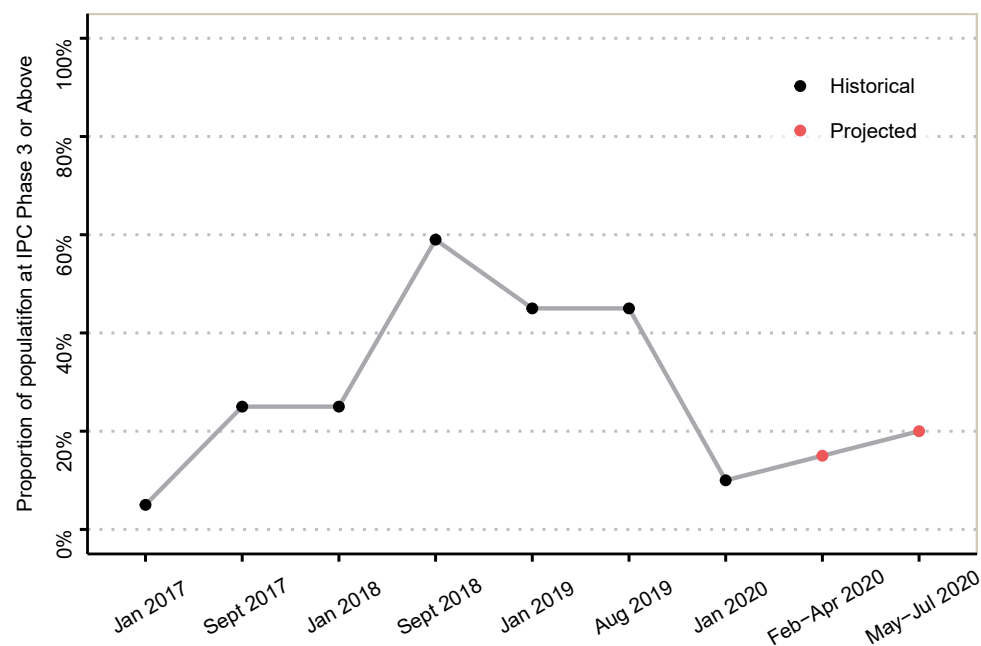
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Yirol East County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

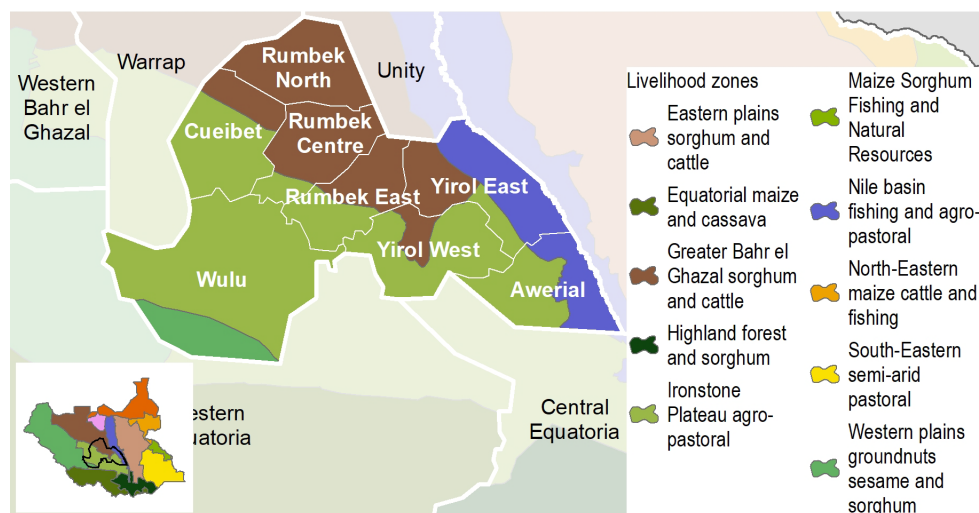
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

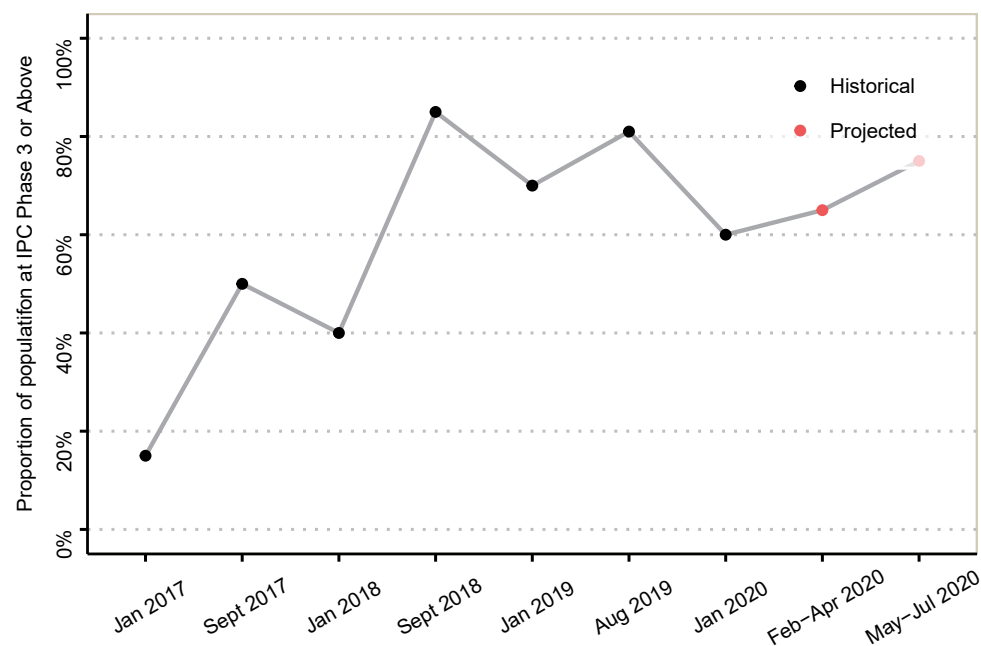
- 1) Reduced food availability and financial access - Food stocks will be low leading to an increase in market dependency and a potential subsequent increase in cereal prices. This may lead to households deploying coping strategies such as selling livestock to access credit.
- 2) Increase in milk availability - Livestock will return to homesteads leading to an increase in available milk.
- 3) Increased morbidity - Greater prevalence of diarrhoea and malaria with the onset of July rains.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

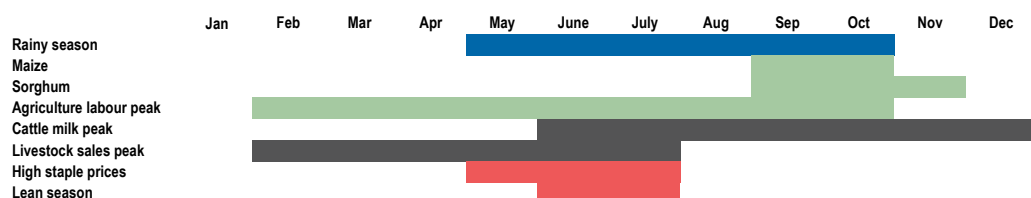
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Nile basin fishing and agro-pastoral (SS08)⁵



Footnotes

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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Yirol West County, Lakes State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

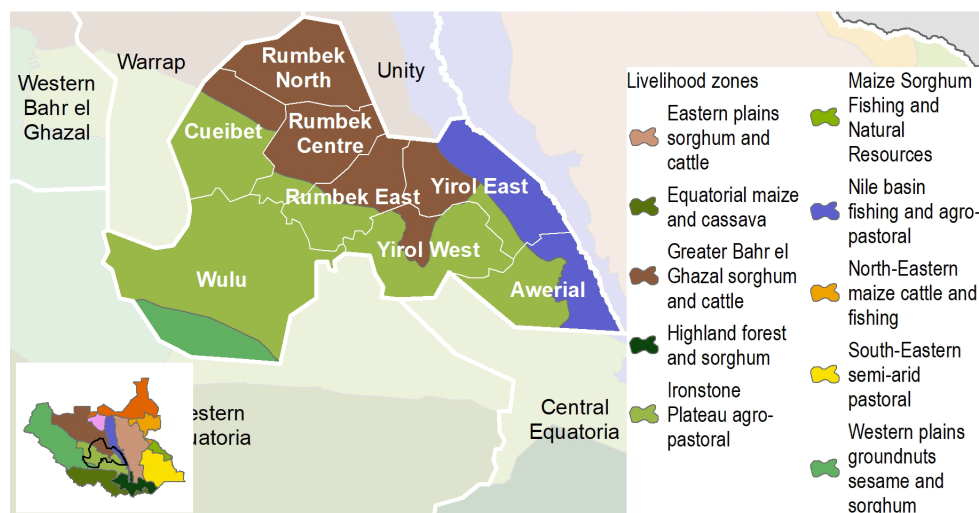
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

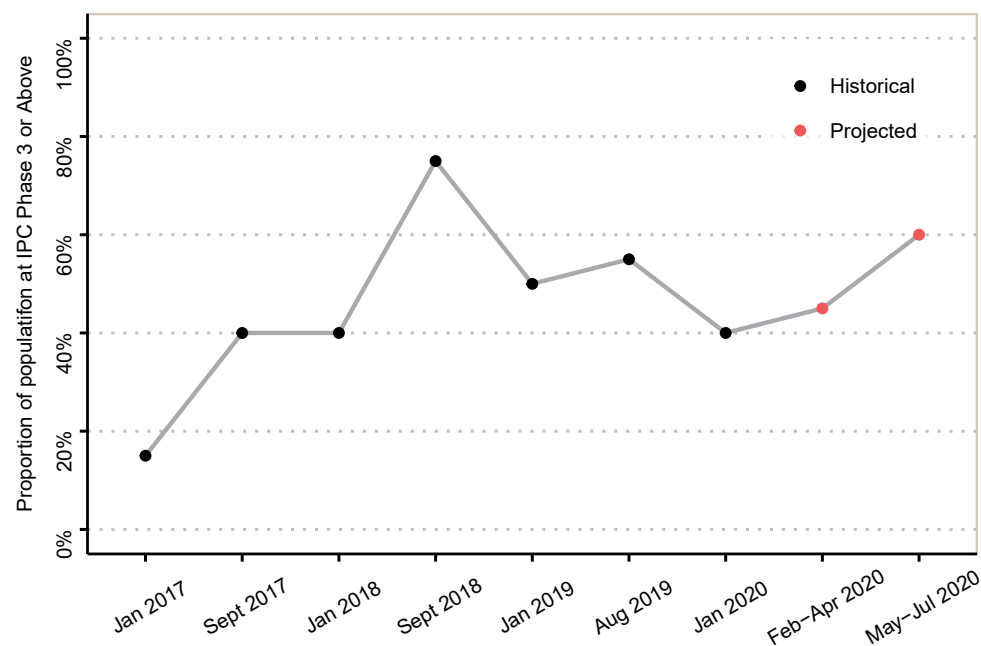
- 1) Increasing stability of food system - Insecurity and cattle raiding in Yirol West may decrease from May to July 2020.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of food commodities are likely to increase as key roads become impassable.
- 3) Worsening stability of food system - Inter communal conflict will most likely reduce in scale as many cattle will move closer to homestead.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

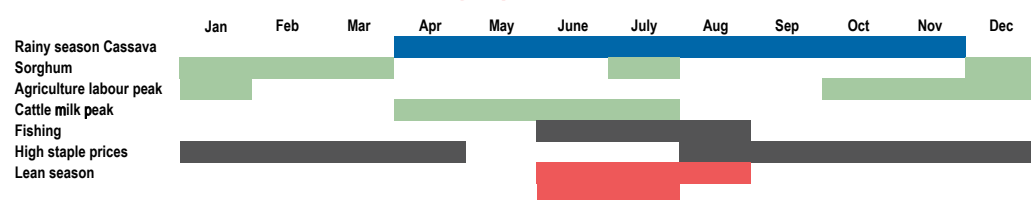
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Footnotes

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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

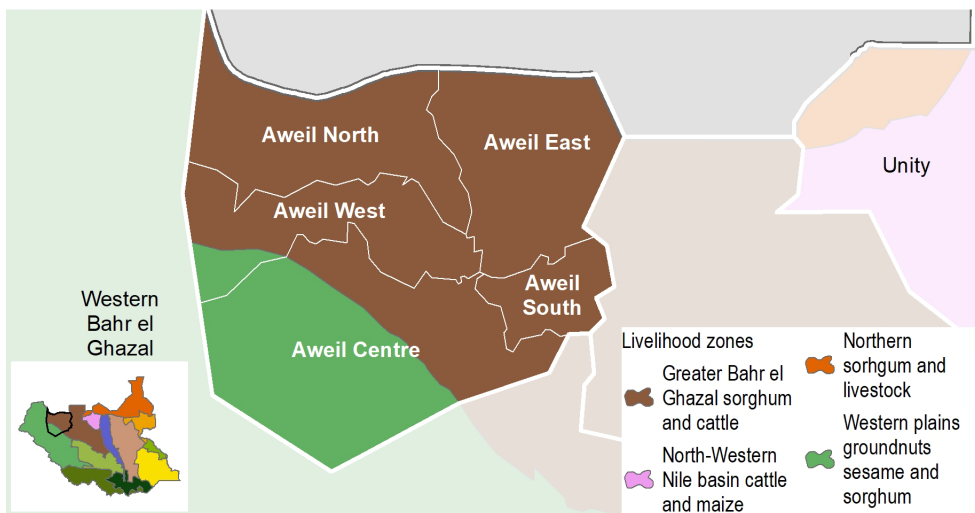
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

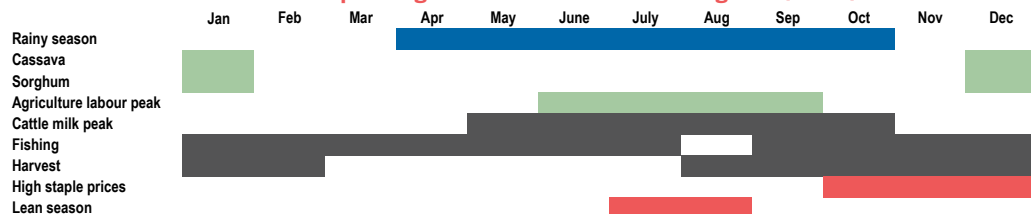
- 1) Reduced availability of market items - Heavy rainfall may contribute to restricted mobility leading to poor market access and a reduction in key imports from Sudan.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Increase in prices of staple foods and other commodities during the rainy months due to reduced food stocks and market supply issues. However, availability of wild foods will increase.
- 3) Increase movement as households seek livelihood opportunities - Due to limited livelihood sources, households may move to Sudan for seasonal labour.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

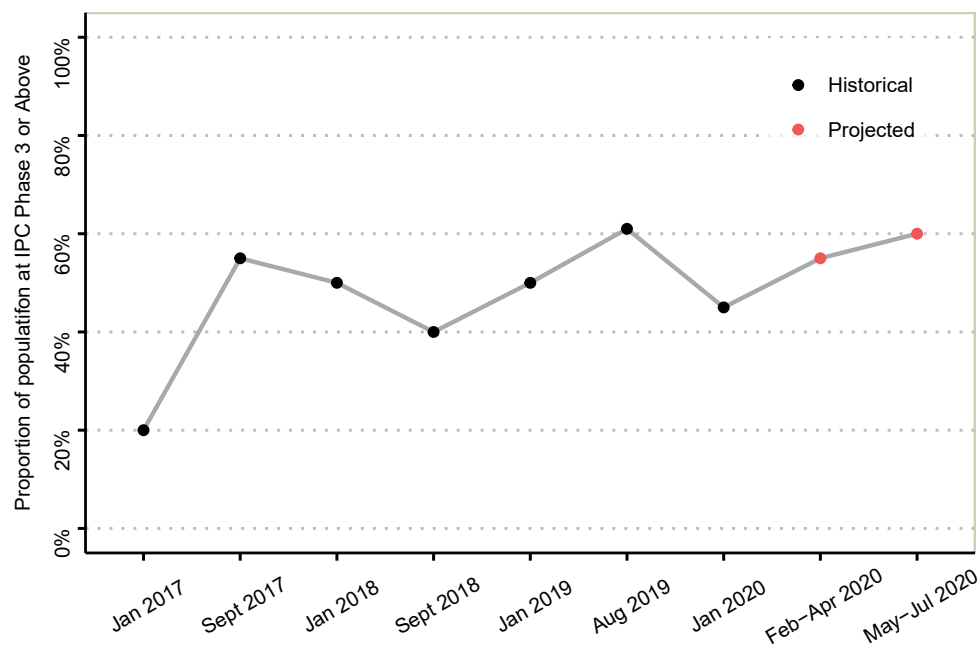
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and sorghum (SS04)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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IPC Overview by County

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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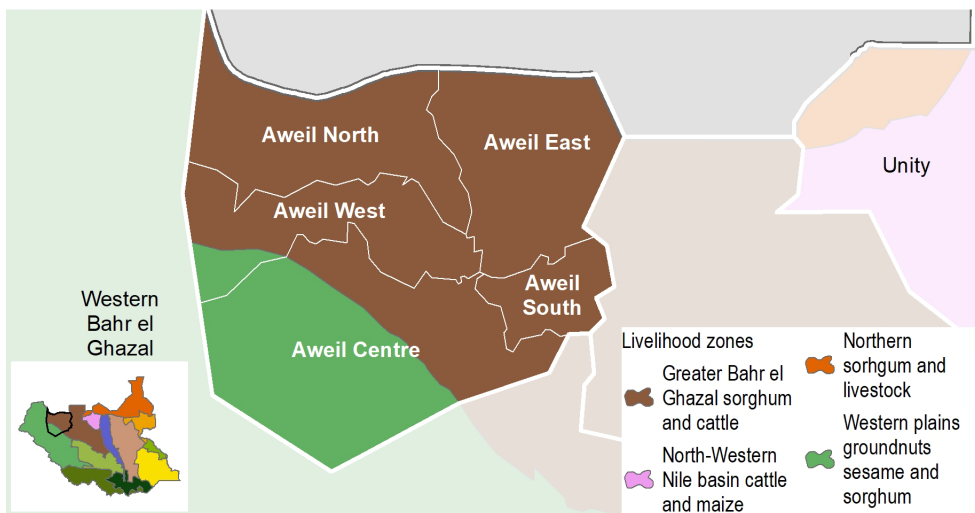
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

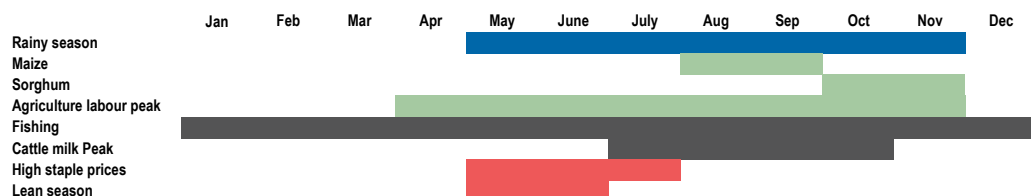
- 1) Reduced availability of market items - Heavy rainfall may contribute to restricted mobility leading to poor market access and a reduction in key imports from Sudan.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Increase in prices of staple foods and other commodities during the rainy months due to reduced food stocks and market supply issues. However, availability of wild foods will increase.
- 3) Increase movement as households seek livelihood opportunities - Due to limited livelihood sources, households may move to Sudan for seasonal labour.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

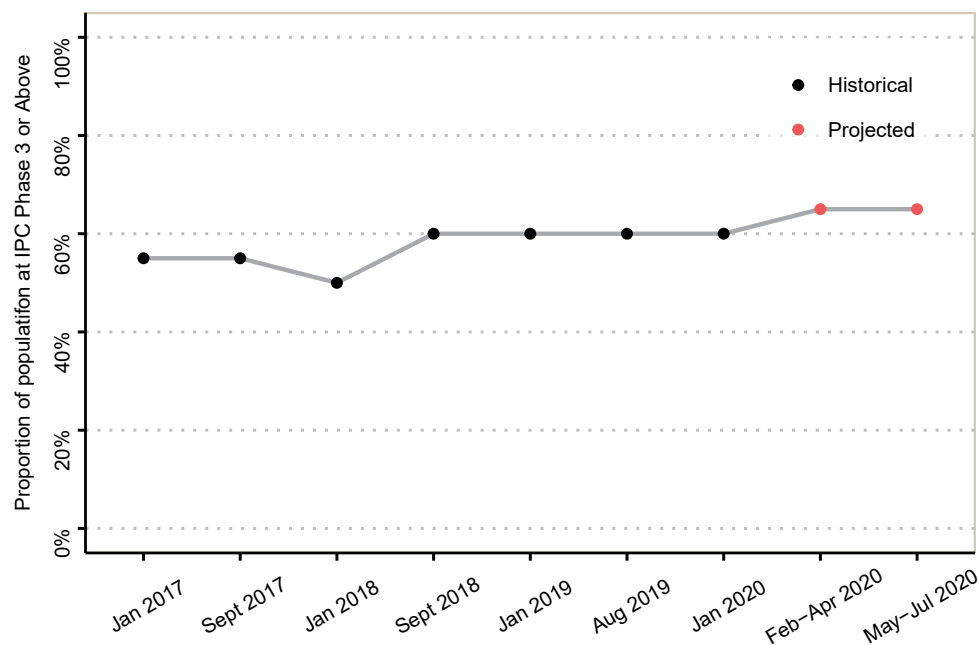
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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IPC Overview by County

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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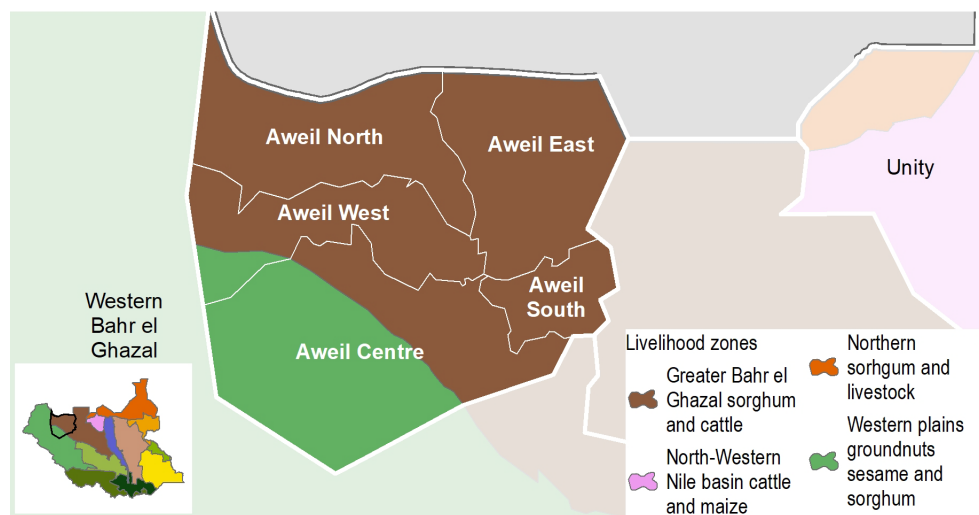
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

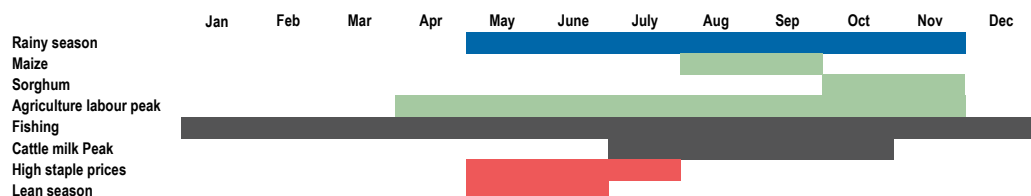
- 1) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.
- 2) Reduced availability of market items - Heavy rainfall may contribute to restricted mobility leading to poor market access and a reduction in key imports from Sudan.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

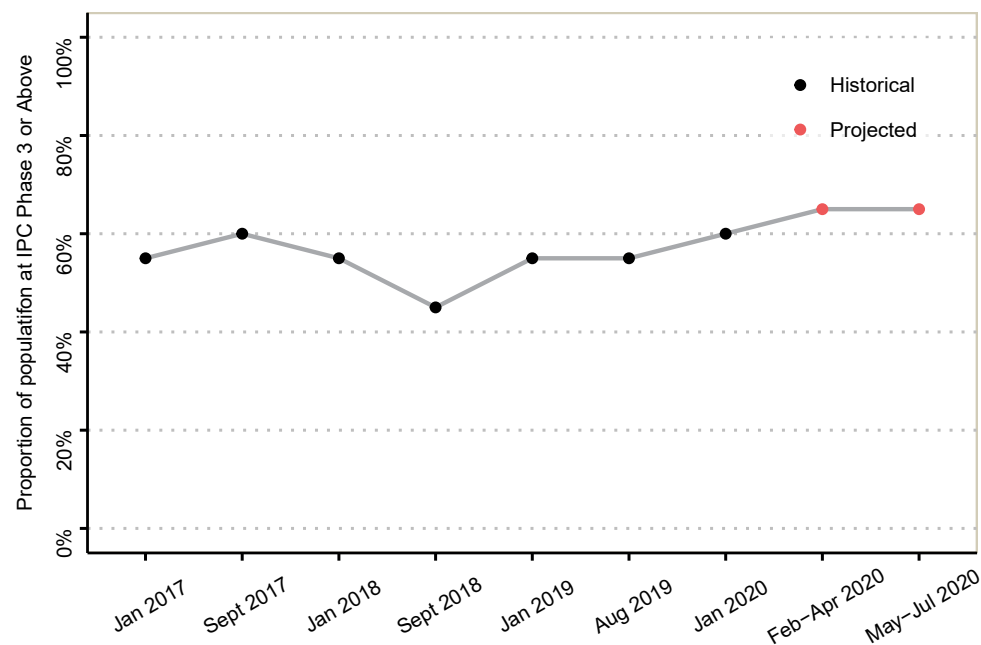
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

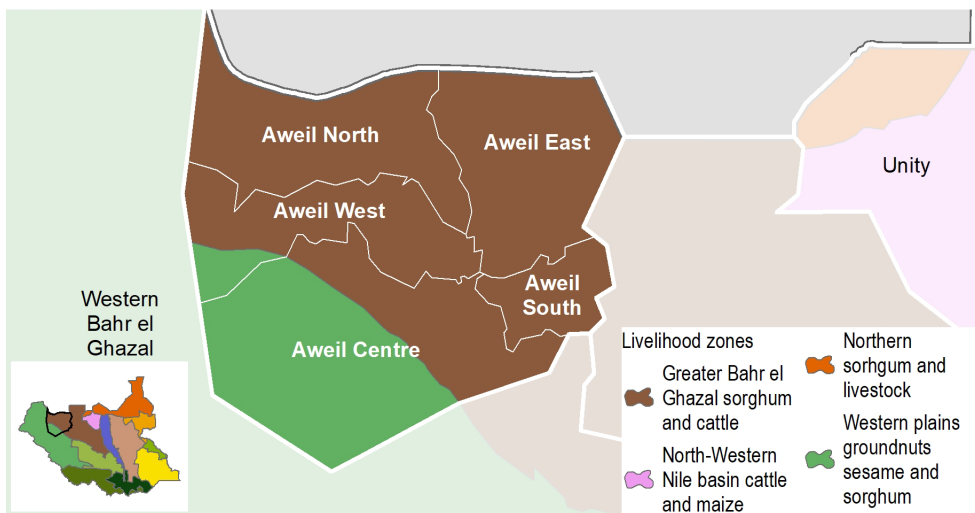
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

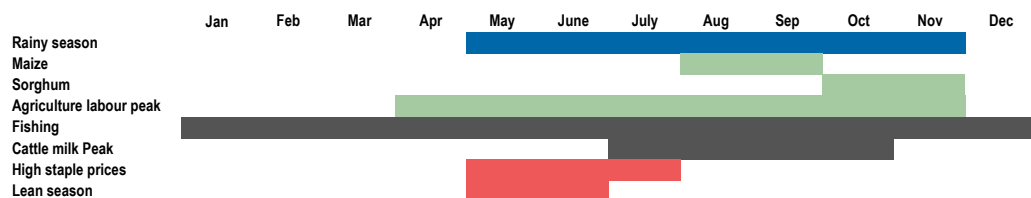
- 1) Reduced availability of market items - Heavy rainfall may contribute to restricted mobility leading to poor market access and a reduction in key imports from Sudan.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Increase in prices of staple foods and other commodities during the rainy months due to reduced food stocks and market supply issues. However, availability of wild foods will increase.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area and increased reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- 4) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

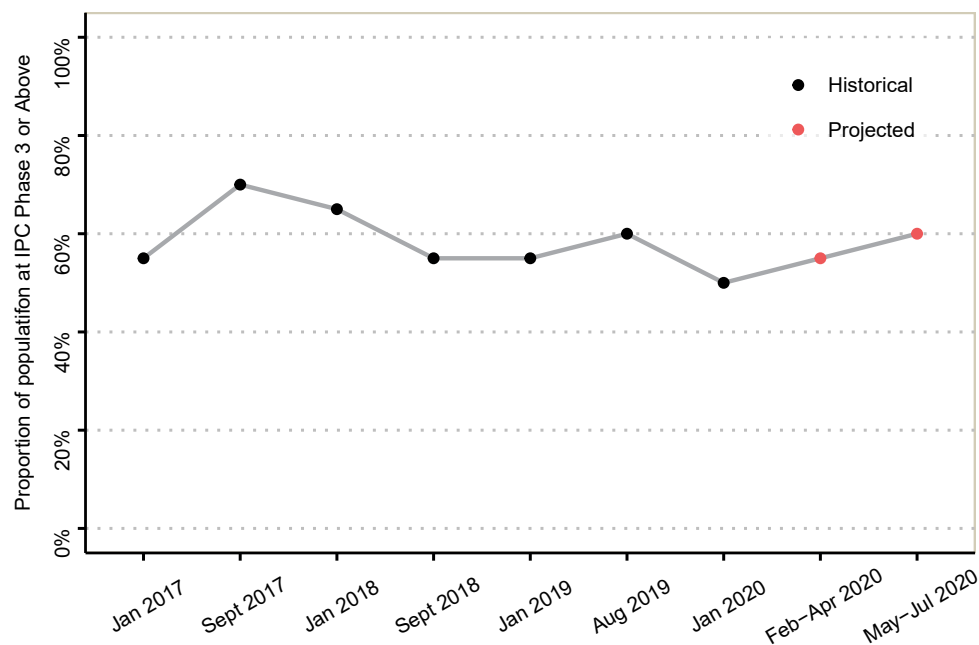
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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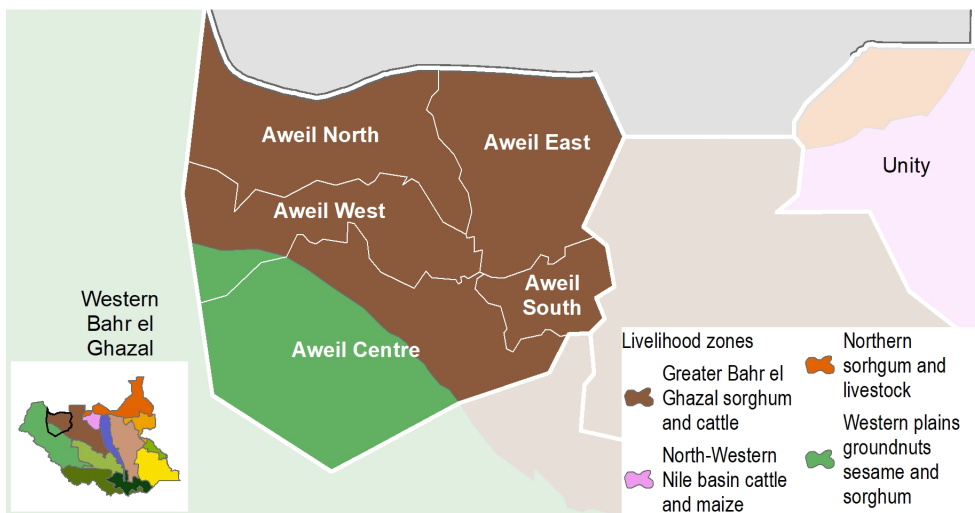
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

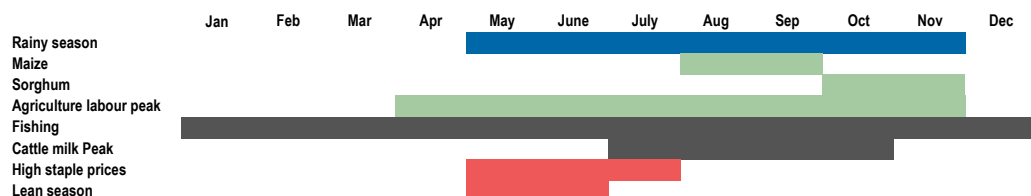
- 1) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.
- 2) Reduced availability of market items - Heavy rainfall may contribute to restricted mobility leading to poor market access and a reduction in key imports from Sudan.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area and increased reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- 4) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

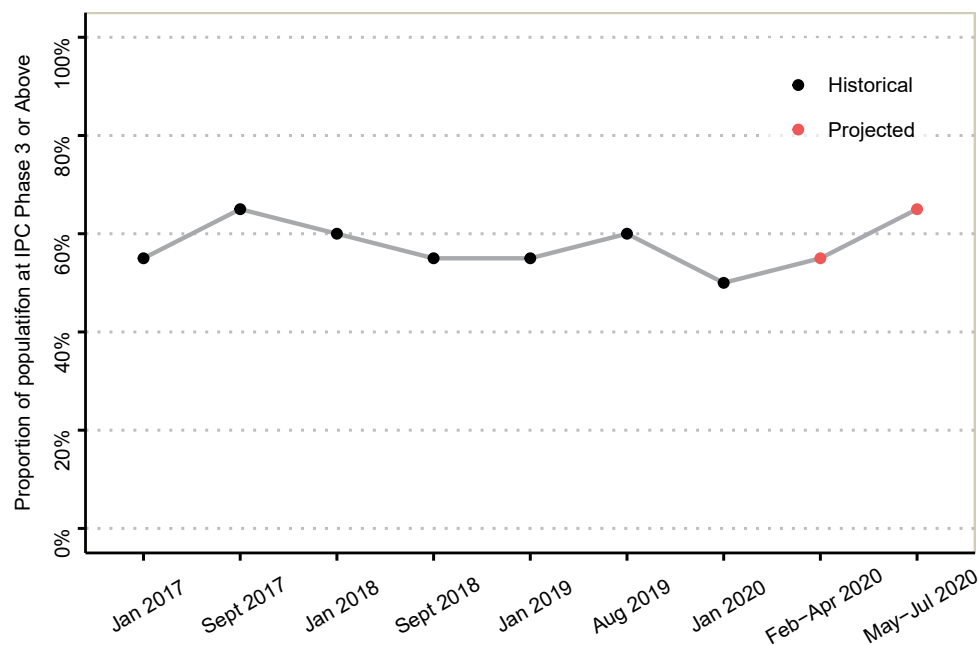
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Abiemnhom County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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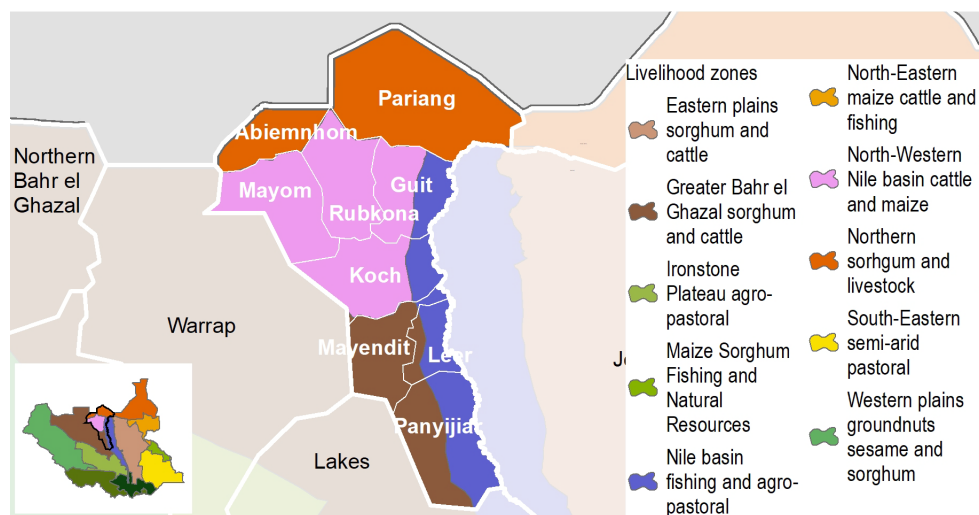
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

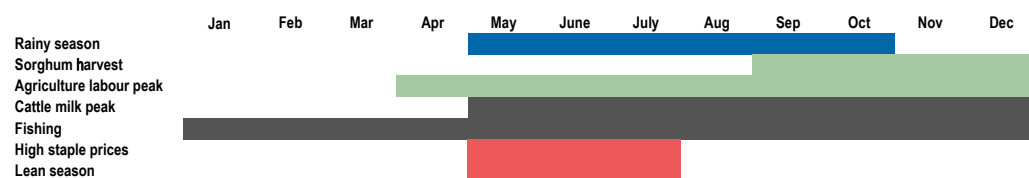
- 1) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.
- 2) Increased morbidity - Early rainfall likely to increase prevalence of water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea, malaria, and flu.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

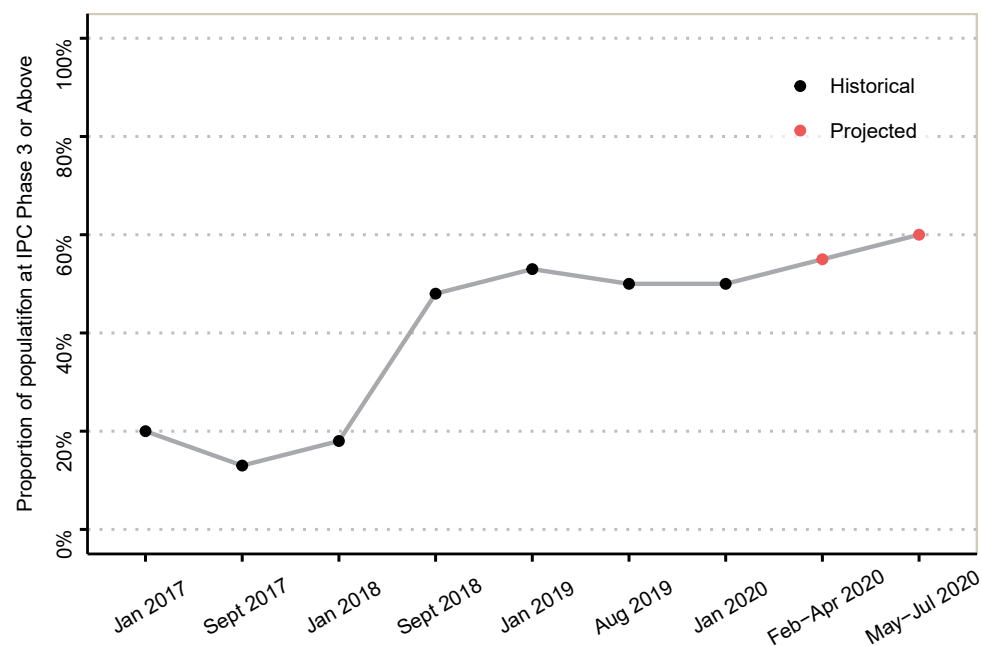
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Guit County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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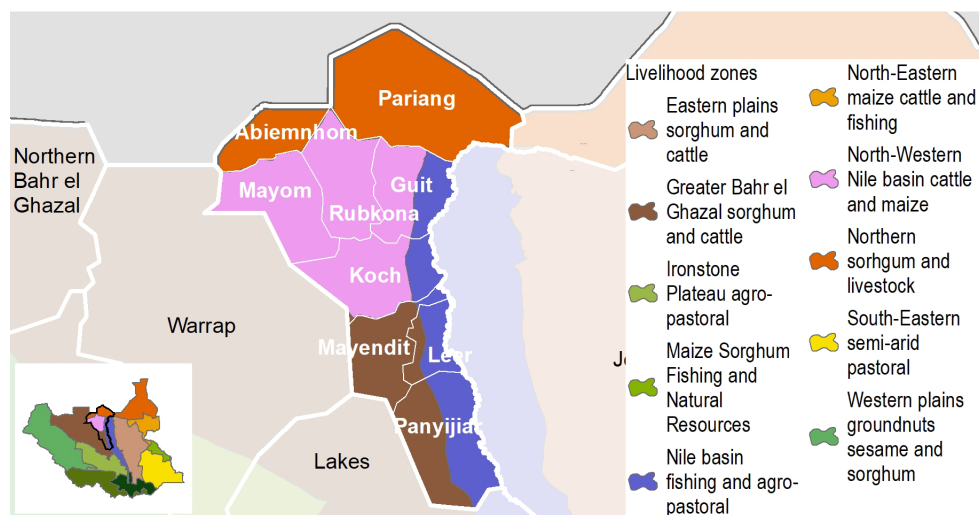
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

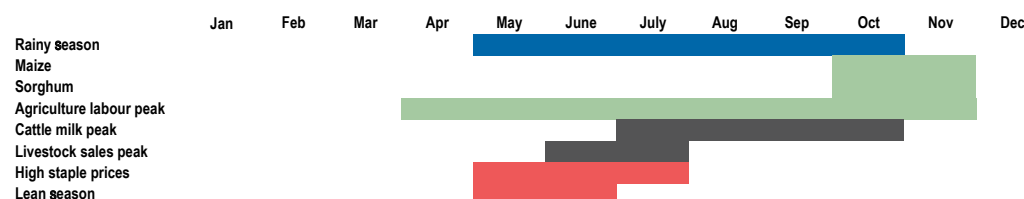
- 1) Improving stability of food systems - Assuming the peace agreement is upheld, the security situation is anticipated to improve with cattle raiding and inter communal conflict over limited resources anticipated to be reduced.
- 2) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

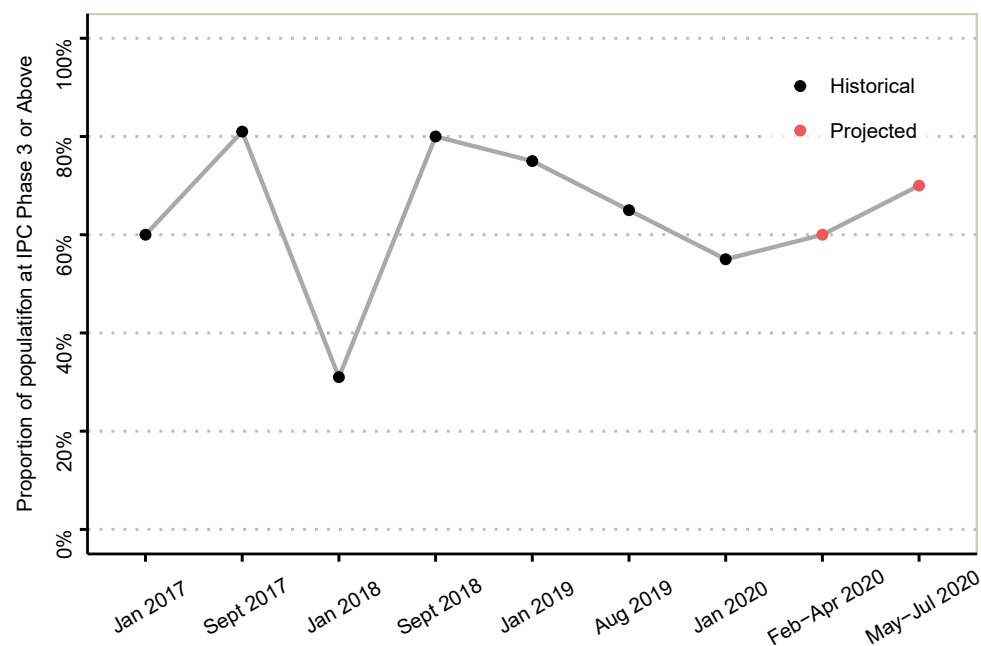
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize (SS09)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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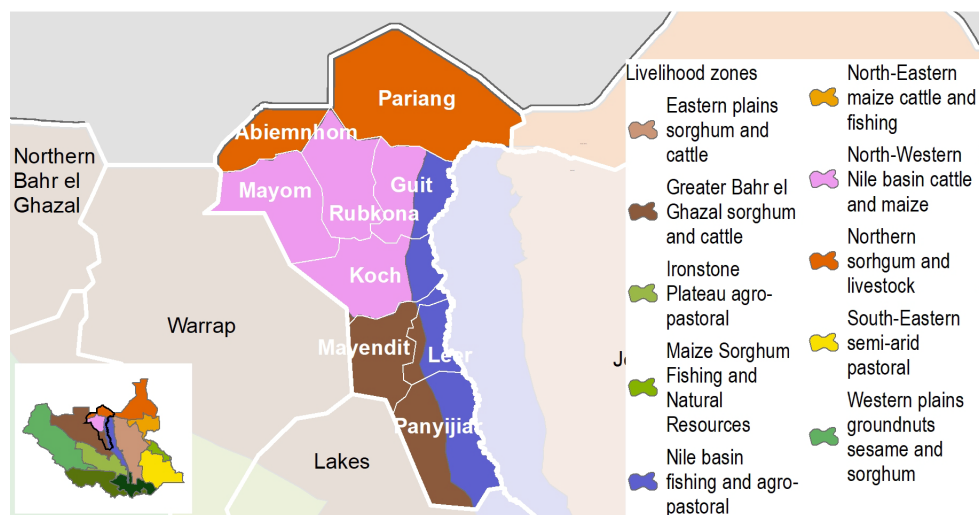
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

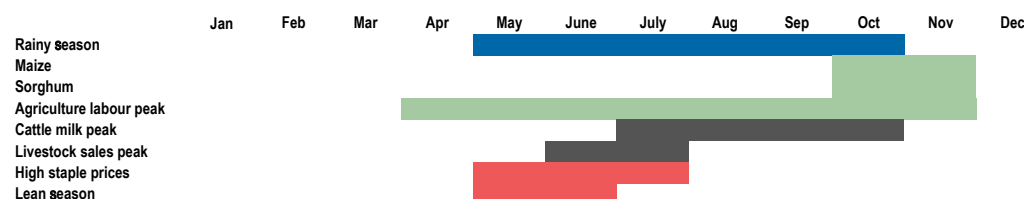
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

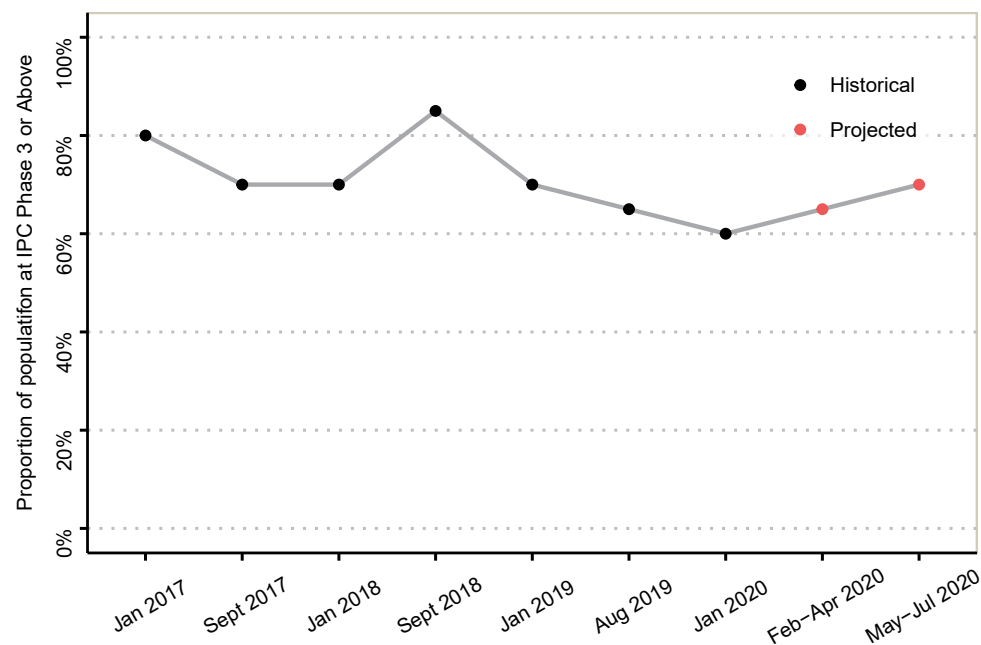
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize (SS09)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Leer County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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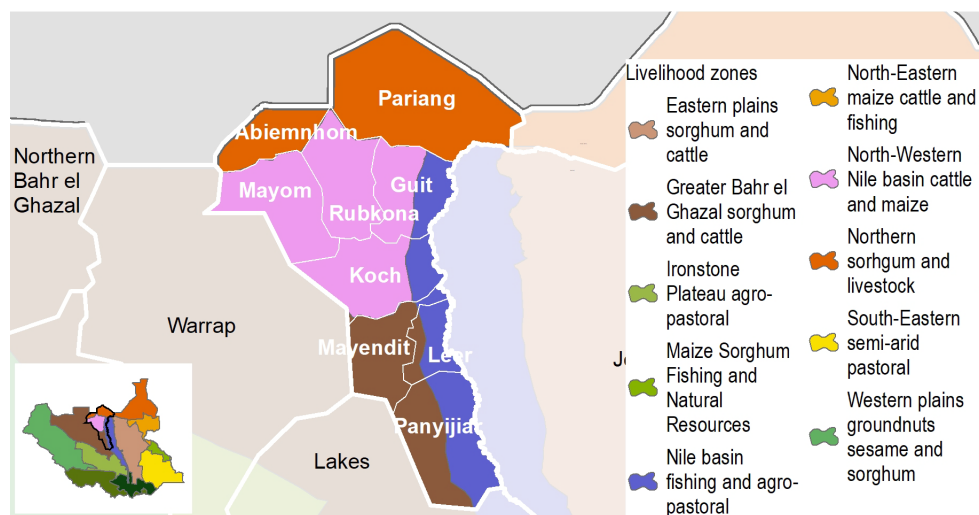
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

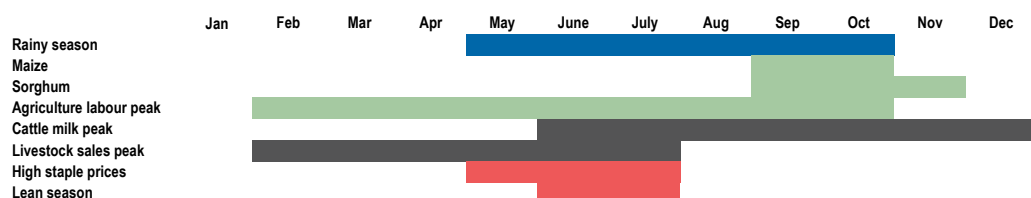
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Low food stocks will lead to a slight increase in food prices.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

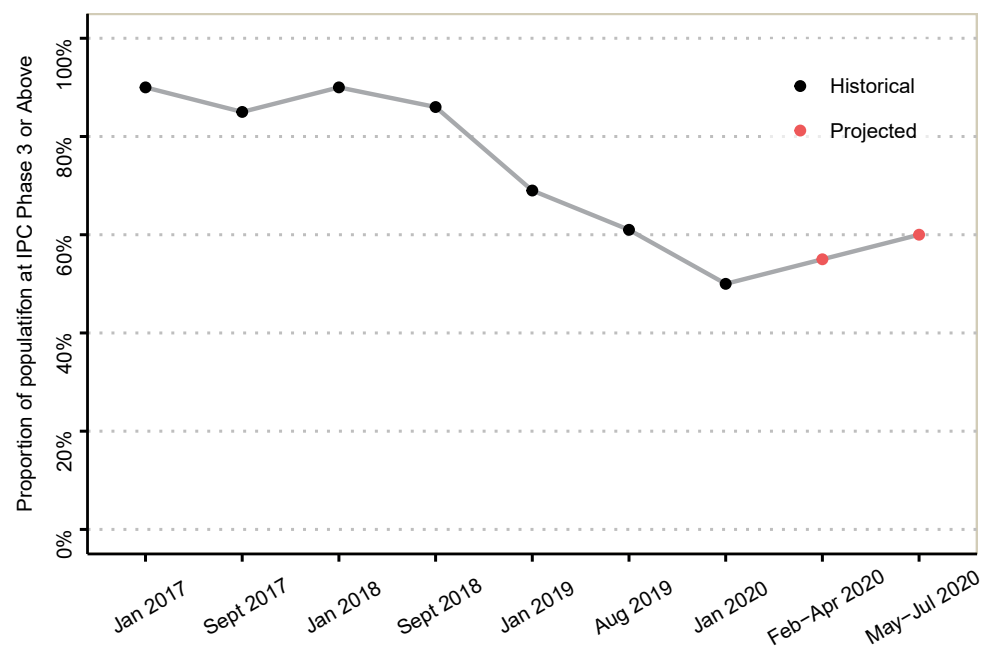
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Nile basin fishing and agro-pastoral (SS08)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Mayendit County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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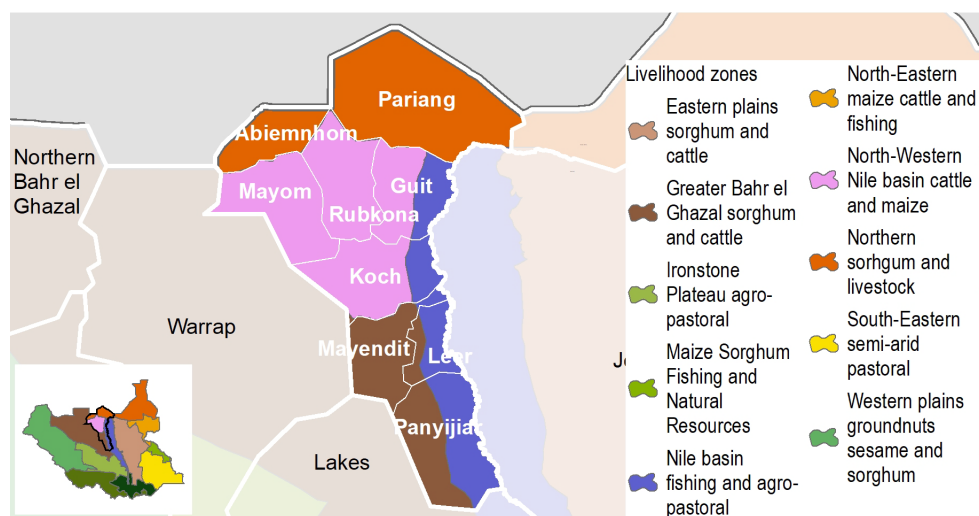
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

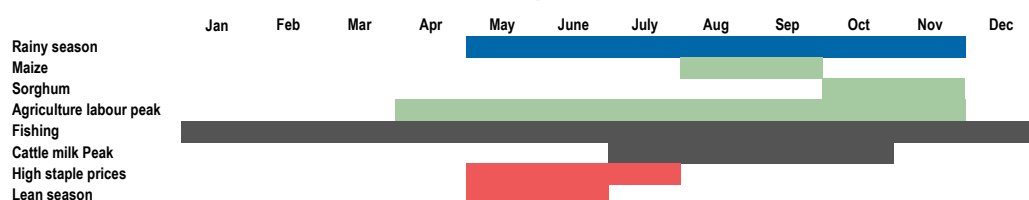
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Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

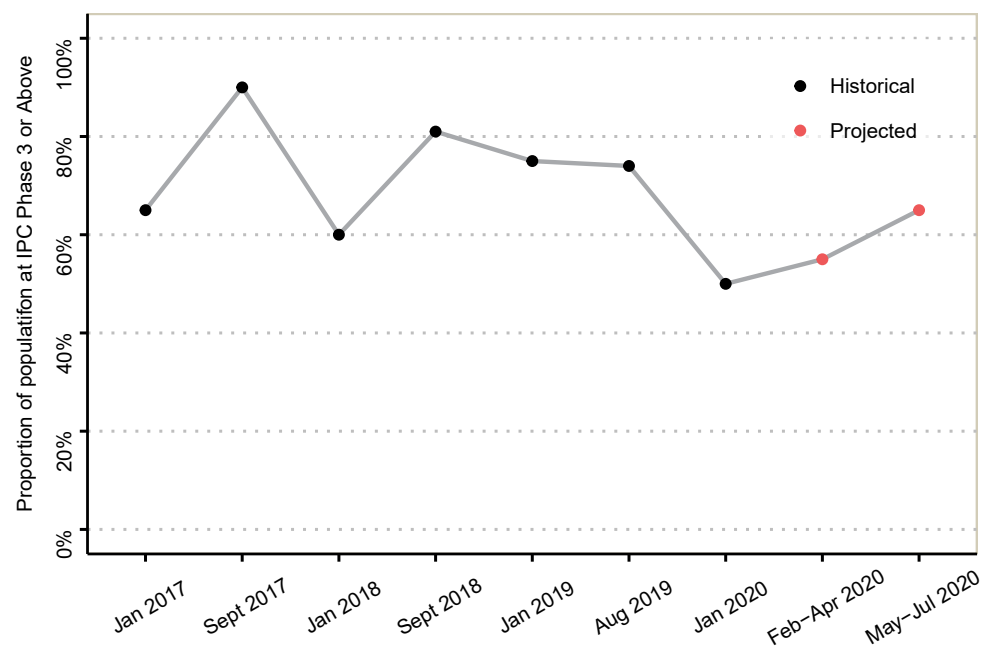
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Mayom County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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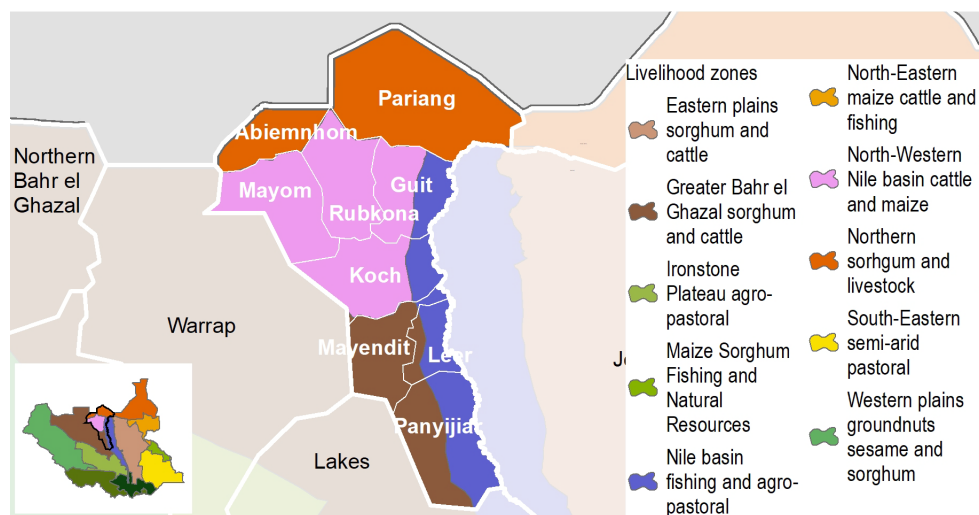
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

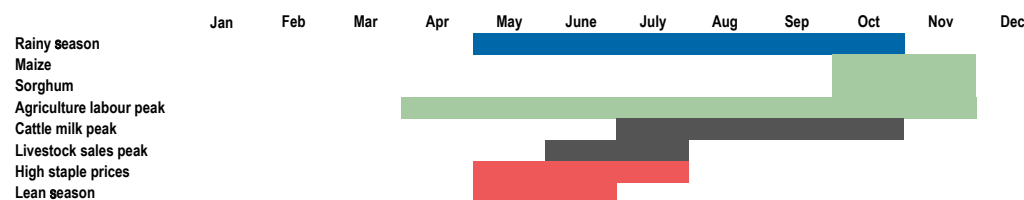
- 1) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.
- 2) Decreased food availability in area and increased reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

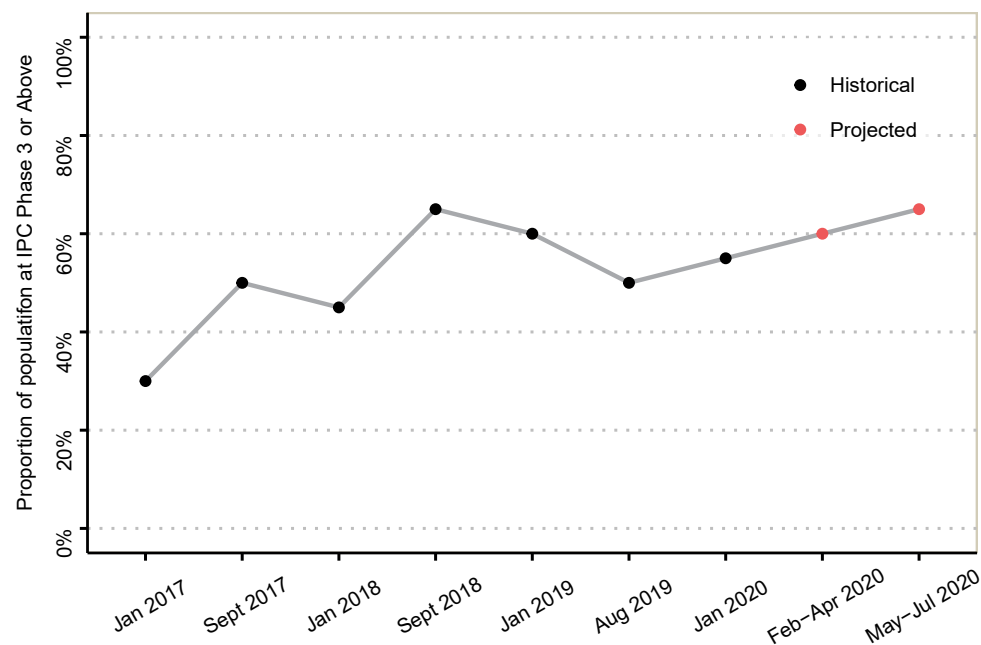
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize (SS09)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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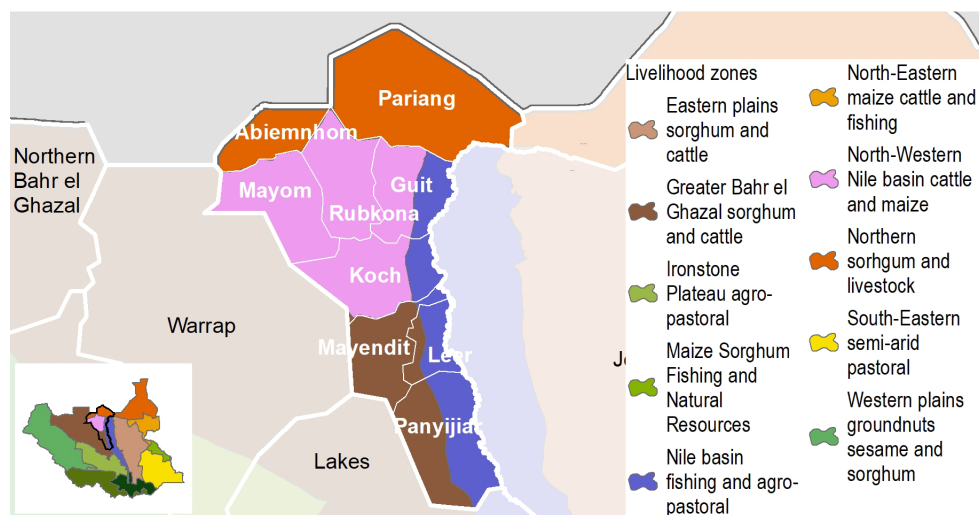
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

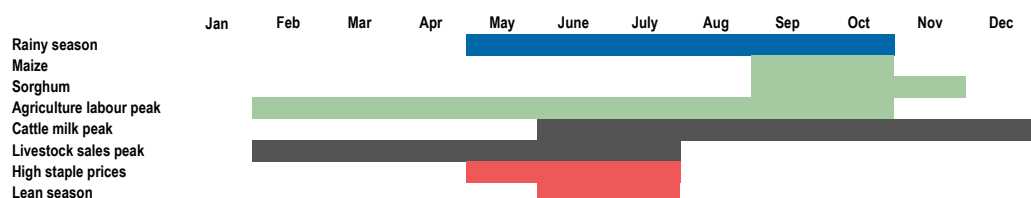
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
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Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

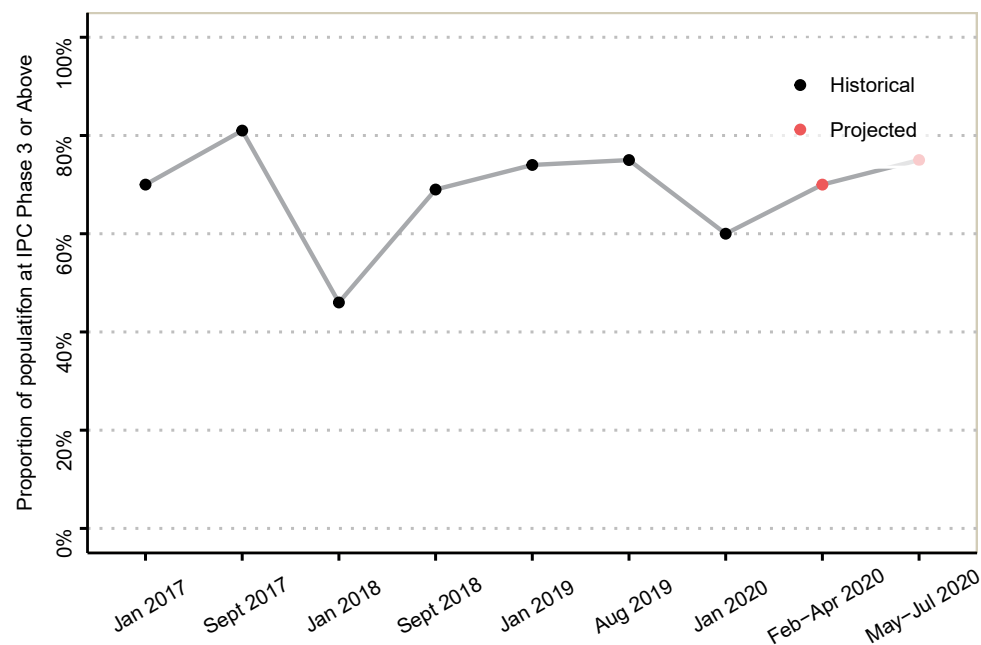
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Nile basin fishing and agro-pastoral (SS08)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Pariang County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

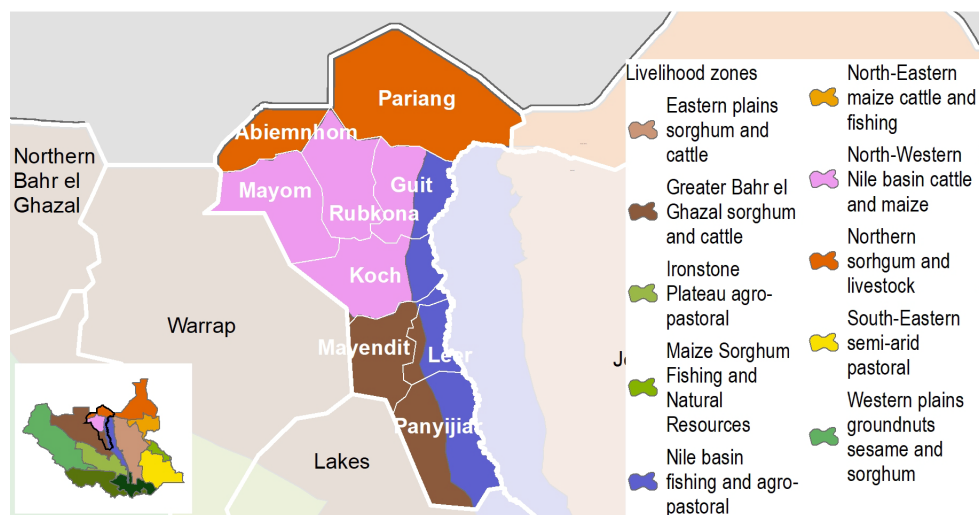
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

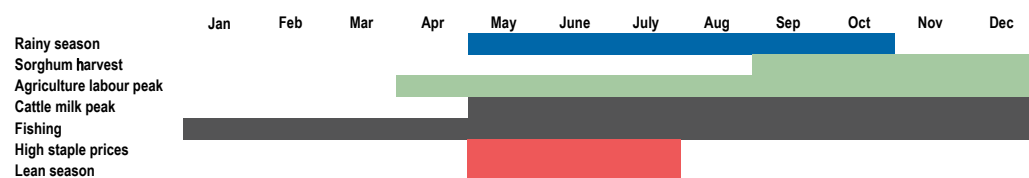
- 1) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.
- 2) Improving stability of food systems - Assuming the peace agreement is upheld, the security situation is anticipated to improve with cattle raiding and inter communal conflict over limited resources anticipated to be reduced.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

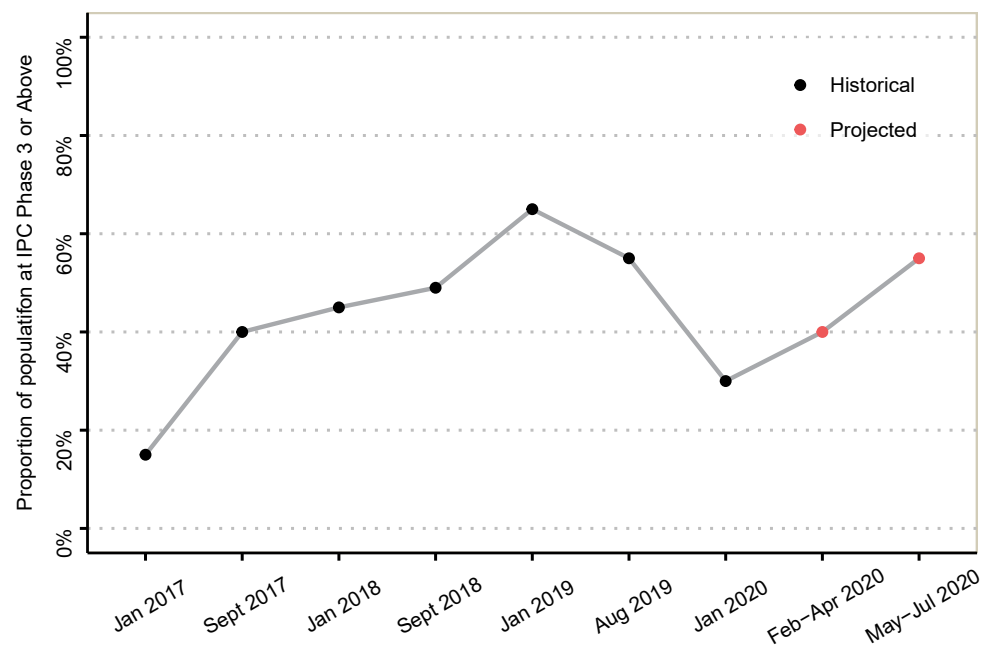
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Rubkona County, Unity State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

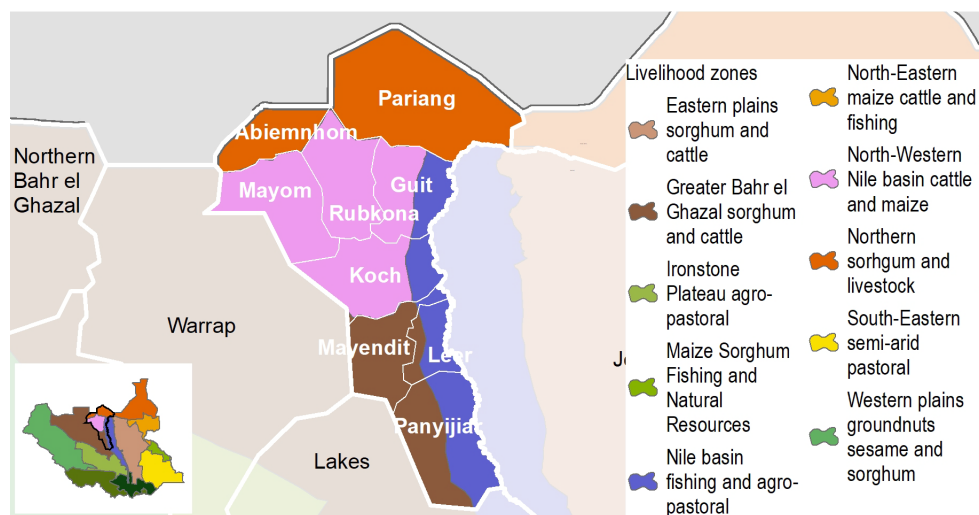
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

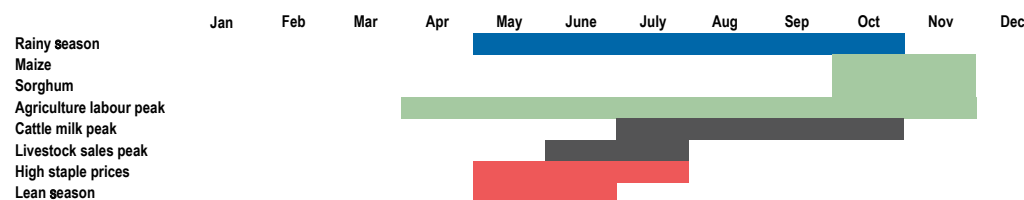
- 1) Decreased food availability in area. This may be further compounded as Bentiu PoC site is a frequent destination for newly displaced persons, this may put increased pressure on limited food availability.
- 2) Decreased physical access and market supply - Rainfall and land clearance are both likely to affect market access and supply, as well as humanitarian food distributions.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

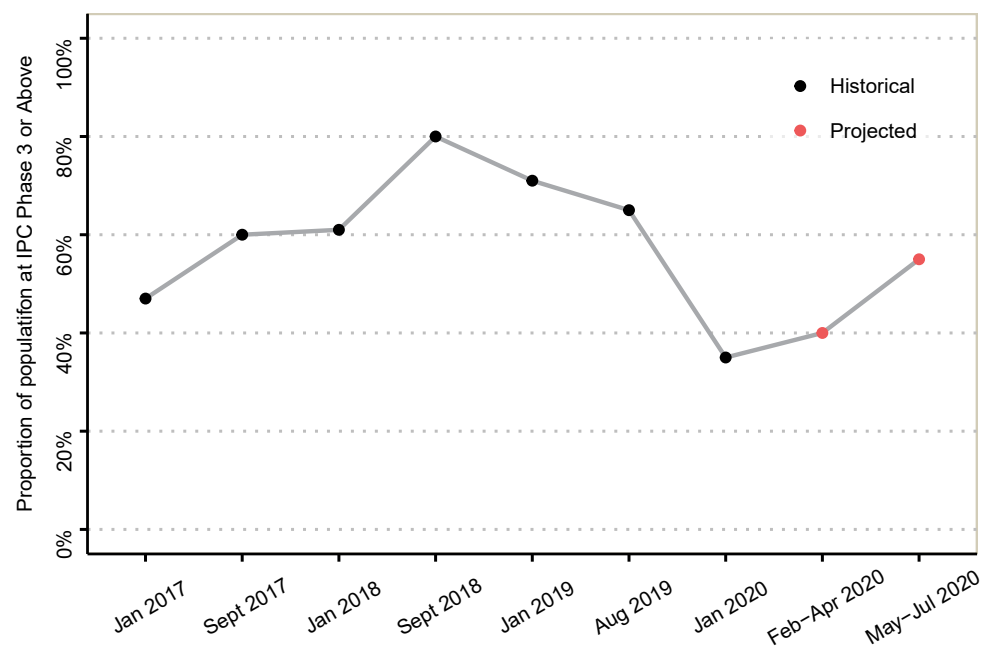
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize (SS09)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Baliet County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

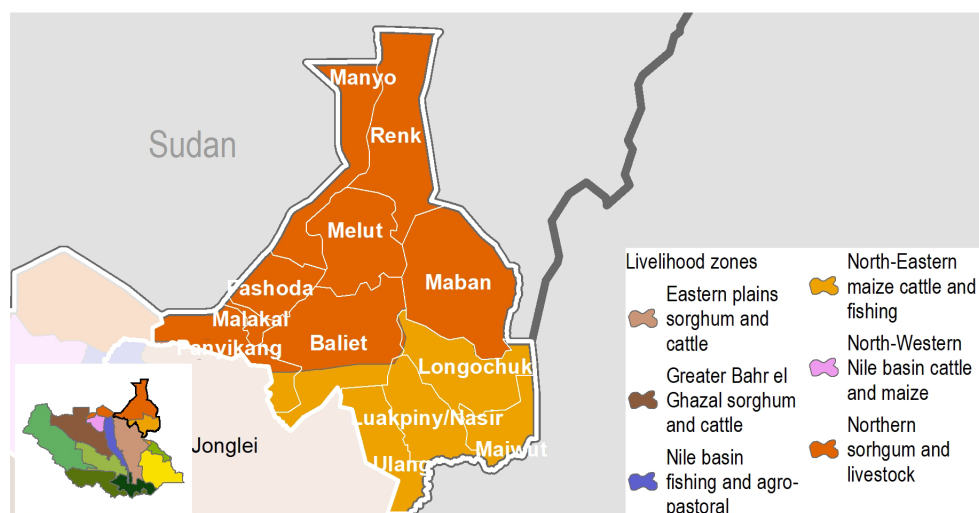
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

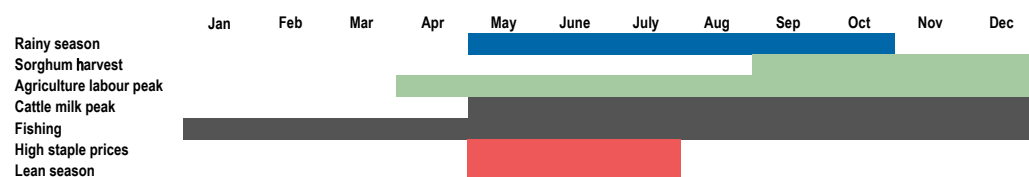
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

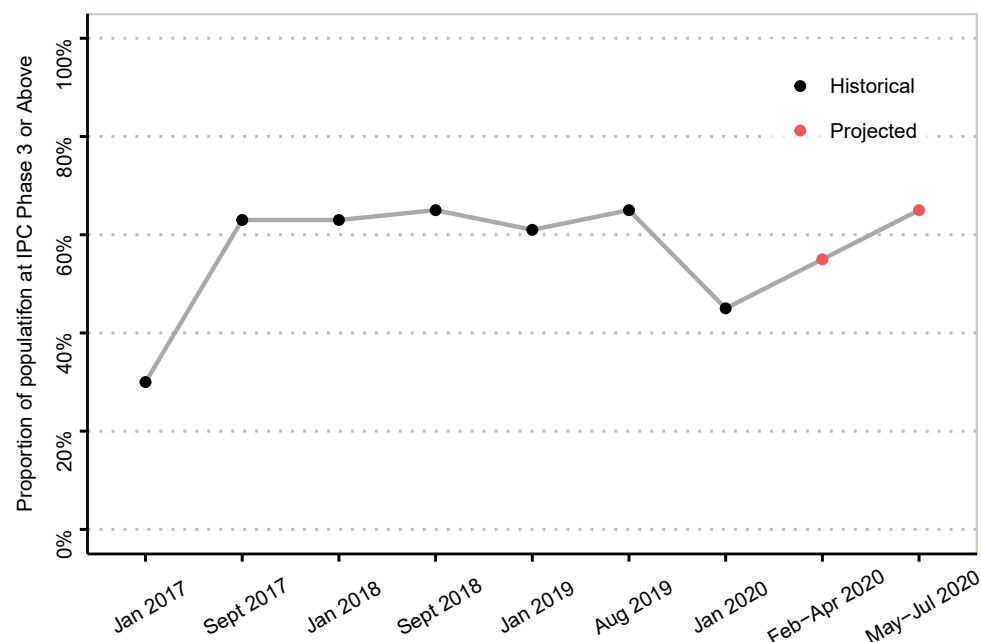
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

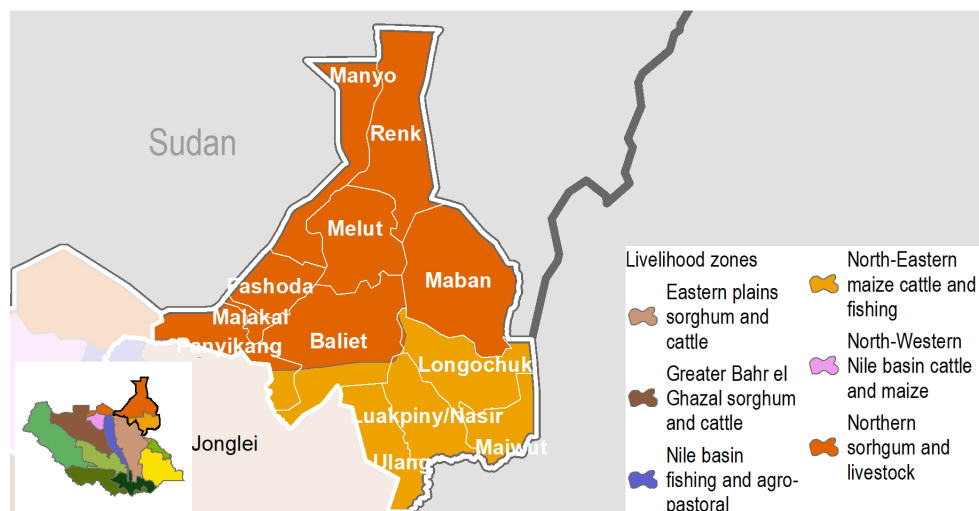
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

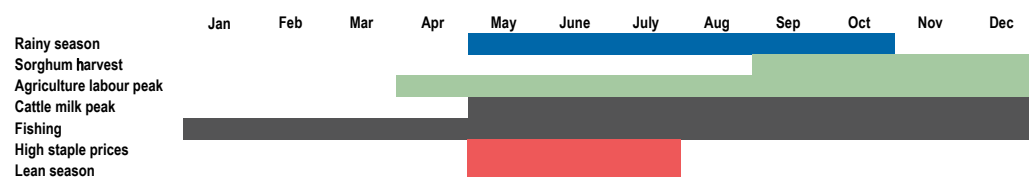
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

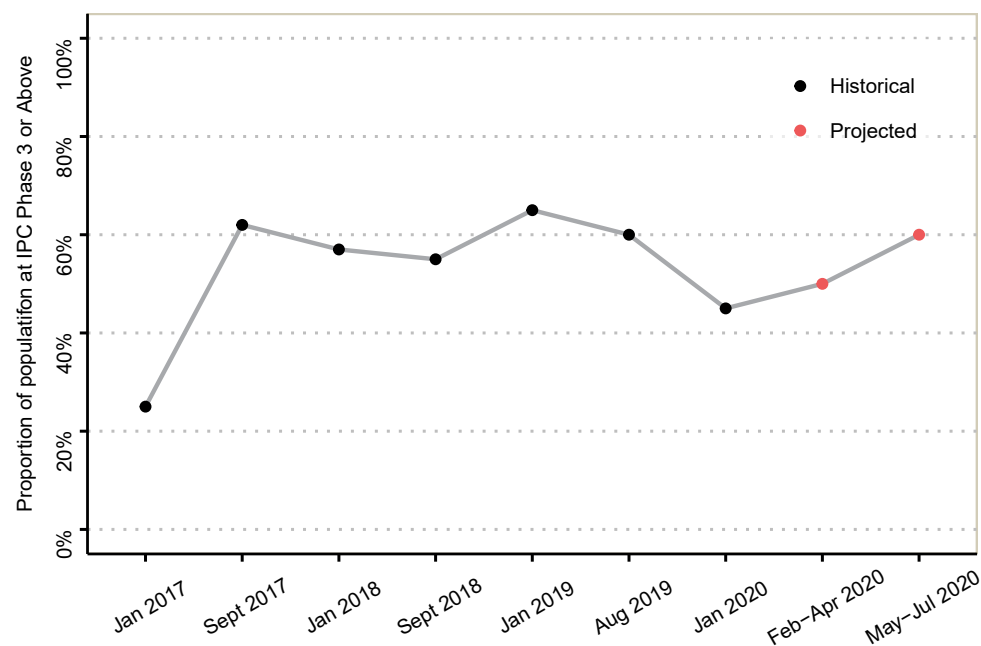
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Longochuk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

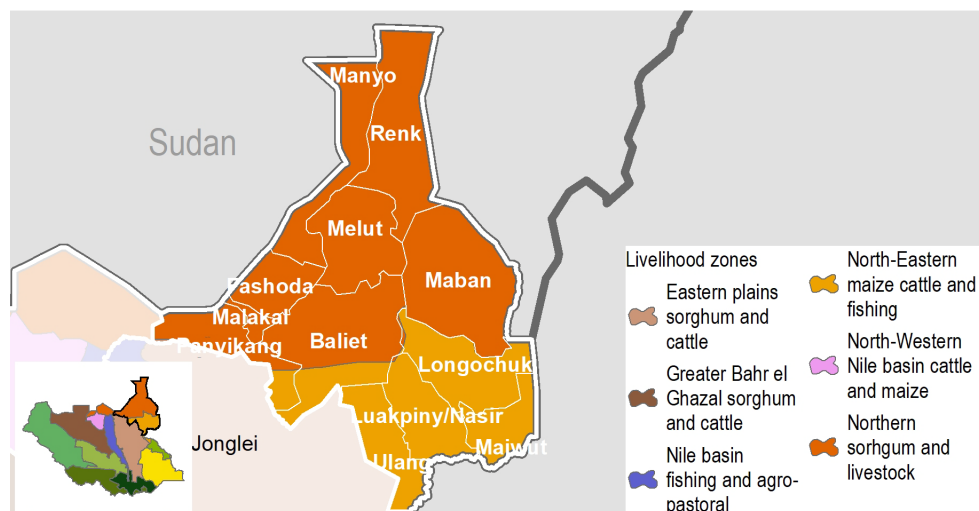
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

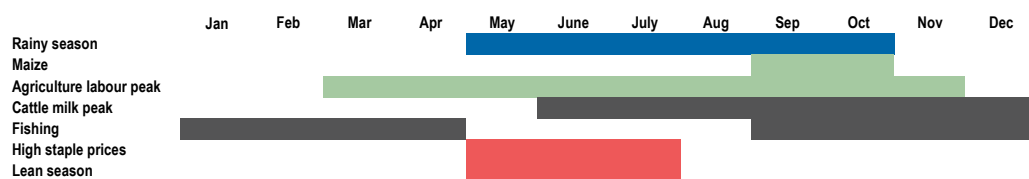
- 1) Decreased food availability in area although onset of rainy season will make wild foods available which will mitigate impact of lean period.
- 2) Increased morbidity - Increases in rainfall will likely lead to an increase in water-borne diseases such as malaria. This will impact the ability to work and increase household expenditure through the purchase of medical treatment.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

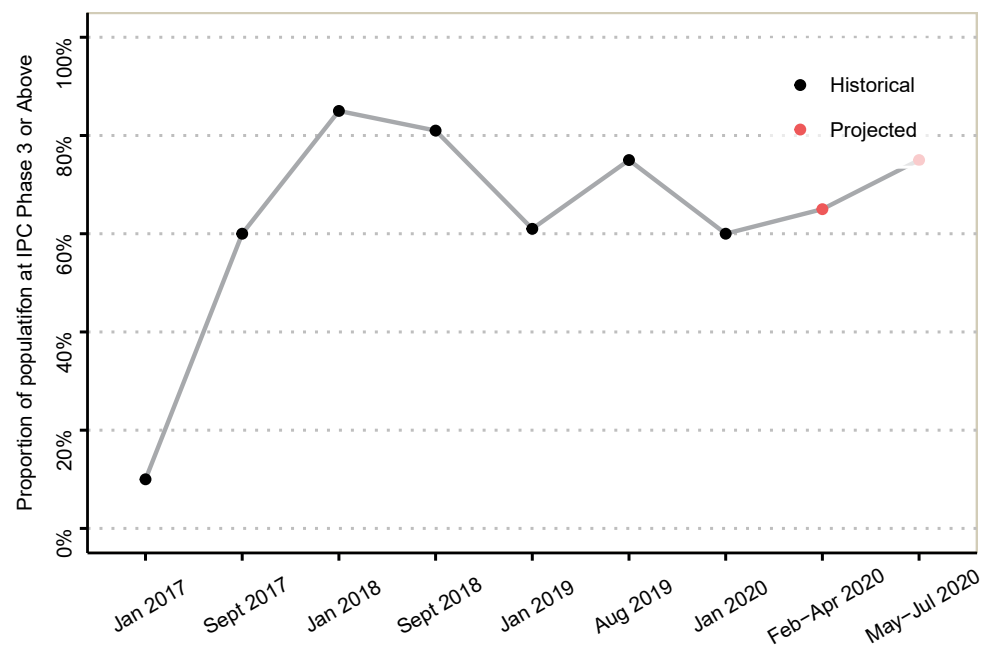
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Luakpiny\Nasir County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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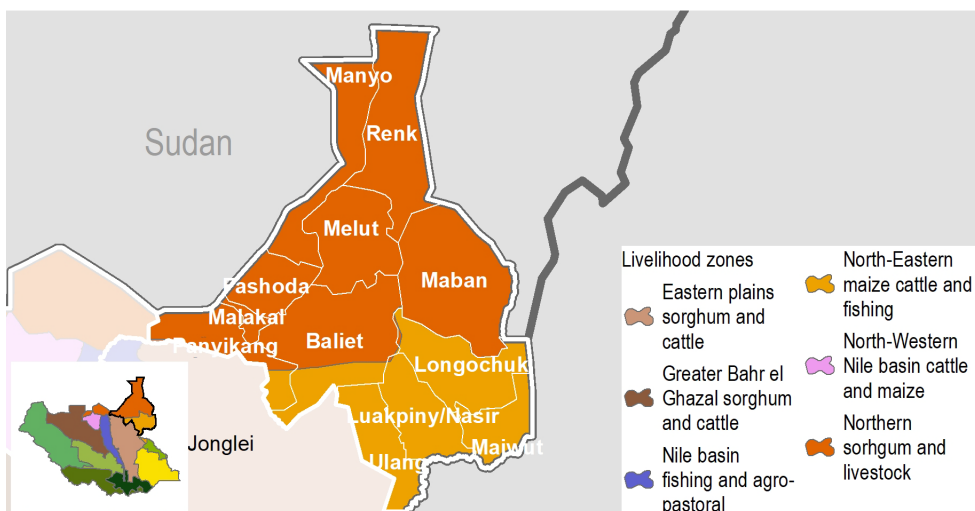
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

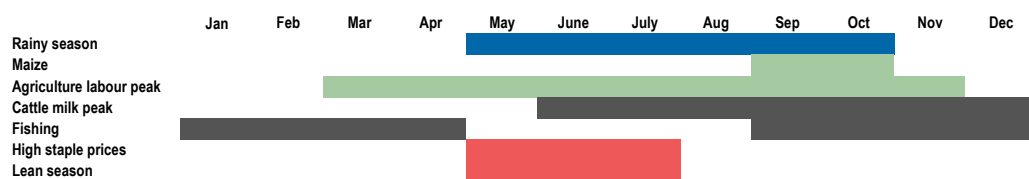
- 1) Decreased food availability in area although onset of rainy season will make wild foods available which will mitigate impact of lean period.
- 2) Increased morbidity - Increases in rainfall will likely lead to an increase in water-borne diseases such as malaria. This will impact the ability to work and increase household expenditure through the purchase of medical treatment.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of key food commodities are likely to increase due to limited cultivation over the dry season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

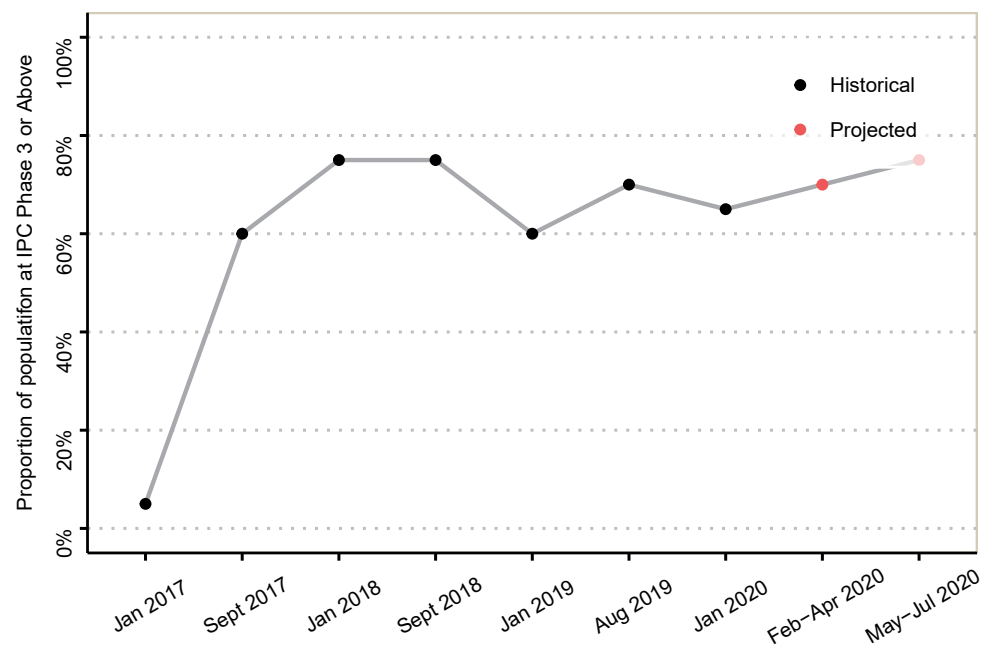
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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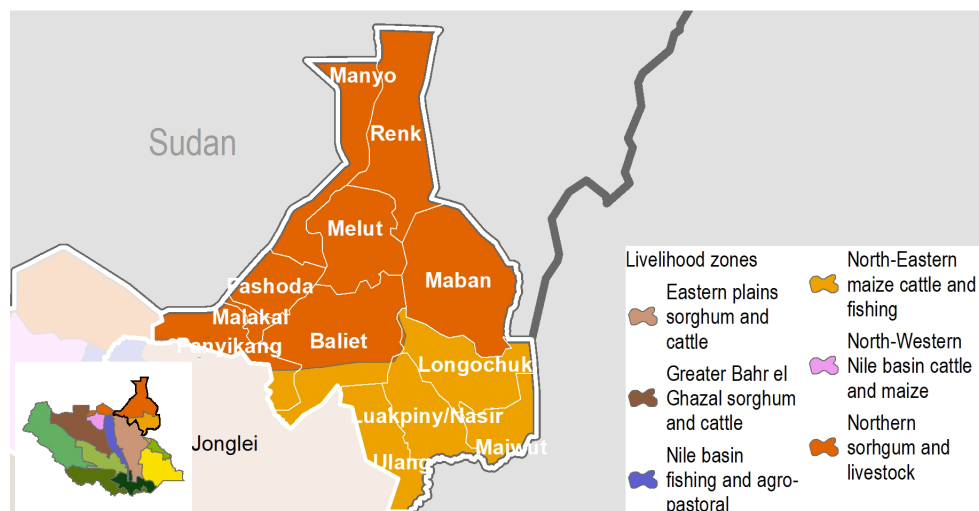
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

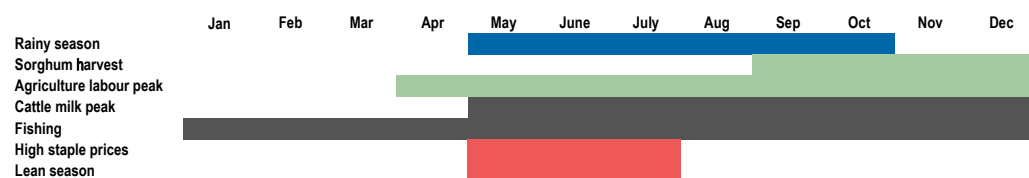
- 1) Decreased food availability in area although onset of rainy season will make wild foods available which will mitigate impact of lean period.
- 2) Increased morbidity - Increases in rainfall will likely lead to an increase in water-borne diseases such as malaria. This will impact the ability to work and increase household expenditure through the purchase of medical treatment.
- 3) Reduced household availability of livelihoods - Incomes from sale of agriculture produce will decline as food stocks deplete in this period. Additionally, households who lost their animals and productive assets in previous security incidents may have reduced access to income and have to resort to other coping strategies.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

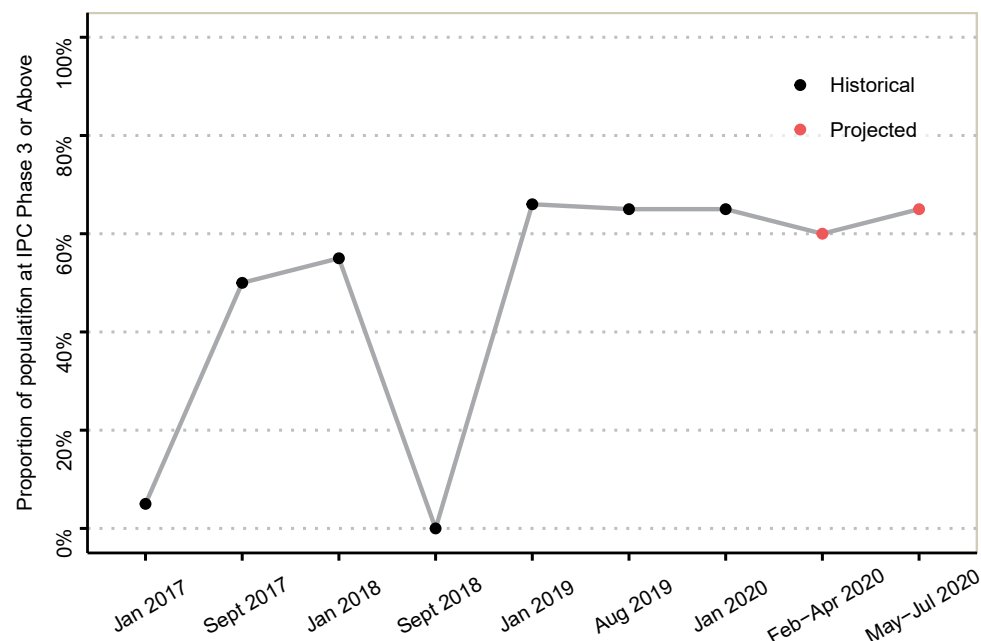
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Maiwut County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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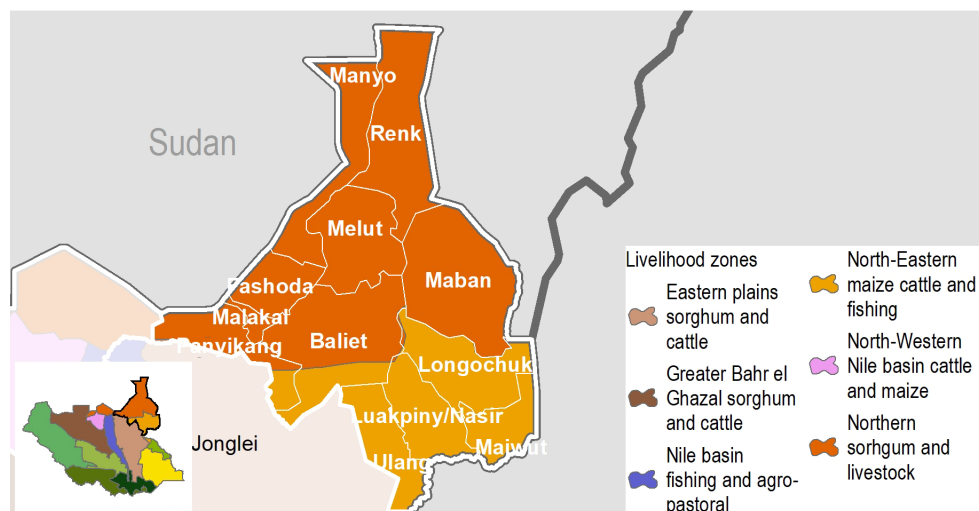
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

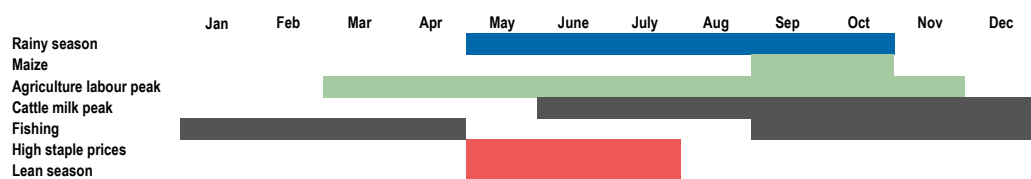
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area.
- 4) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

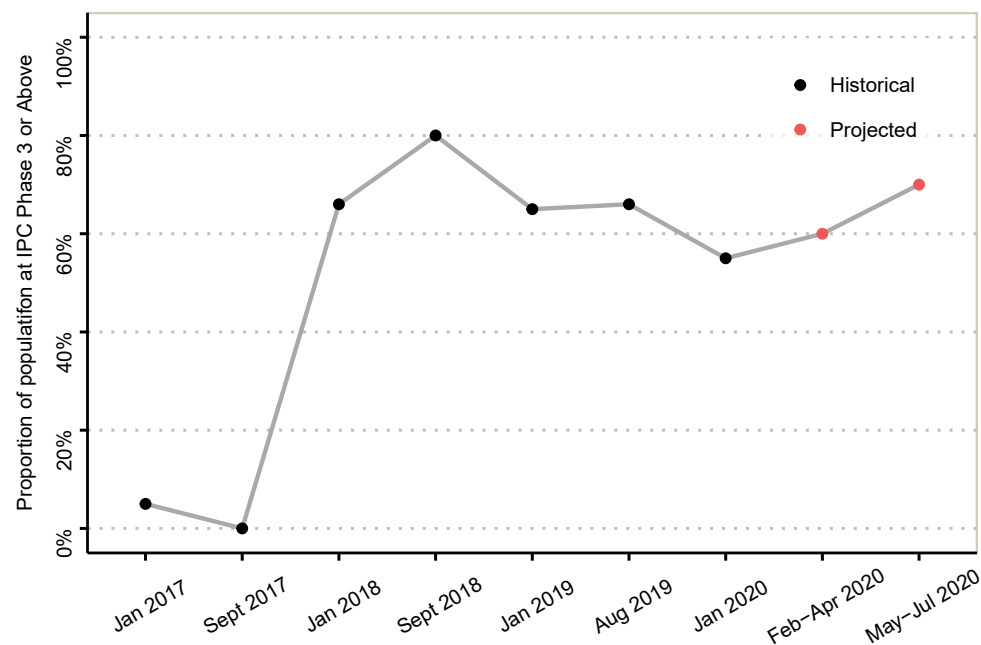
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Malakal County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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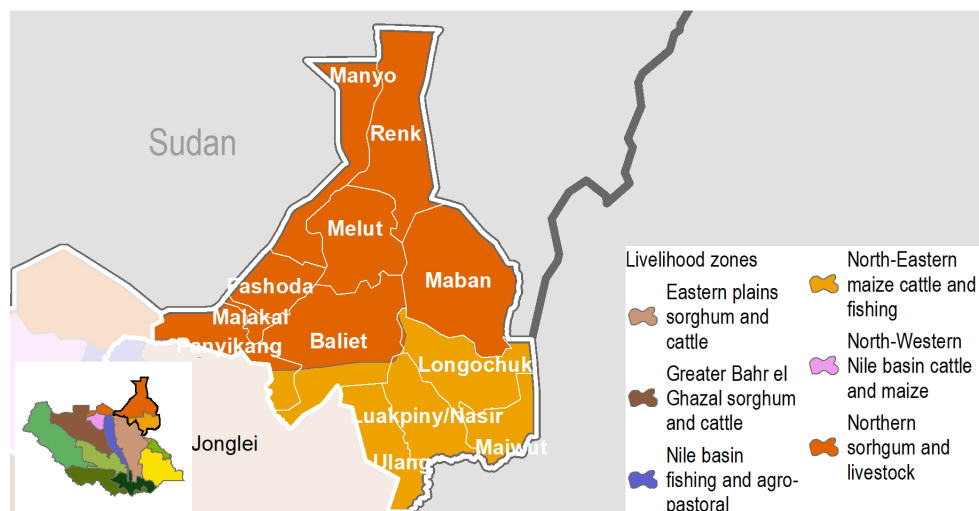
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

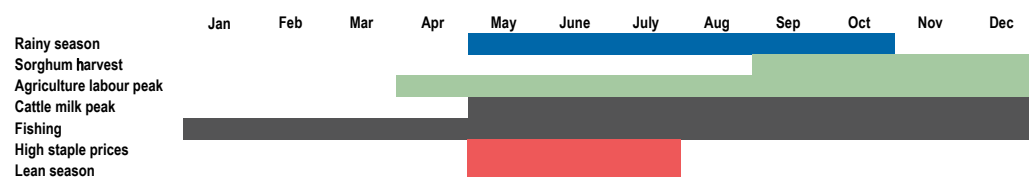
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.
- 3) Increase milk availability in area - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

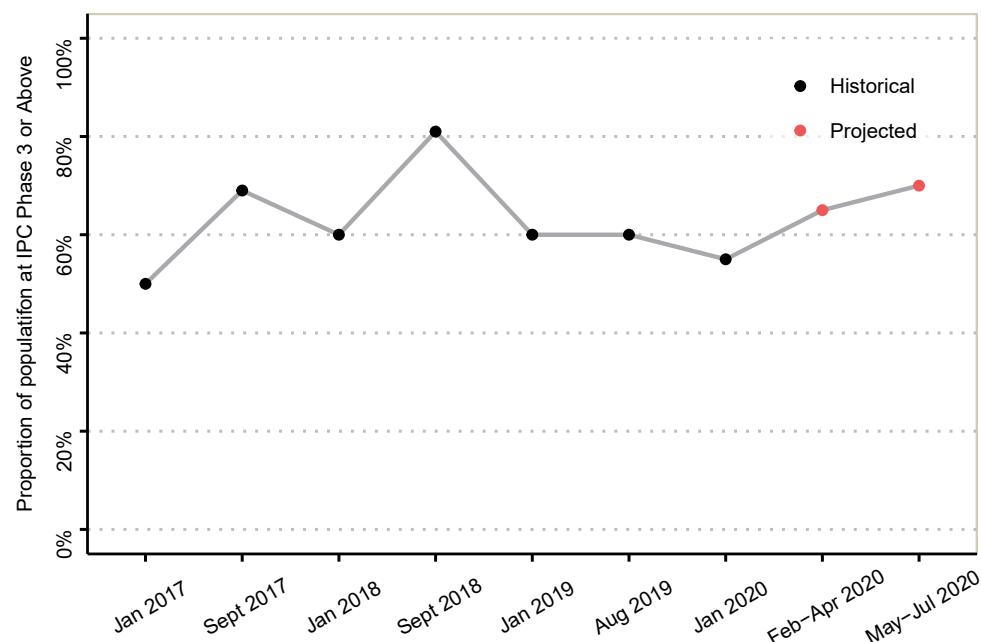
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Manyo County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

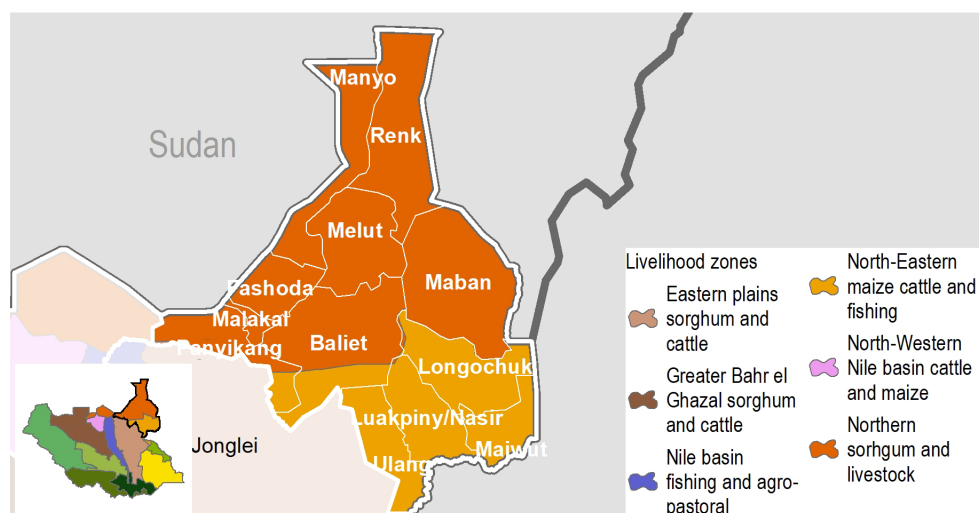
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

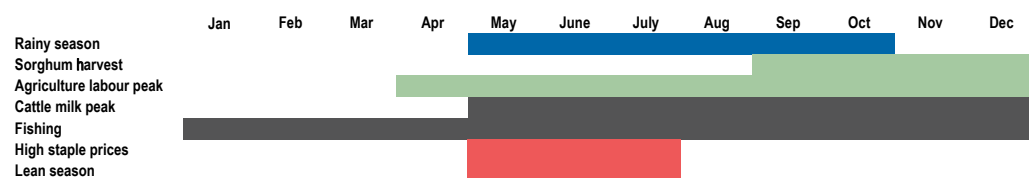
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.
- 3) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

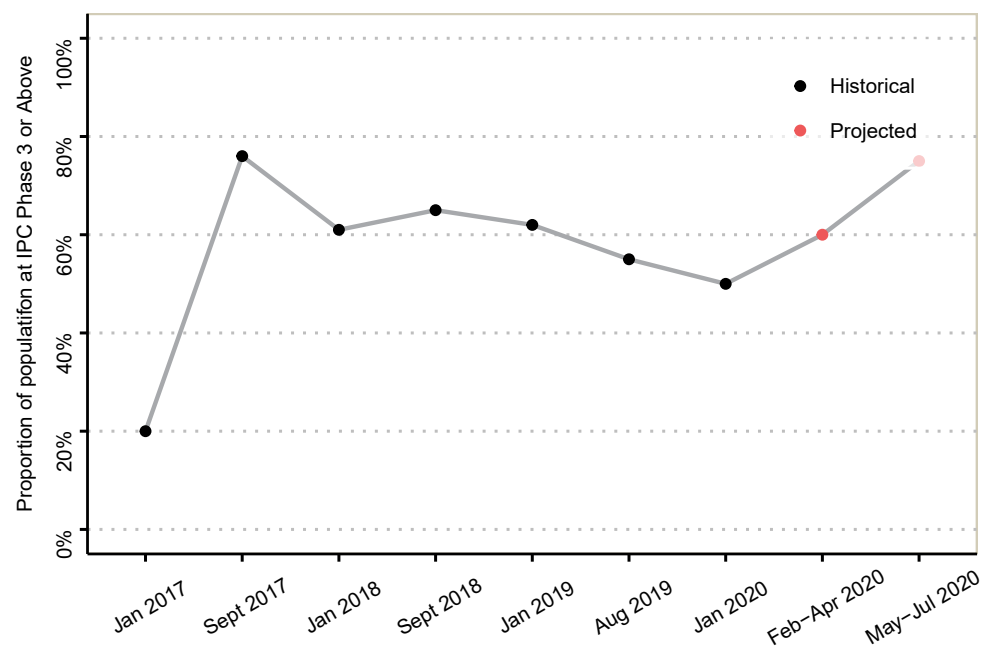
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Melut County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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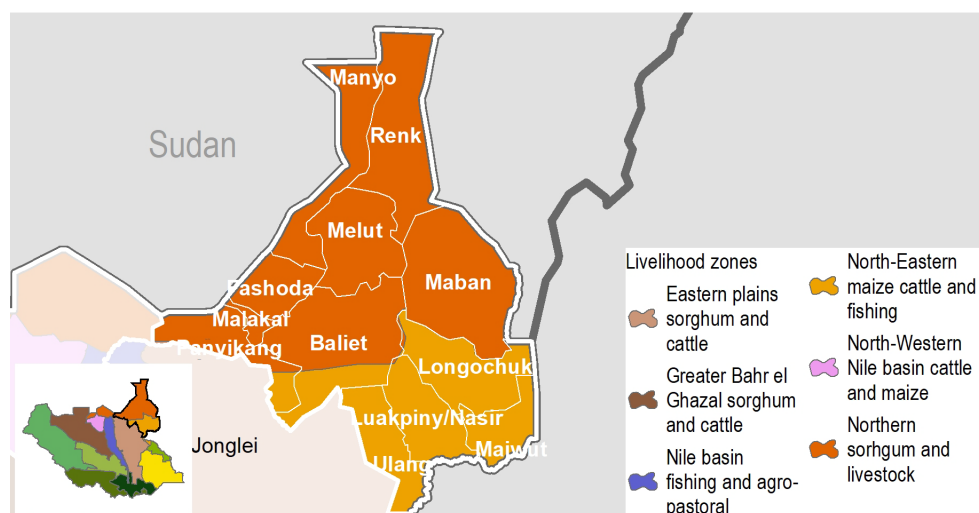
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

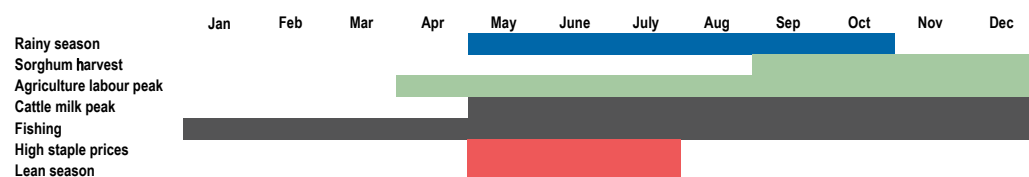
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Staple food prices are likely to increase due to below average production and reduced supply of food from Renk, coupled with exhaustion of food stocks in the rest of the county. This is likely to lead to an increase in food prices.
- 3) Reduced household availability of livelihoods - Incomes from sale of agriculture produce will decline as food stocks deplete in this period. Additionally, households who lost their animals and productive assets in previous security incidents may have reduced access to income and have to resort to other coping strategies.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

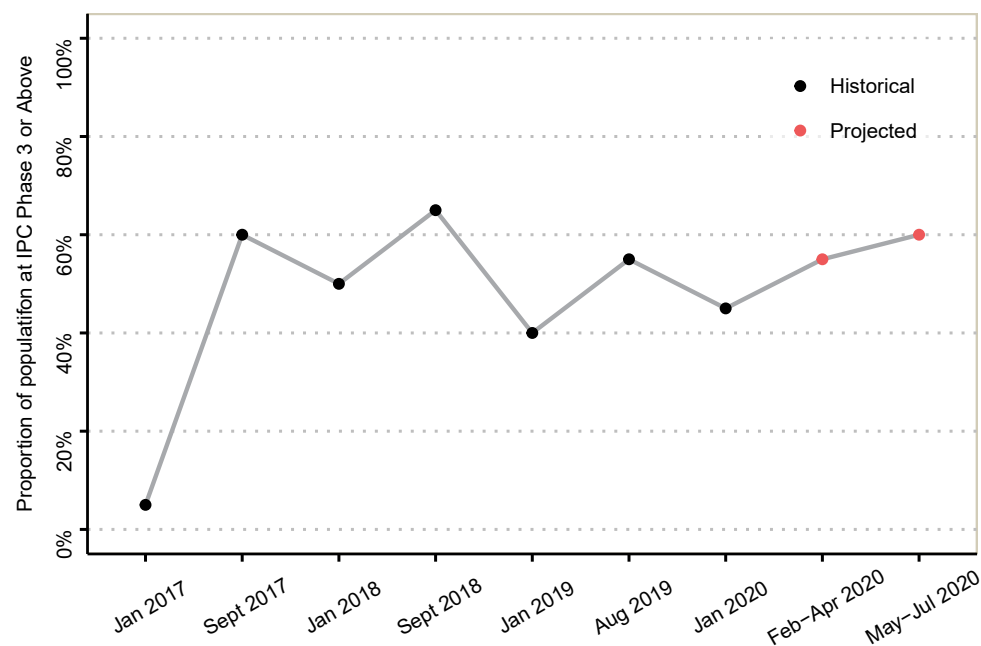
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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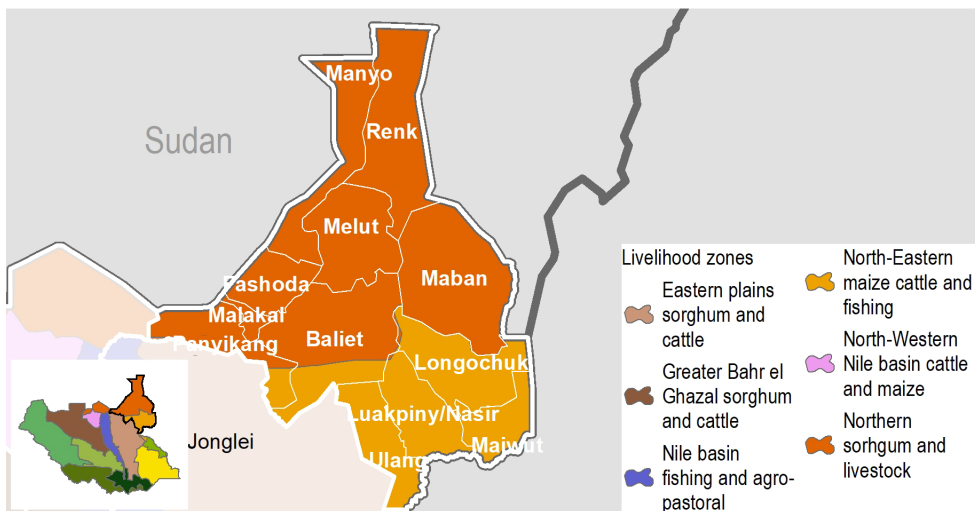
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

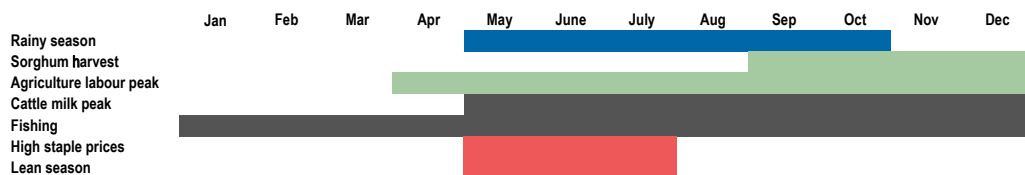
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

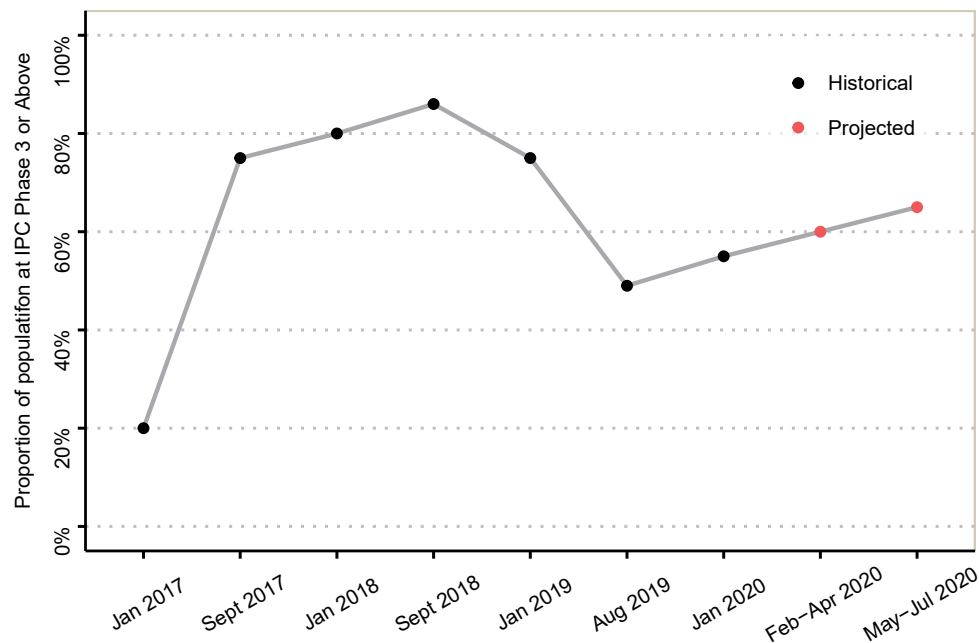
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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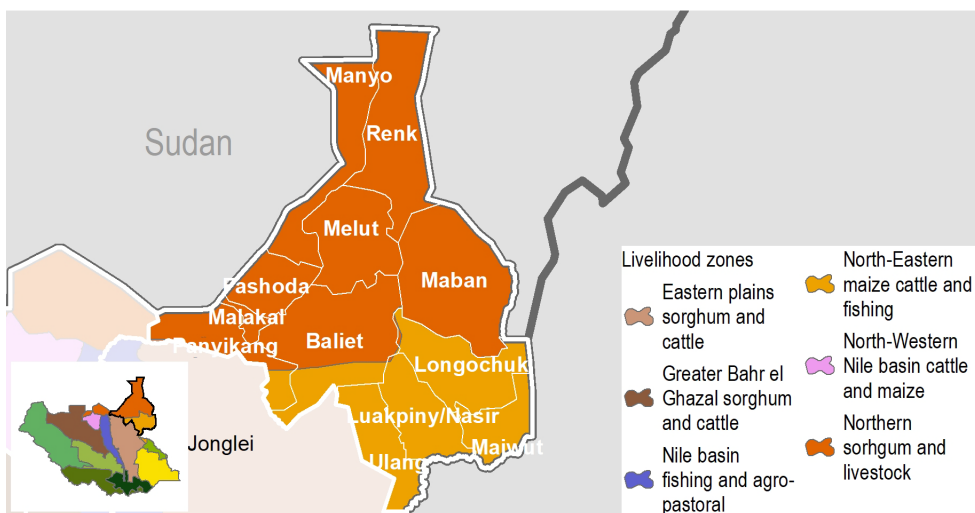
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

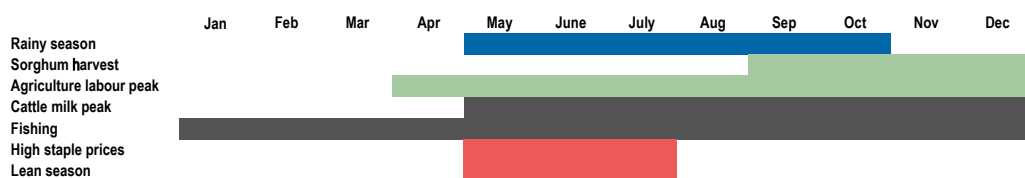
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.
- 3) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

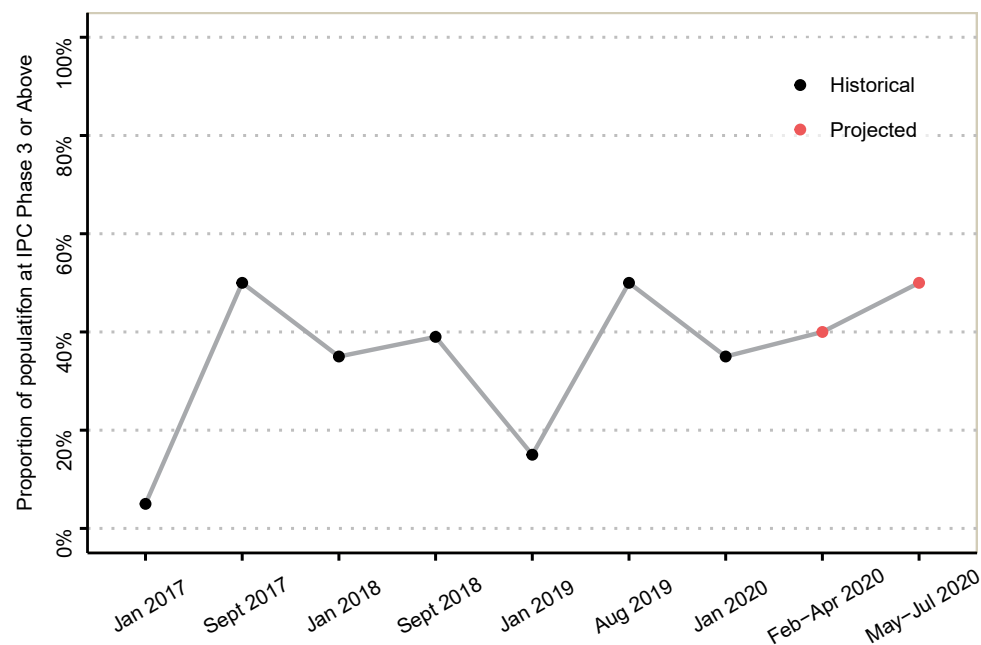
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Ulang County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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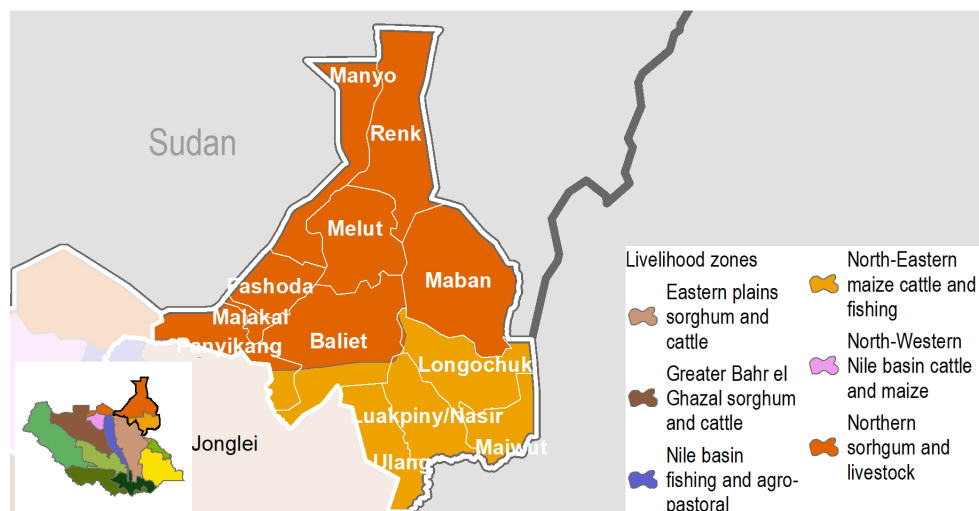
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

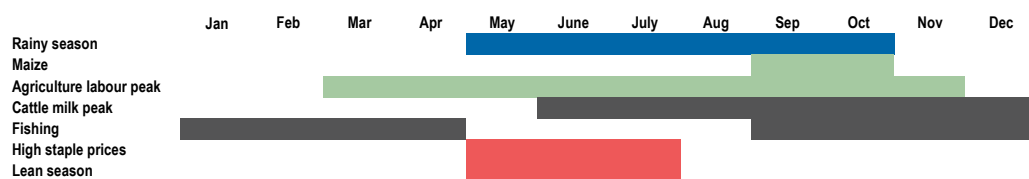
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Prices are expected to be higher in the peak of lean season due to low supply, and this will be further exacerbated by early rains leading to issues with road access and subsequent market supply.
- 3) Limited availability of key livelihood source - Despite water levels rising with initial rainfall, households will have limited access to fish at this period of the season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

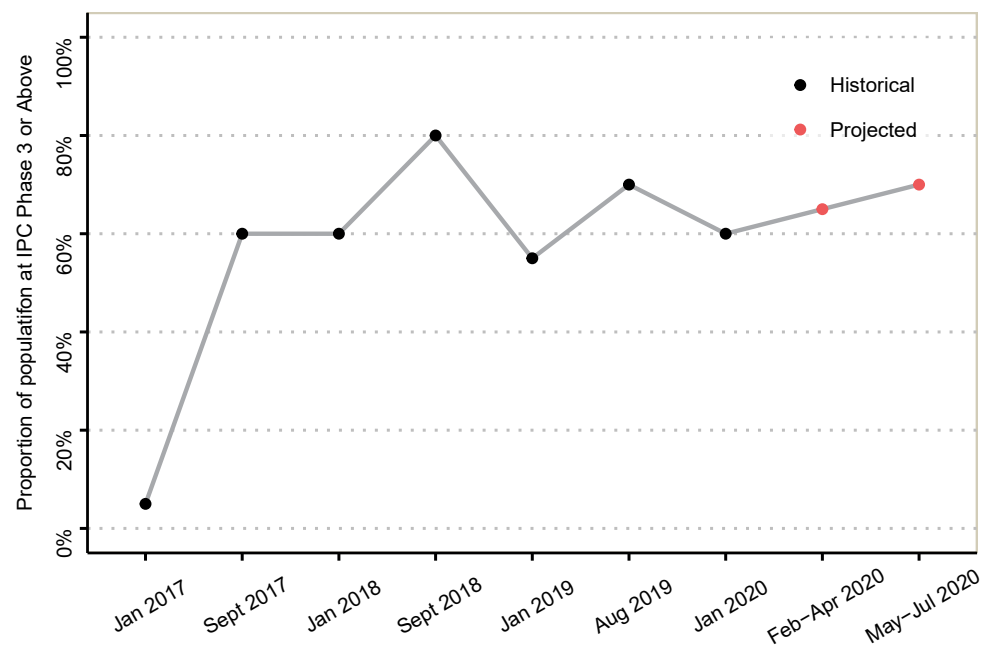
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Gogrial East County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

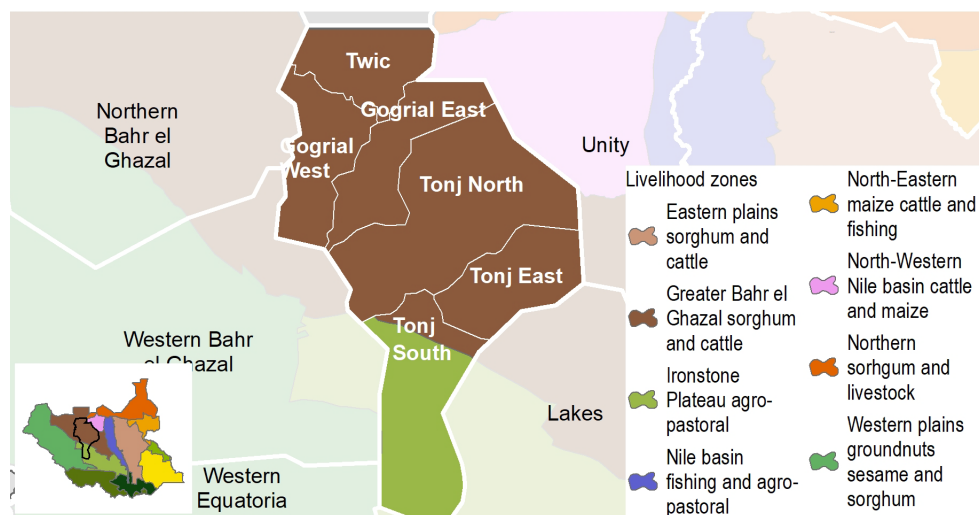
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

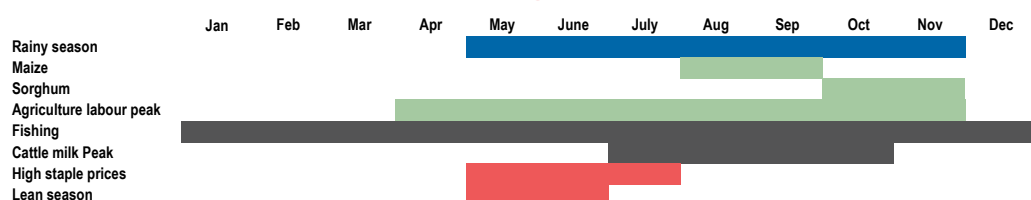
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Food prices are expected to increase due to a limited harvest, and rain affected roads impacting market supply.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Normal rainfall is expected which will enable households to engage in cultivation. Early harvest provides households access to food, in particular local varieties of maize.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

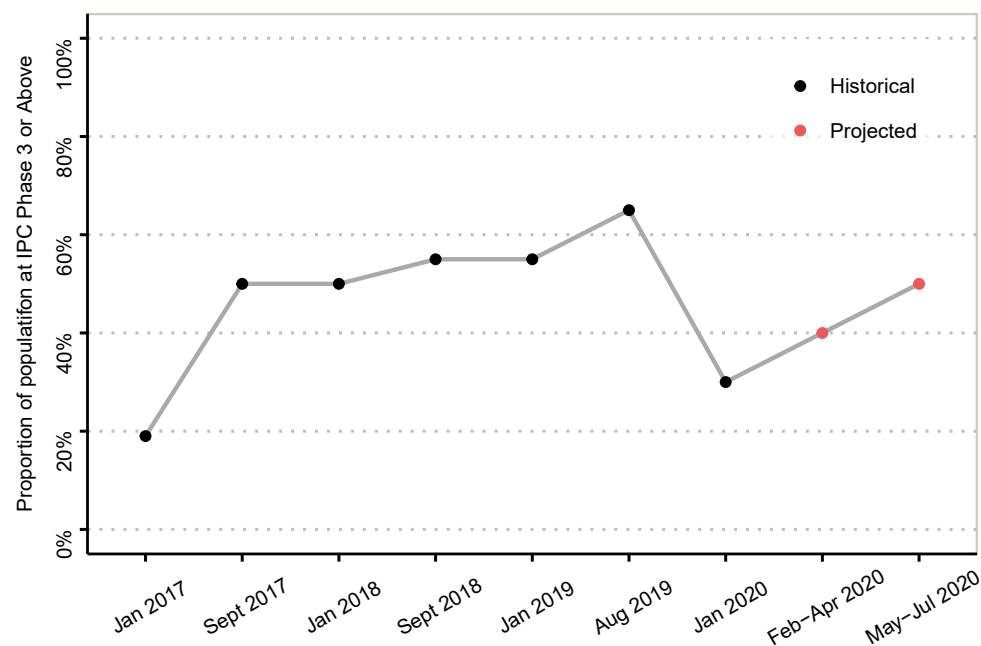
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Gogrial West County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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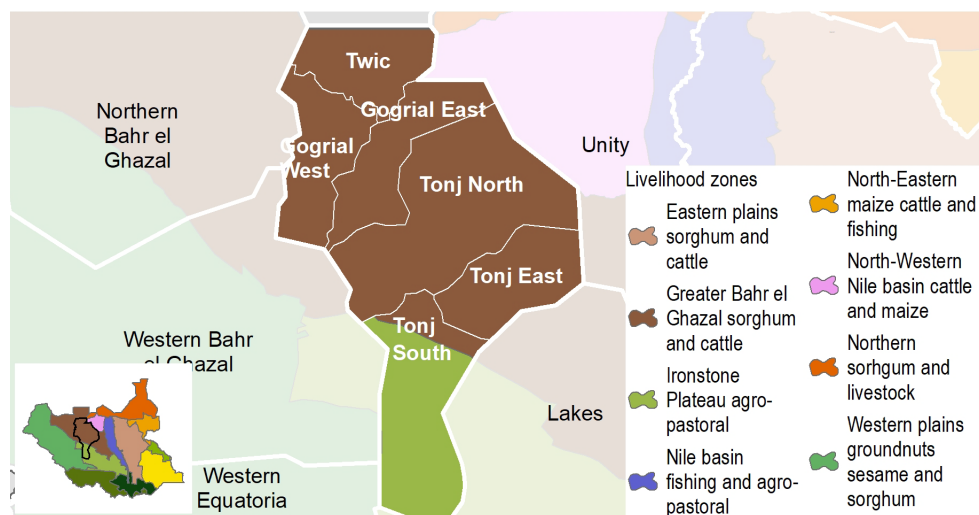
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

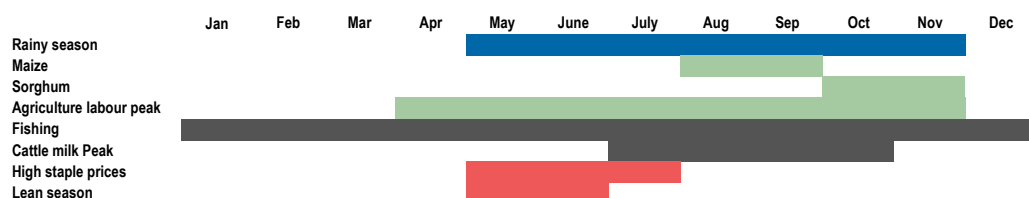
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Food prices are expected to increase due to a limited harvest, and rain affected roads impacting market supply.
- 2) Increase milk availability in area - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

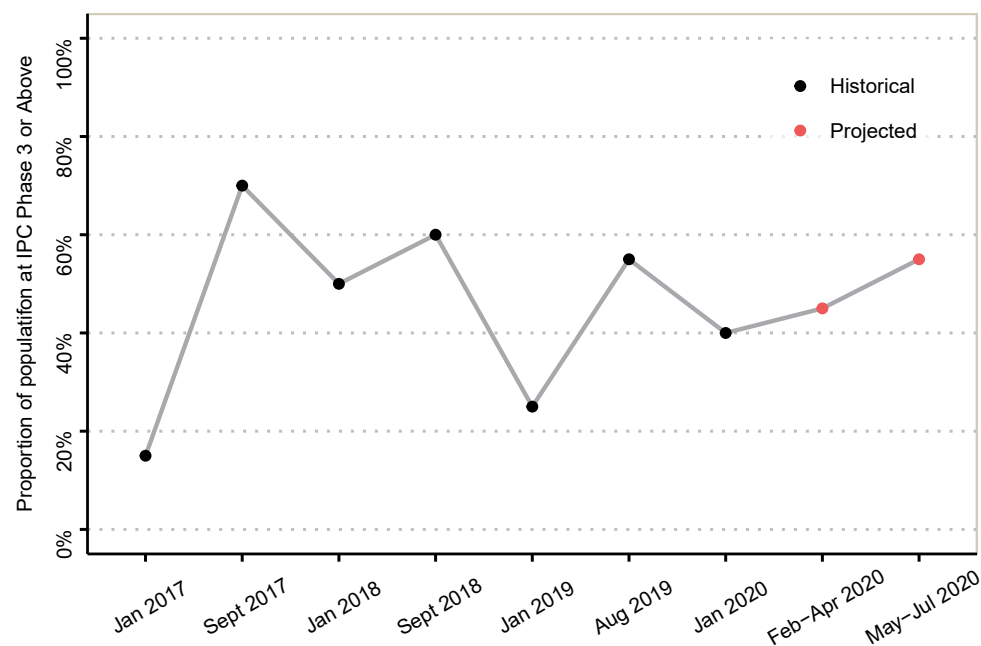
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Tonj East County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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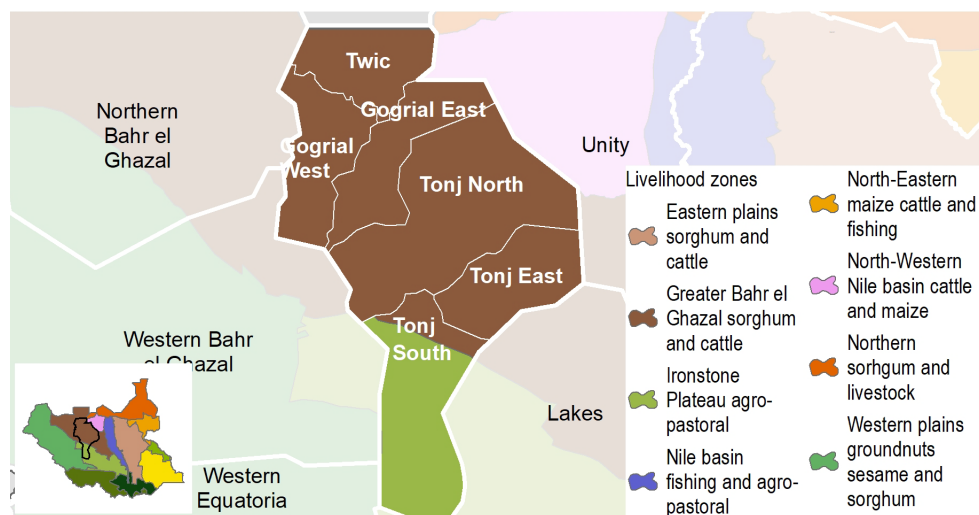
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

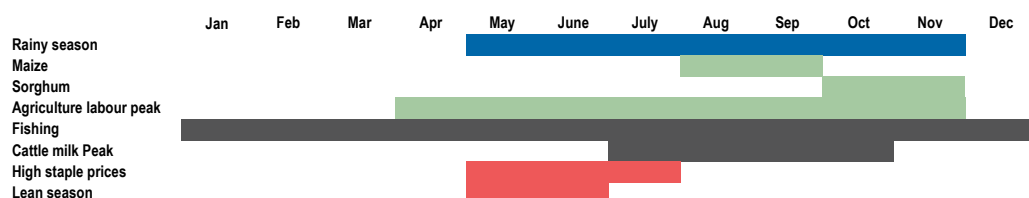
- 1) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Food prices are expected to increase due to limited harvest and rain affected roads impact market supply.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

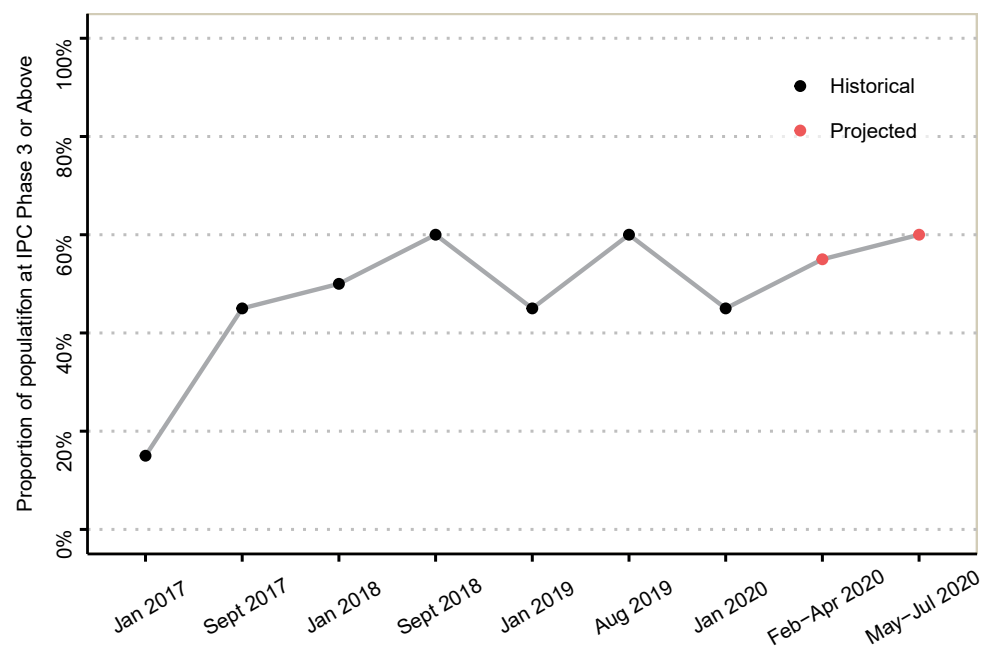
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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IPC Overview by County

Tonj North County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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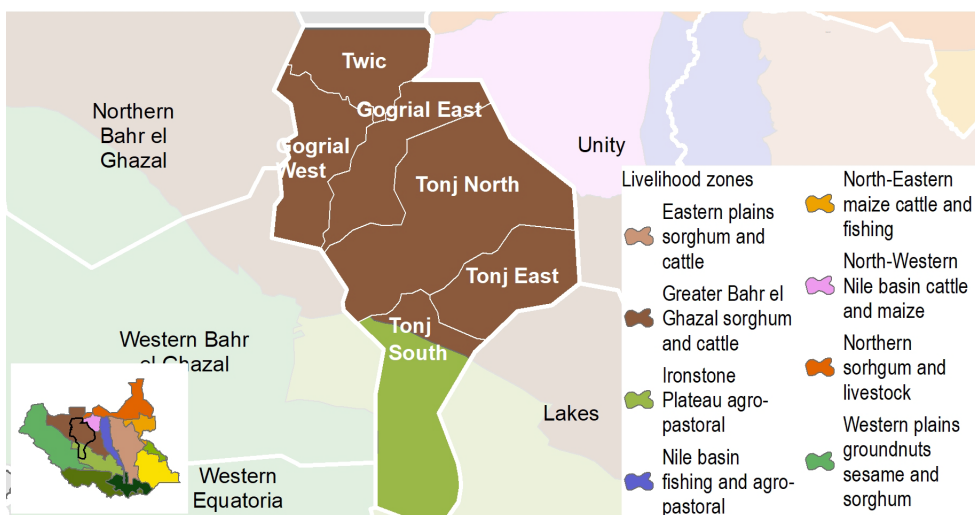
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

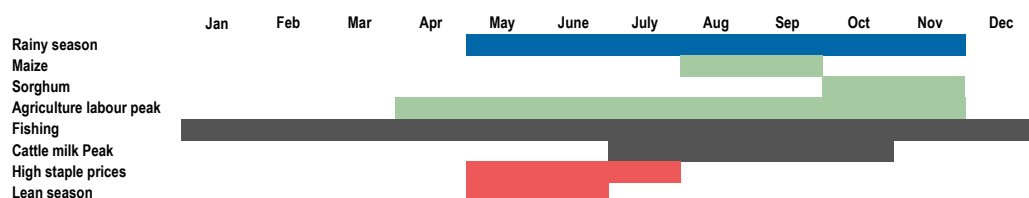
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- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

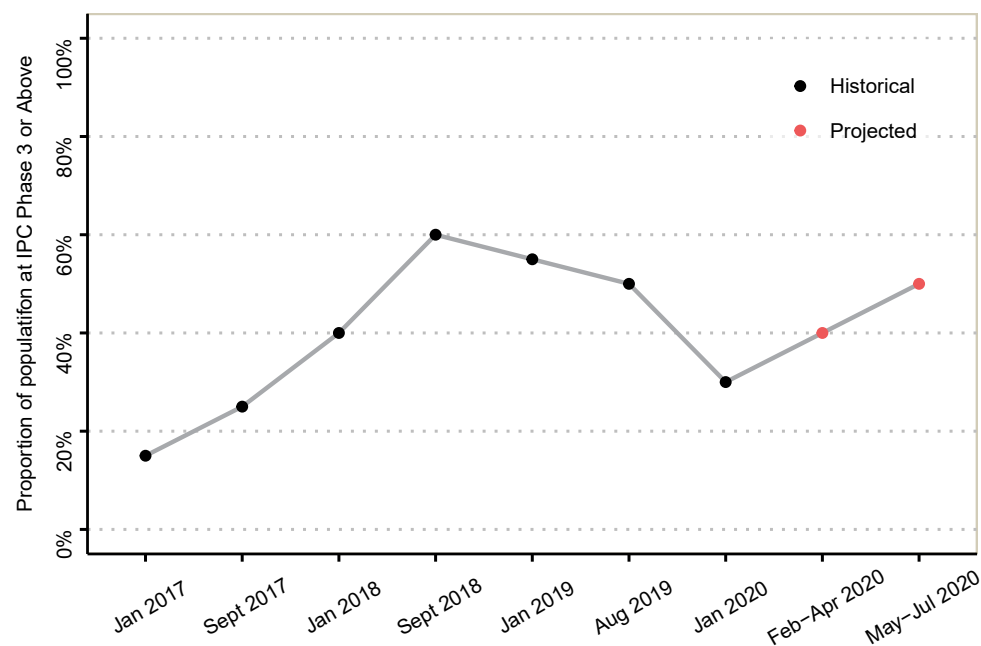
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



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4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Tonj South County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

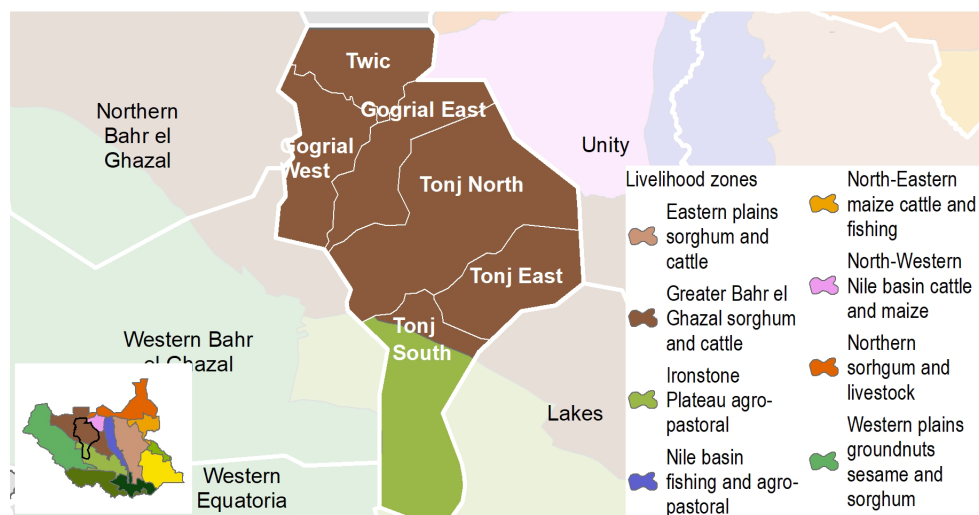
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

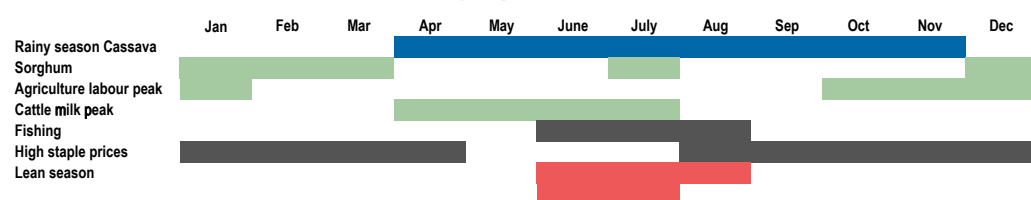
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Food prices are expected to increase due to limited harvest and rain affected roads impact market supply.
- 2) Worsening stability of food system - Cattle raiding with neighboring counties is a common occurrence, impacting access to livelihoods and triggering displacement.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

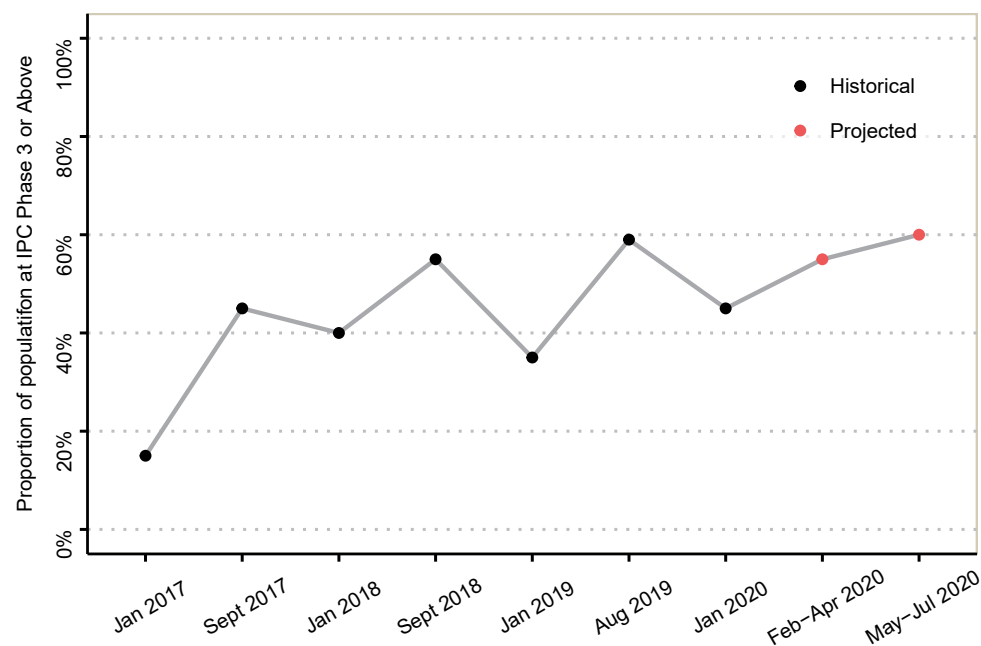
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Twic County, Warrap State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

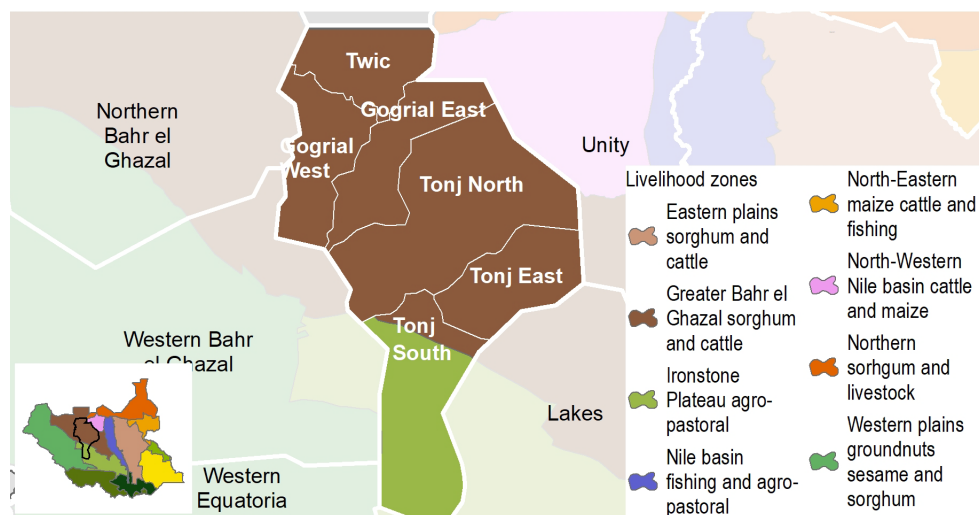
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

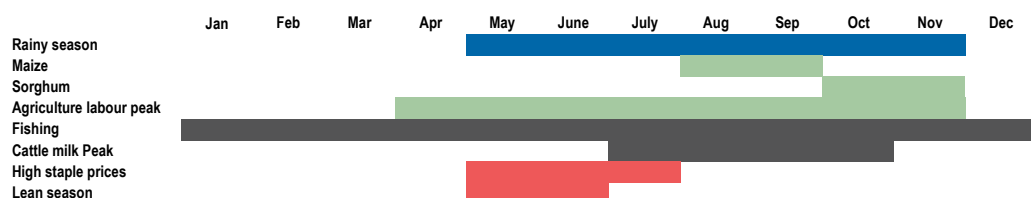
- 1) Reduced financial access for households - Food prices are expected to increase due to limited harvest and rain affected roads impact market supply.
- 2) Increase in milk availability - As livestock will return to homestead from grazing, the availability of milk is expected to improve.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

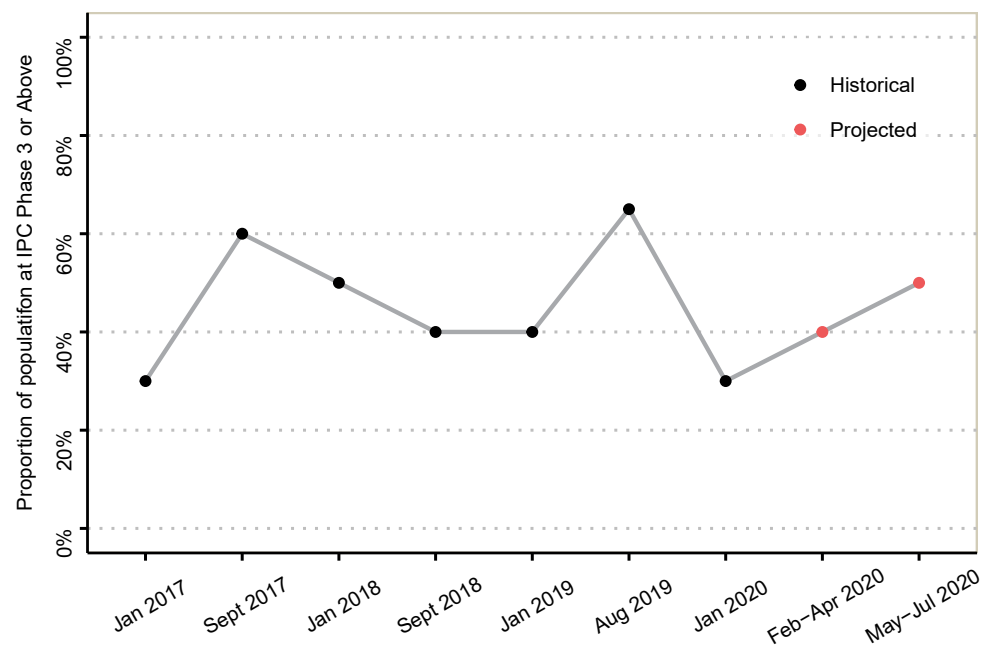
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Jur River County, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

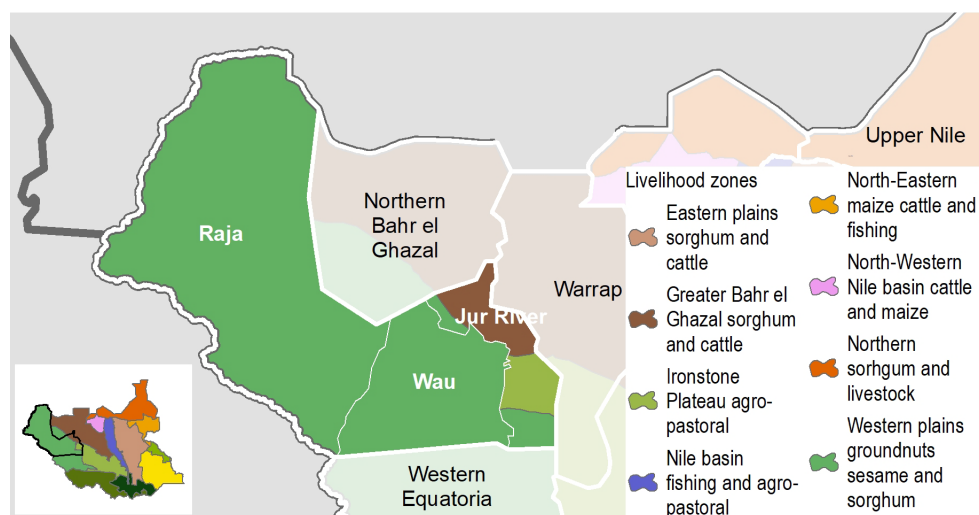
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

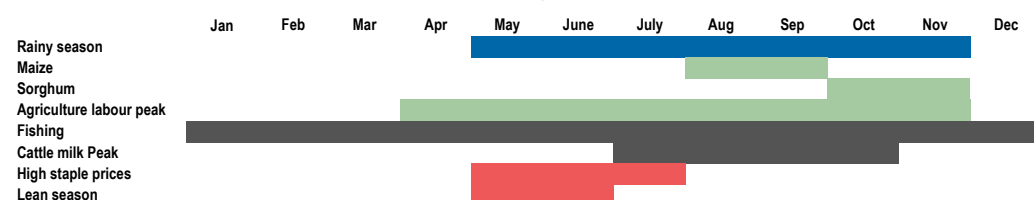
- 1) Improving stability of food system - Conflict incidents will likely remain low with expected implementation of peace deal, this will hopefully improve market functionality as movement has less restrictions.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices are likely to remain higher than last year and the five-year average, as most food supplies are coming from Sudan where taxes and transport costs increase marketprice.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

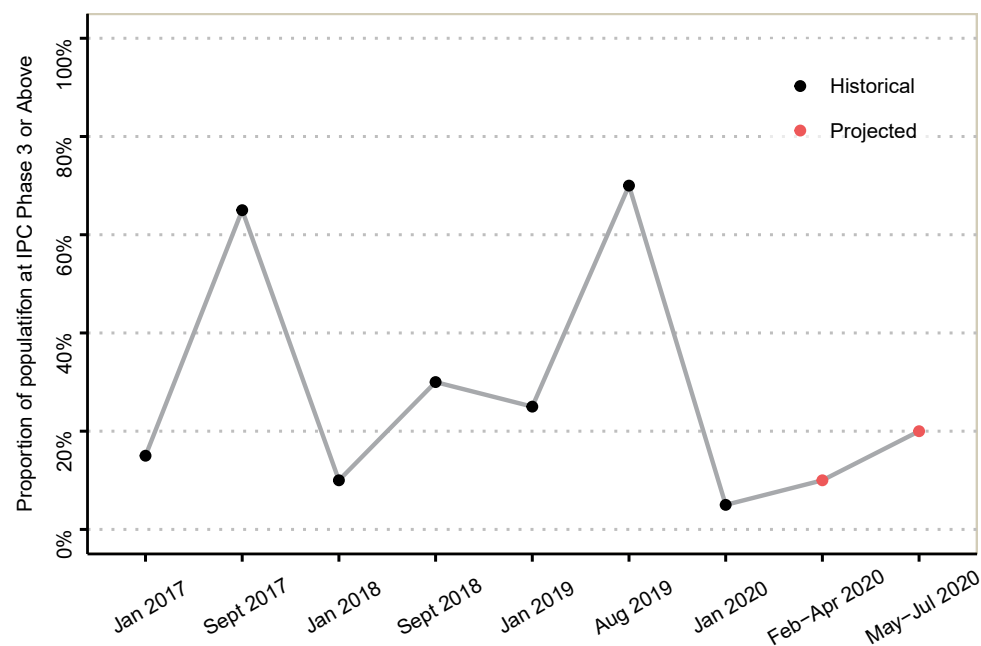
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle (SS07)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.

IPC Overview by County

Raja County, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

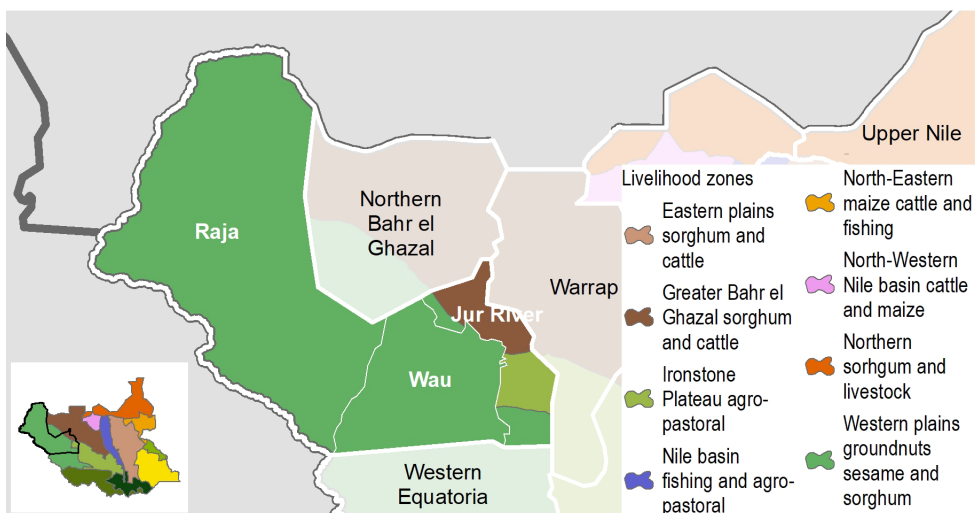
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

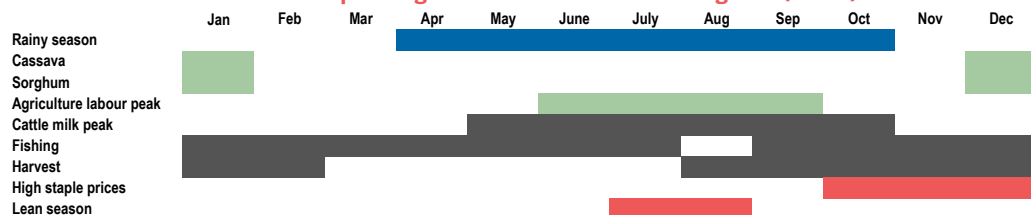
- 1) Improving stability of food system - Conflict incidents will likely remain low with expected implementation of peace deal, this will hopefully improve market functionality as movement has less restrictions.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices are likely to remain higher than last year and the five-year average, as most food supplies are coming from Sudan where taxes and transport costs increase marketprice.
- 3) Decreased food availability in area

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ White Bag [25% of population receiving 25% of their kilocalories through aid]

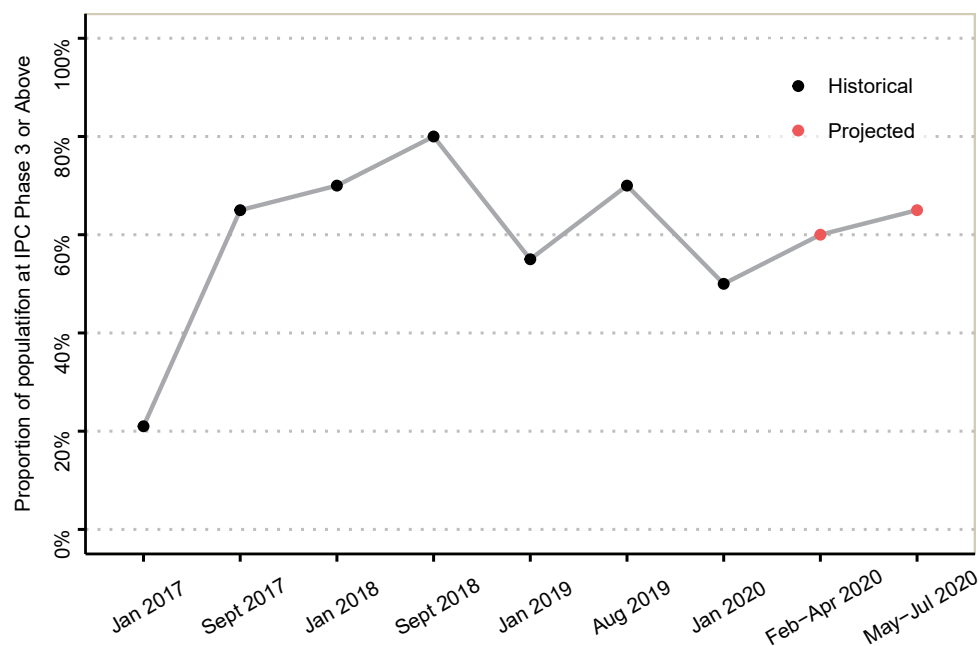
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and sorghum (SS04)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

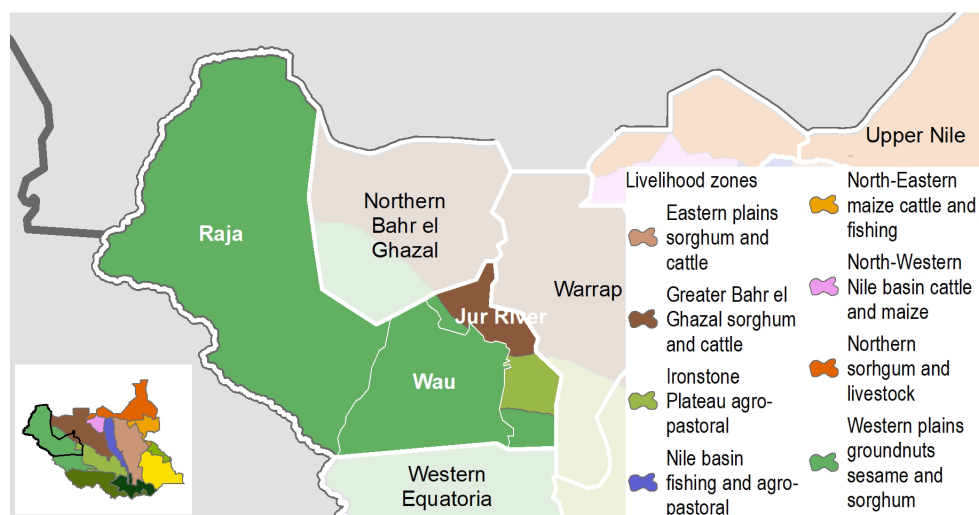
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

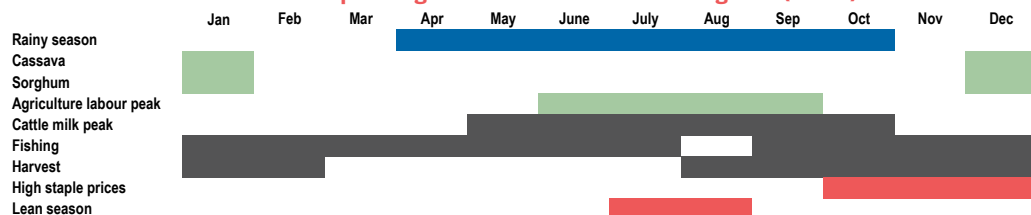
- 1) Improving stability of food system - Conflict incidents will likely remain low with expected implementation of peace deal, this will hopefully improve market functionality as movement has less restrictions.
- 2) Reduced financial access for households - Sorghum prices are likely to remain higher than last year and the five-year average, as most food supplies are coming from Sudan where taxes and transport costs increase marketprice.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Grey Bag [25% of population receiving 50% of their kilocalories through aid]

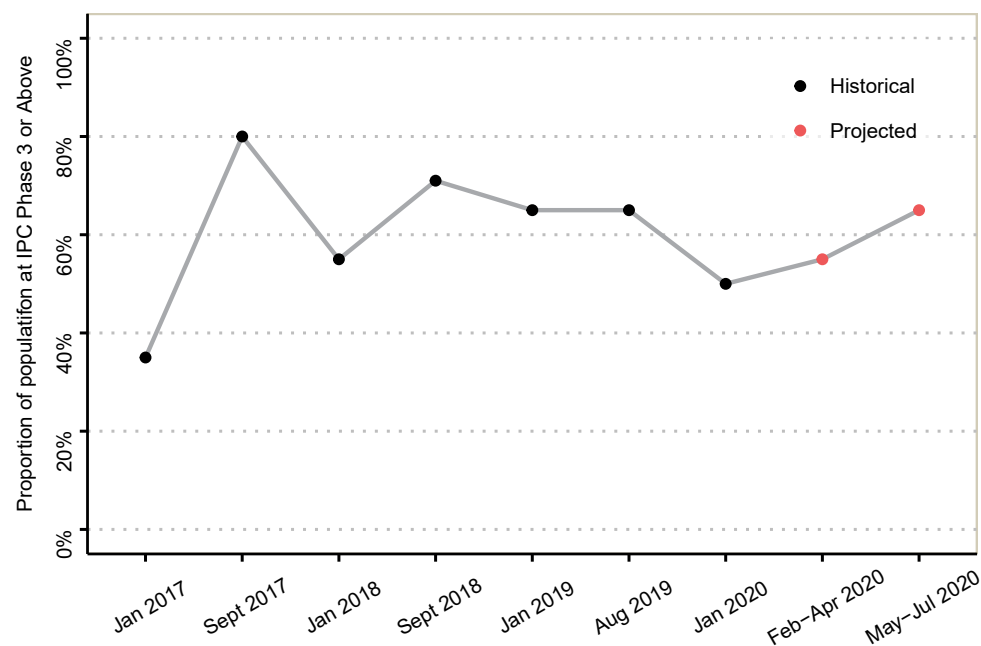
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and sorghum (SS04)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Ezo County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

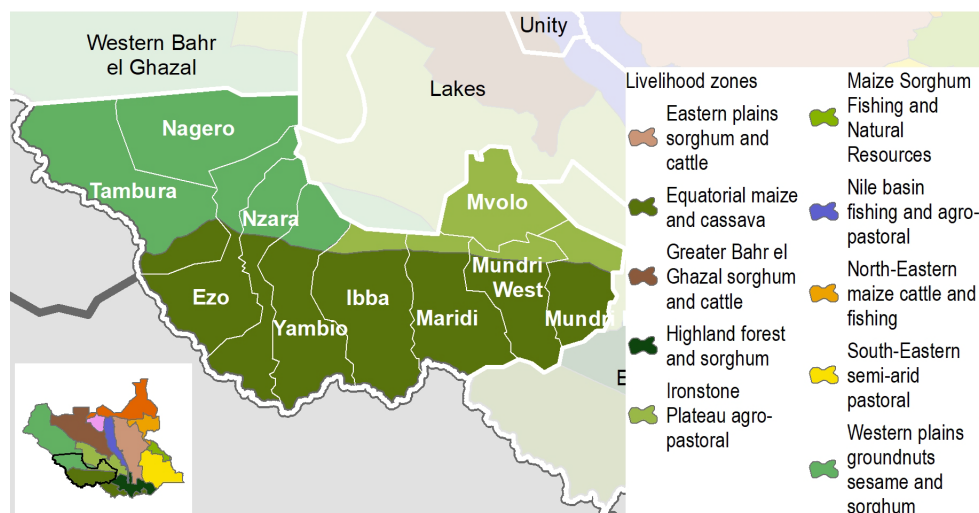
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

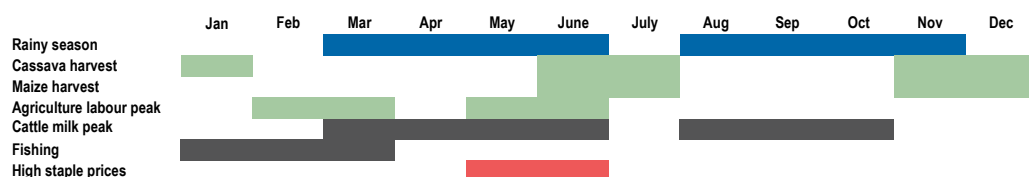
- 1) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Reduced financial access for households - Prices of key food commodities are likely to increase due to limited cultivation over the dry season.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

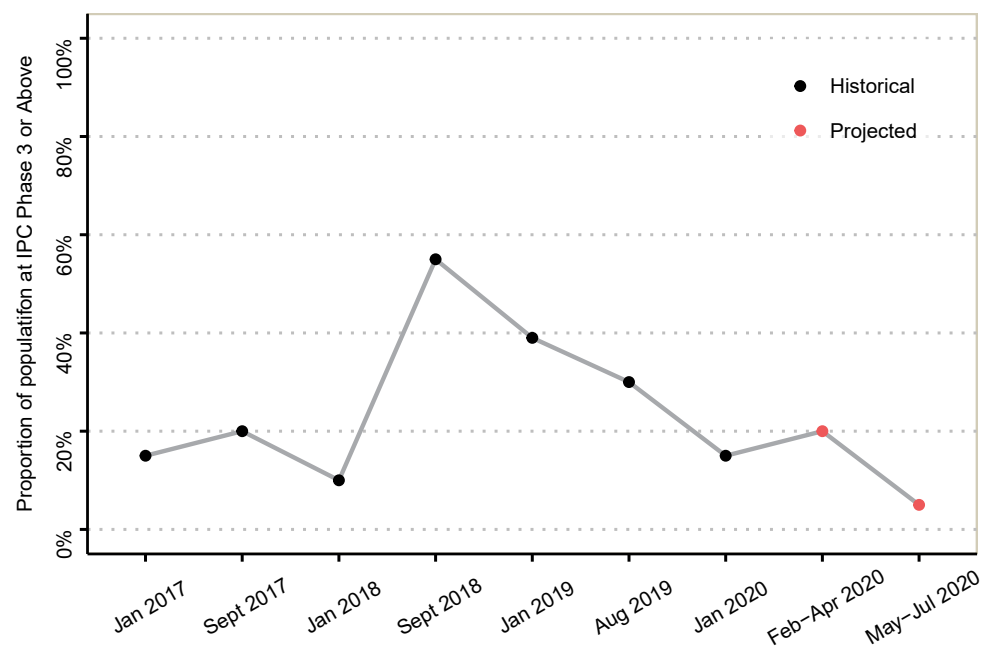
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Ibba County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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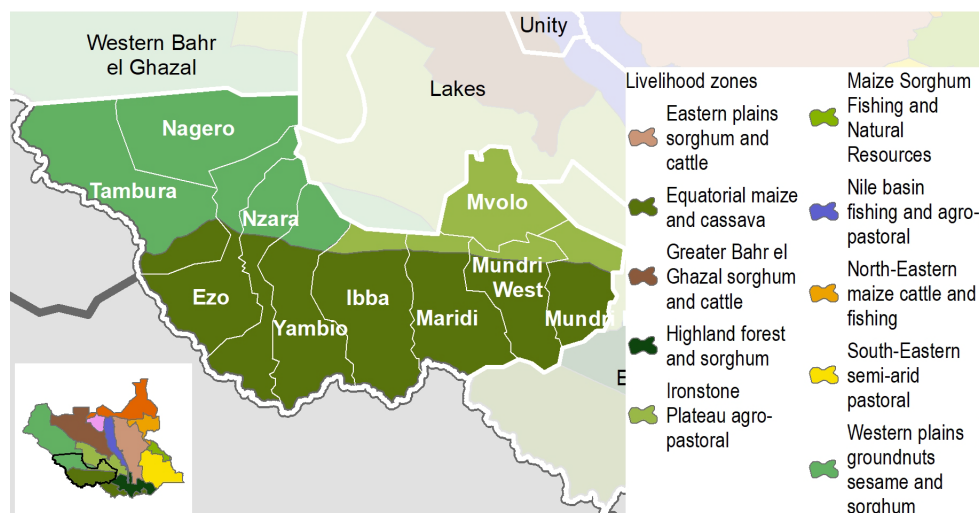
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

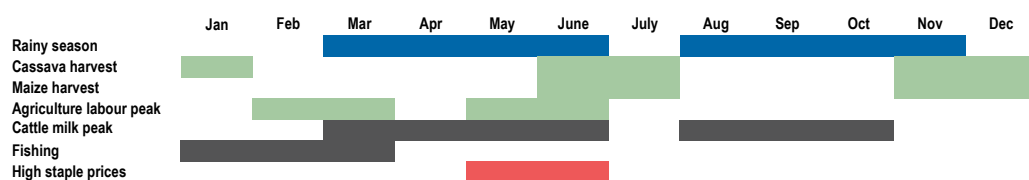
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

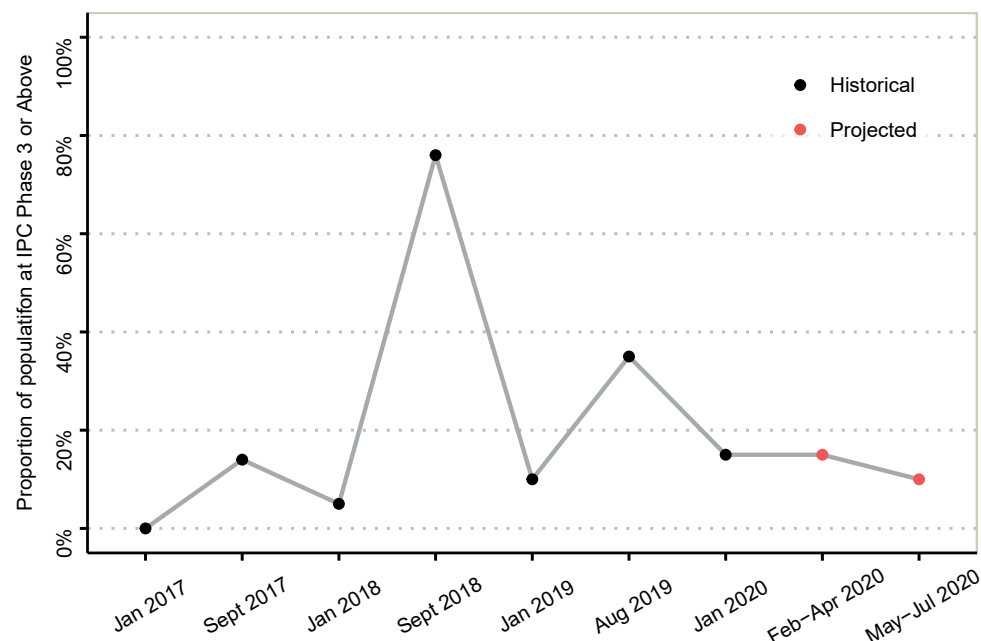
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Maridi County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

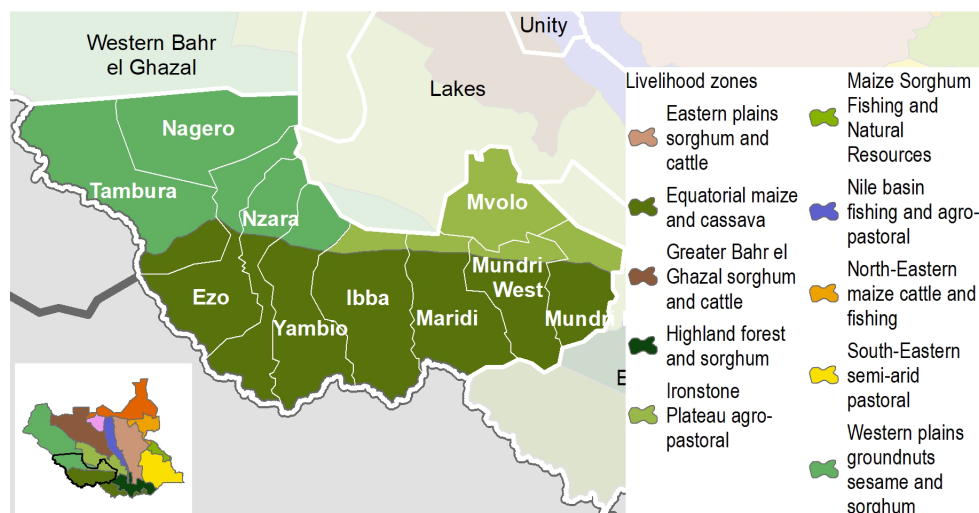
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

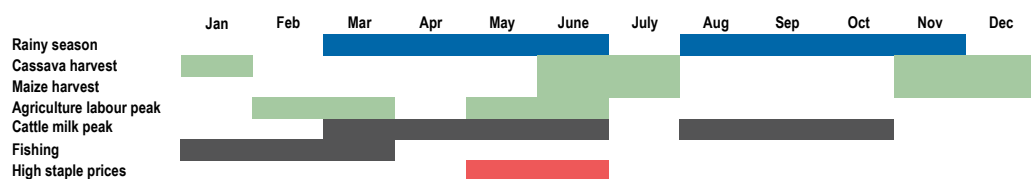
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

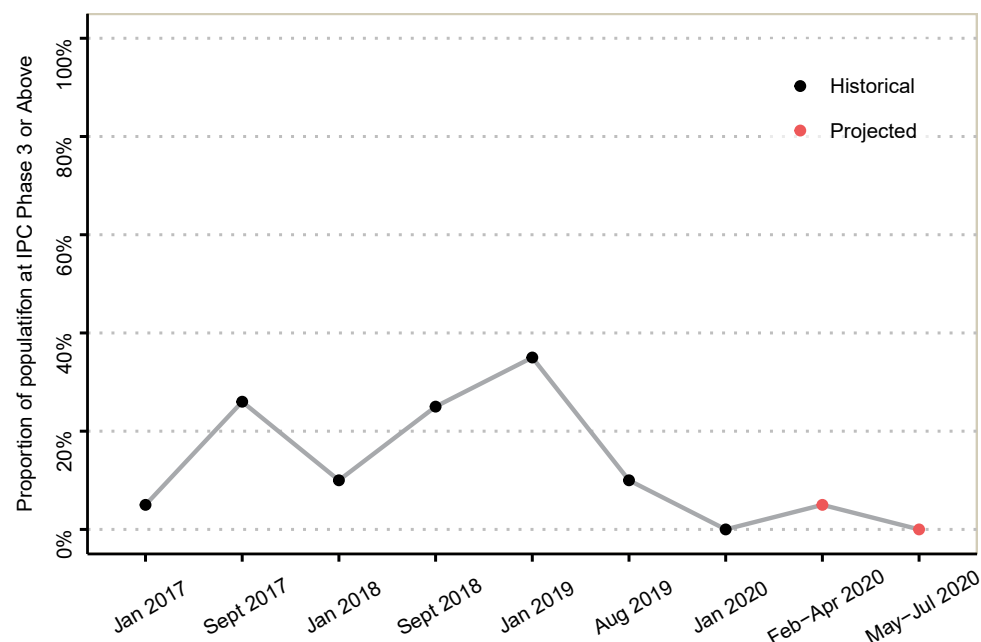
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Mundri East County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

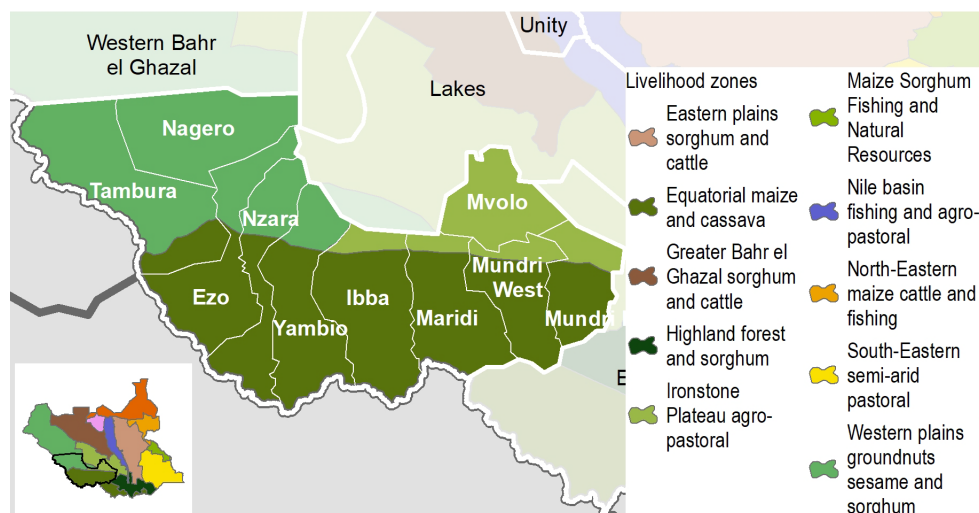
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

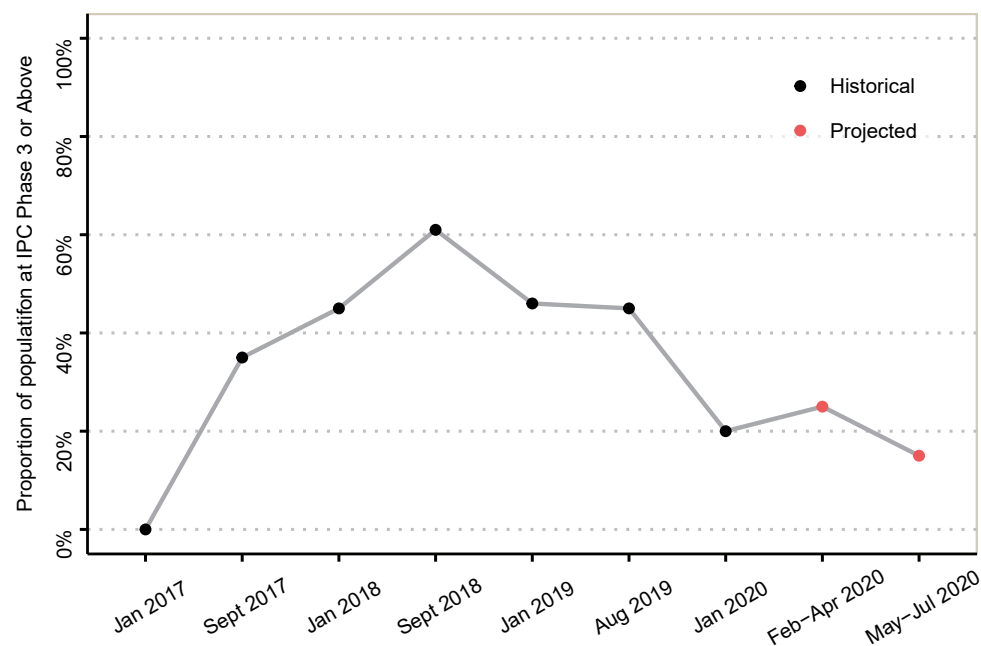
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

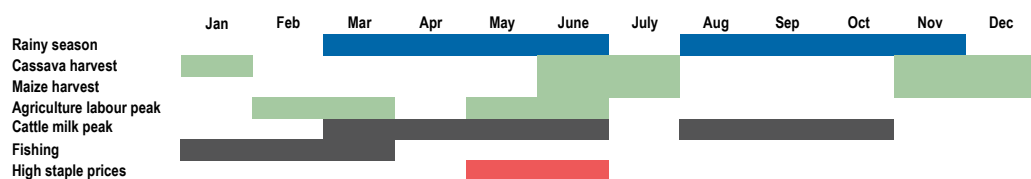
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.

IPC Overview by County

Mundri West County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

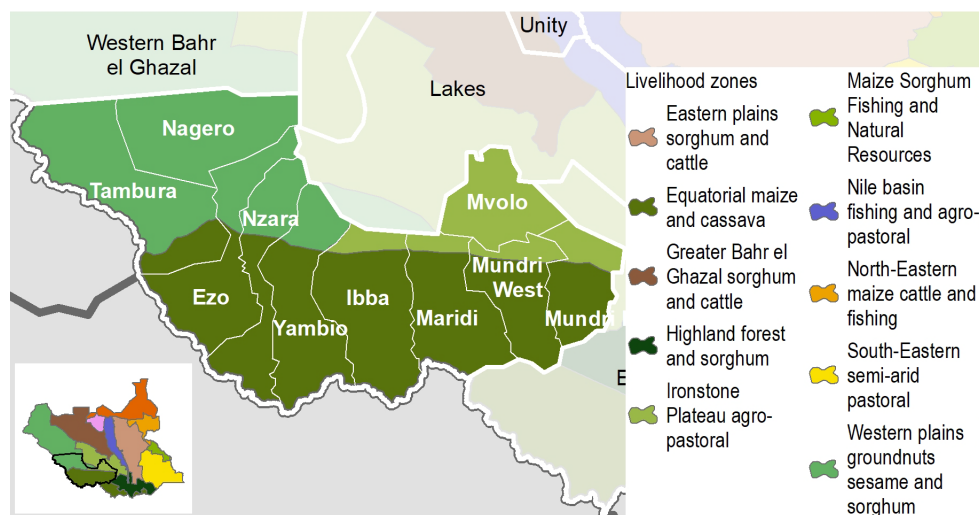
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

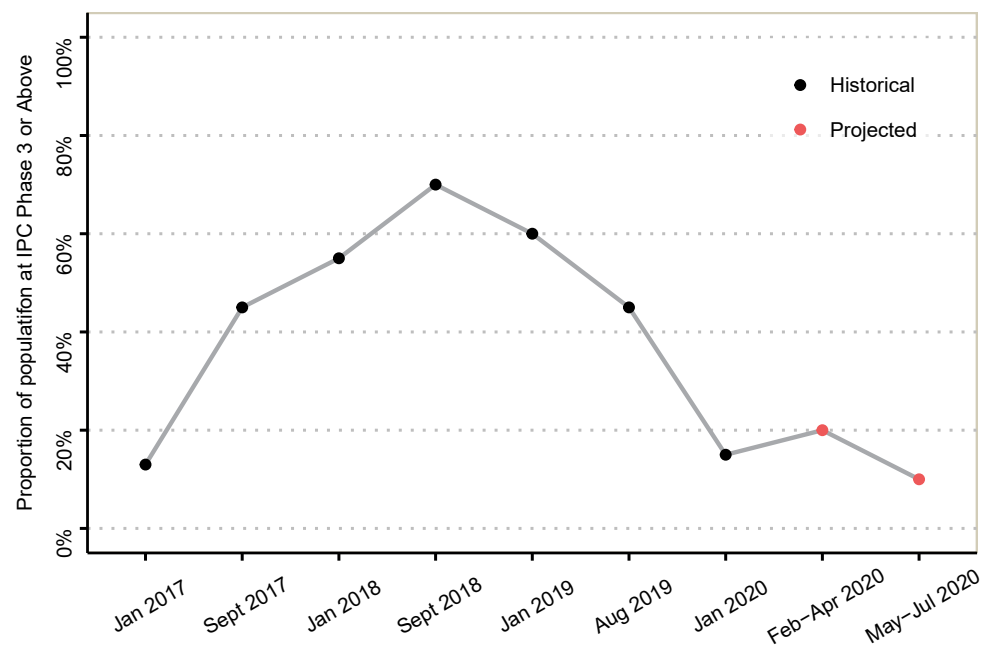
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

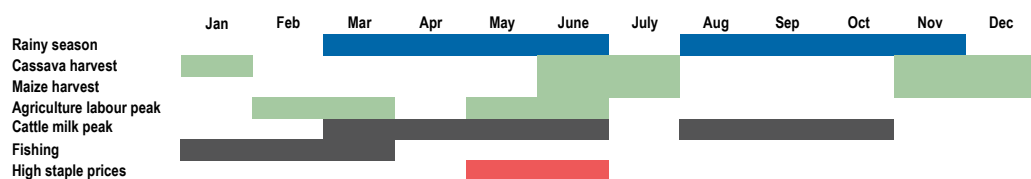
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Mvolo County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

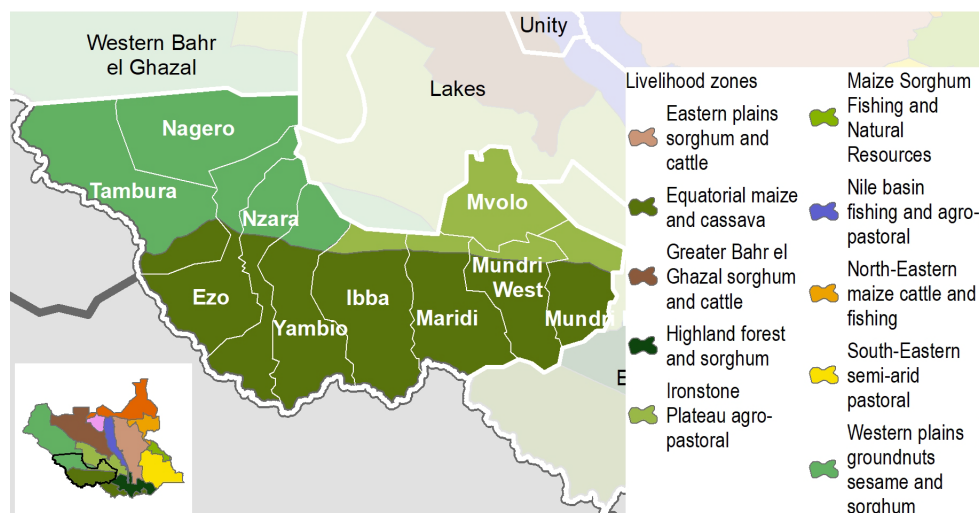
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 3) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

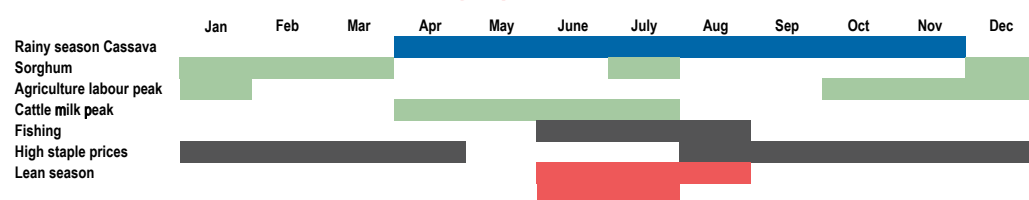
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

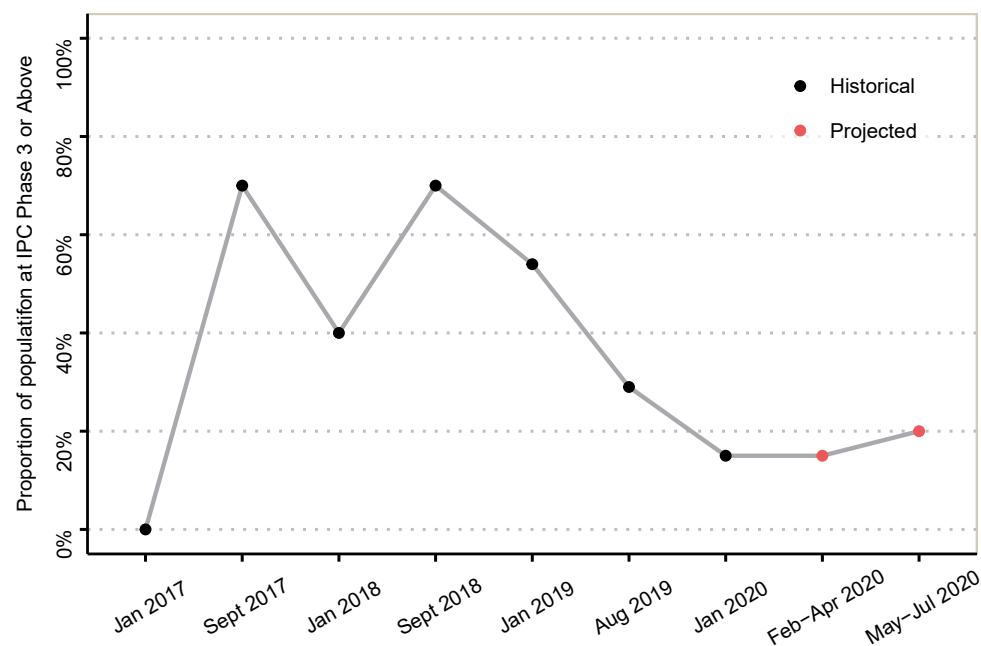
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
2. As reported in the January 2020 IPC key messages and outcomes.
3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Nagero County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

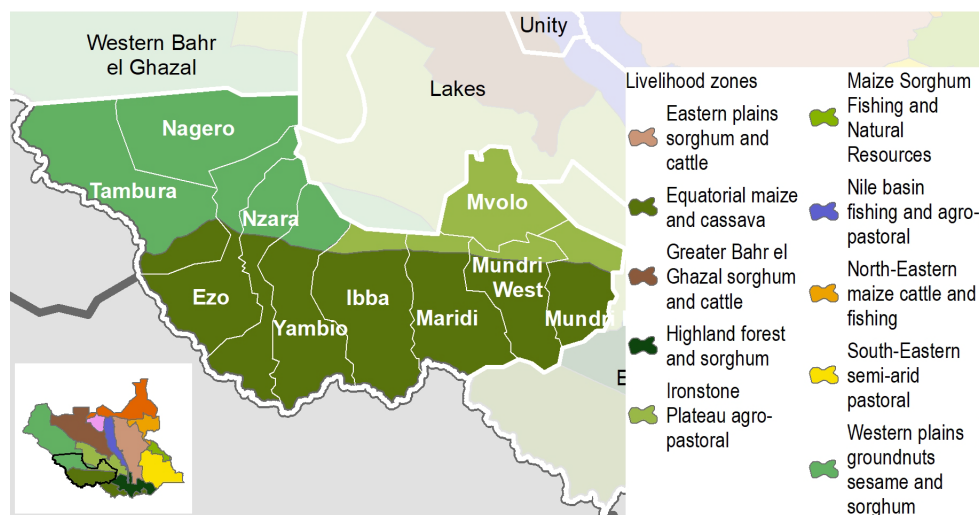
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

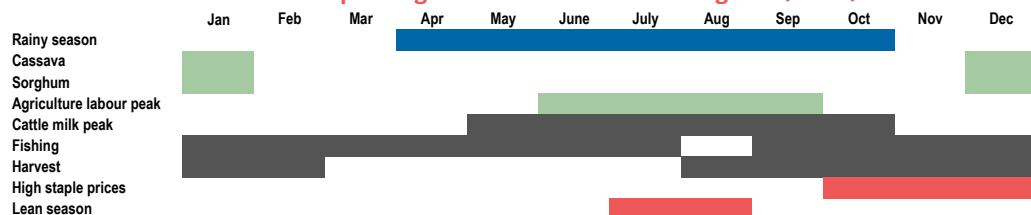
- 1) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 2) Decreased food availability in area, this may be further impacted with the relative peace leading to increased returns of refugees and IDPs, which may impact availability of food resources.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

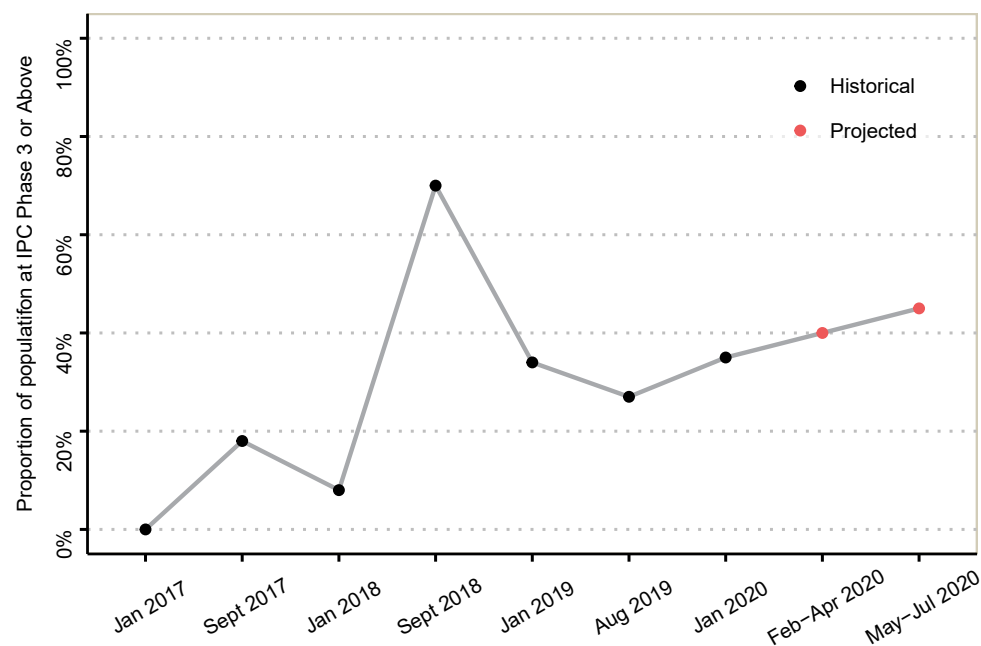
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and sorghum (SS04)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
5. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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IPC Overview by County

Nzara County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

Based on the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in January 2020, it was determined that 5.29 million people in South Sudan (45% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 40,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.1 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is slightly lower than that reported in January and August 2019.¹ However, IPC analysis projected an increase to 6.48 million people facing IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse between May - July 2020. The IPC County Overview gives a brief snapshot of projected Food Security and Livelihoods and IPC indicators per county to inform the upcoming IPC assessment. To support the October 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

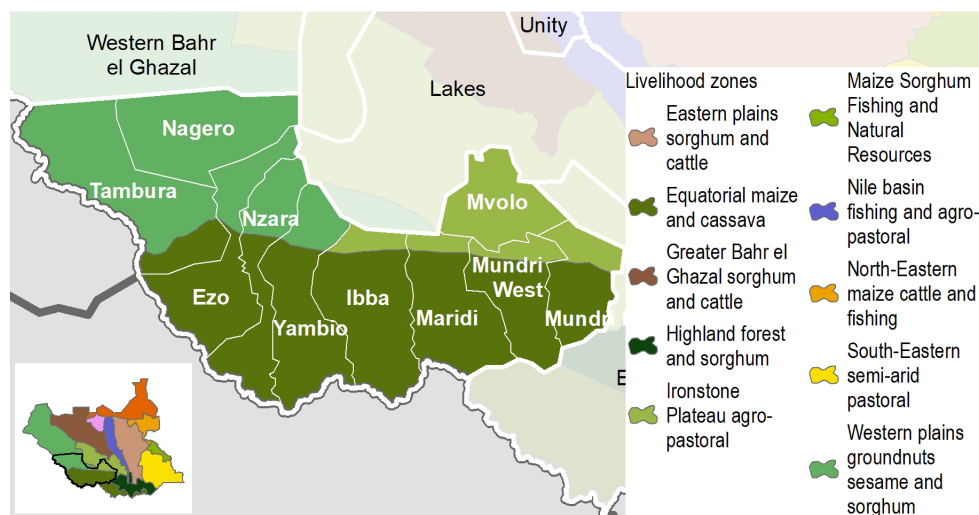
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

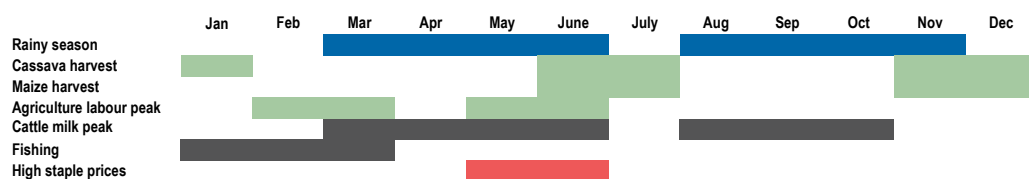
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

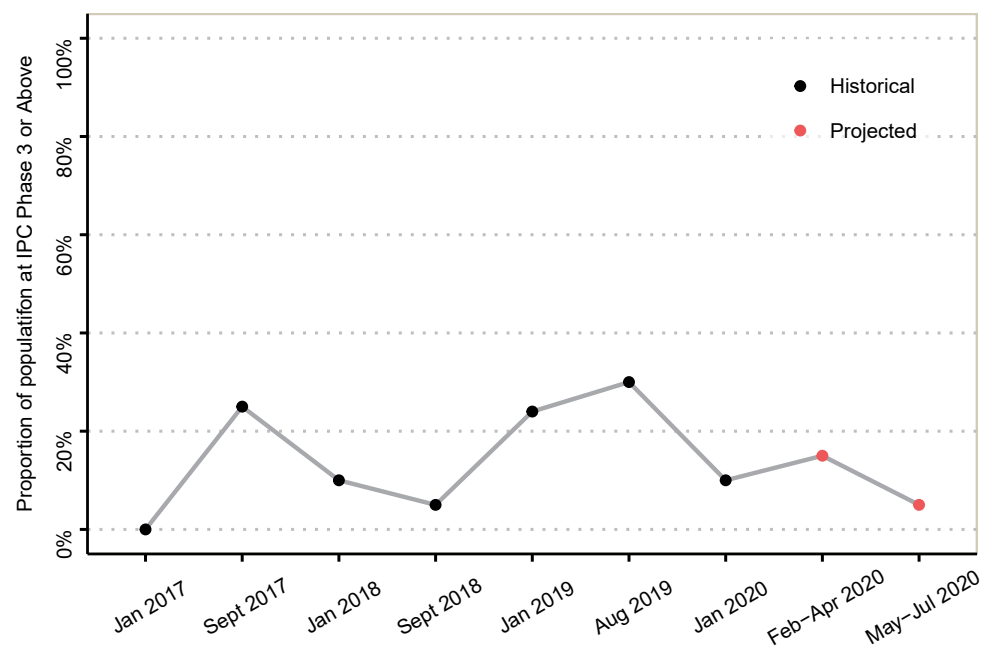
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

1. As reported in January and August 2019 IPC.
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3. According to the January 2020 IPC key messages, Humanitarian Food Assistance falls under 3 categories: Not Significant, White Bag (medium significance), or Grey Bag (high significance) when 25% of the population is receiving 25% (White Bag) or 50% (Grey Bag) of their kilocalories through aid.
4. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018.
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IPC Overview by County

Tambura County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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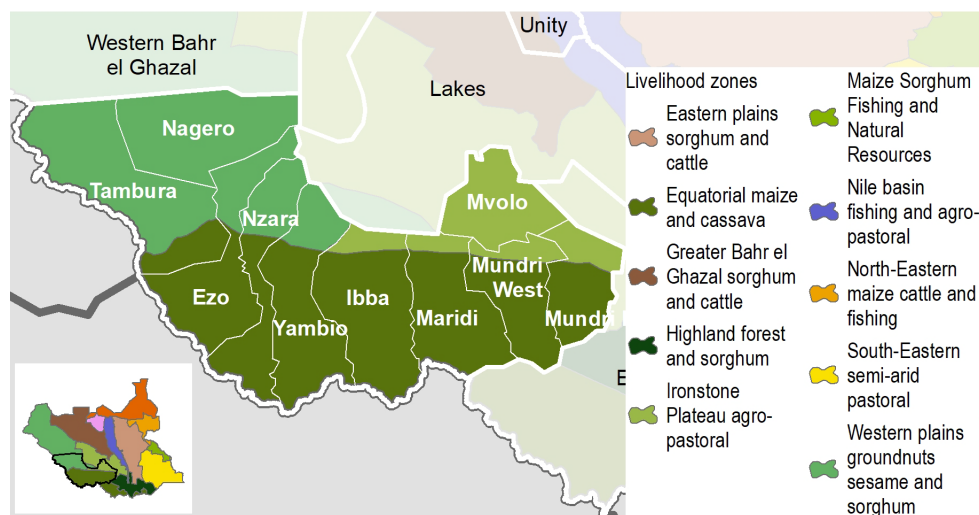
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

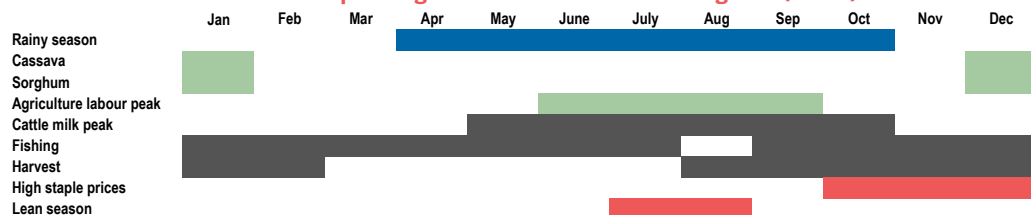
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
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- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

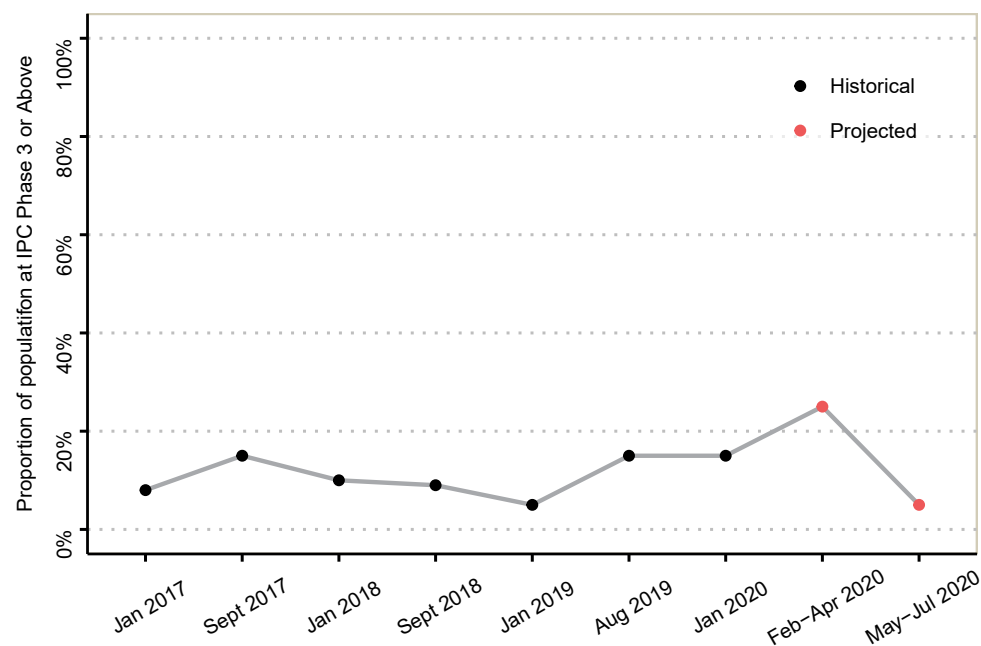
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and sorghum (SS04)⁵



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Footnotes

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IPC Overview by County

Yambio County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - July 2020



Introduction

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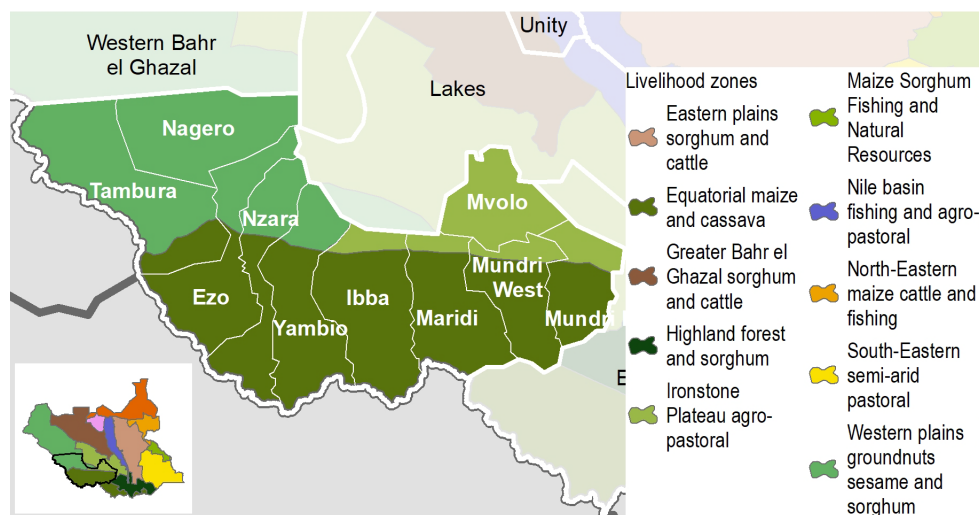
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IPC Assumptions for Projection 2: May - July 2020²

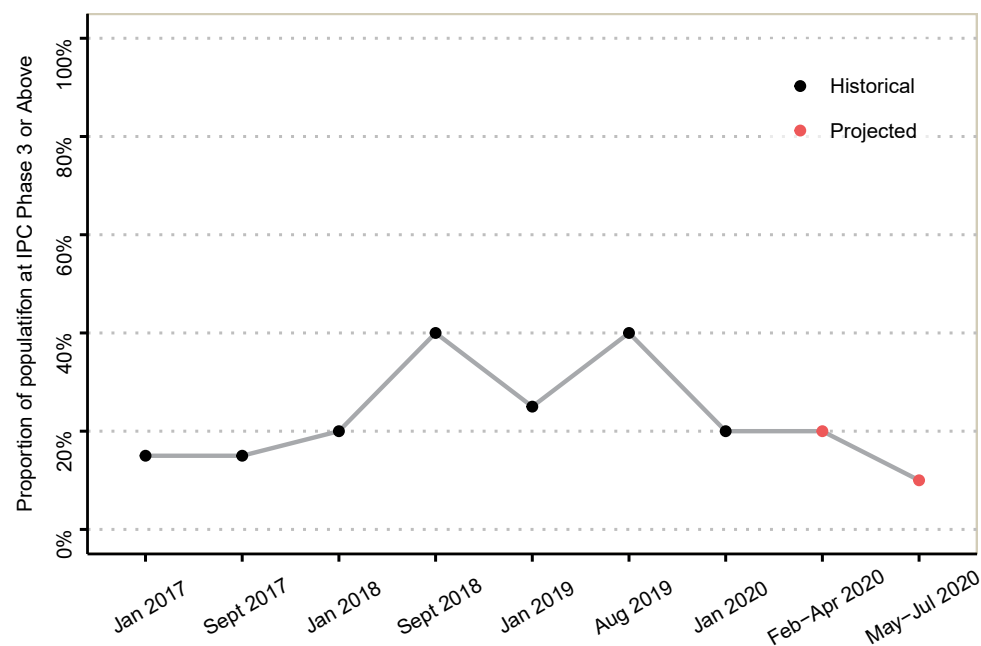
- 1) Decreased food availability in area.
- 2) Increased focus on agriculture will improve food availability - Typically the rainy season starts now, and farmers will begin to cultivate maize, ground nuts and vegetables.
- 3) Improving stability of food system - The implementation of the peace treaty is likely to increase the area of cultivable land and encourage households to return to farming.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance May - July 2020:³ Not Significant

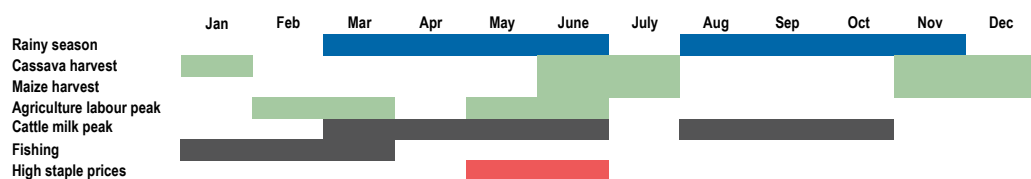
Livelihood Zone Map⁴



Proportion of the county population in IPC Phase 3 or above per IPC round since 2017



Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)⁵



Footnotes

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