

# IPC Overview by County

Abiemnhom County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

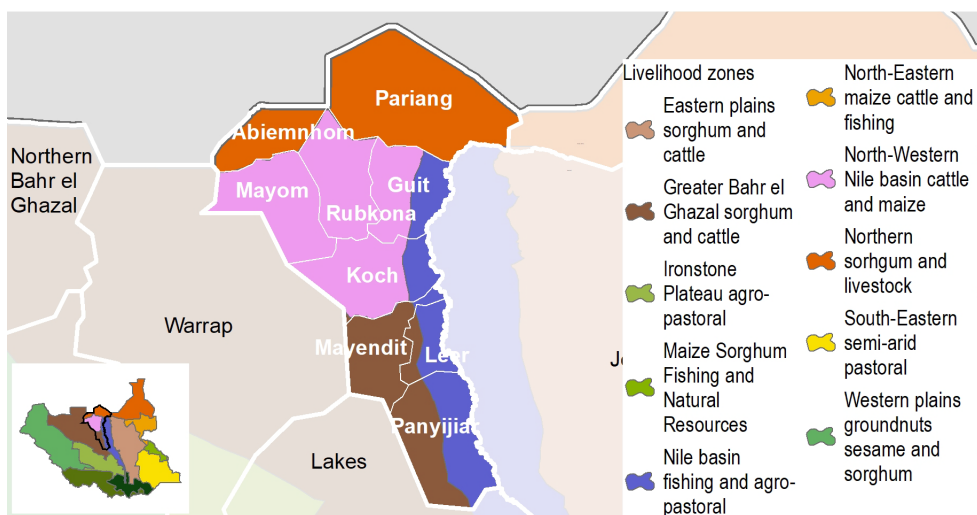
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

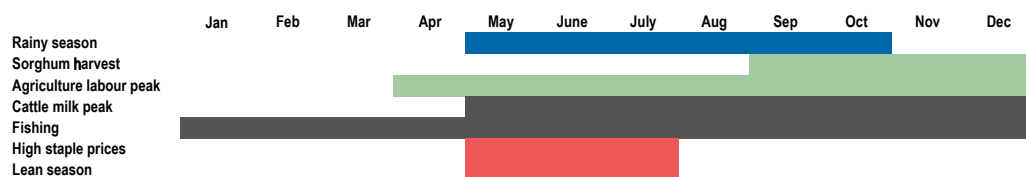
- 1) Seasonal increase in food availability due to harvest, although moderate.
- 2) Relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence are expected.
- 3) Increased access to trade, but continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

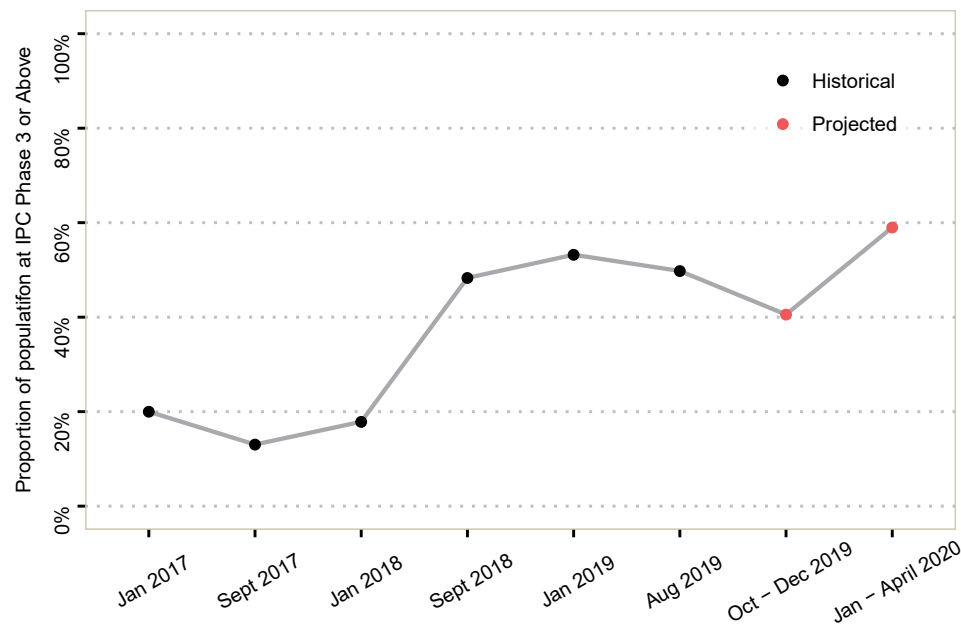
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Akobo County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

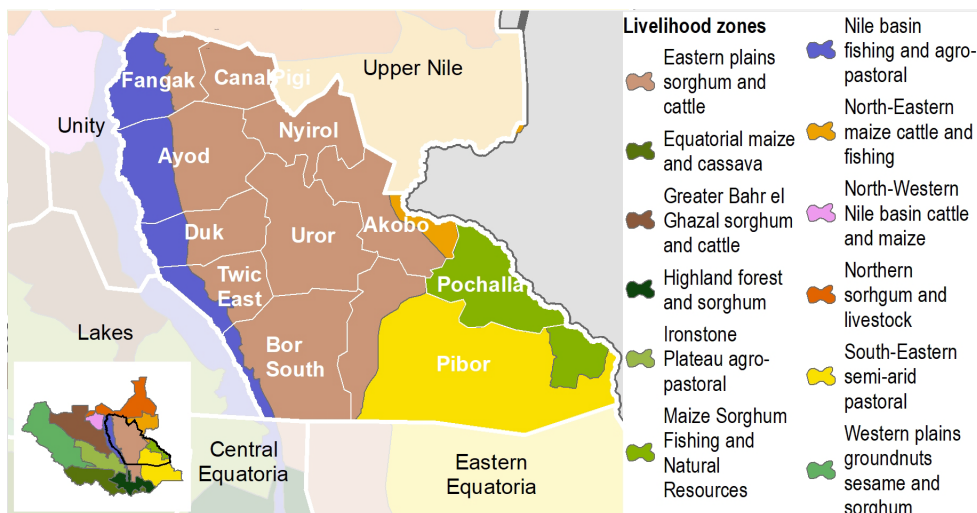
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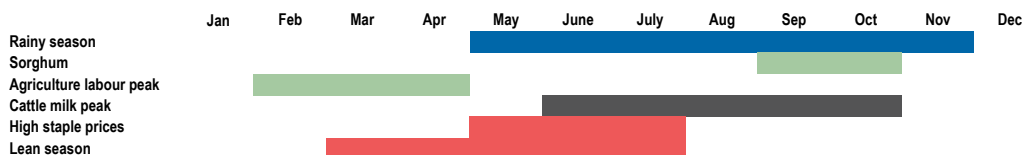
- 1) Seasonal increase in food availability due to harvest although moderate.
- 2) Relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence.
- 3) Decreased access to markets and continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

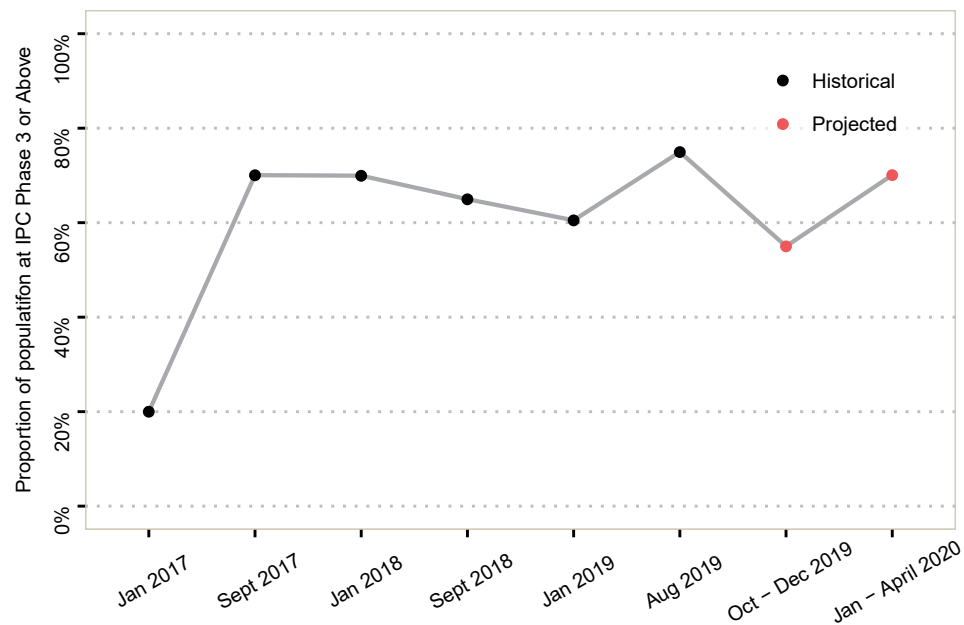
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

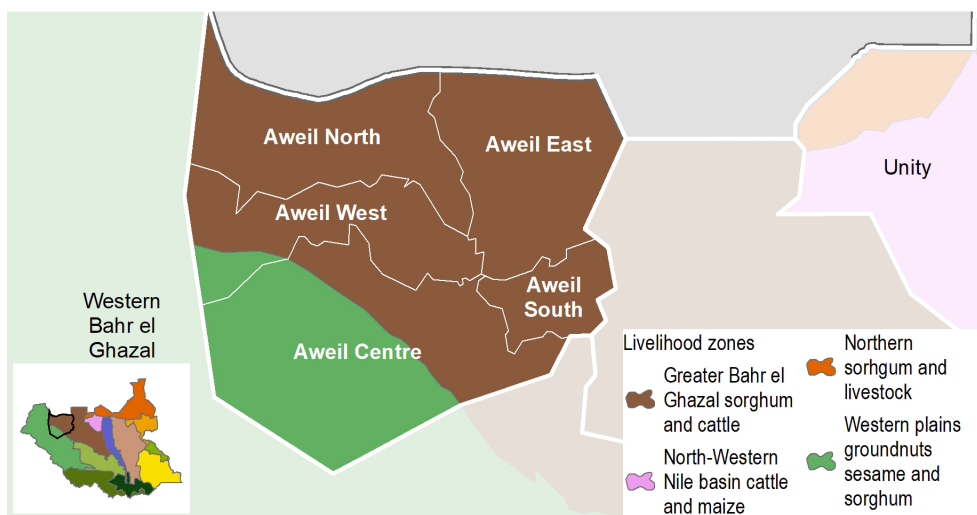
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

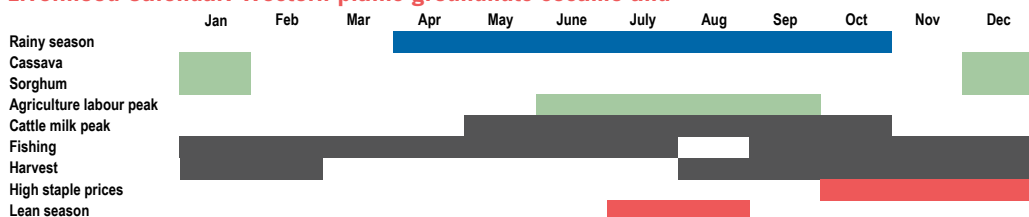
- 1) The food security situation is expected to improve as households will have greater access to own production and income from crop sales, though climatic shocks are expected to result in a below-average harvest.
- 2) Market prices for staples will decrease as a result of production and improved transport conditions for traders.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Grey Bag

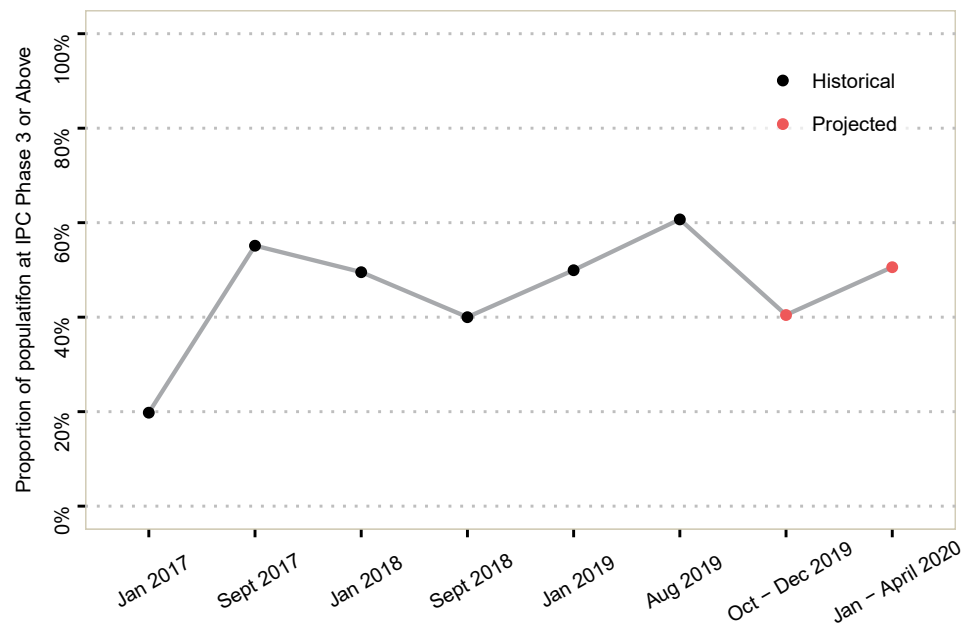
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

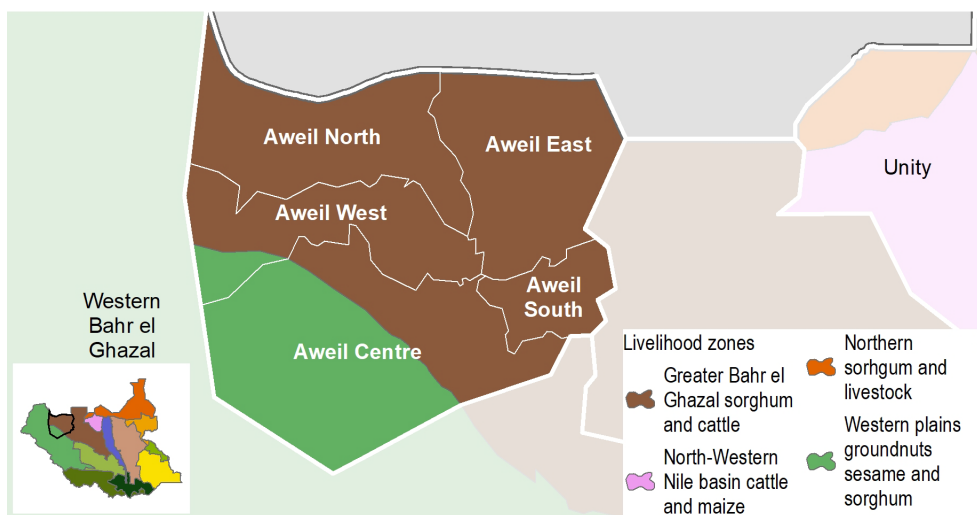
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

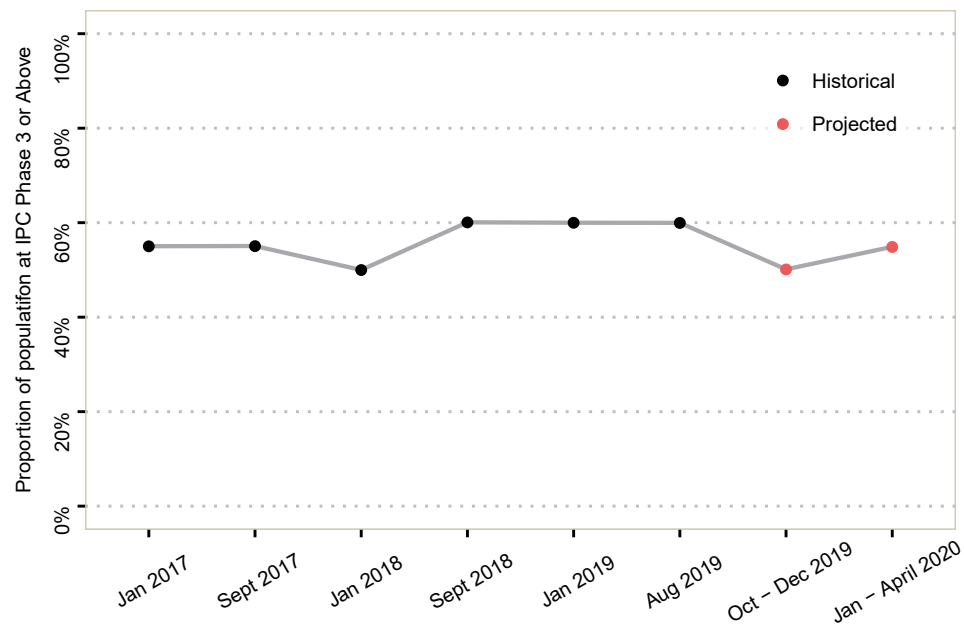
- 1) Climatic shocks are expected to result in below-average harvests.
- 2) Prices of staples are likely to decline seasonally. The availability of livestock products and milk is expected to increase.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

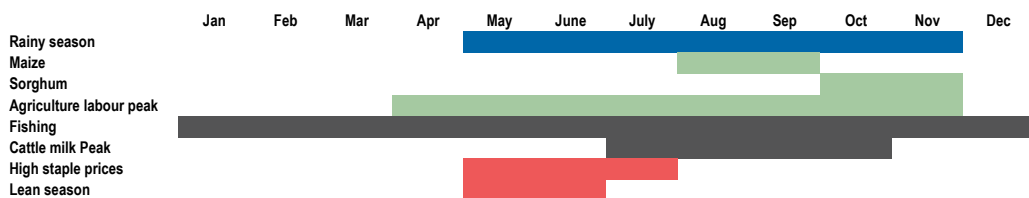
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

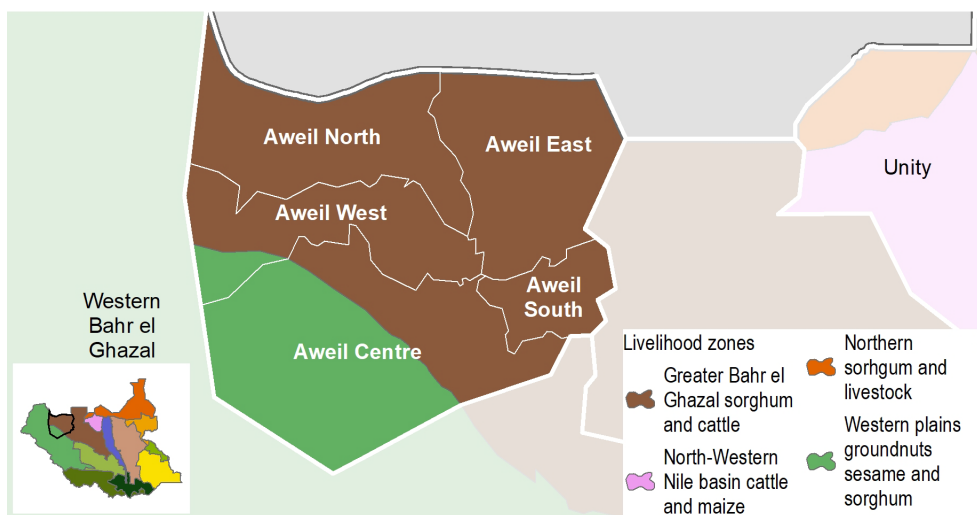
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

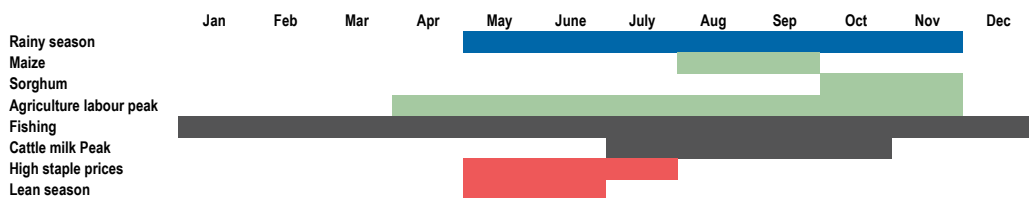
- 1) Seasonal availability of food from own production and other natural food sources like fish, and wild leaves are likely to increase and is expected to positively impact on household consumption. However, climatic shocks are expected to have a mitigating impact on food production for the most vulnerable and flood affected households - likely limiting the seasonal increase.
- 2) Market price for staple food is likely to be seasonally low with arrival of dry harvest and therefore market dependent households expected to have adequate access to market for consumption;

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

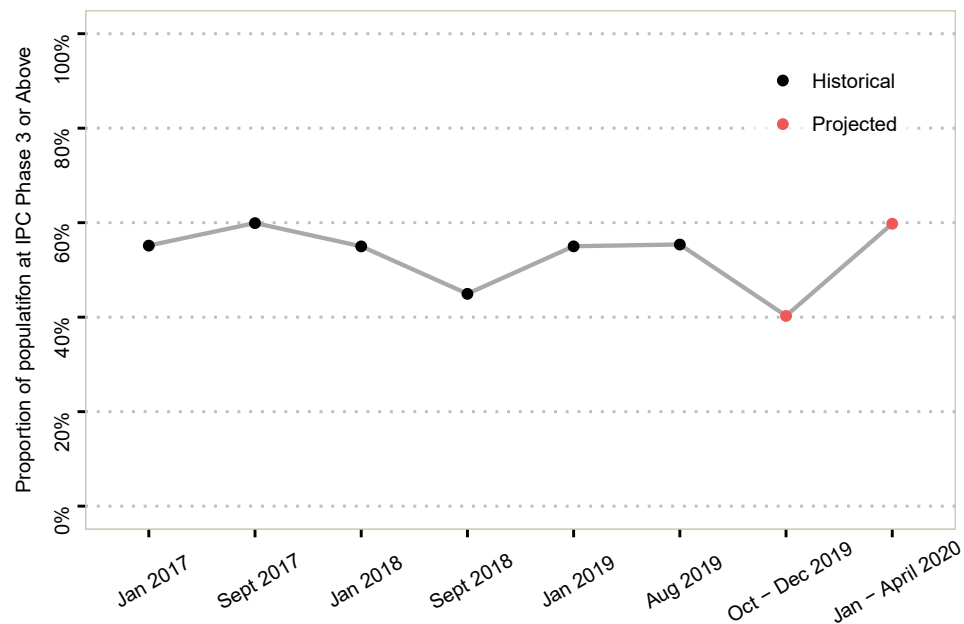
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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

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



## Introduction

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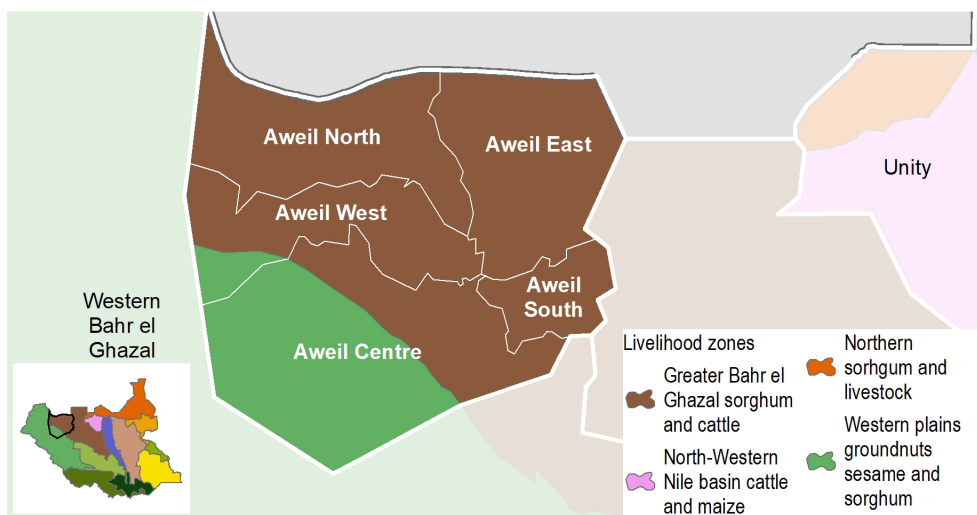
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

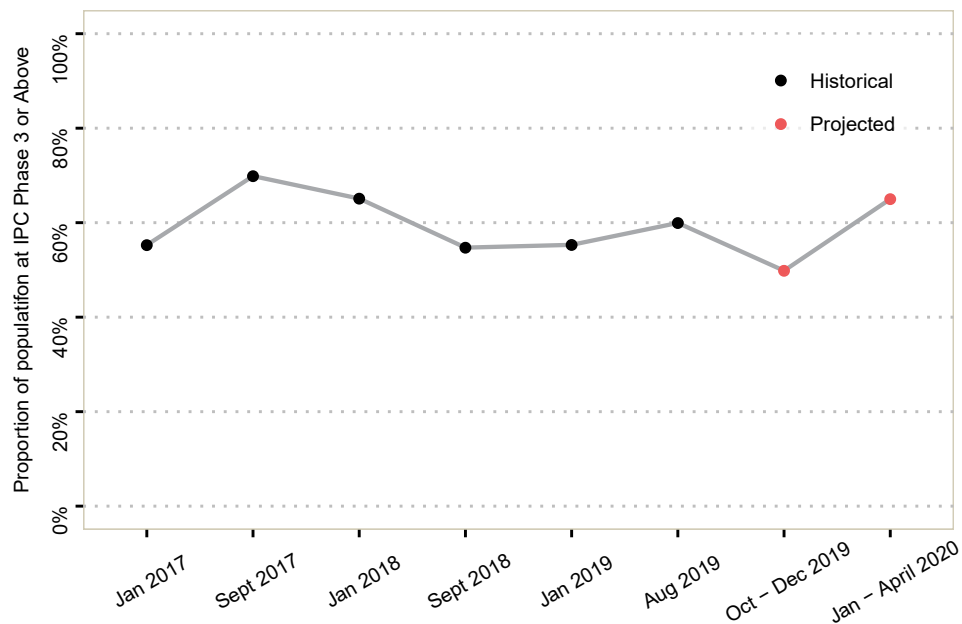
- 1) The food security situation is expected to improve as households will have greater access to own production and income from crop sales, though climatic shocks are expected to result in a below-average harvest.
- 2) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which would limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.
- 3) Households are expected to have improved access to fish, livestock products, and wild fruits.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

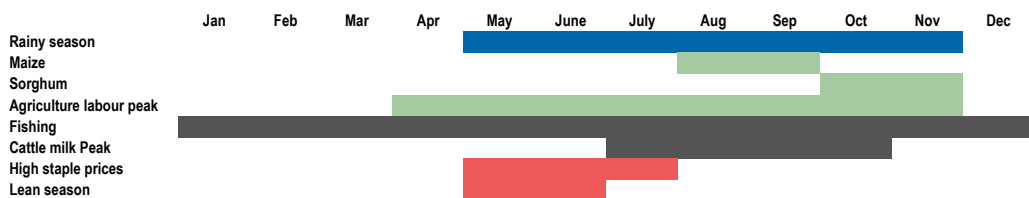
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

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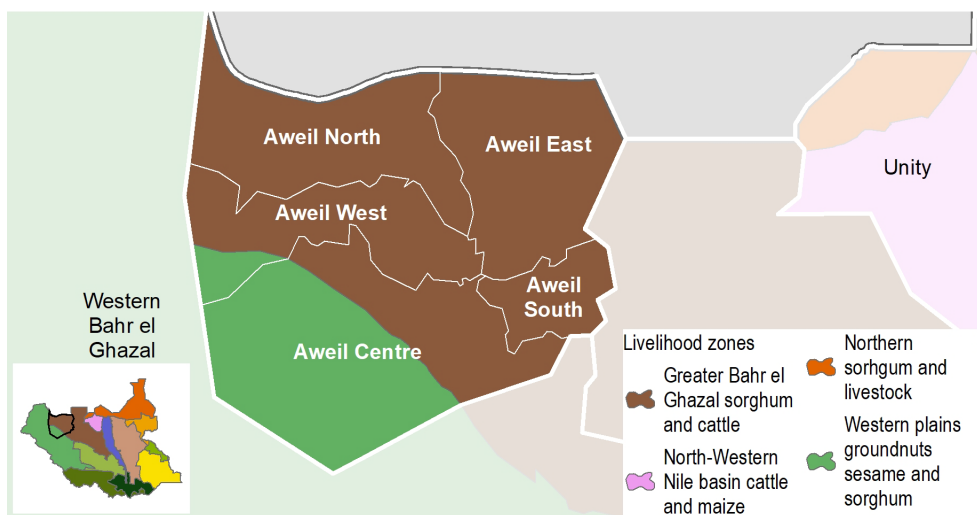
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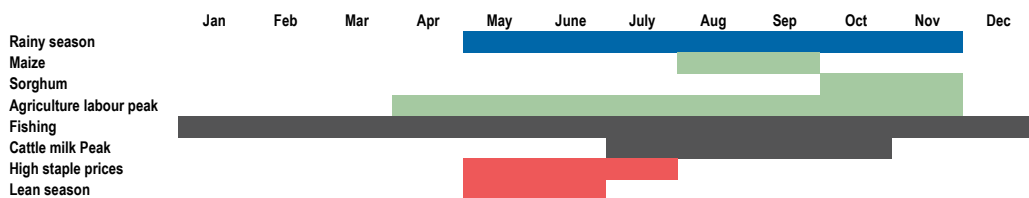
- 1) Climatic shocks are expected to result in below-average harvests.
- 2) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which would limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.
- 3) Households are expected to have improved access to fish, livestock products, and wild fruits.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

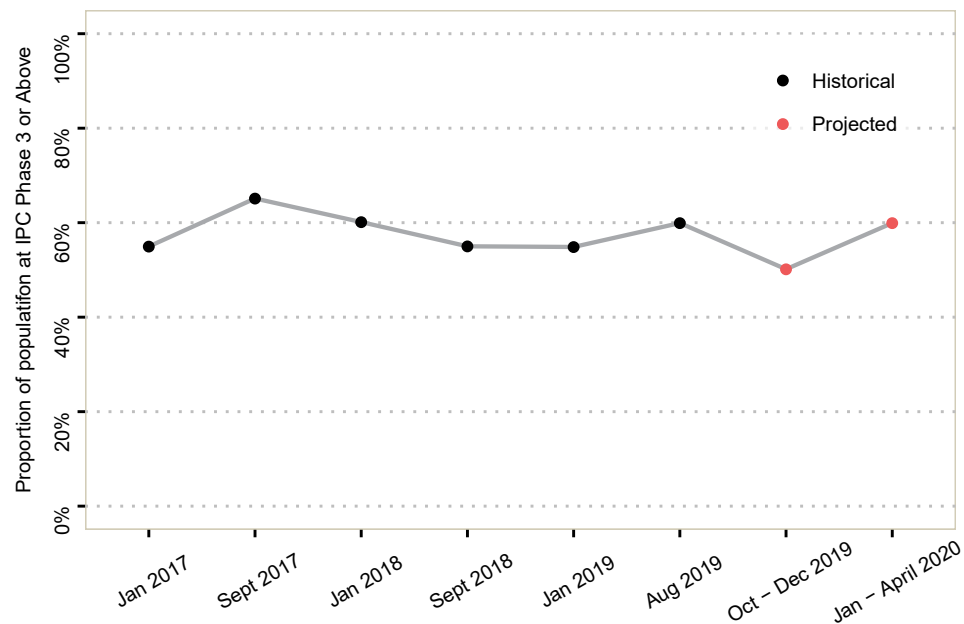
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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

Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

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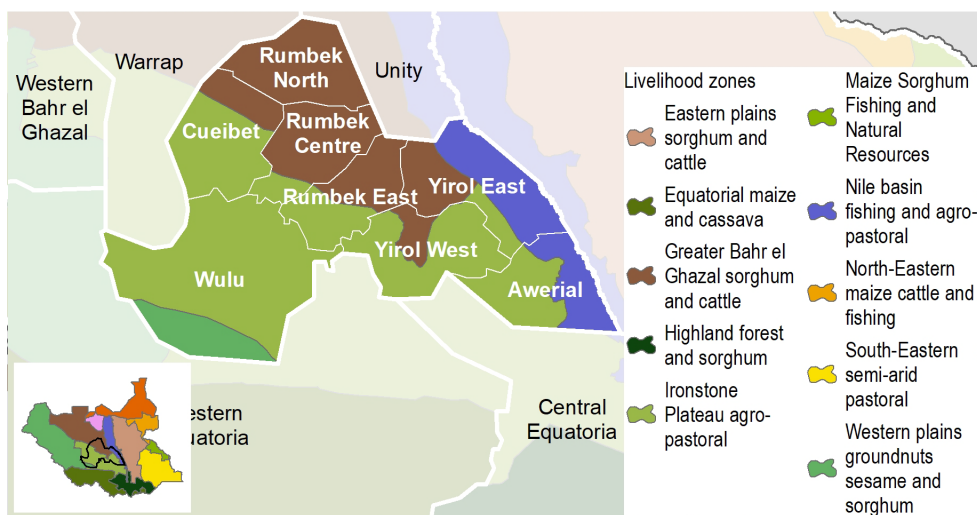
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

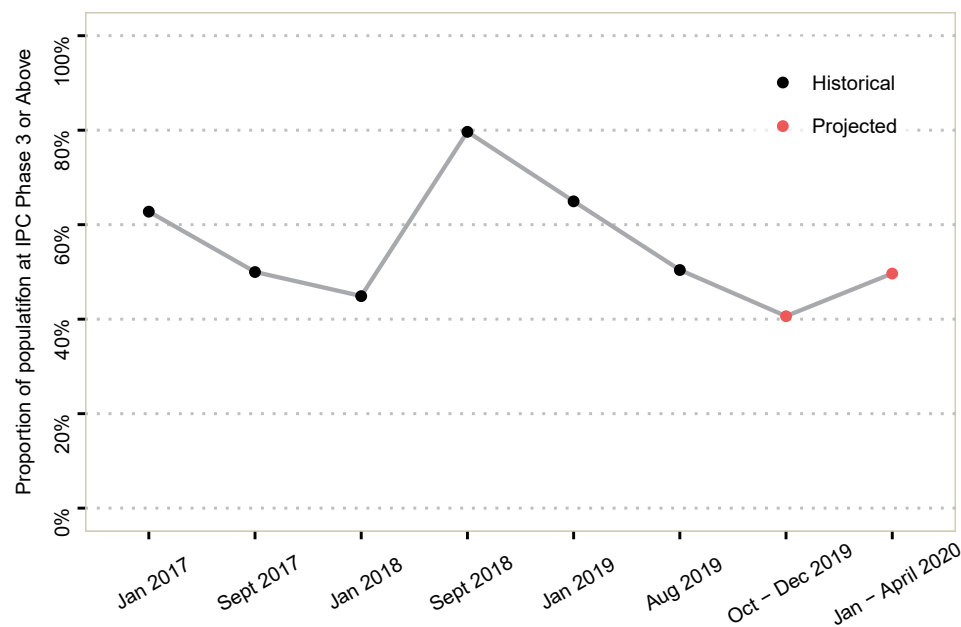
- 1) Food security situation will most likely improve from September to December with an increase in access to milk and fish.
- 2) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

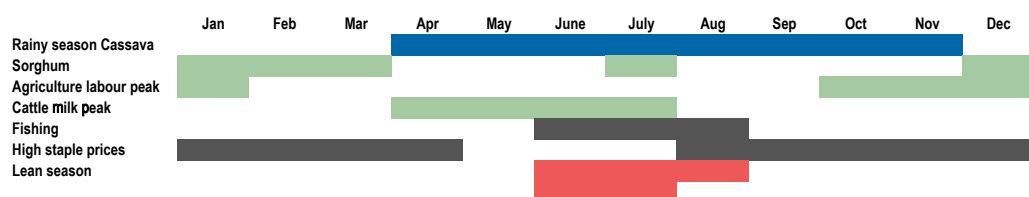
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

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# IPC Overview by County

Ayod County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

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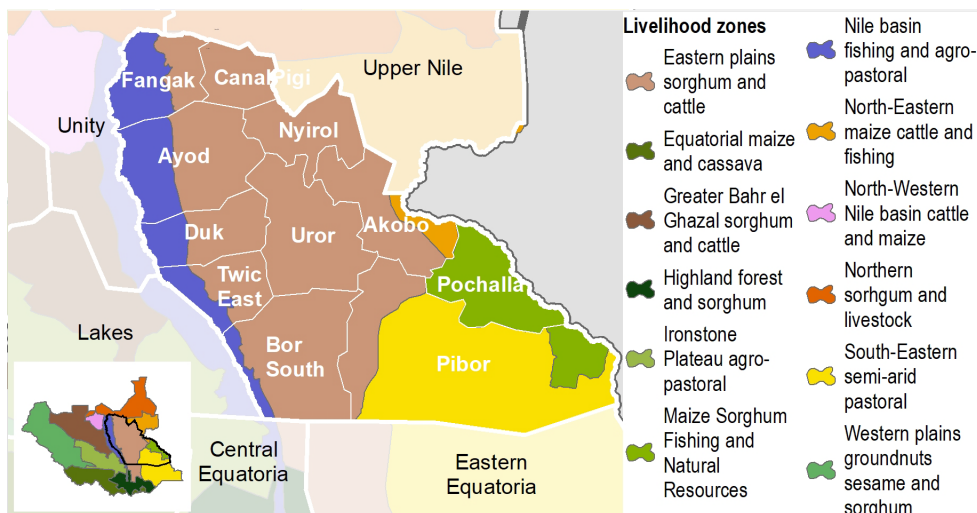
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

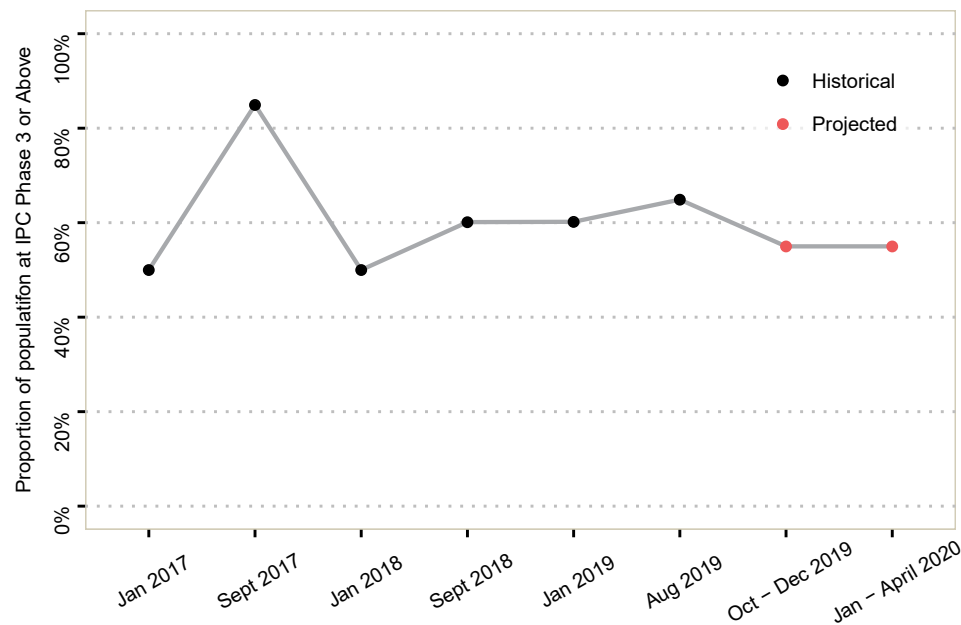
- 1) Significant levels of Household Food Assistance are expected to mitigate the high severity of acute food insecurity.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

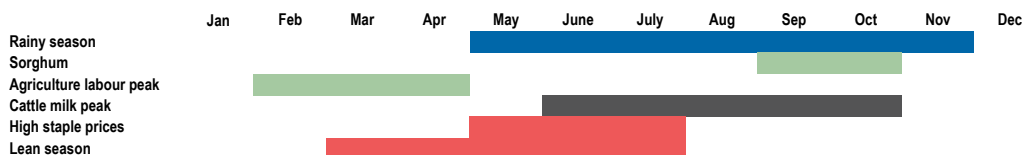
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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

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



## Introduction

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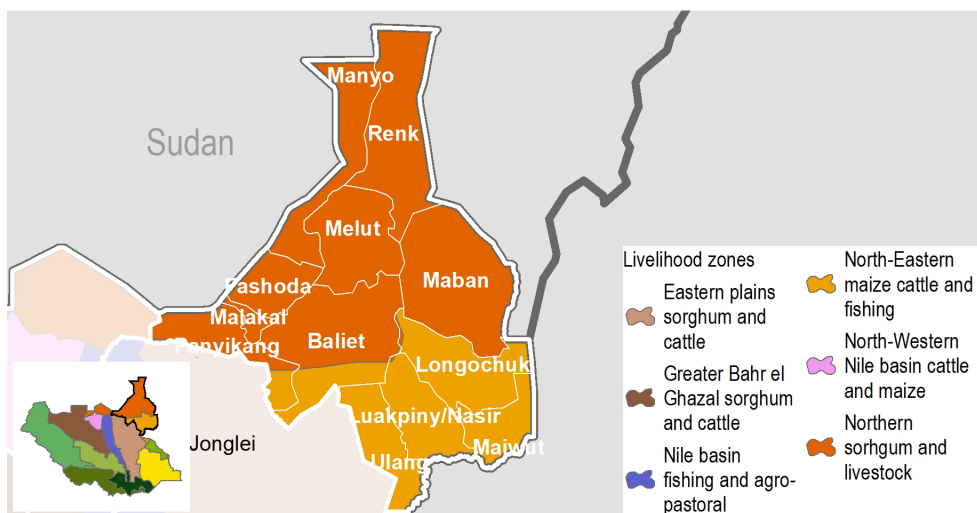
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

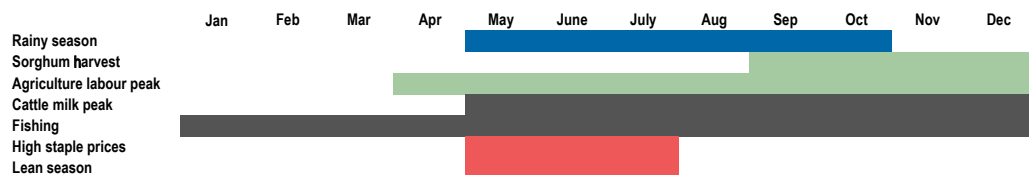
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Significant Humanitarian Food Assistance (white bag) will likely contribute to increased availability of and access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

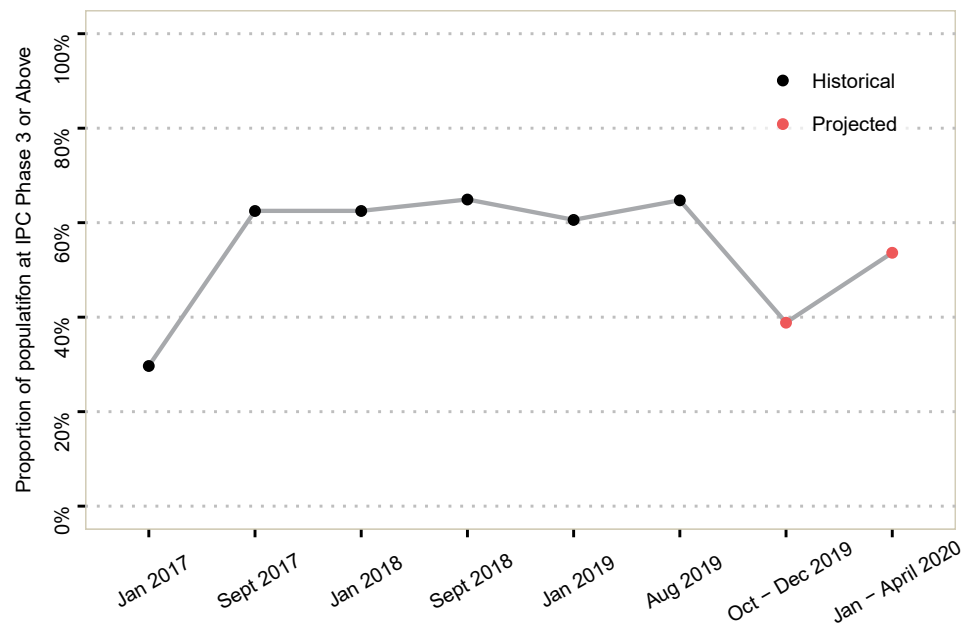
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

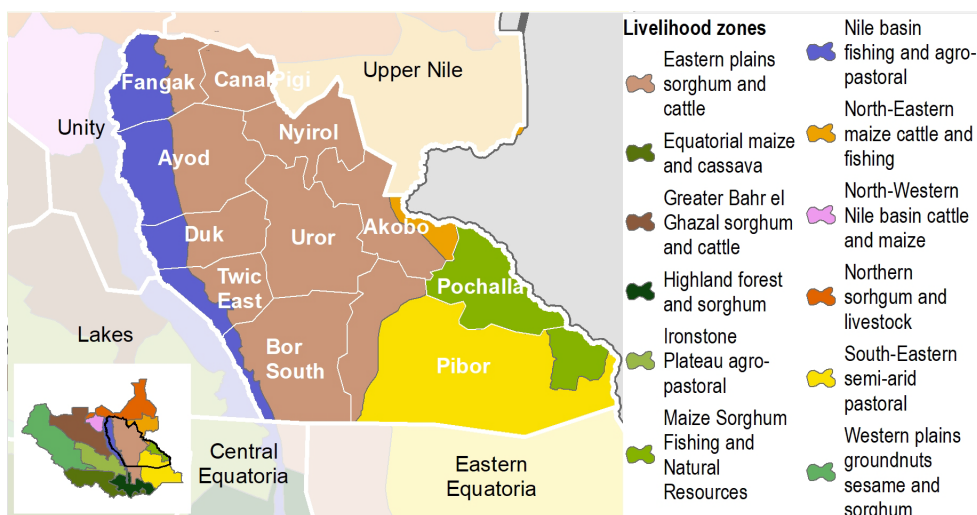
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

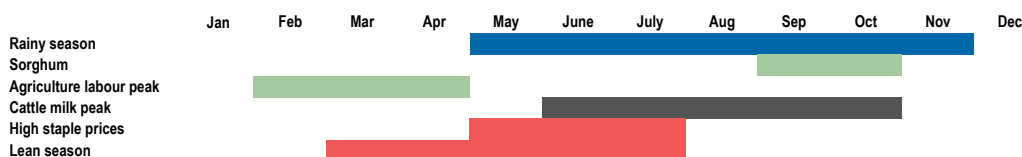
- 1) Harvest is expected during projection period September-December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. HHs will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum maize groundnuts sesame and vegetables).
- 2) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which would limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.
- 3) Increased strain on resources due to influx of returnees into the area.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

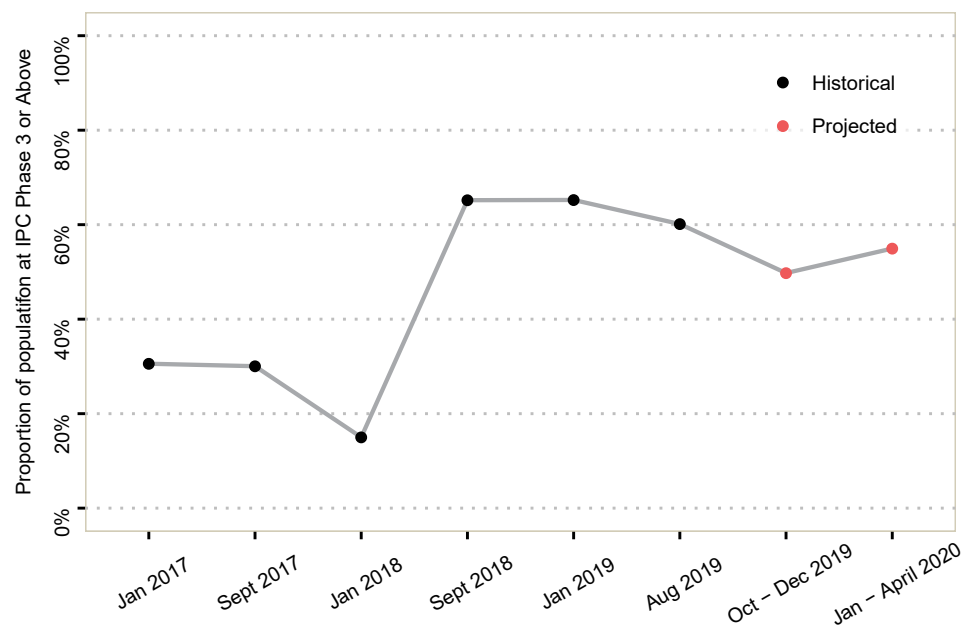
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

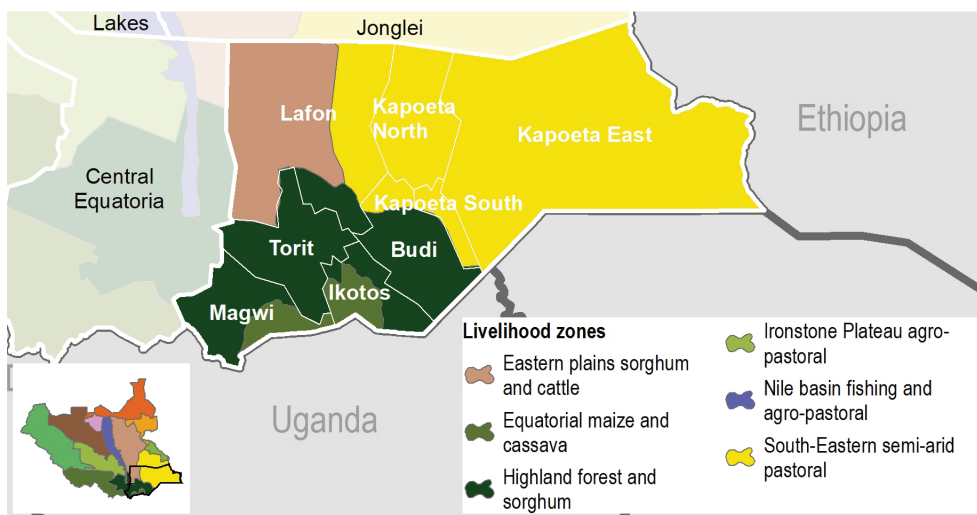
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

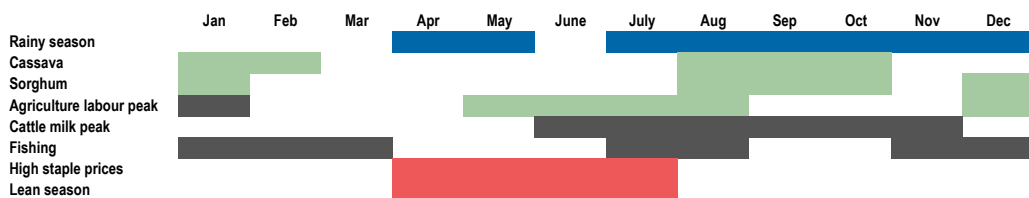
- 1) The harvest is expected during projection period September-December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables).
- 2) Relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence.
- 3) There will be an increase in access to fishing grounds and wild foods.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

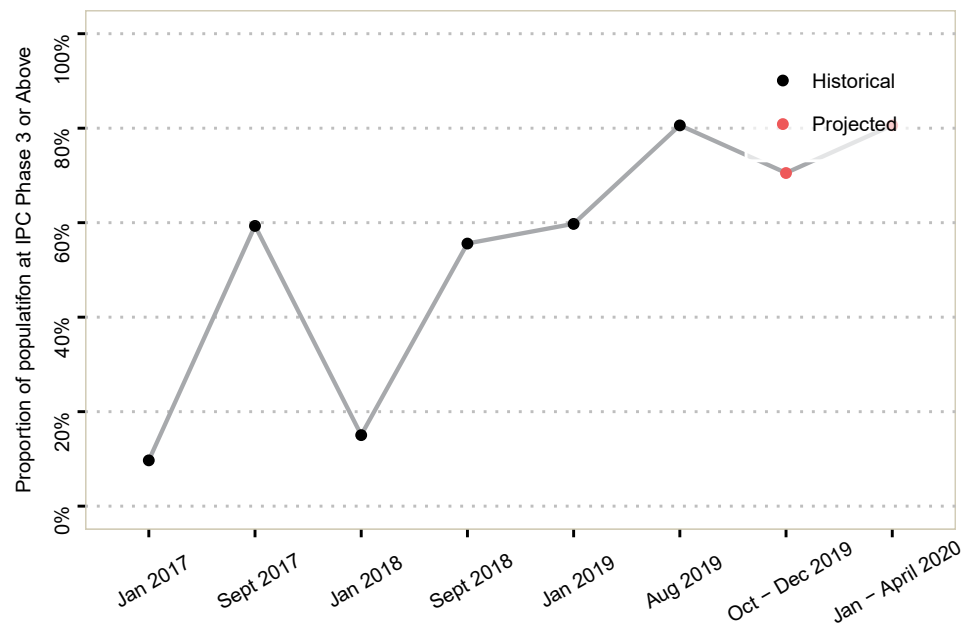
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

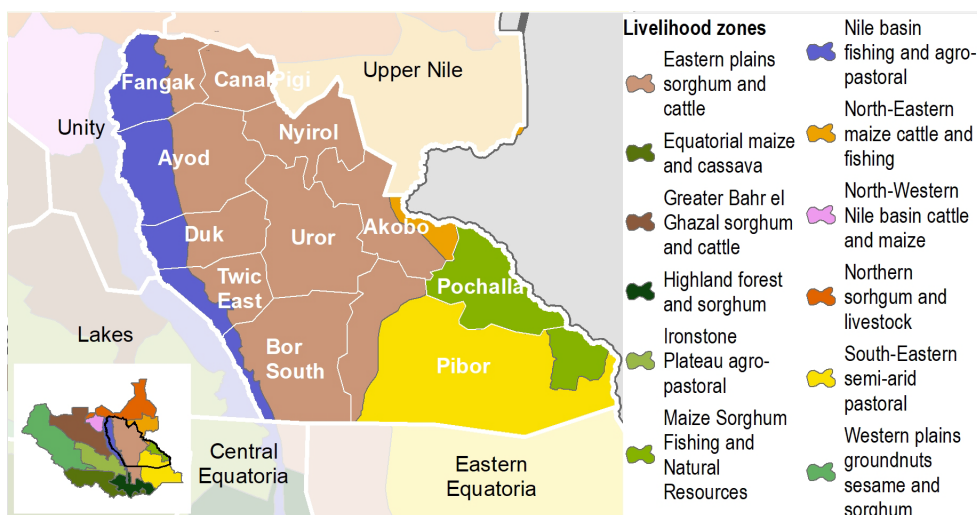
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

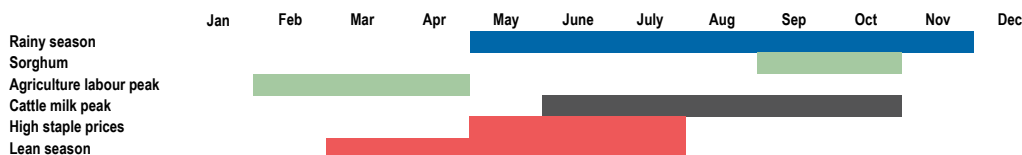
- 1) Seasonal increase in food availability due to harvest, although moderate. Late rainfall suggests that crop harvest could be delayed but would be average to above average. Increased access to milk and delayed migration of livestock.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which would limit household purchasing power, combined with high market dependency.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

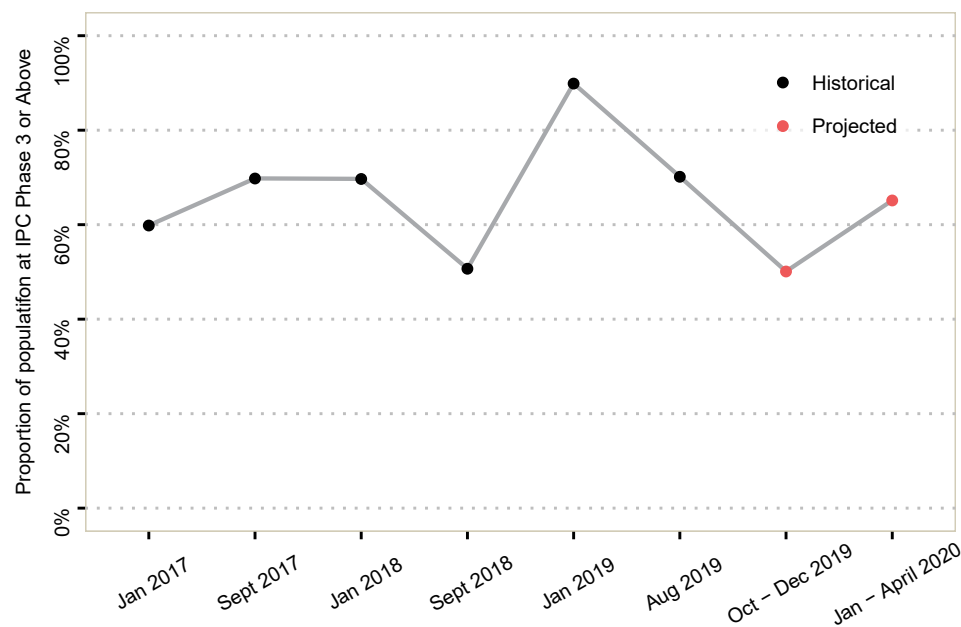
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

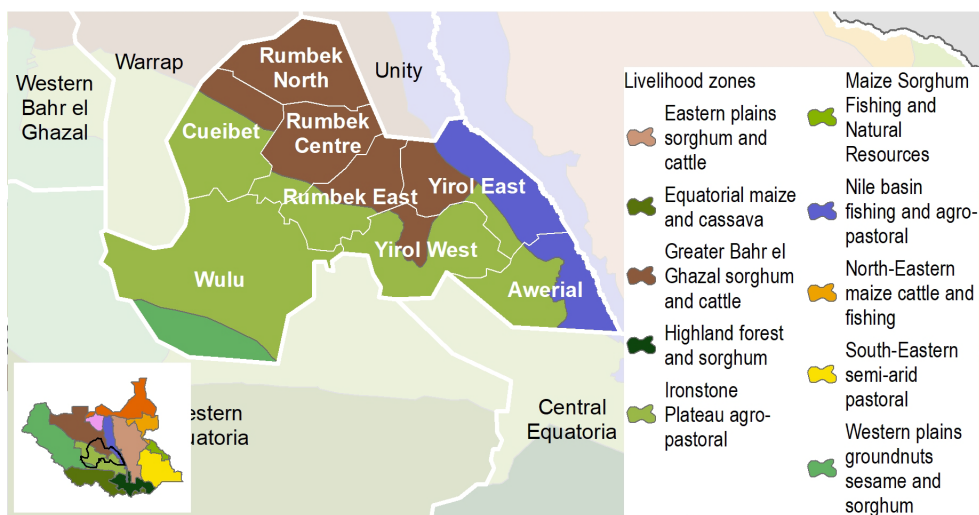
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

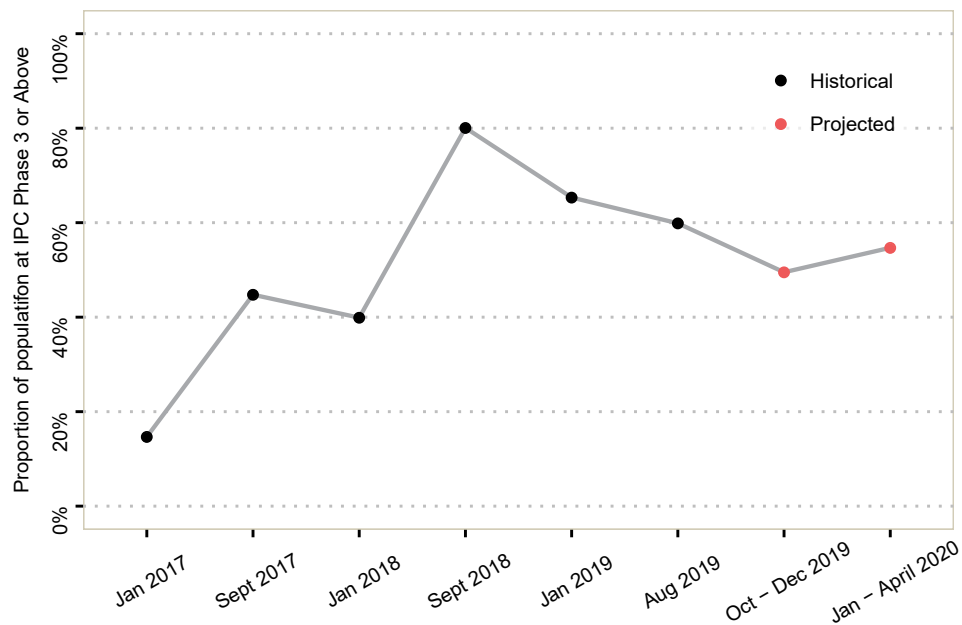
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) Improved access to services, wild foods, and fish.
- 3) Increased access to trade and decreased prices, but continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

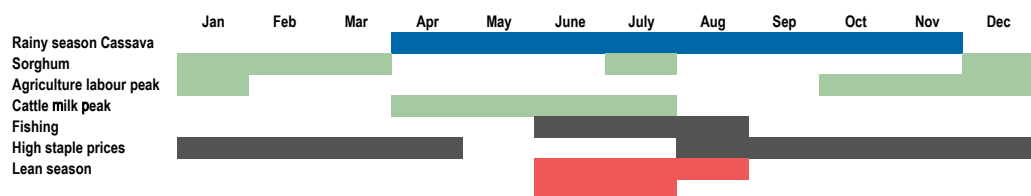
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Duk County, Jonglei State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

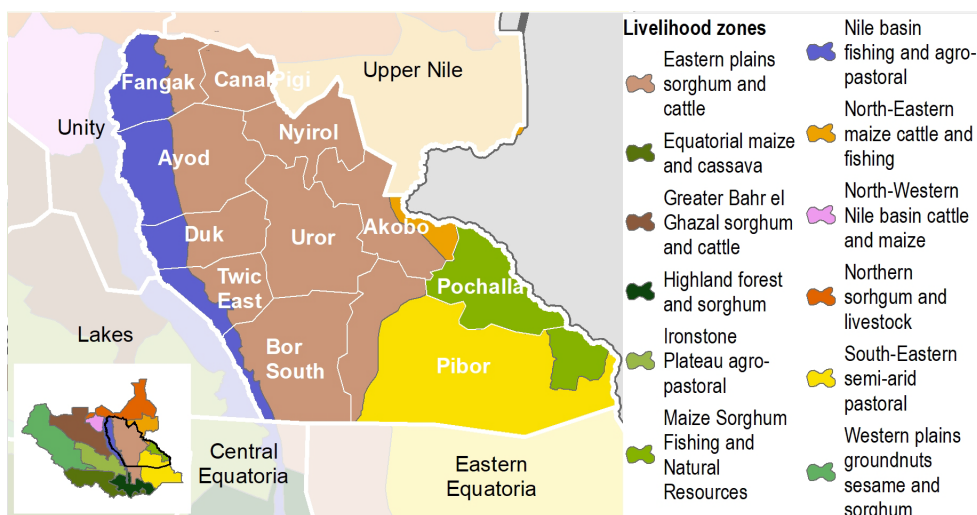
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

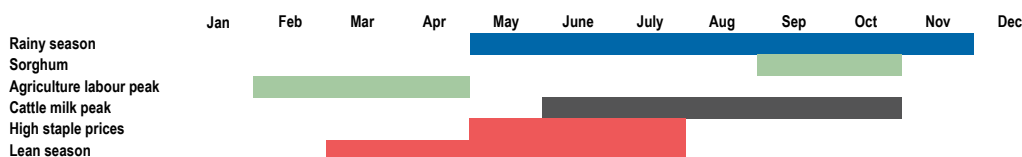
- 1) Food security situation is expected to improve slightly given that households will have access to own production cereals from September to December and access to own milk. Increased availability of fish is also expected to improve seasonally. However, production is expected to be poor.
- 2) Inter-communal conflict and counter-raiding of cattle is expected to decrease during the first projection period (September-December 2019).
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

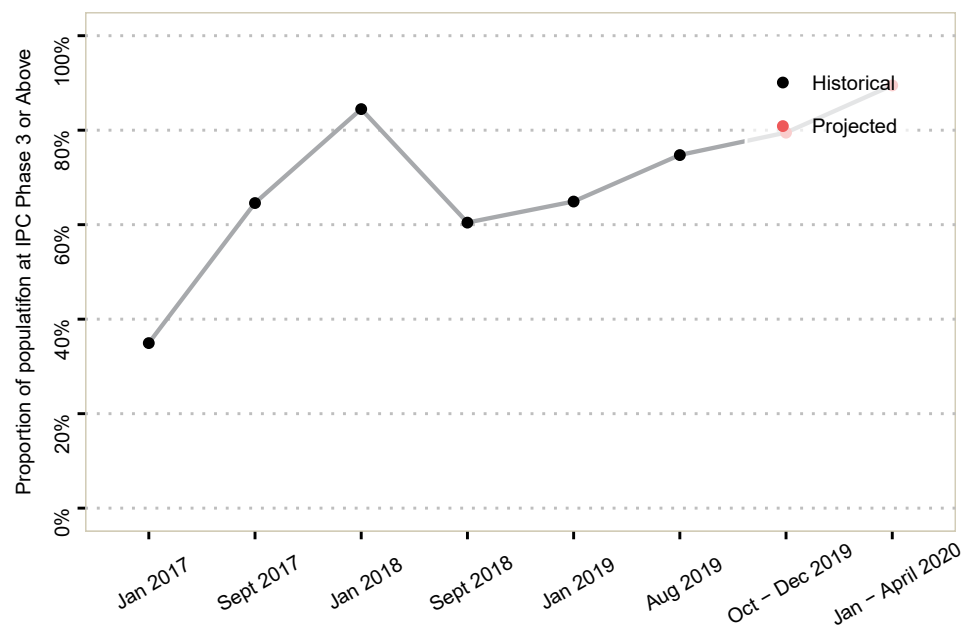
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

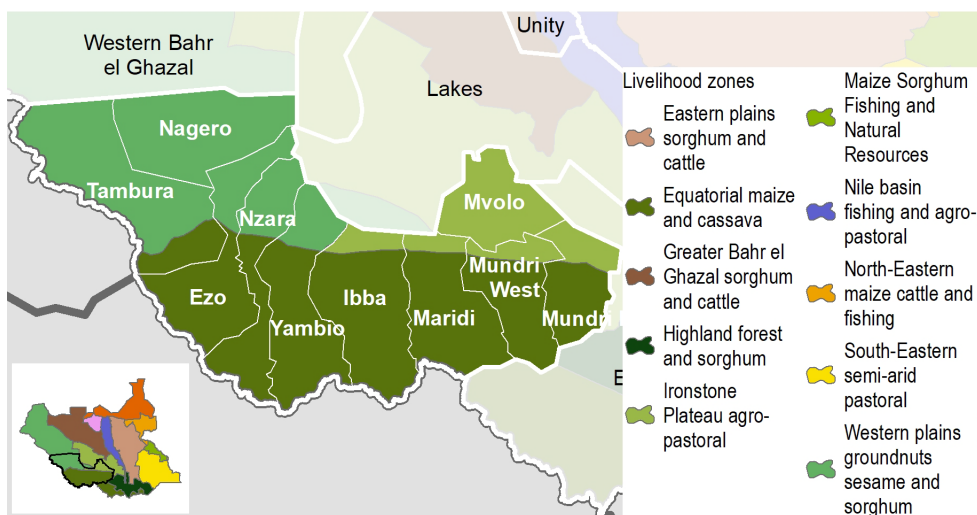
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

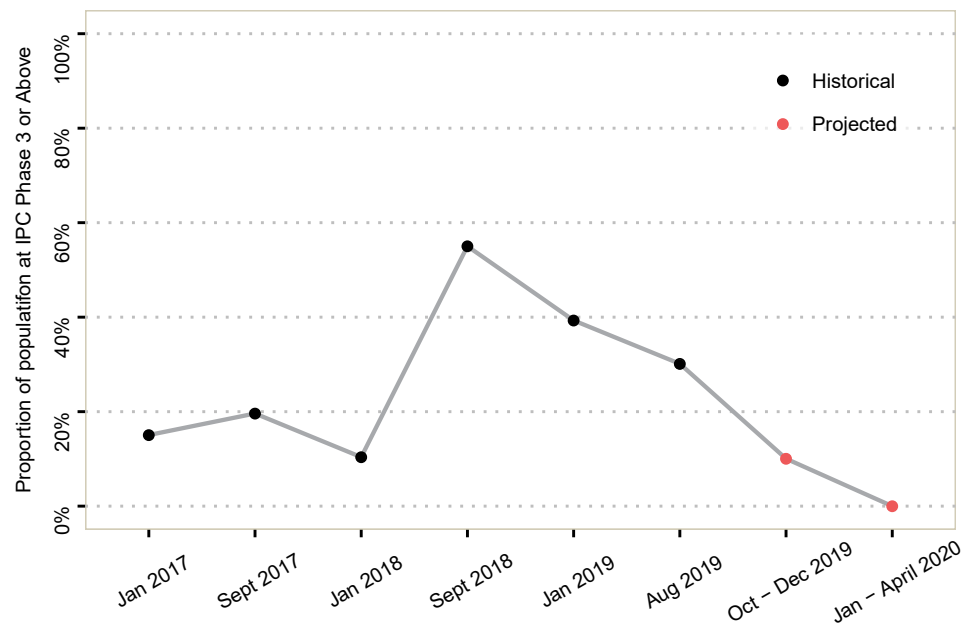
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields, pastures, and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Insufficient Humanitarian Food Assistance will decrease levels of acute food insecurity.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

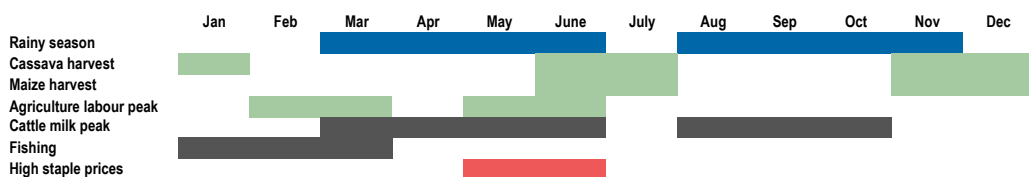
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

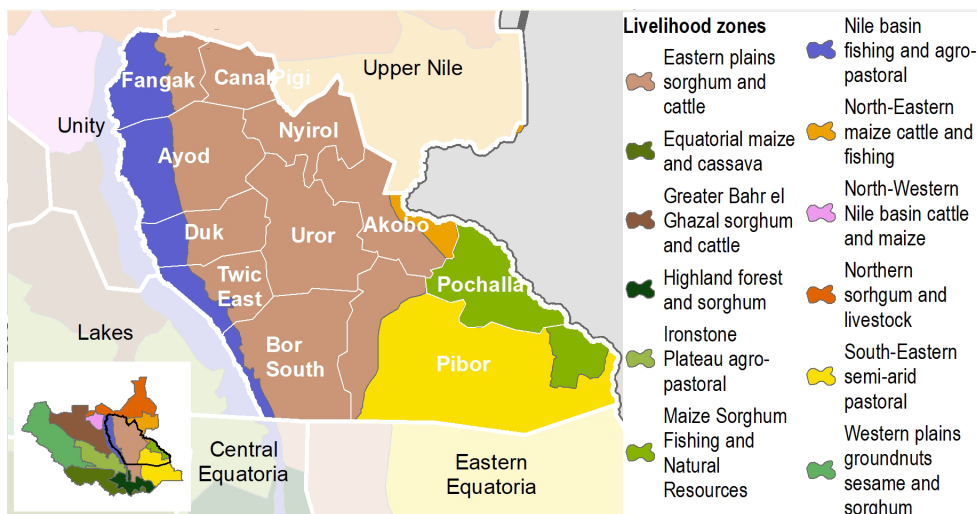
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

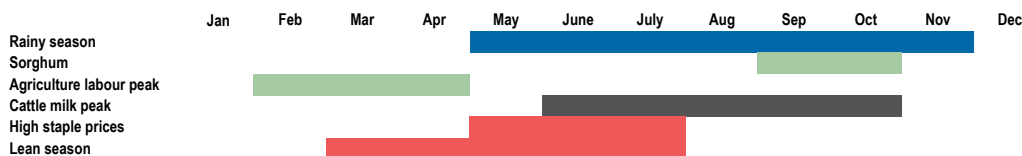
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Significant Humanitarian Food Assistance (white bag) will likely contribute to increased availability and access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

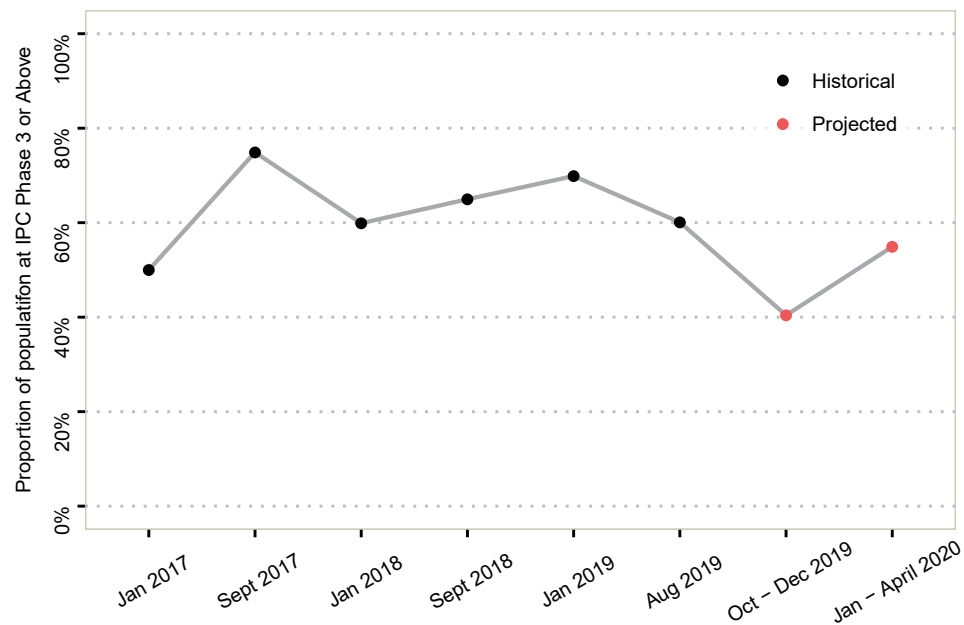
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

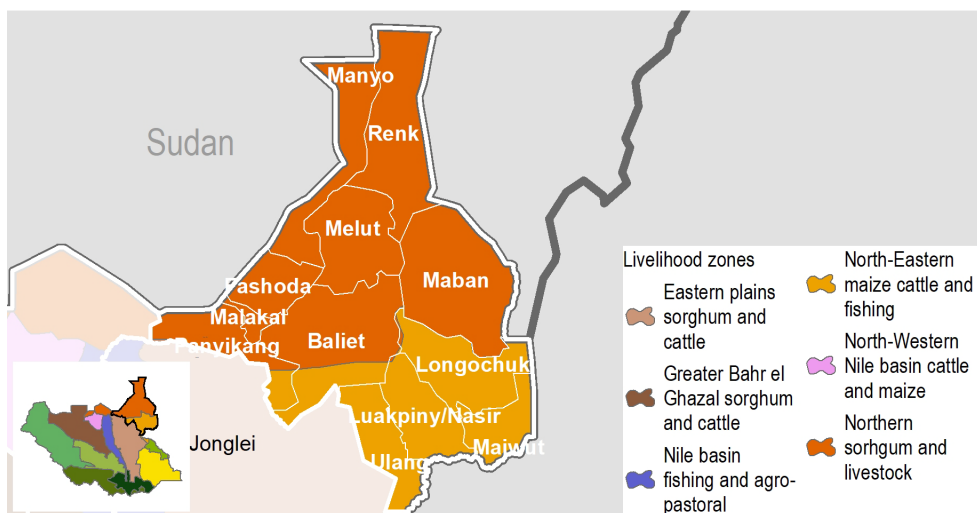
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

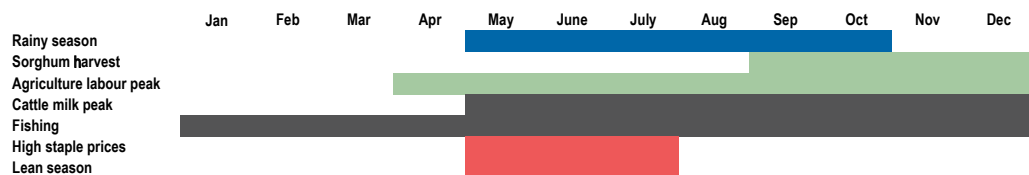
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Significant Humanitarian Food Assistance (white bag) will likely contribute to increased availability of and access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

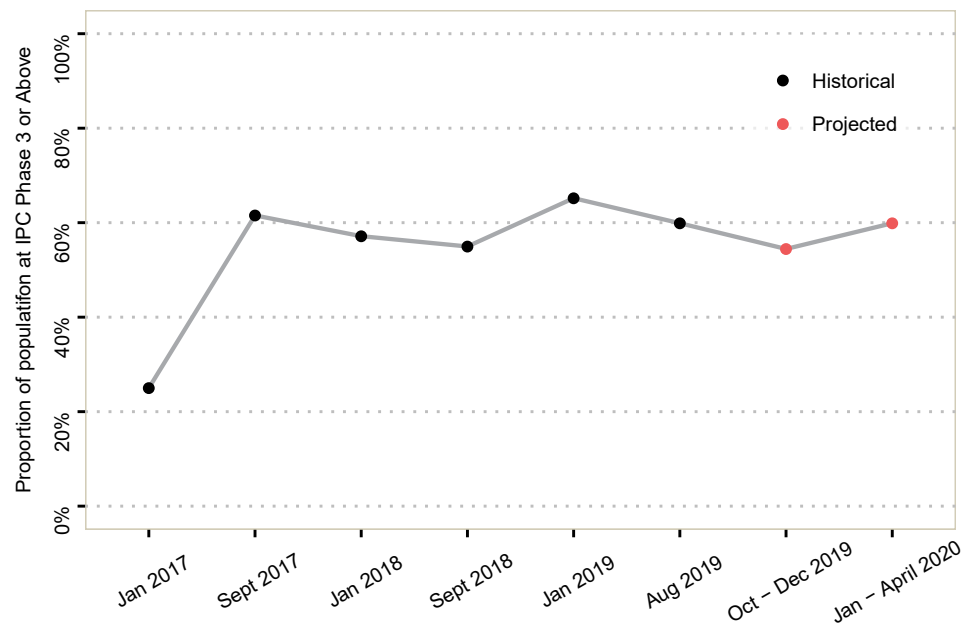
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

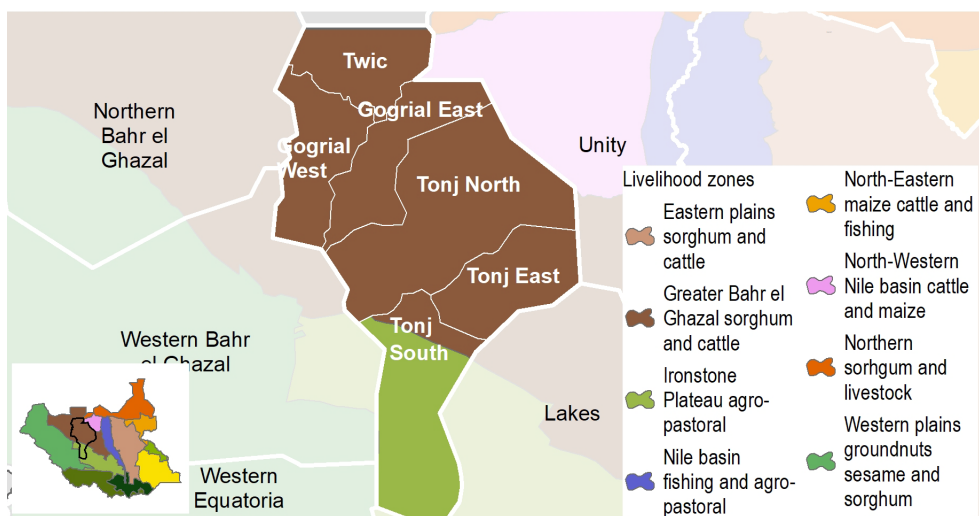
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

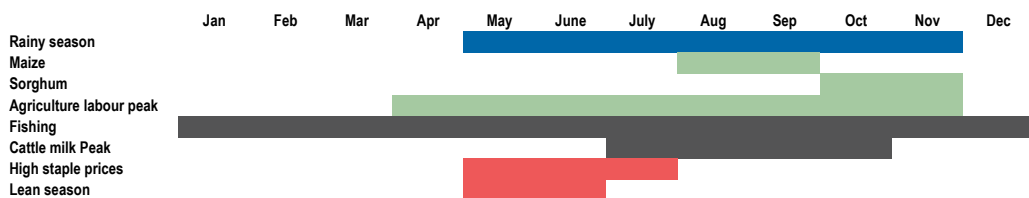
- 1) The security situation is expected to be stable and permitting of greater household movement market functioning and trade flows both into Kodok town and the surrounding markets.
- 2) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock - however, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability as water recedes.
- 3) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which would limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

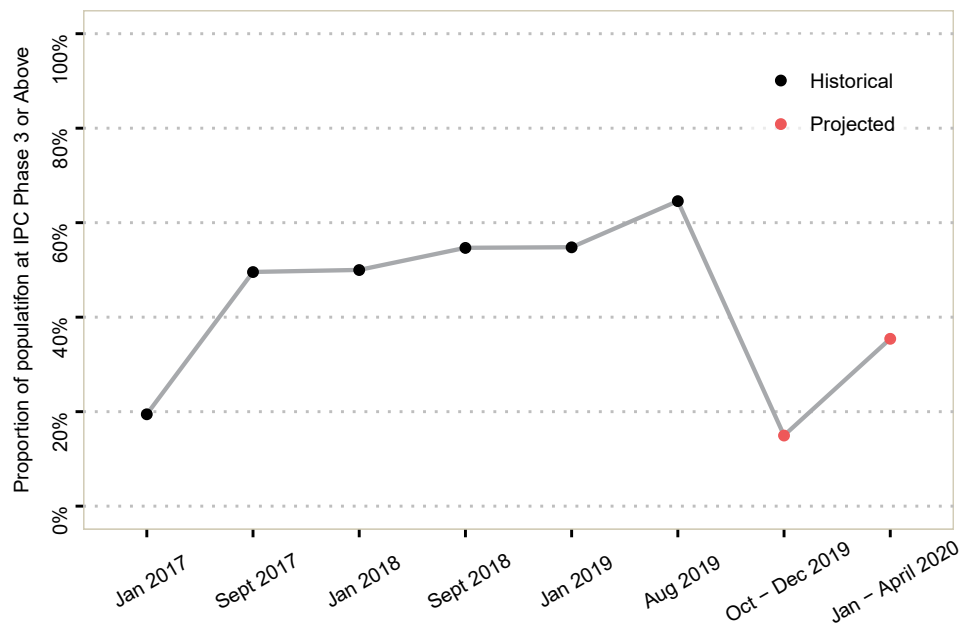
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

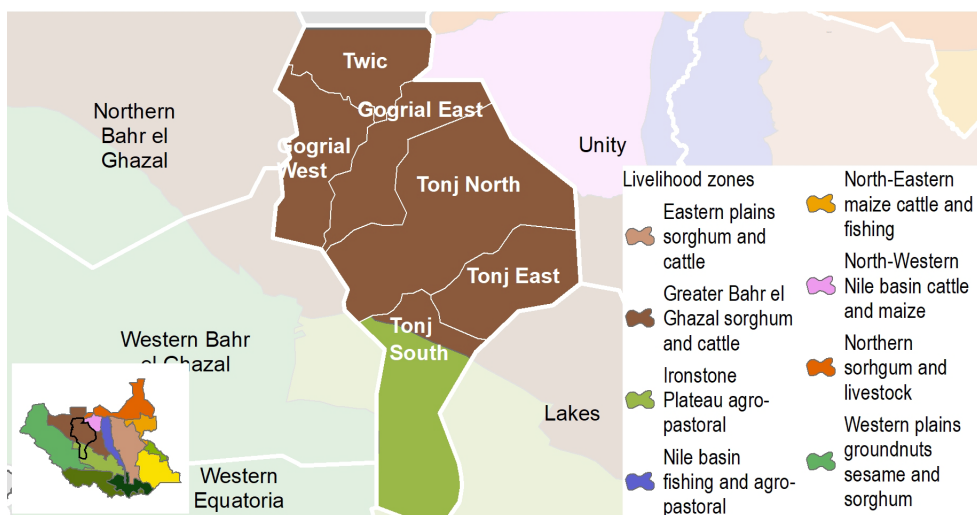
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

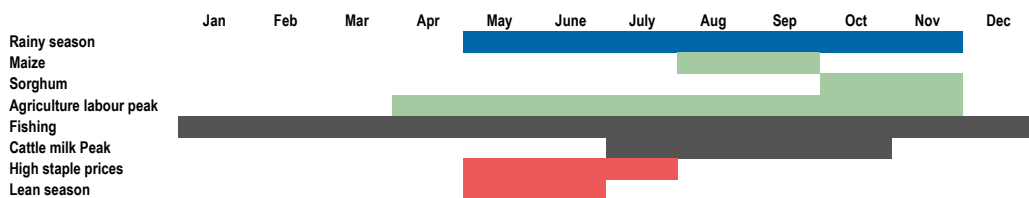
- 1) Harvest expected during projection period September-December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homestead and continue providing livestock product.
- 2) Inflation is likely to continue. Income will remain largely natural resource based, with agriculture based on livestock and fishing. The return on labour and firewood, etc. is not likely to increase. Large livestock keepers will manage.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

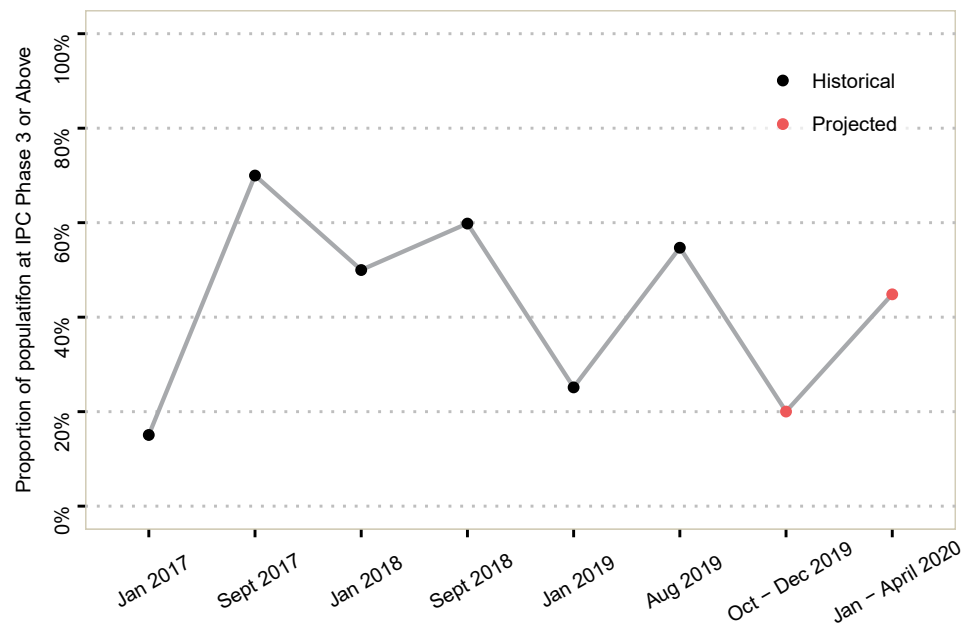
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Guit County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

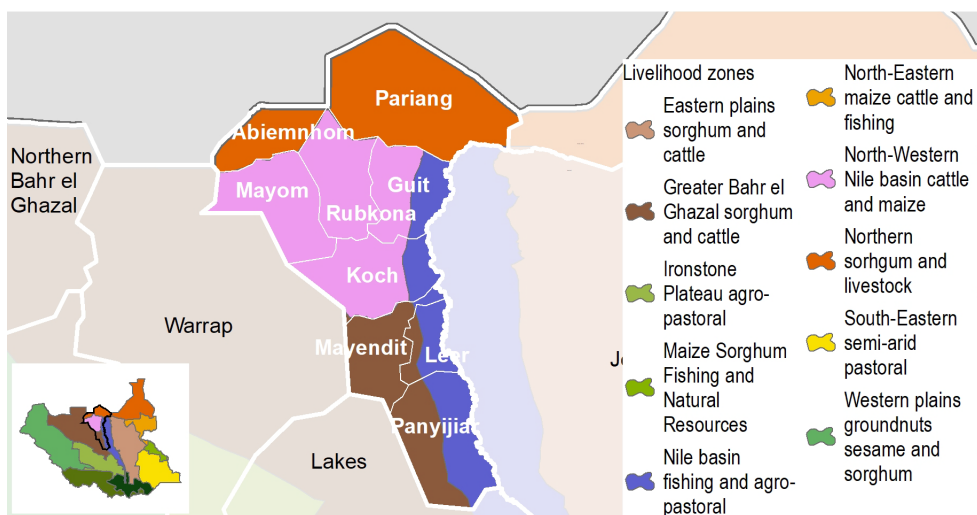
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

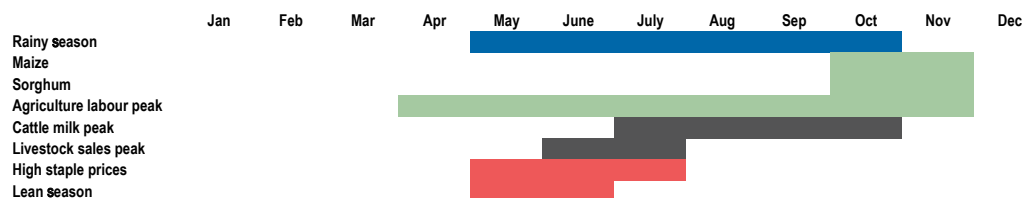
- 1) There will be a poor harvest due to multiple reported agriculture season shocks. However, during the projection period September-December 2019, the food security situation is expected to improve because of the harvest. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homesteads and will continue providing livestock products.
- 2) Continued delivery of significant amounts of planned and funded Humanitarian Food Assistance will likely mitigate high food consumption gaps.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

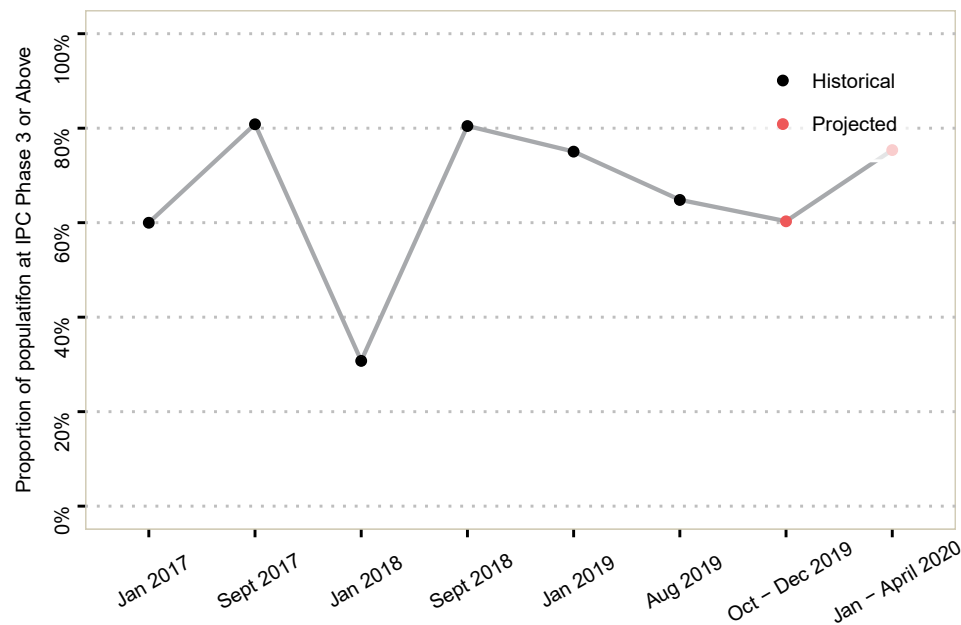
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

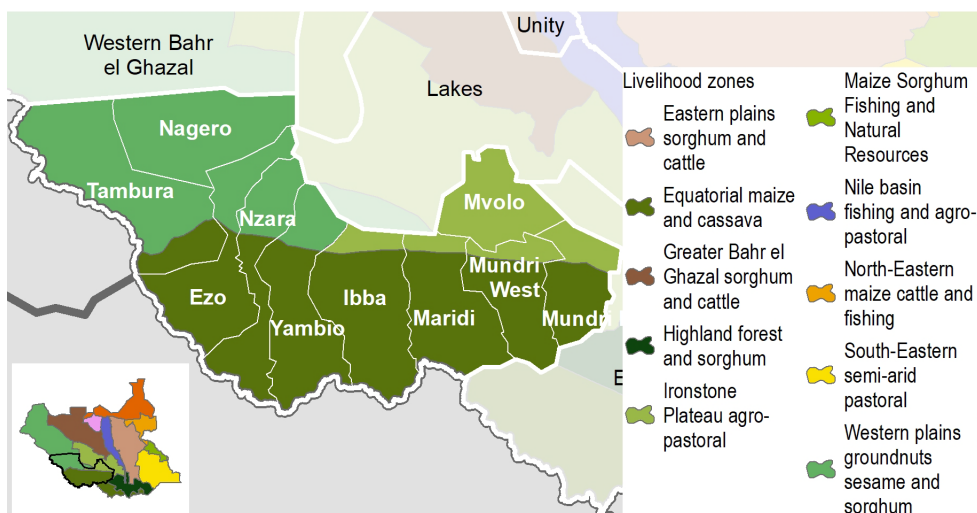
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

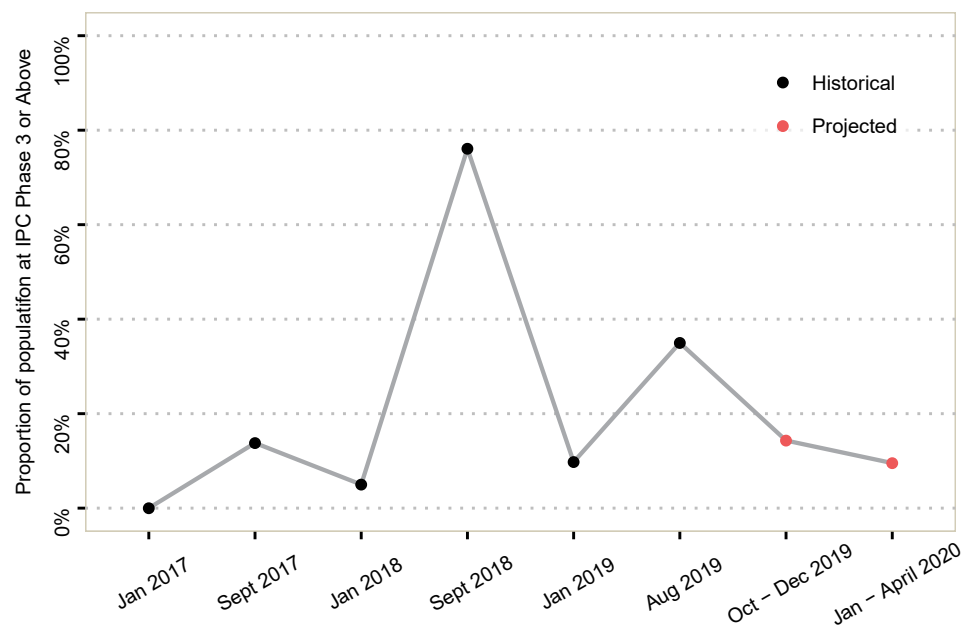
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

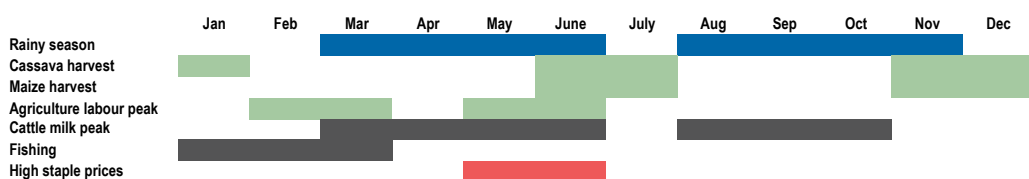
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

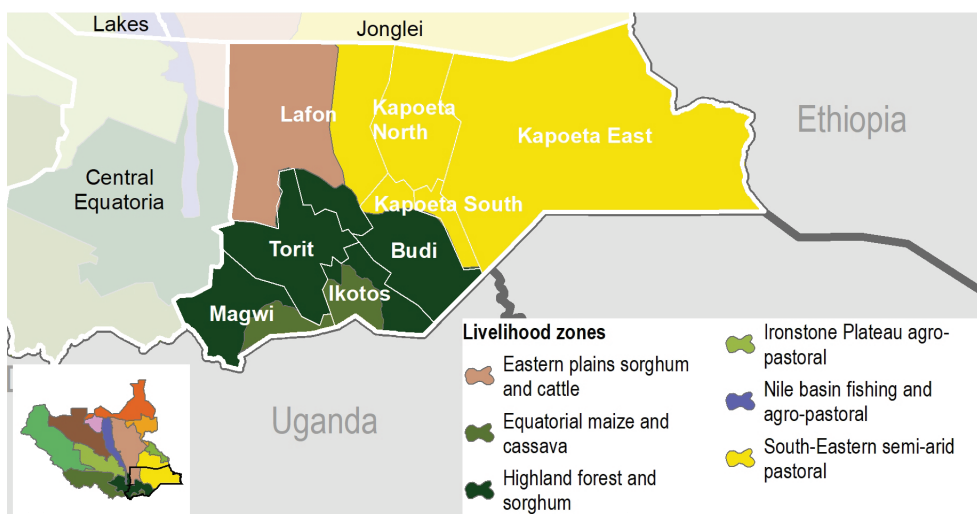
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

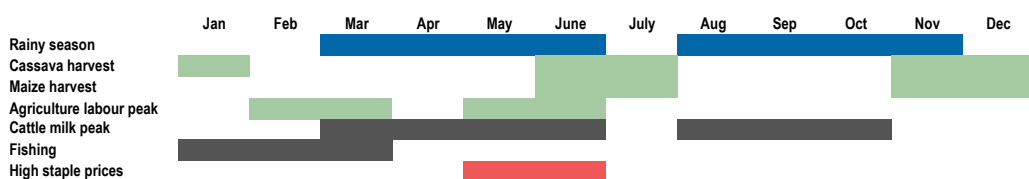
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields, pastures, and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. A high percentage of households (99%) reported planting, suggesting crop yields should be high.
- 2) Staple food price are most likely to show a downtrend because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 3) The roads connecting supply areas to consumers will continue to deteriorate due to heavy rains. This will affect the supply chain for essential food commodities to major markets.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

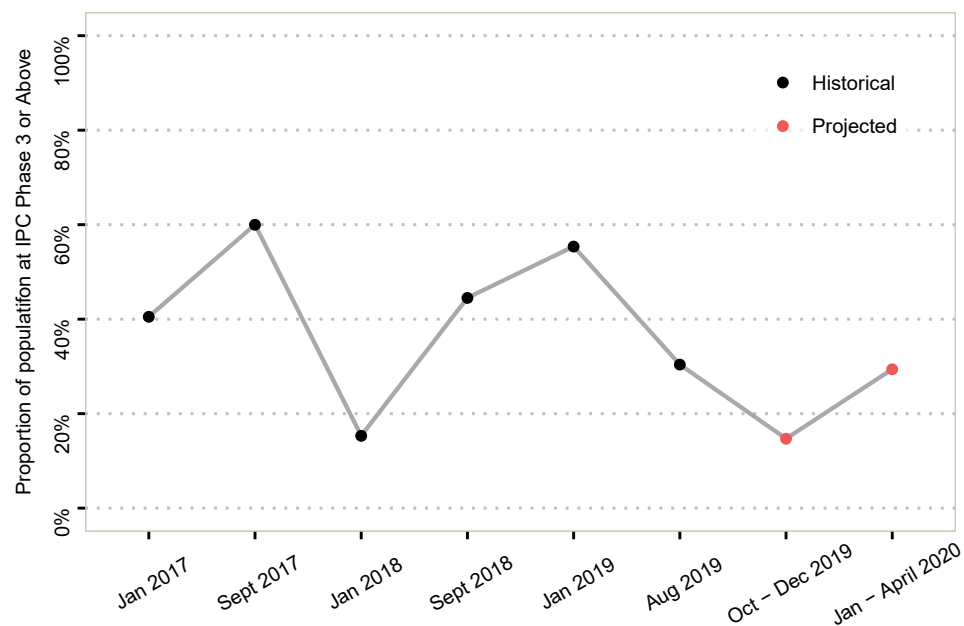
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

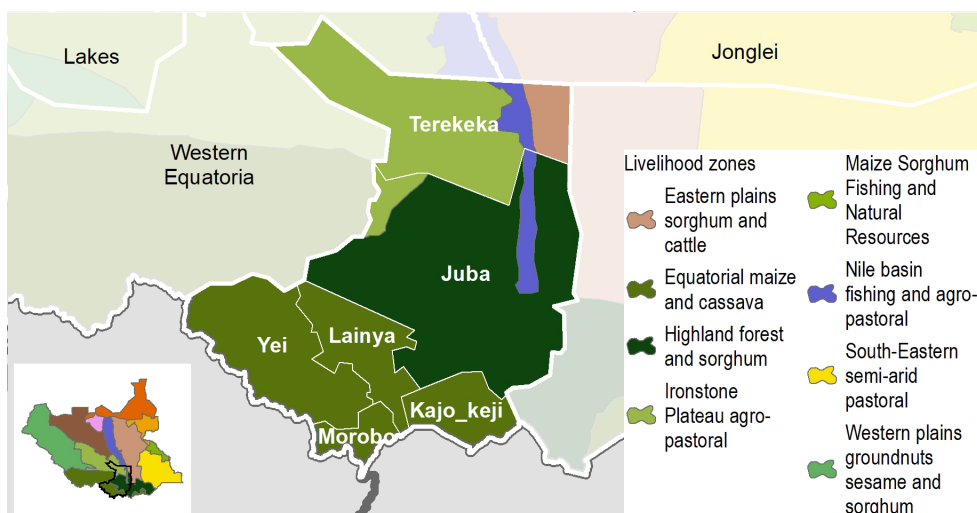
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

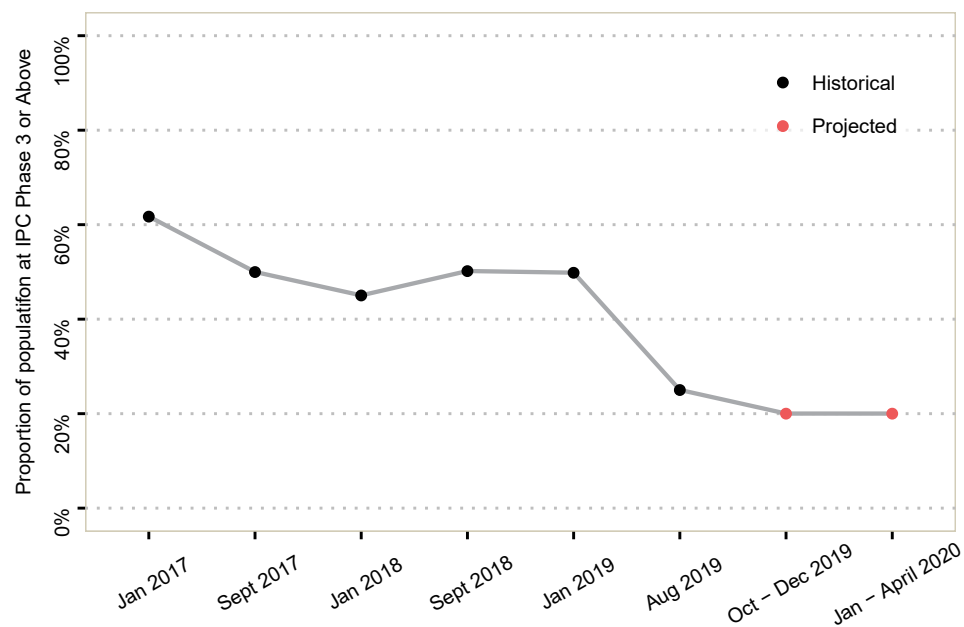
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) Prices of food commodities are expected to rise due to inflation.
- 3) The roads connecting supply areas to consumers continues to deteriorate due to heavy rains. this will affect the supply chain for essential food commodities to major markets.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

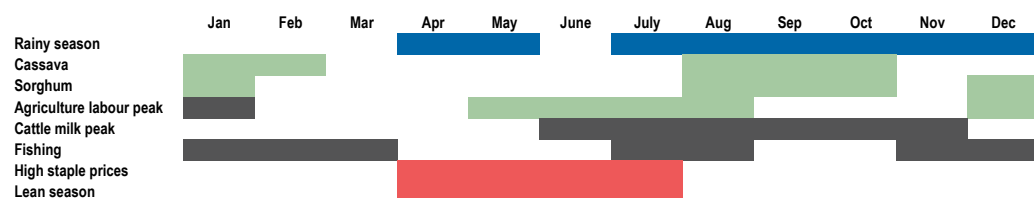
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

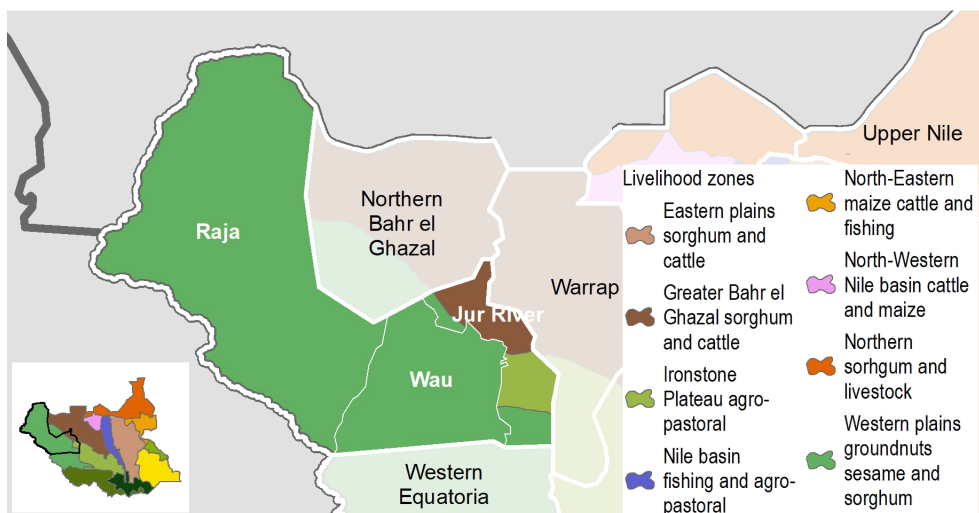
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

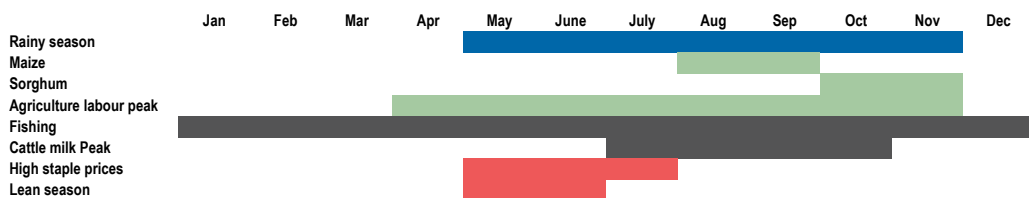
- 1) During the period of September to December 2019, the county will most likely observe green harvest and early maturity sorghum in most farming households. Supply routes through the county to Wau market will be accessible with relatively high casual labour job opportunities. Most livestock will still be around homesteads and therefore animal products will be available for most households. Access to natural resources will increase
- 2) Instances of inter-communal violence are expected to decrease, although the impacts of the increased insecurity are expected to limit household productivity
- 3) Climatic shocks are expected to have an impact on access to services and reduce crops yields.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

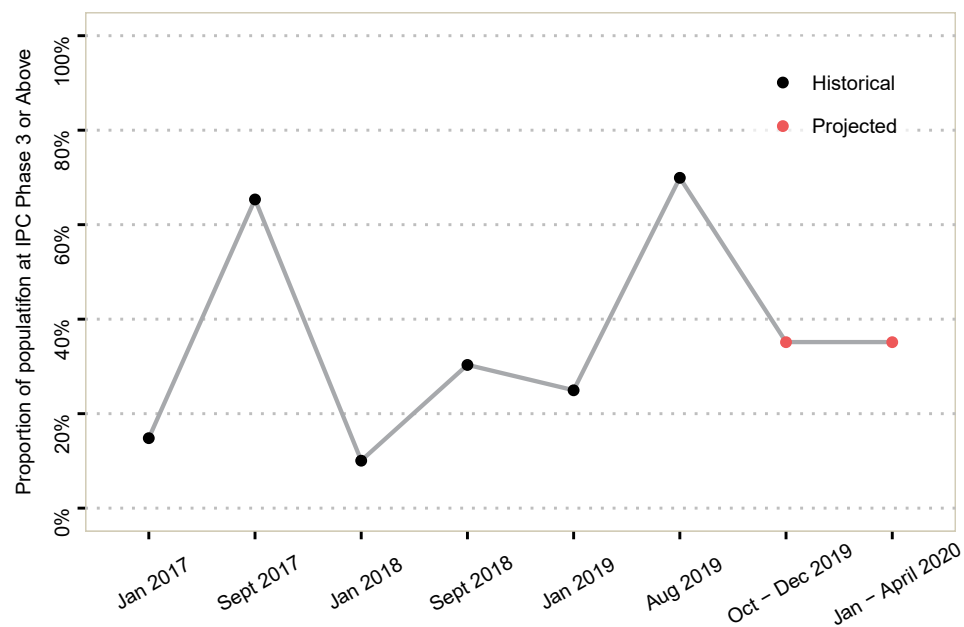
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

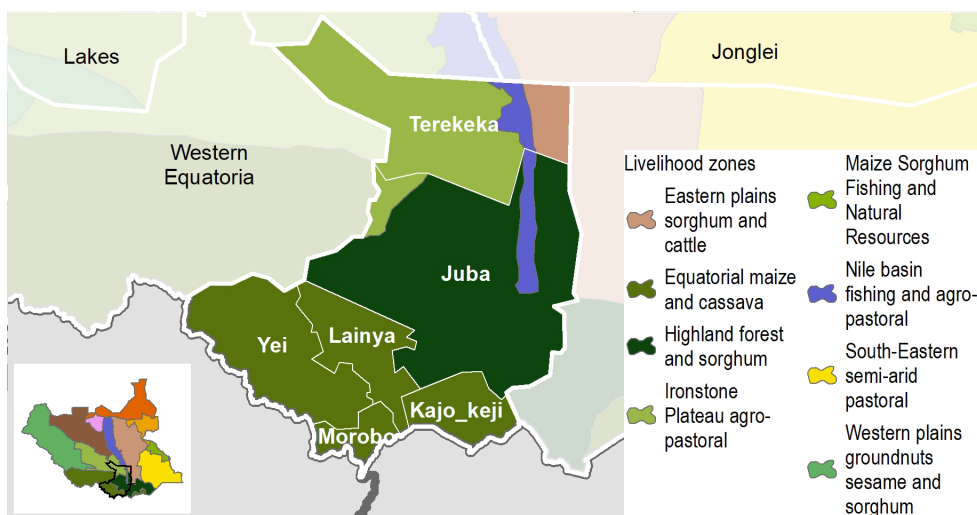
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

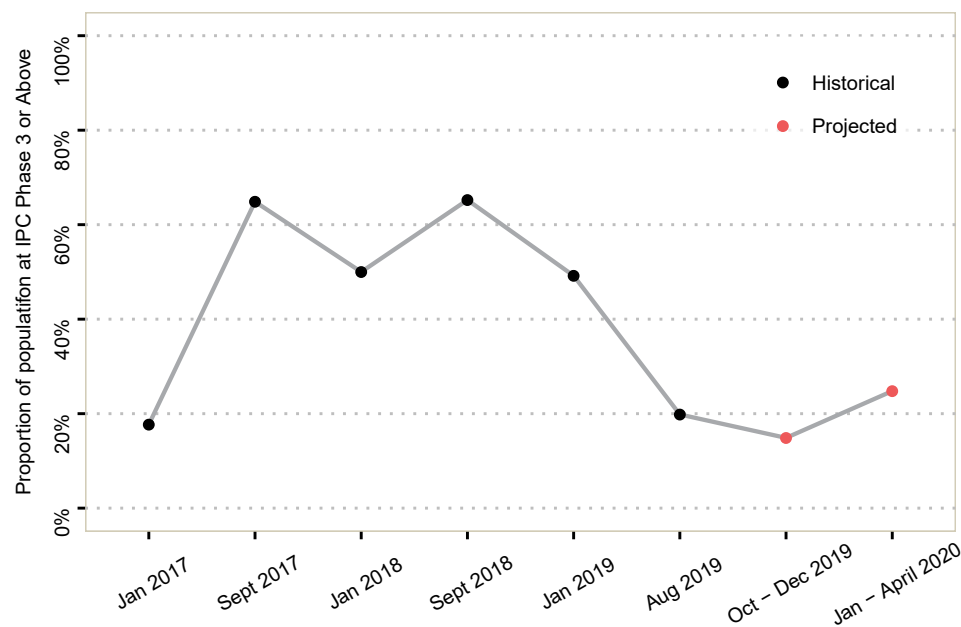
- 1) During the period of September to December 2019, the county will most likely observe green harvest and early maturity sorghum in most farming households. Supply routes through the county to Wau market will be accessible, with relatively high casual labour job opportunities. Most livestock will still be around homestead and therefore animal products will be available for most households; access to natural resources will increase.
- 2) Instances of inter communal violence are expected to reduce; although the impacts of the increased insecurity is expected to limit household productivity.
- 3) Climatic shocks are expected to have an impact on access to services and reduce crop yields.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

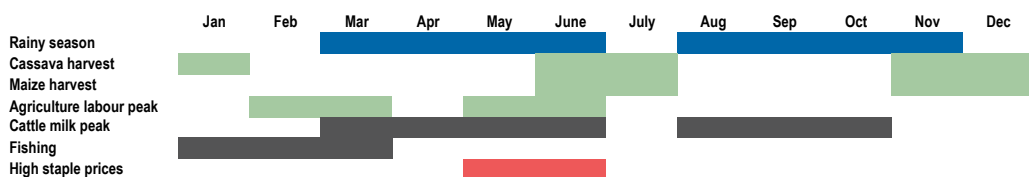
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 East County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

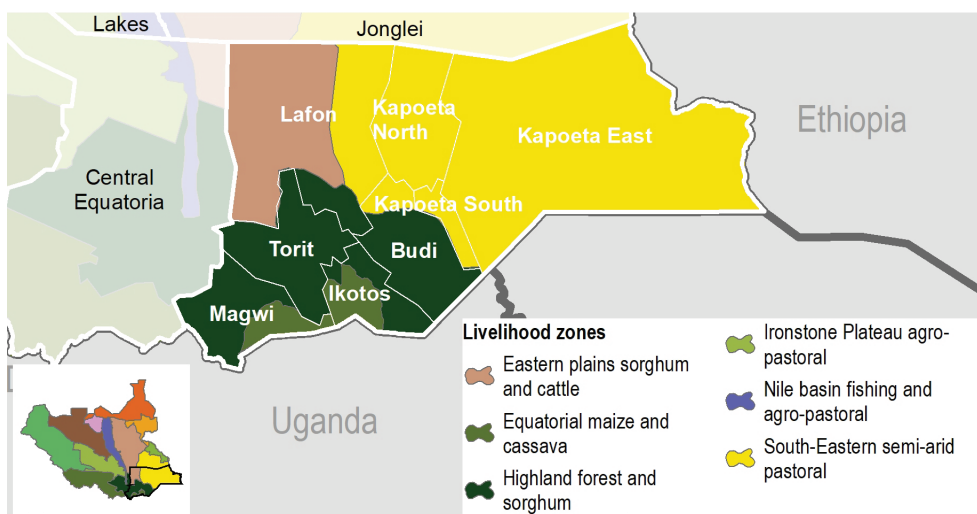
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

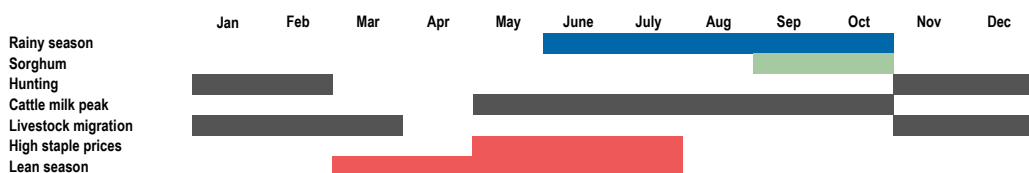
- 1) Staple food prices are likely to decrease because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 2) Despite a relative calm general security situation in the state, as a result of the implementation of the signed revitalized peace deal, insecurity related to intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue contributing negatively to food security in the state.
- 3) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

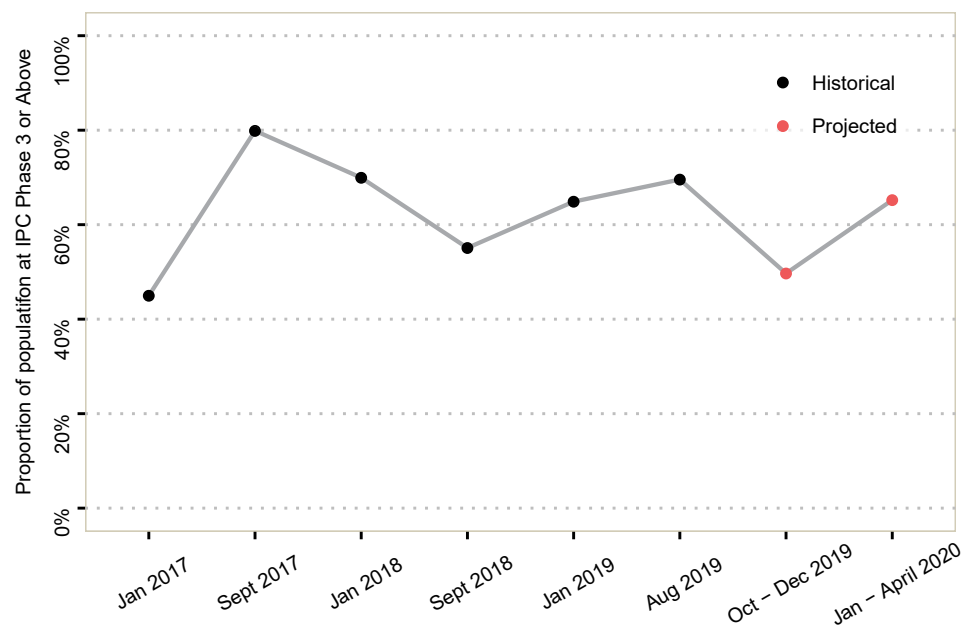
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 North County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

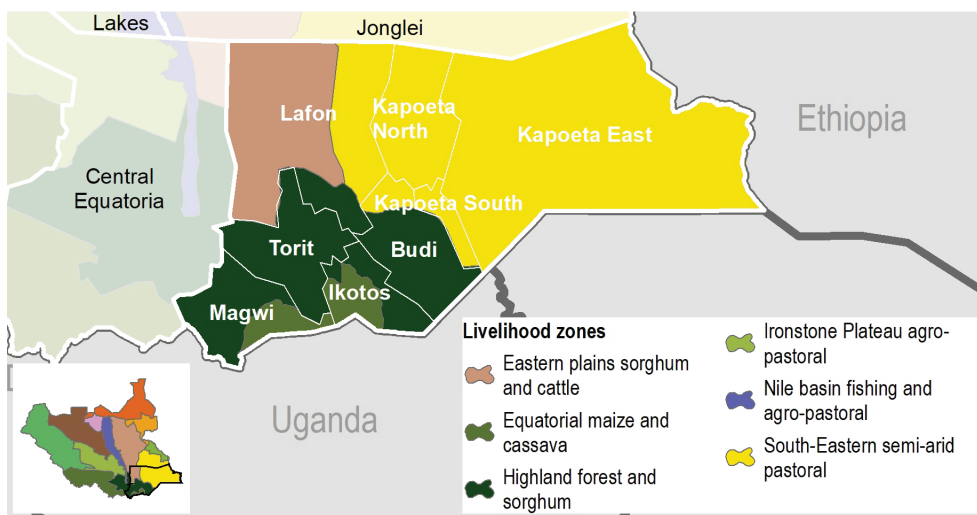
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

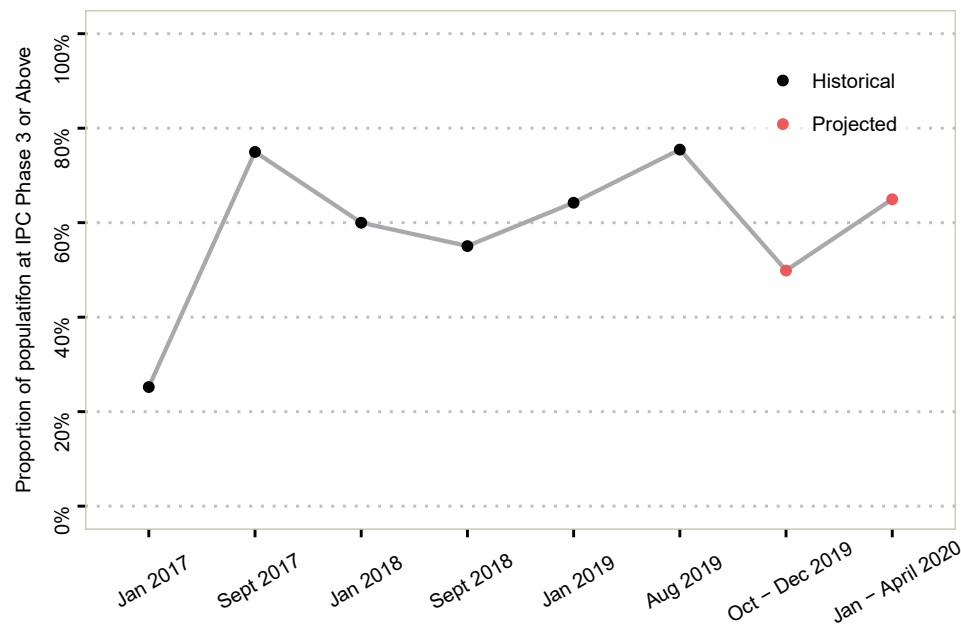
- 1) Staple food prices are likely to decrease because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 2) Despite a relative calm general security situation in the state, as a result of the implementation of the signed revitalized peace deal, insecurity related to intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue contributing negatively to food security in the state.
- 3) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

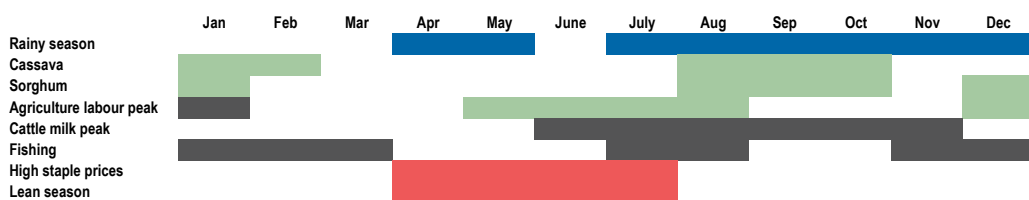
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

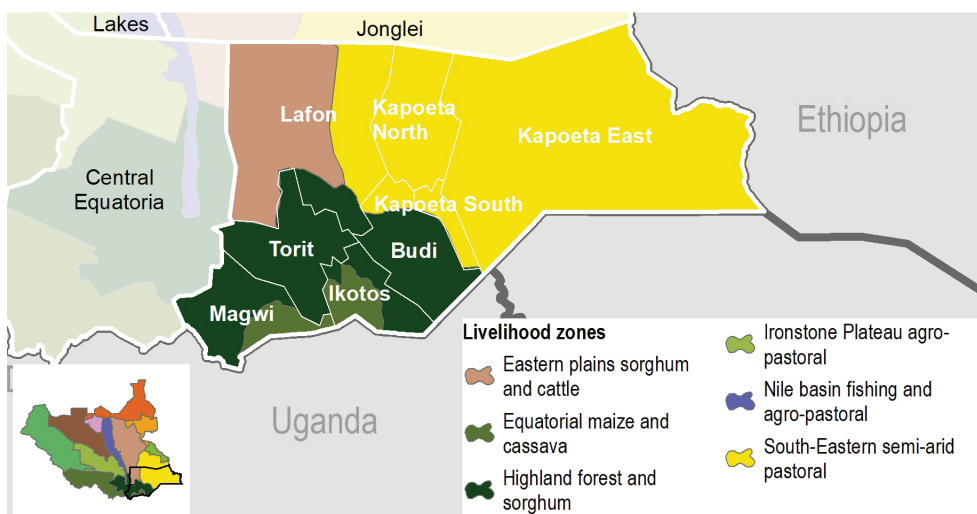
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

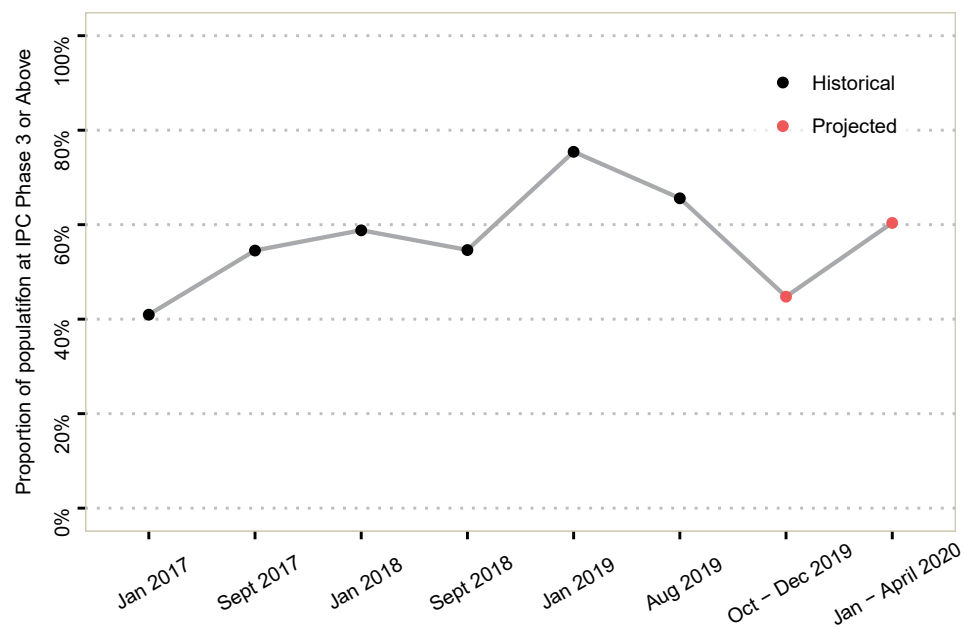
- 1) Staple food prices are likely to decrease because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 2) Despite a relative calm general security situation in the state, as a result of the implementation of the signed revitalized peace deal, insecurity related to intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue contributing negatively to food security in the state.
- 3) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

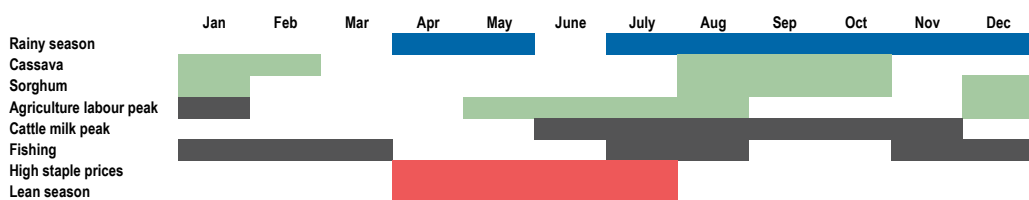
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Koch County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

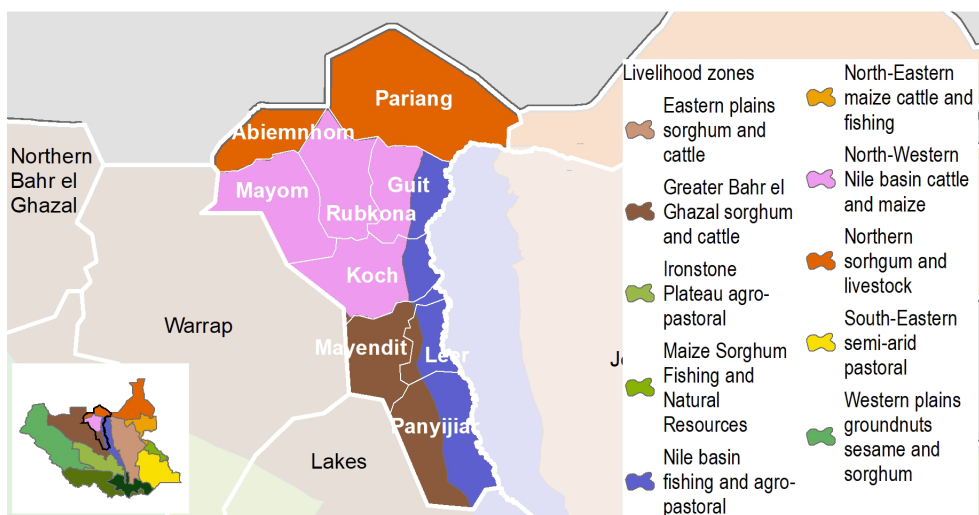
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

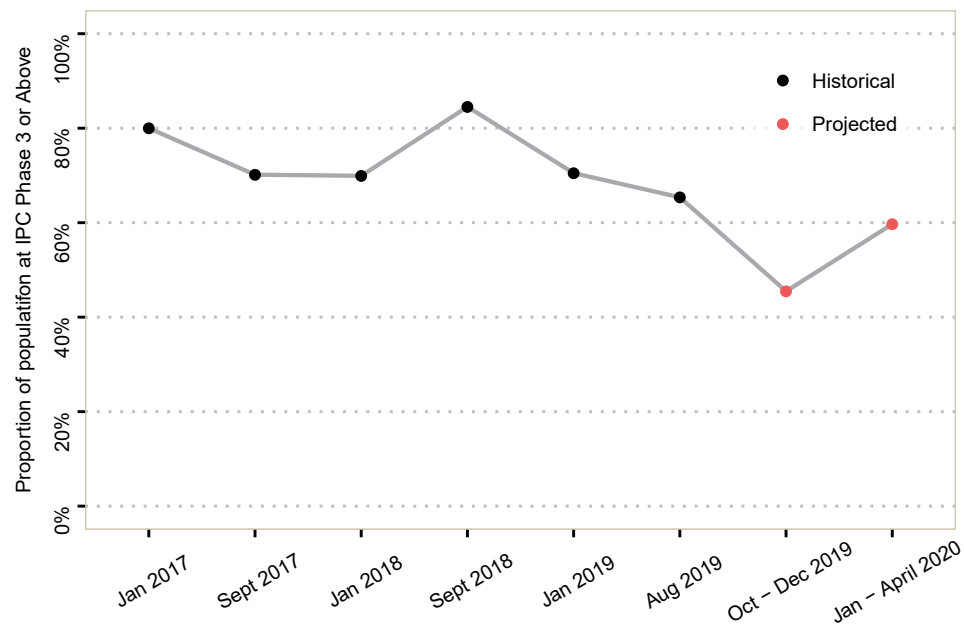
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) There will be relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence, with free movement of the population as the revitalised peace agreement is being implemented.
- 3) There will likely be an increase in population numbers due to returnees, considering the stability as the revitalised peace agreement is implemented. Hence, food stocks will be depleted at the household level through sharing with the host community. Low purchasing power of households is likely to occur; access to income-generating activities is low.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

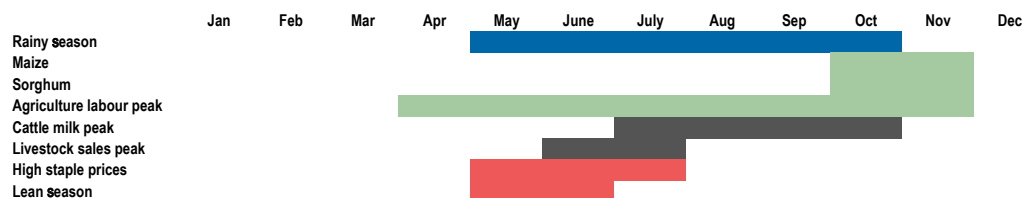
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

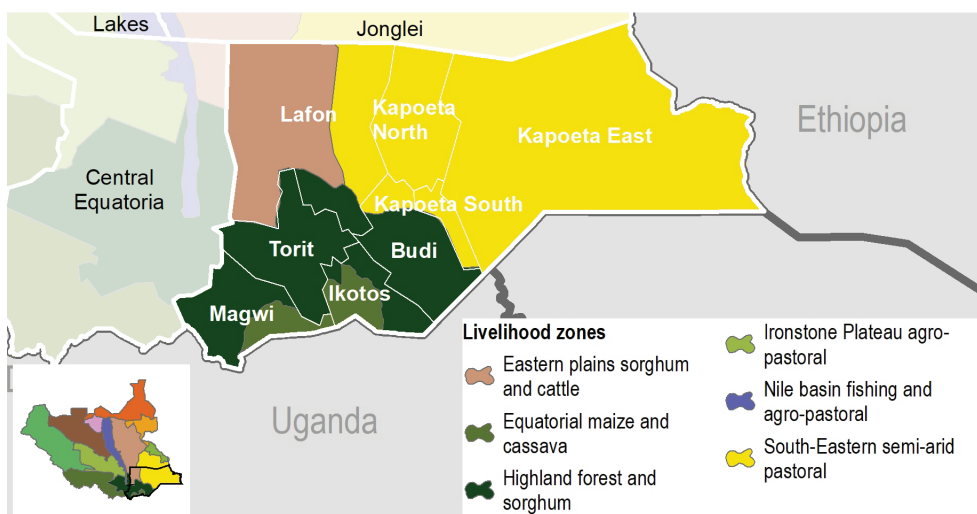
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

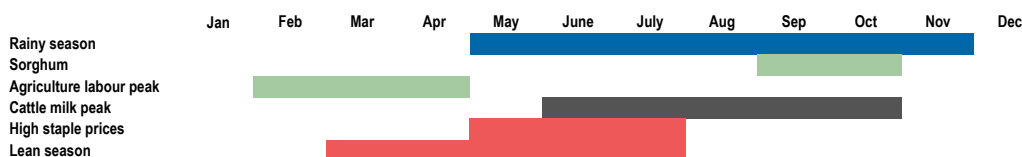
- 1) Staple food prices are likely to decrease because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 2) The roads connecting supply areas to consumers will continue to deteriorate due to heavy rains. This will affect the supply chain for essential food commodities to major markets.
- 3) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

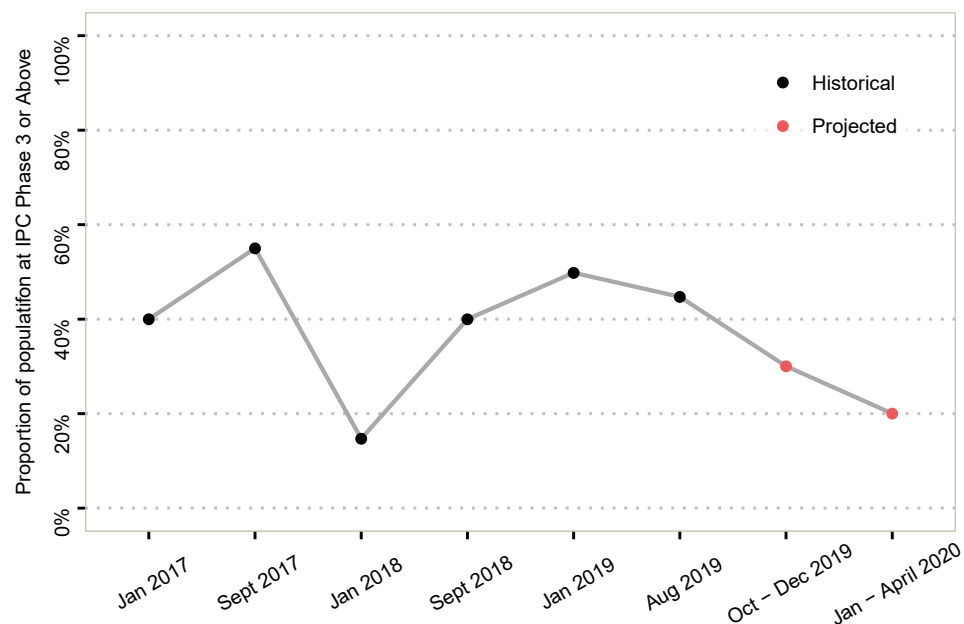
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

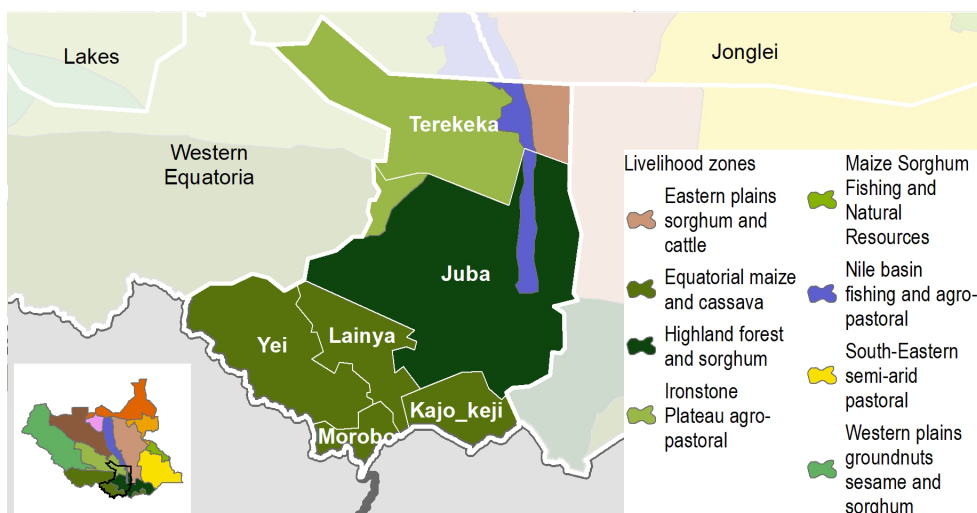
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

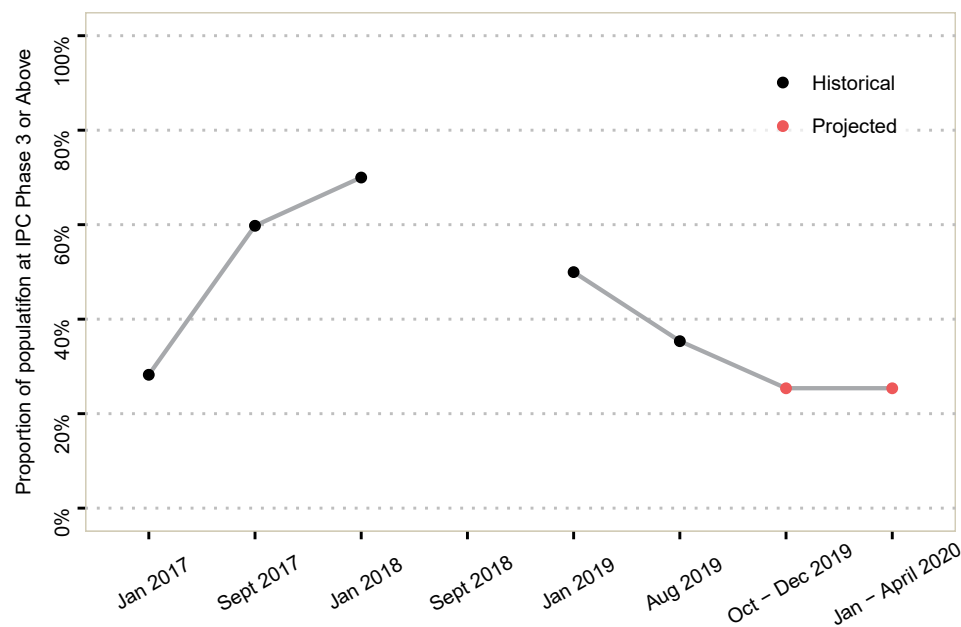
- 1) Despite a peace agreement between two warring groups, a third group is not part of the peace agreement. Therefore, conflict in Lainya is expected to continue and affect source of food and income and create further displacement.
- 2) The impact of oil production at the national level is expected to be limited in Lainya due to a lack of access roads and the devaluation of the SSP.
- 3) Yield production and stock availability through December 2019 are expected to be better compared to same time last year. A majority of households are expected to rely on own food for their consumption, while moderate number of households will depend on market purchase, particularly internally displaced persons and poor households.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

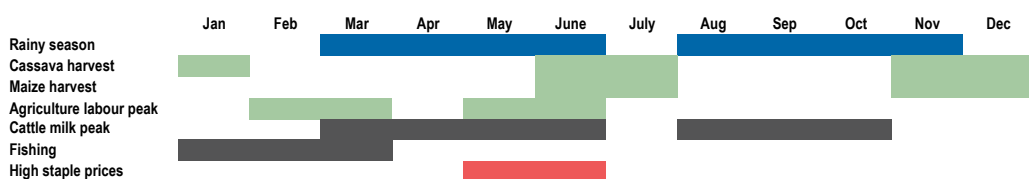
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Leer County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

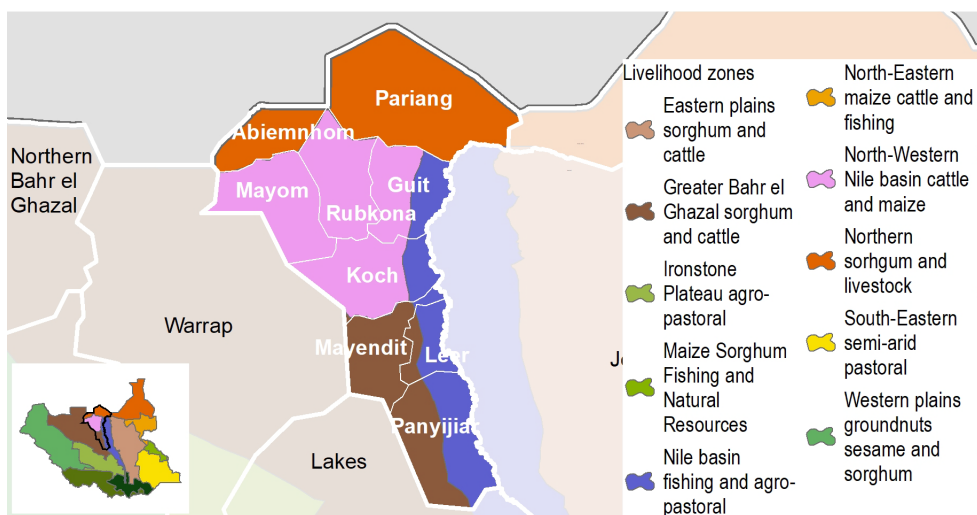
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

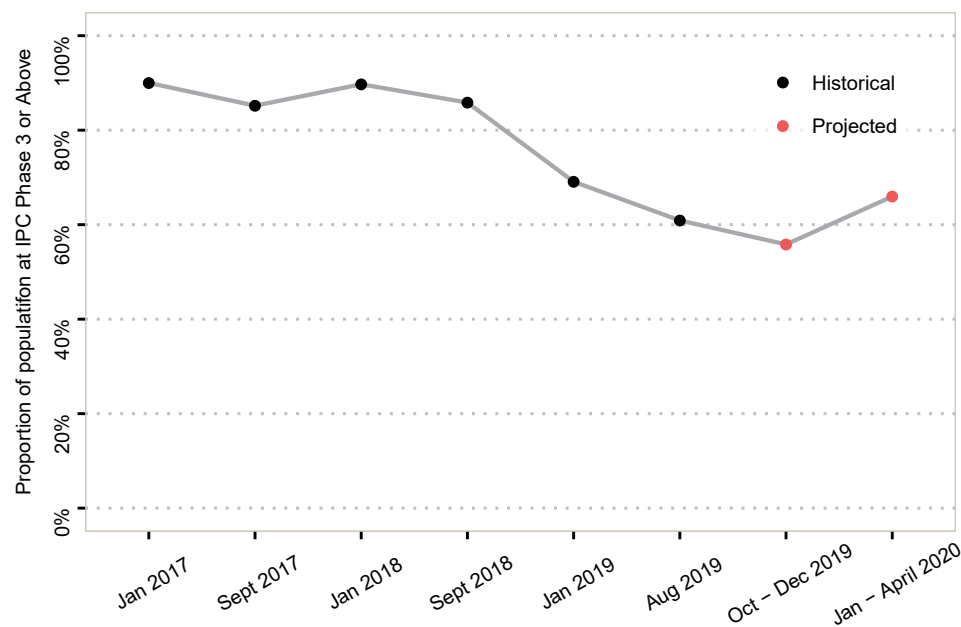
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) There will be relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence, with free movement of the population as the revitalised peace agreement is being implemented.
- 3) Humanitarian Food Assistance is expected to be significant (grey bag).

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

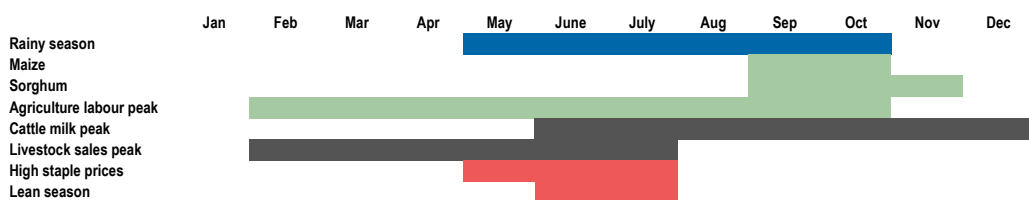
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

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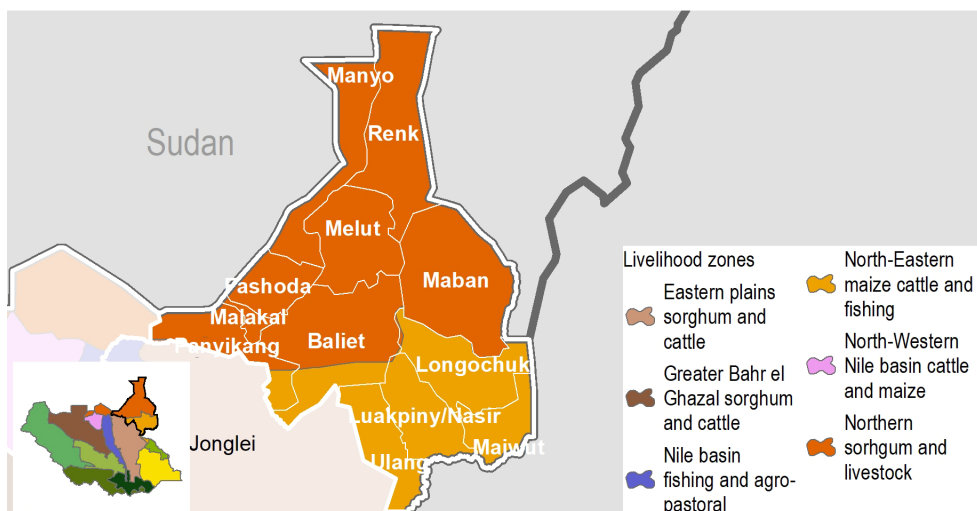
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

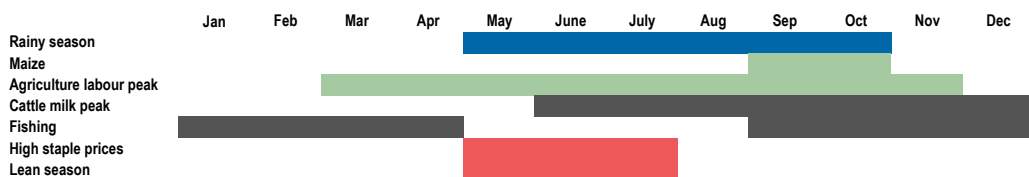
- 1) Although this is the harvest period production this year will be worse than last year; this has also been largely contributed to by flooding.
- 2) The stable security situation will also see an influx of returnees into the area, putting more pressure on the available cereal stocks and other resources.
- 3) It is expected that food stocks will deplete earlier than normal, which will add additional stress to the area.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

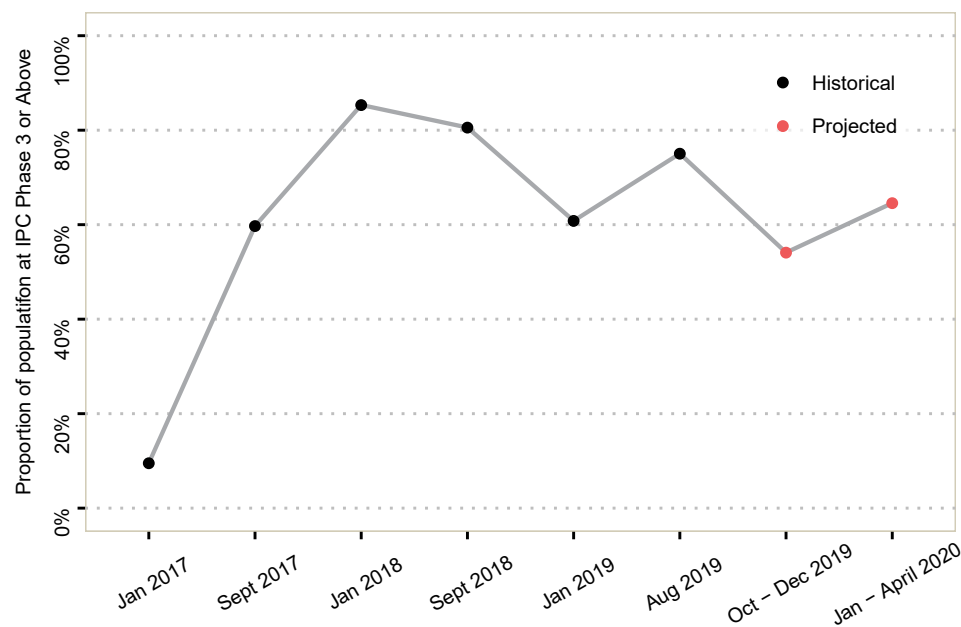
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

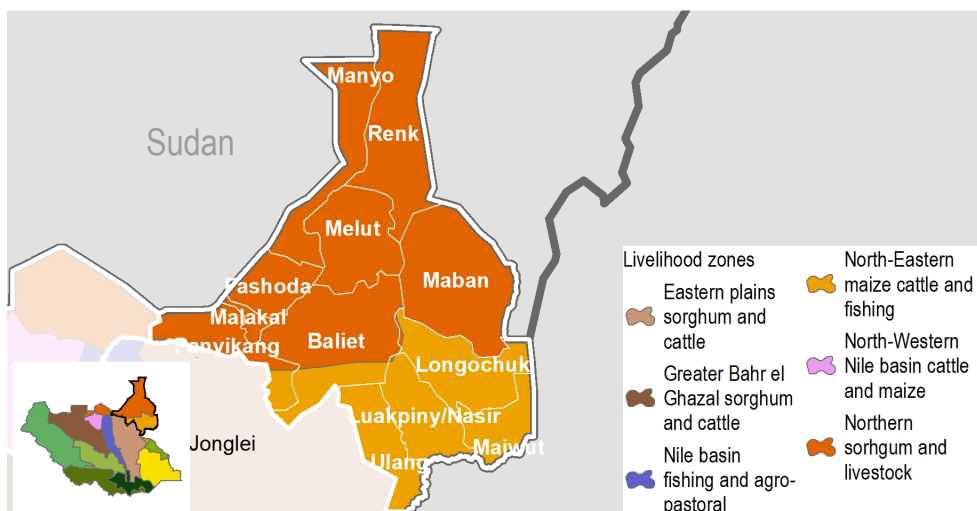
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

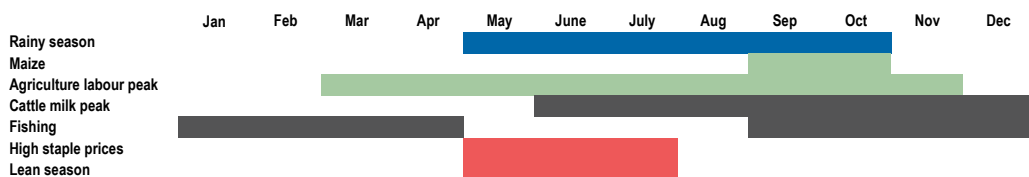
- 1) Irregular rainfall the during planting season is likely to contribute to relatively low harvest production, and households reported only expecting to consume crop outputs for the month when they are harvested.
- 2) The availability of fish will increase from the end of October and really improve in November. The potential return of livestock to nearby homesteads means that availability of livestock products will also increase as grazing areas improve.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

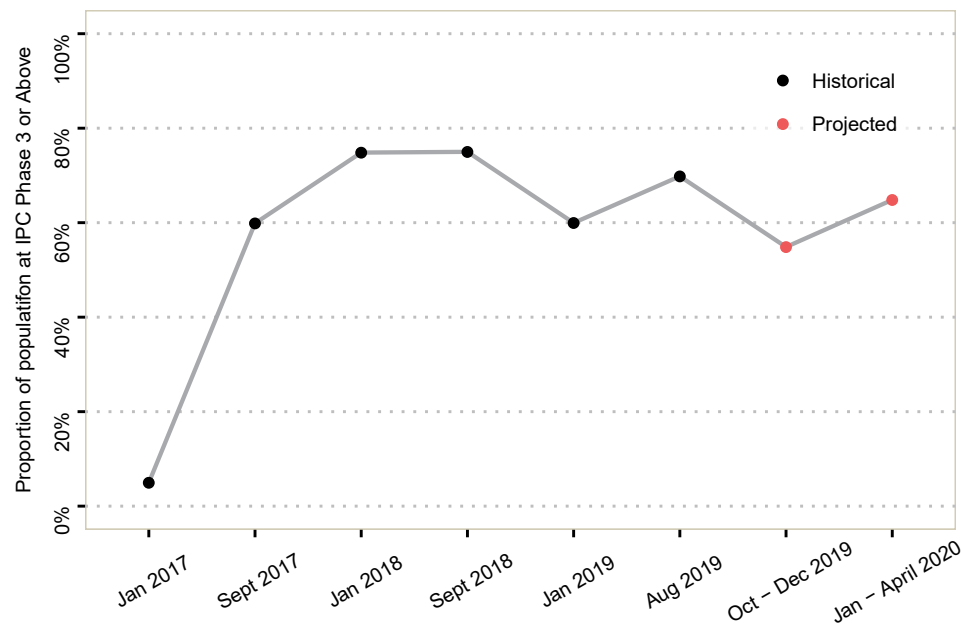
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

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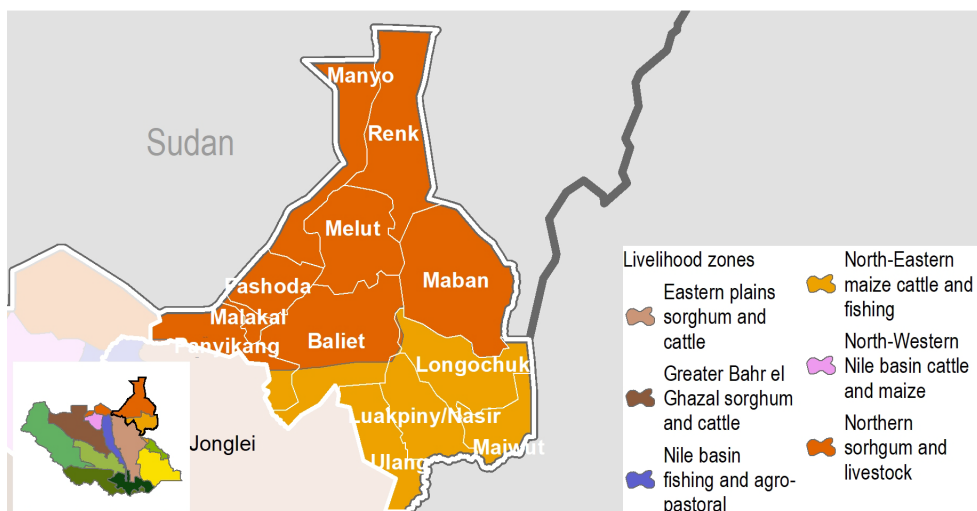
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

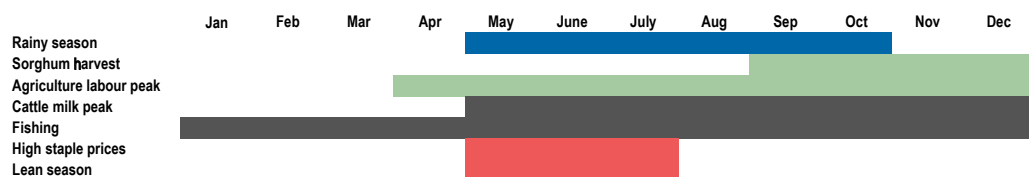
- 1) The security situation is expected to be stable and permitting of greater household movement, market functioning, and trade flows into the markets.
- 2) There will be a general increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 3) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility, which will limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

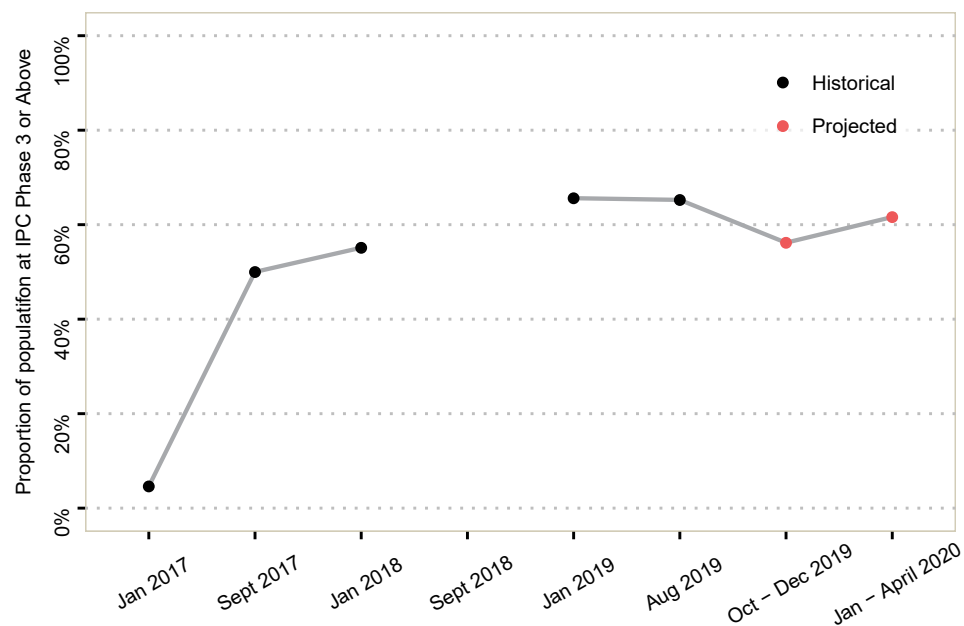
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

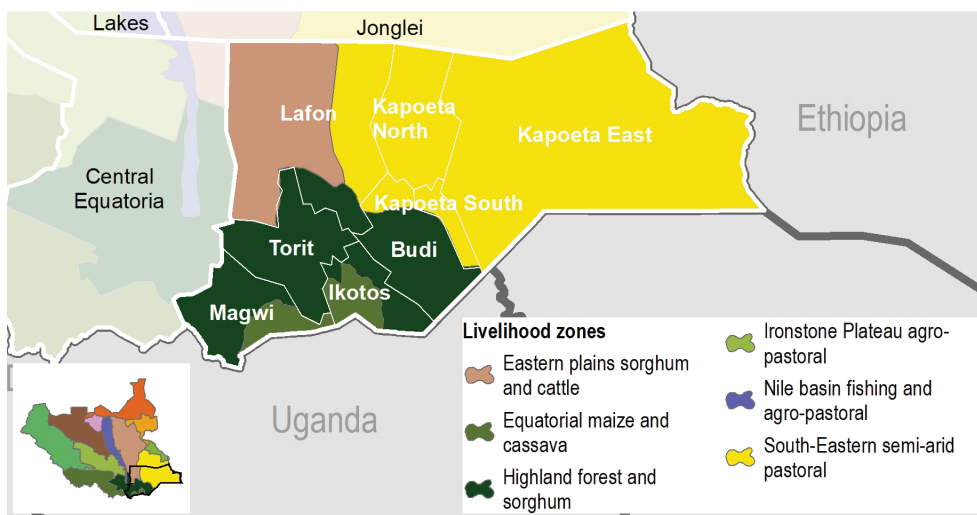
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

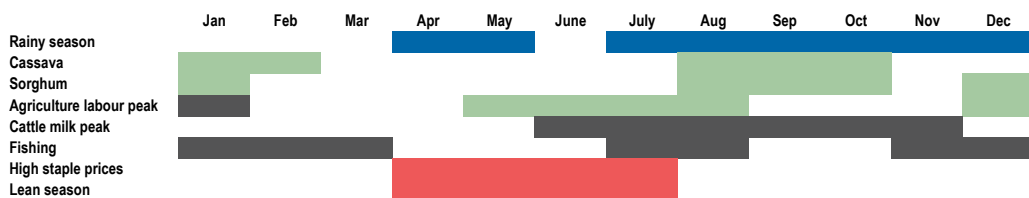
- 1) Staple food prices are likely to decrease because of the expected crops harvest during September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market dependent households in the state.
- 2) The roads connecting supply areas to consumers will continue to deteriorate due to heavy rains. This will affect the supply chain for essential food commodities to major markets.
- 3) An influx of returnees could have a large impact on available food in the area and strain current services.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

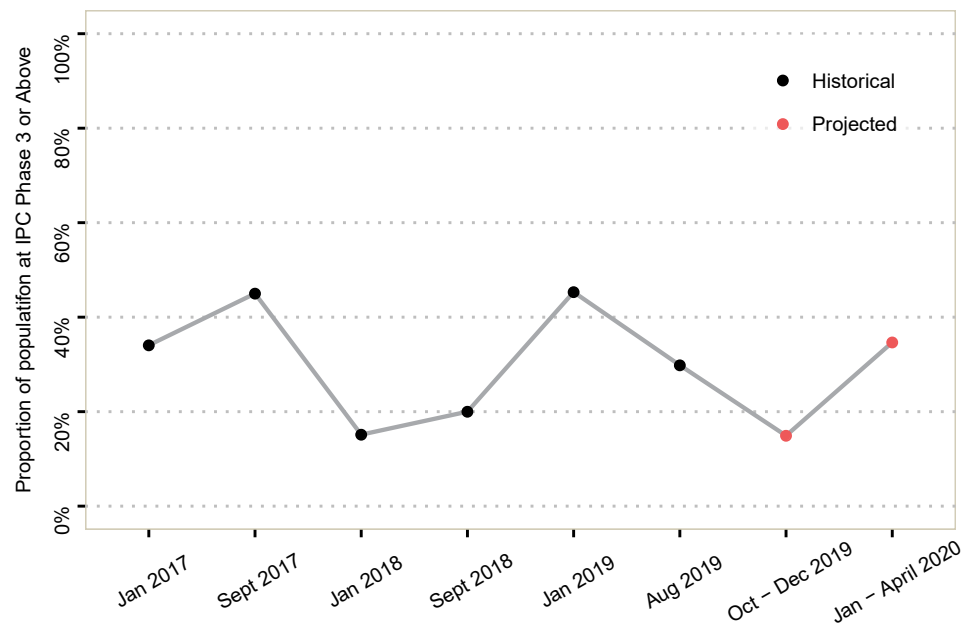
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

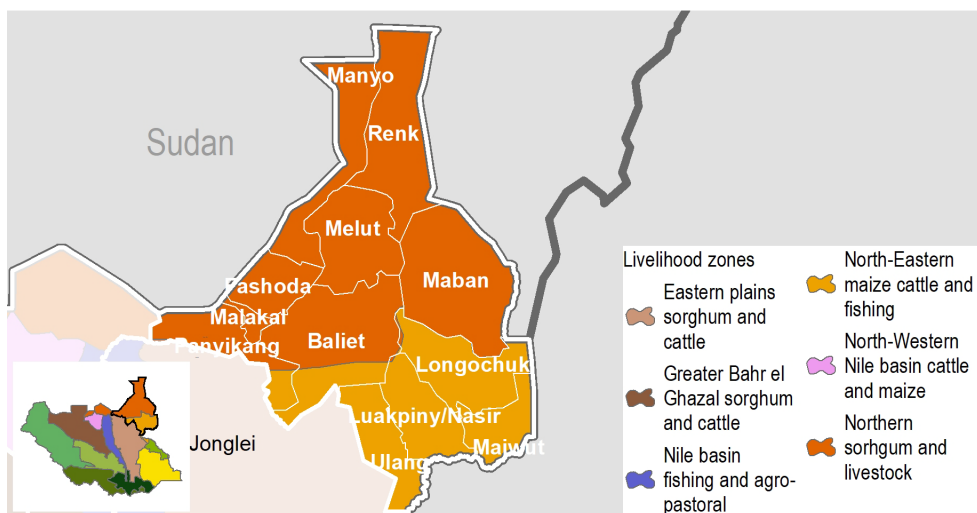
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

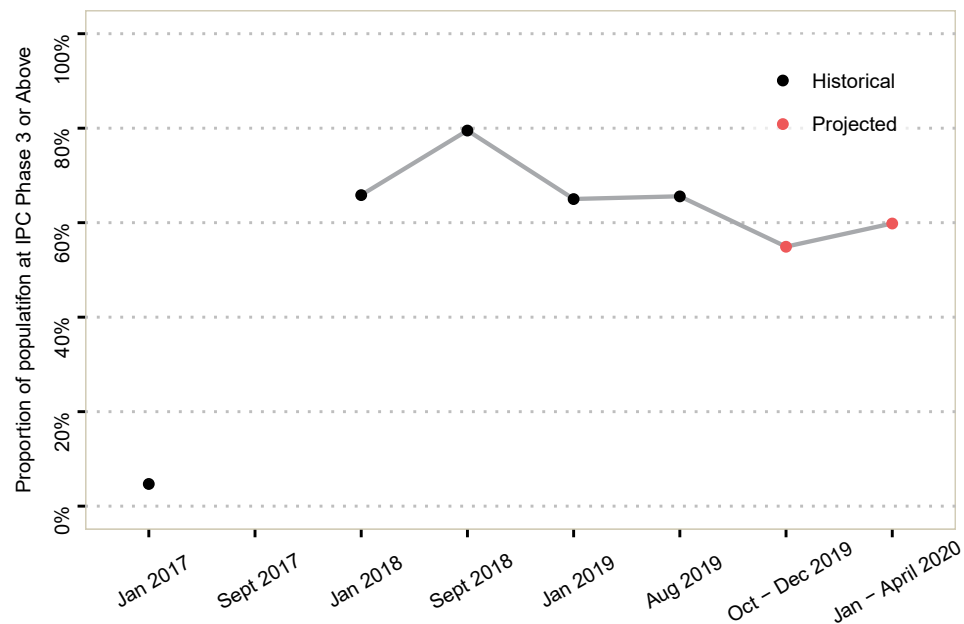
- 1) Sporadic tensions are likely to persist given the events of insecurity between armed groups in late July to early August. In the event of continued tensions, market functioning and delivery of food assistance will decrease.
- 2) Markets are expected become less functional and prices are likely to increase as supply routes are disrupted.
- 3) The harvest is expected to be comparable to last year and available to households through December/January. Despite this, most of the maize is likely to be consumed within this projection period. Households are expected to have access to natural food sources including fish and wild foods.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Grey Bag

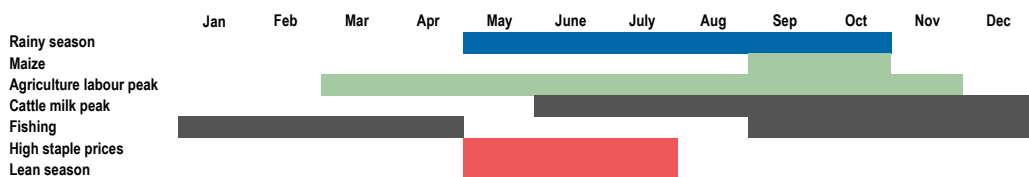
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

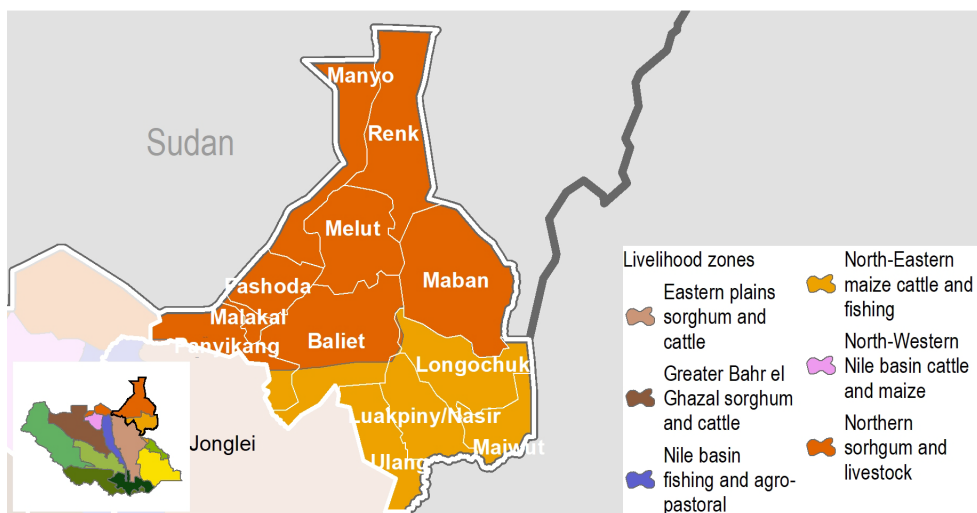
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

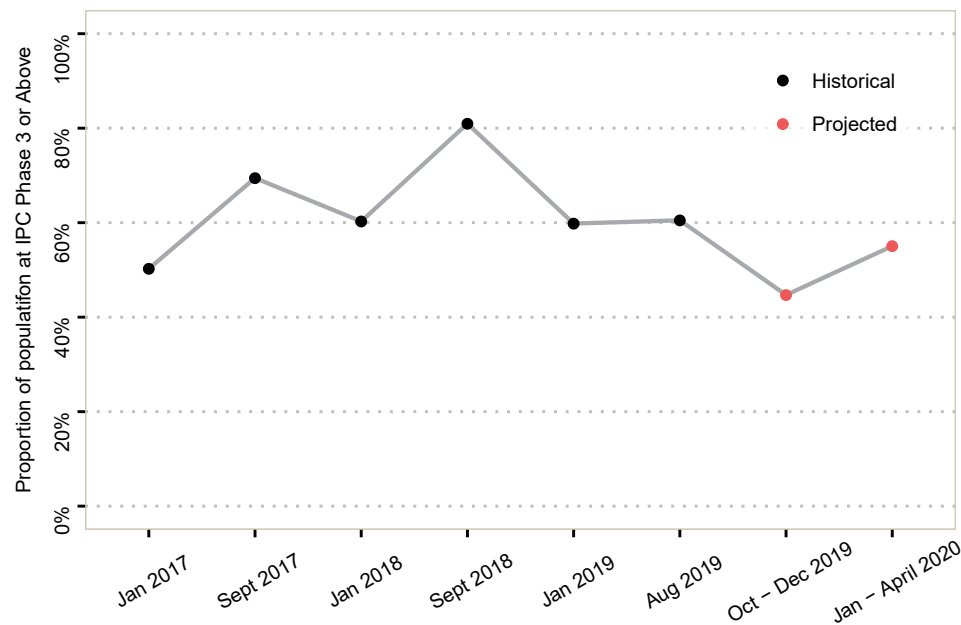
- 1) The security situation is expected to be stable and permitting of greater household movement, market functioning, and trade flows into both town and PoC markets. Despite this, prices are still expected to be higher than last year and the five-year average.
- 2) The harvest is expected to be similar to last year and expected to be available to households through December/January, bridging consumption gaps during the harvesting period.
- 3) Marginal livestock ownership will limit milk and livestock products, limiting additional food sources for households that deplete food stocks earlier than normal.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

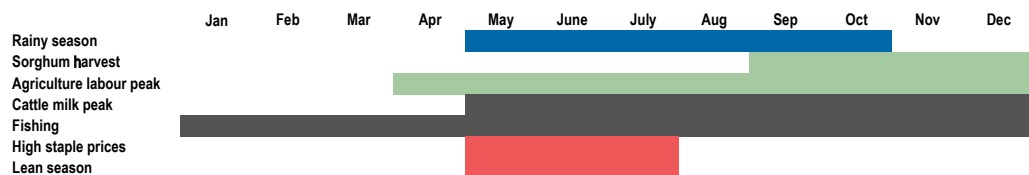
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

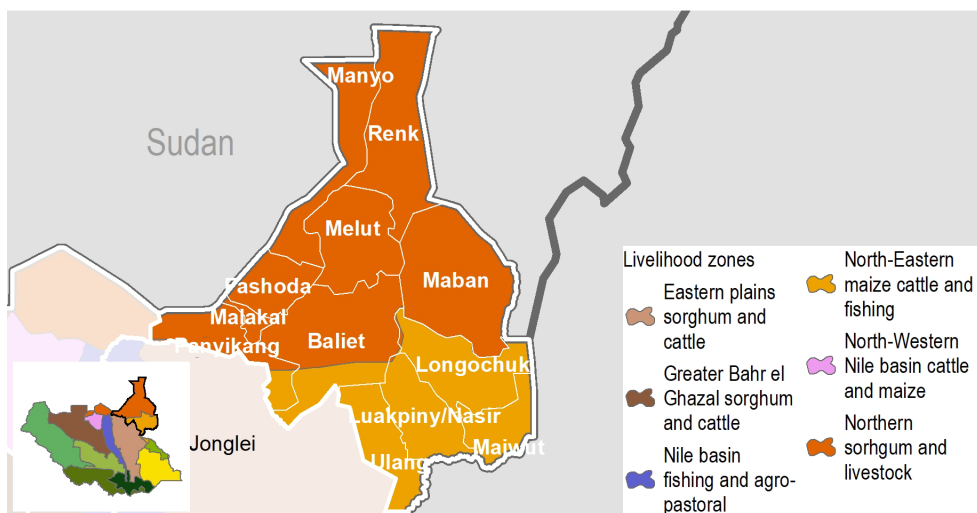
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

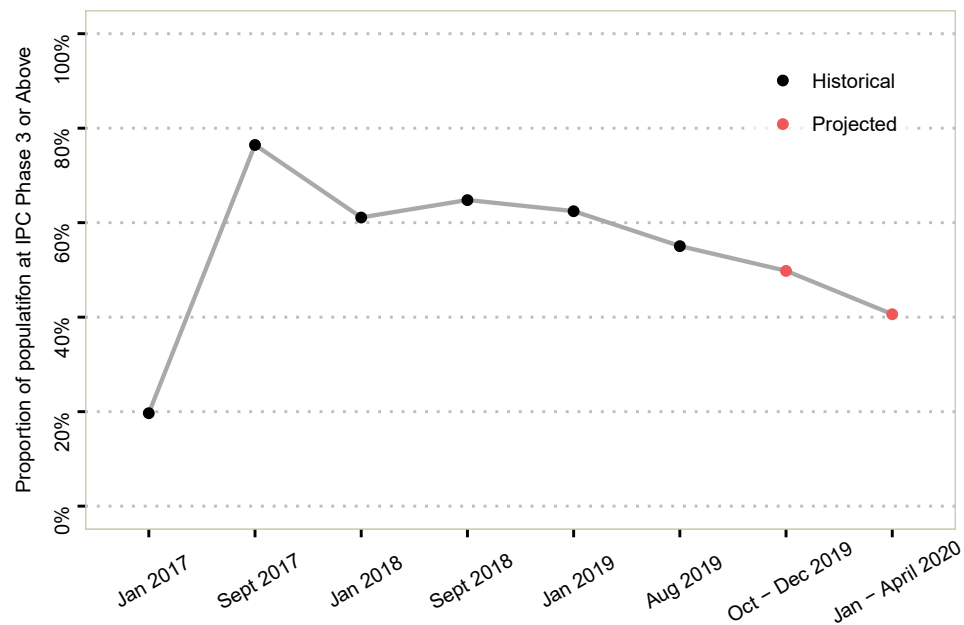
- 1) The security situation is expected to be stable and permitting of greater household movement, market functioning, and trade flows into the markets. It is likely that households will have access to fishing grounds and those not engaged in fishing will access fish through the markets.
- 2) Those who were able to plant are expecting the harvest to be same as last year but expected to be available to households at least through December. This is likely to bridge consumption gaps during the harvesting period.
- 3) Increased access to trade but continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power combined with high market dependency.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

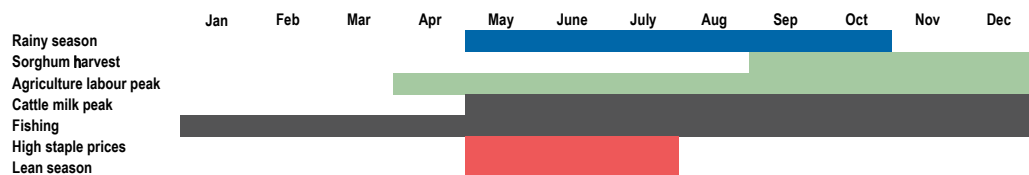
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

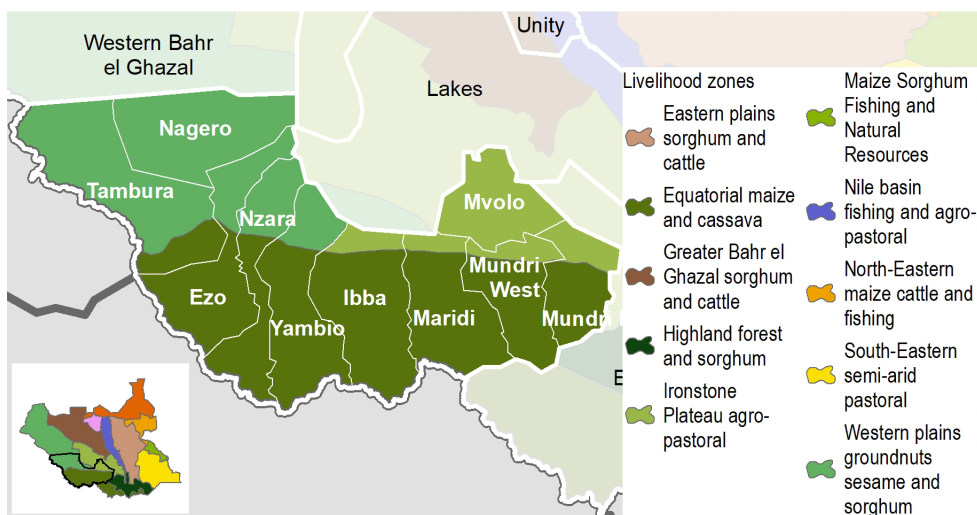
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

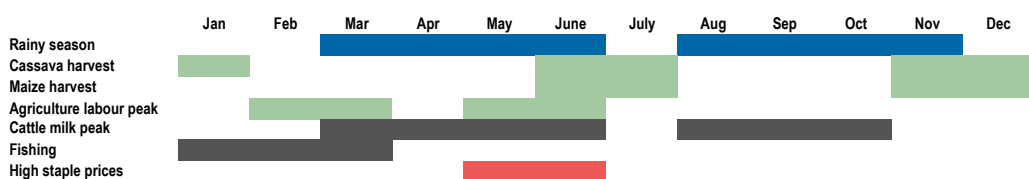
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

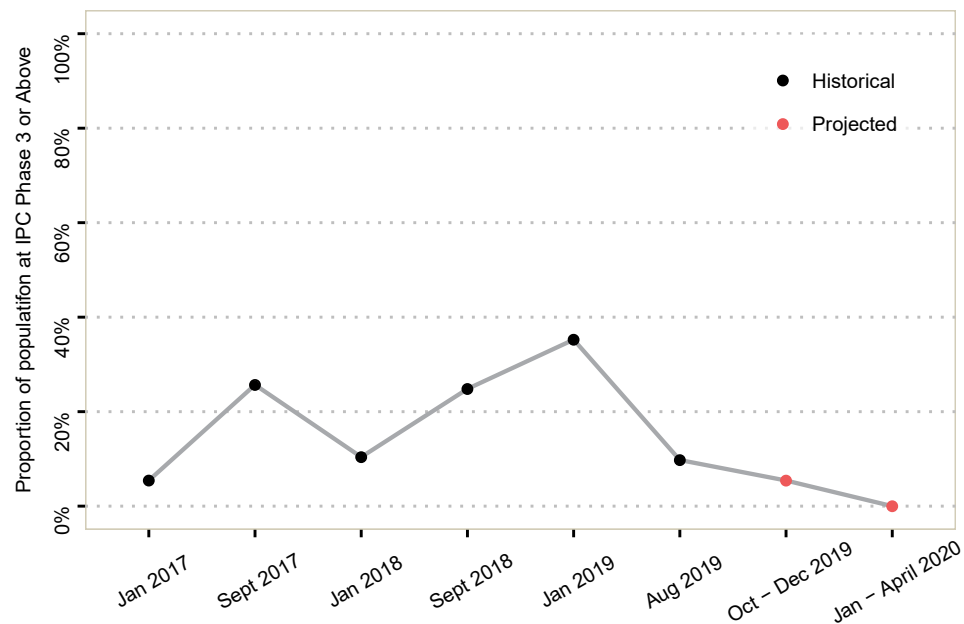
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Mayendit County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

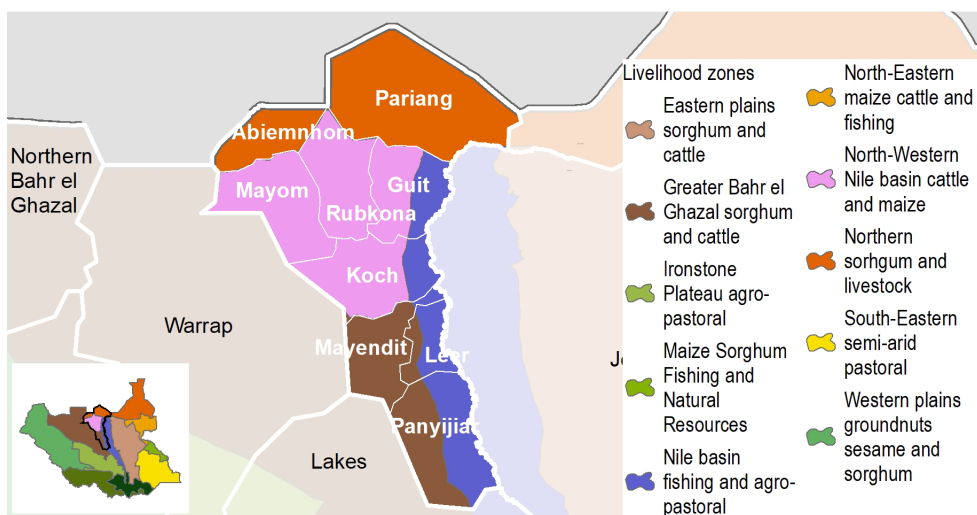
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

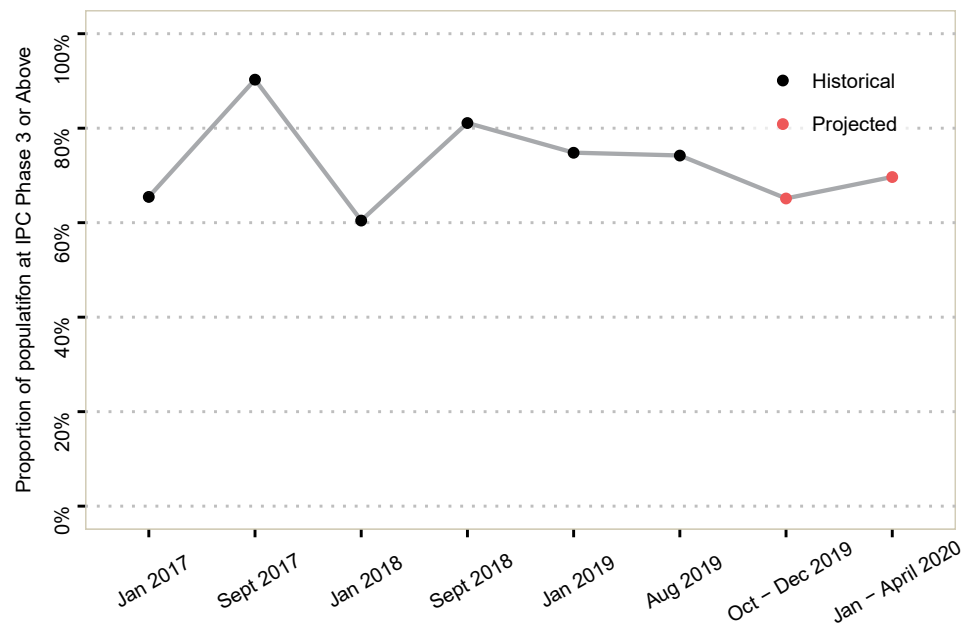
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) There will be relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence, with free movement of the population as the revitalised peace agreement is being implemented.
- 3) Humanitarian Food Assistance is expected to be significant (grey bag).

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

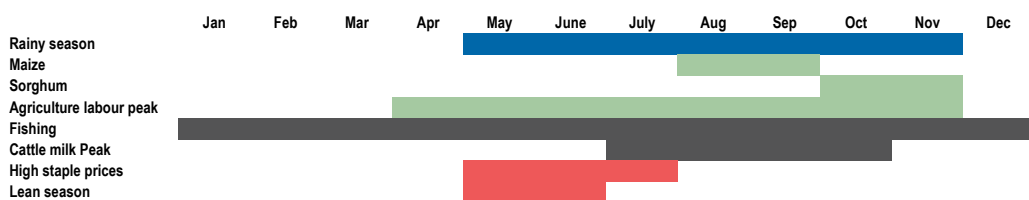
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Mayom County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

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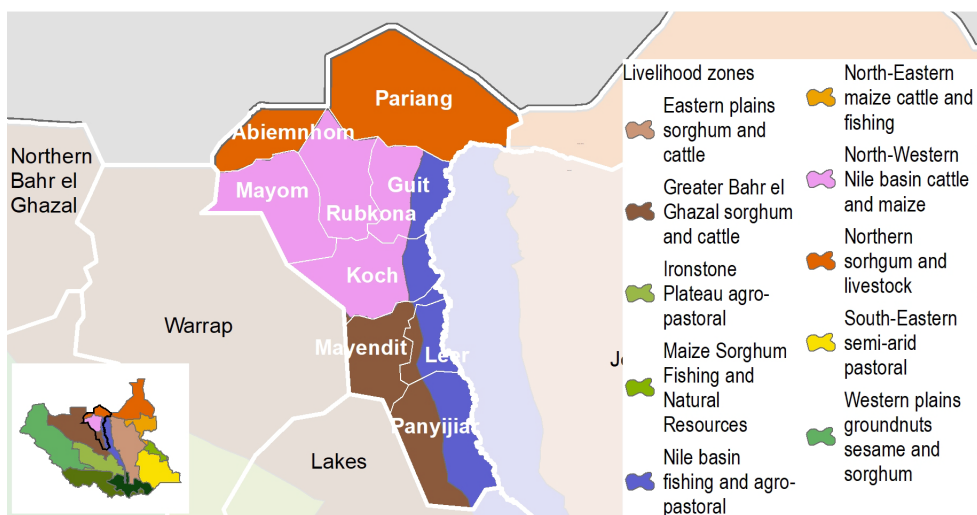
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

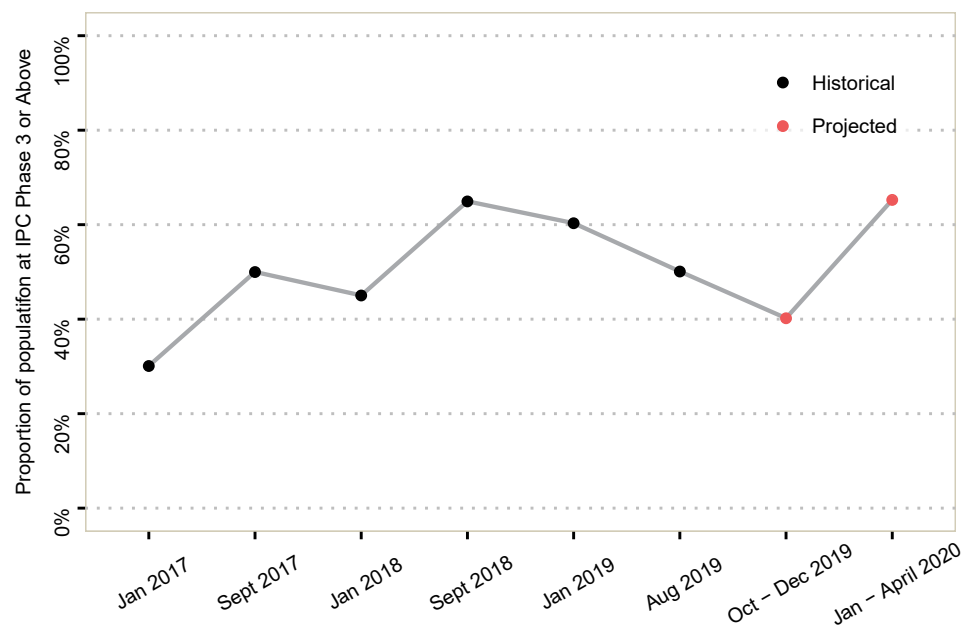
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) There will be relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence, with free movement of the population as the revitalised peace agreement is being implemented.
- 3) Continued delivery of significant amounts of planned and funded Humanitarian Food Assistance will likely mitigate high food consumption gaps.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

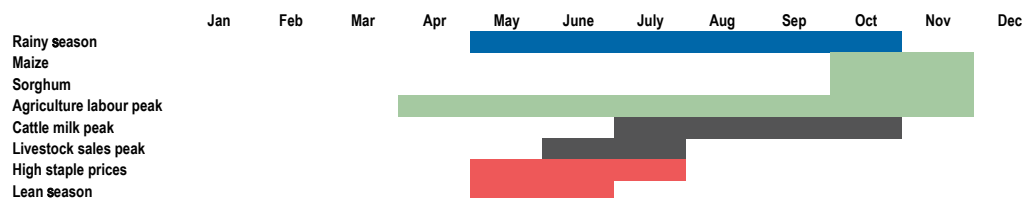
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

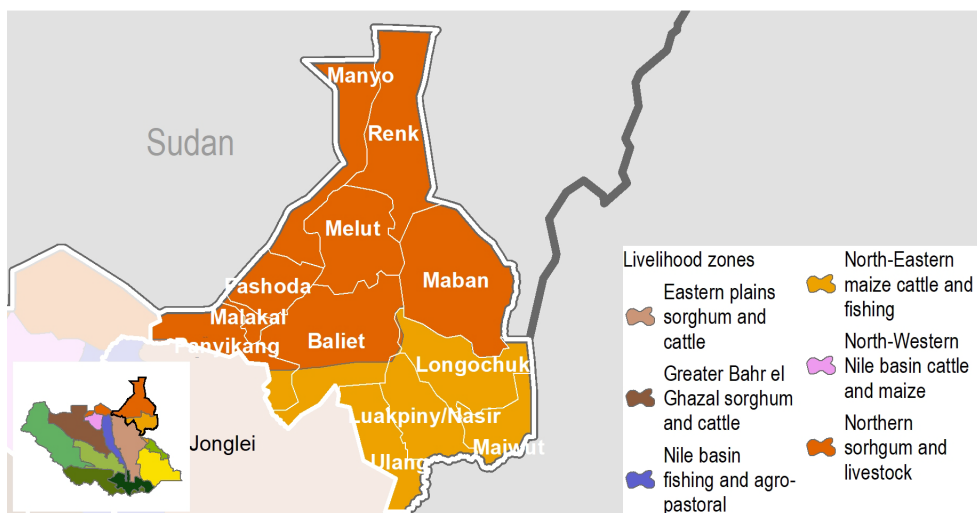
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

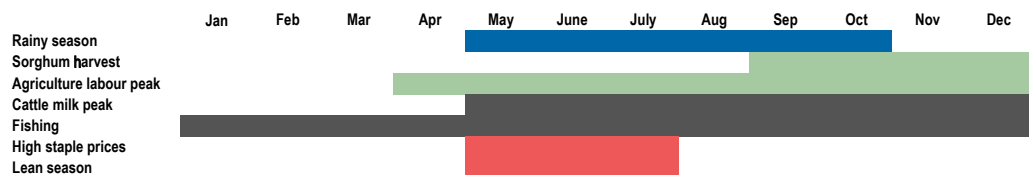
- 1) Relatively low incidences of insecurity and humanitarian food assistance are likely to continue.
- 2) Seasonally, market prices for staples and commodities will decrease as road conditions improve and food supplies increase.
- 3) Increase in households income levels due to the availability of agriculture-related activities as well as casual labour opportunities in oil fields.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

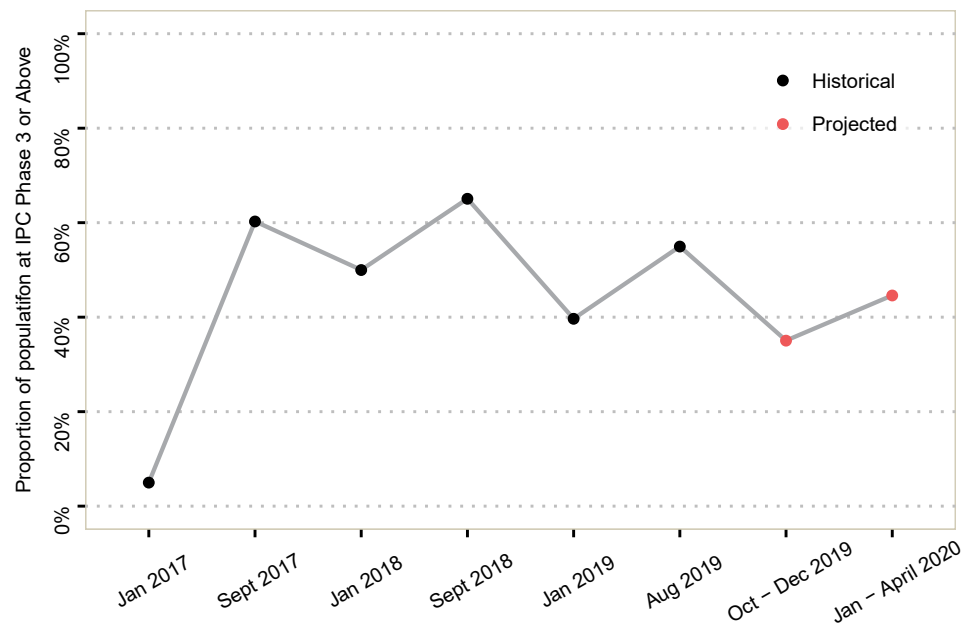
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

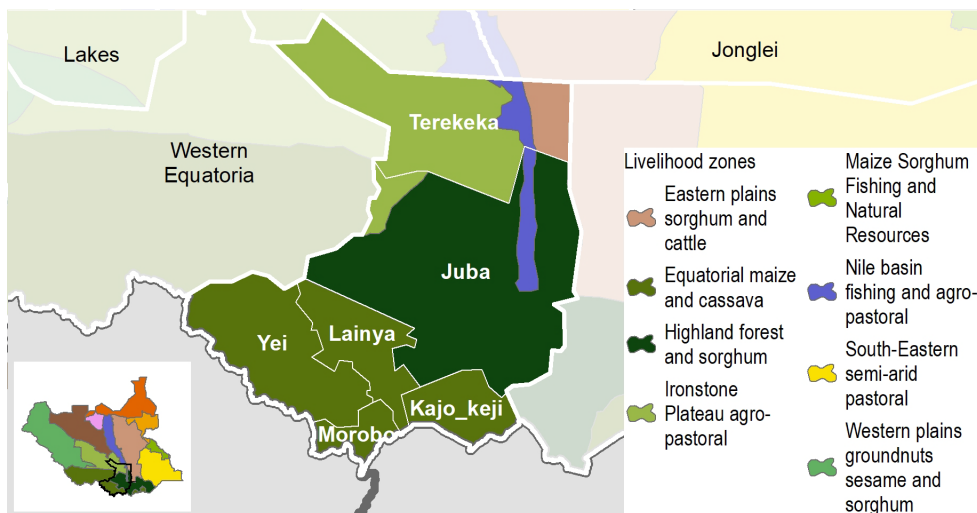
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

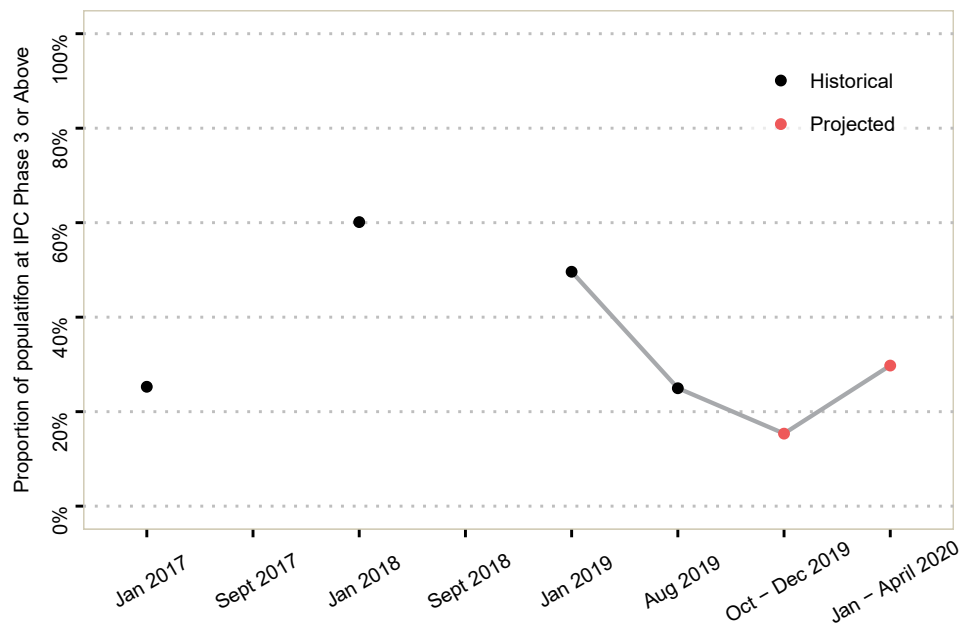
- 1) Rainfall projections indicate good rainfall in the coming months that will enhance crop performance. A better harvest is expected by the end of the season compared to last year. Based on the cropping calendar there is already green harvest in Morobo and this will supplement the depleted grain from last year's harvest during the same period.
- 2) Cereal prices are expected to decrease and security is expected to stabilise with the approaching revitalised peace agreement. This is expected to improve free movement of goods and services for trade. Markets will be accessible and prices of basic food commodities are expected to decrease as there is likely to be more local produce in rural markets.
- 3) Good harvest and the presence of wild food will diversify and improve households' food consumption. The nutrition status of children under five is expected to remain the same or to improve.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

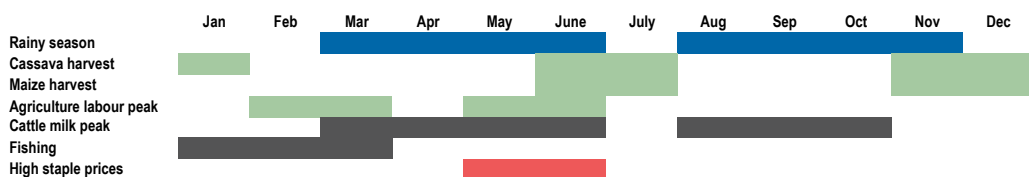
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

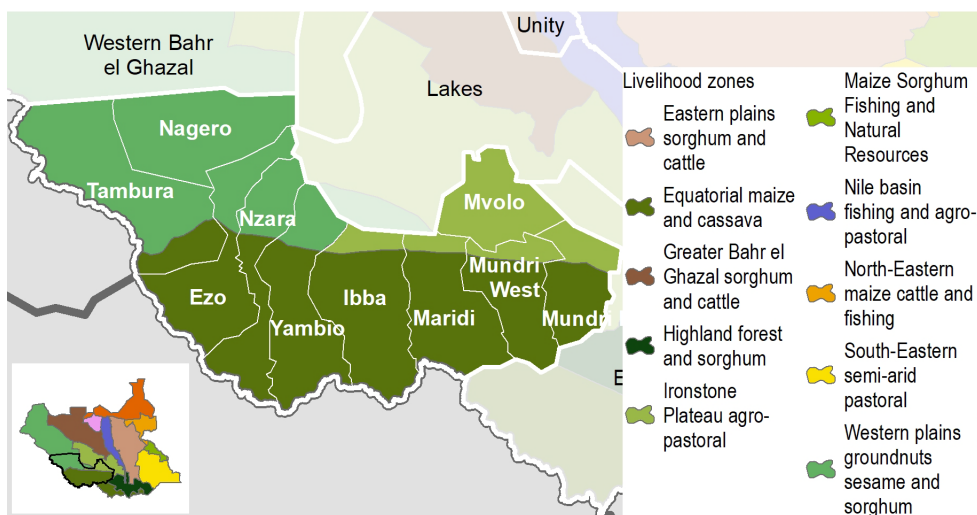
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

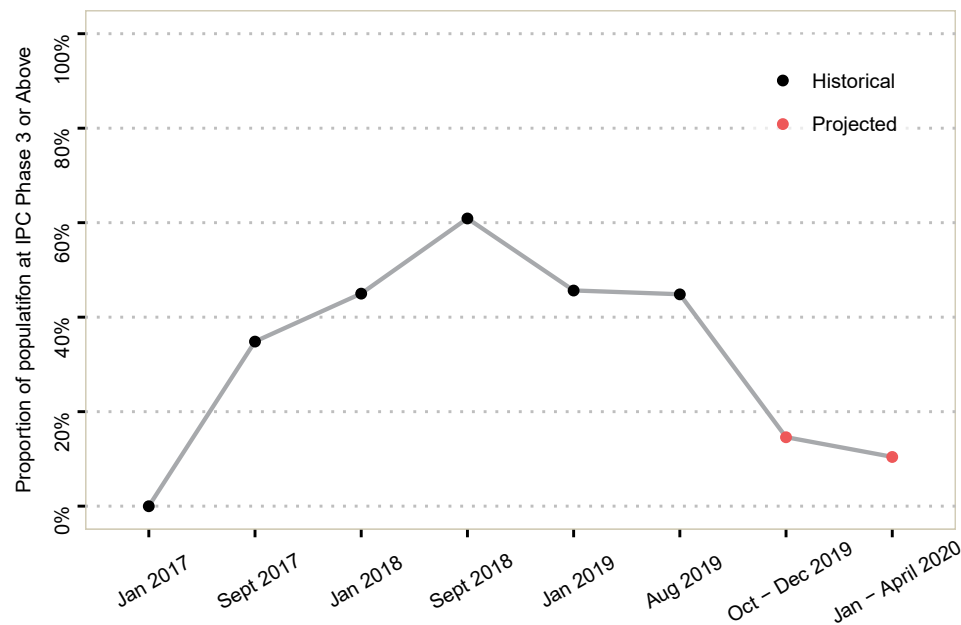
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

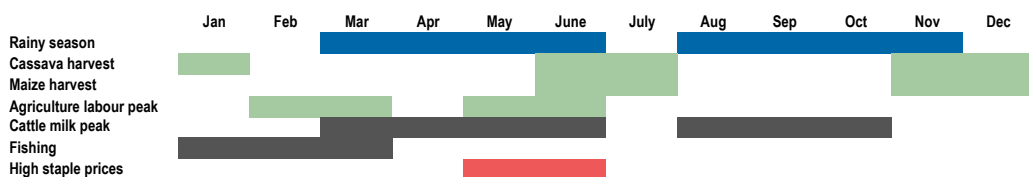
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 West County, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

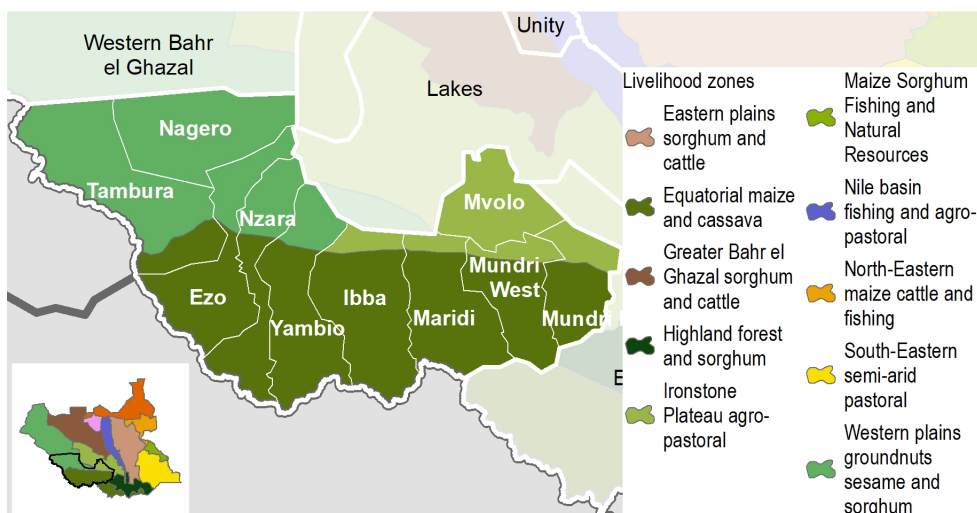
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

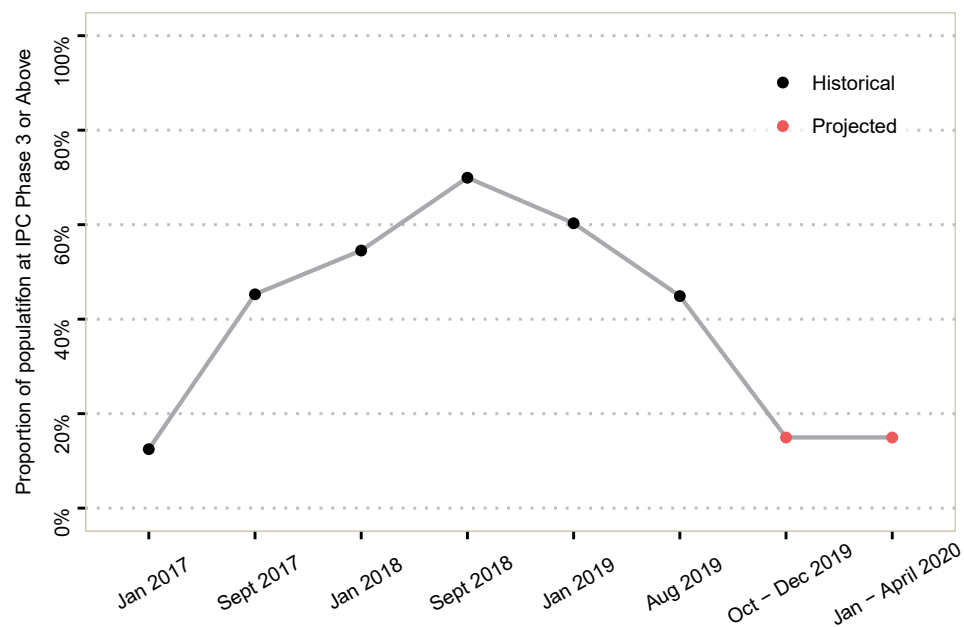
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Grey Bag

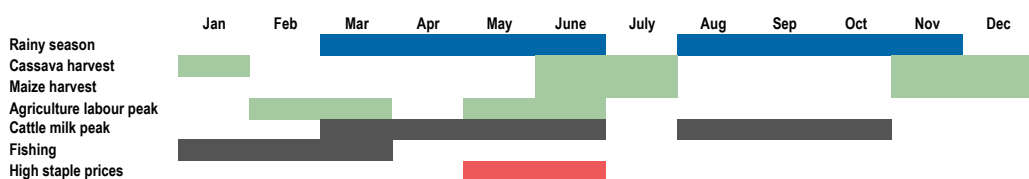
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

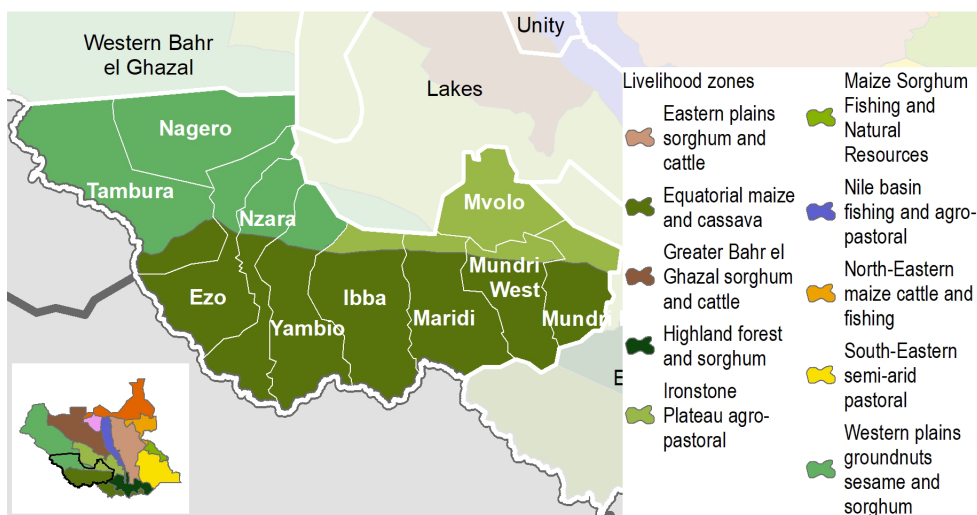
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

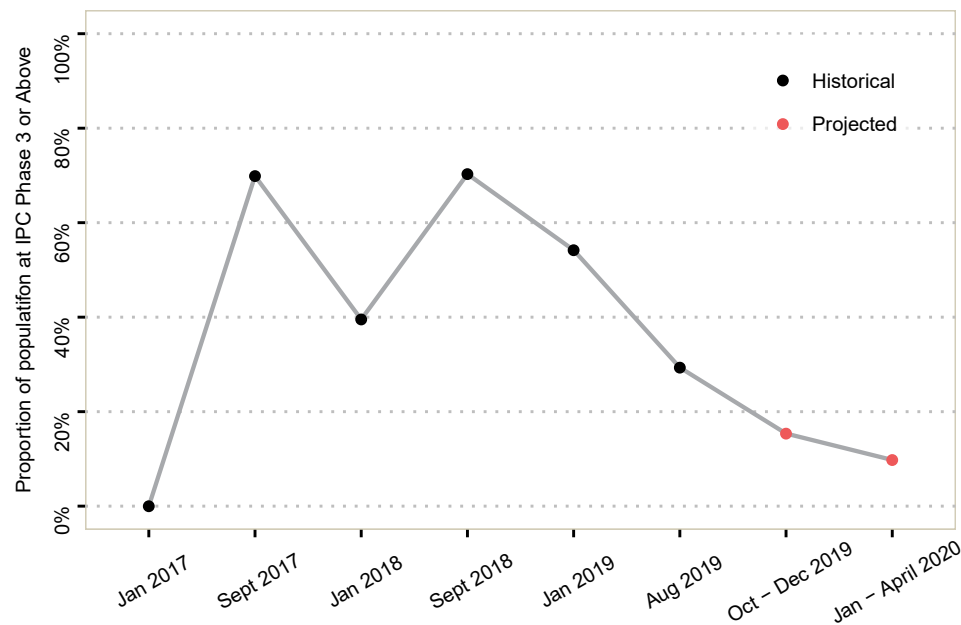
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

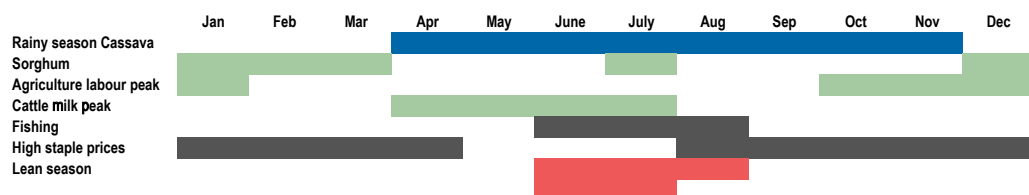
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

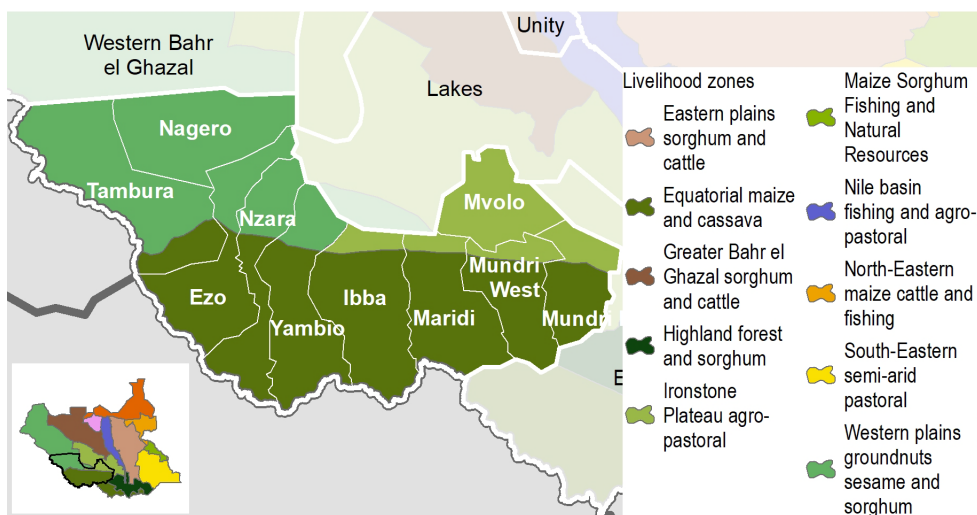
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

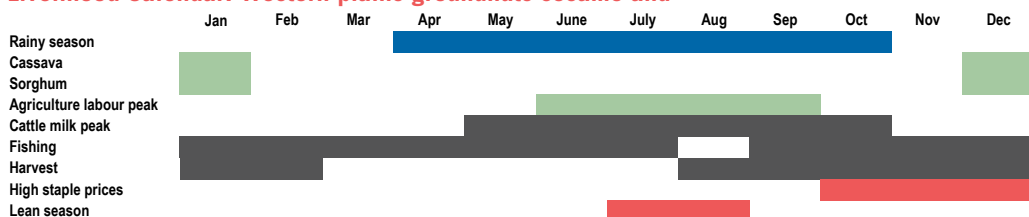
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

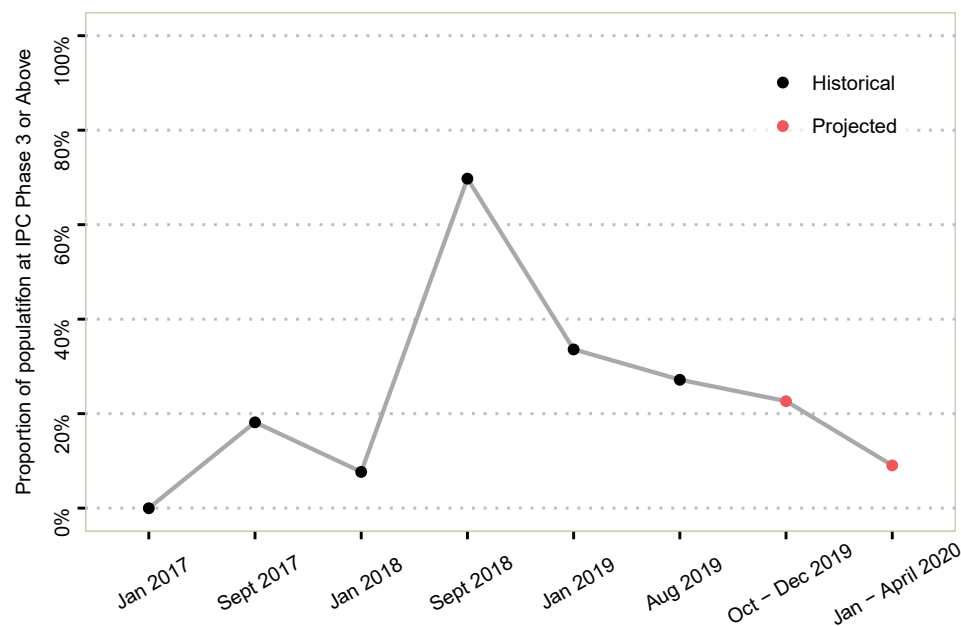
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

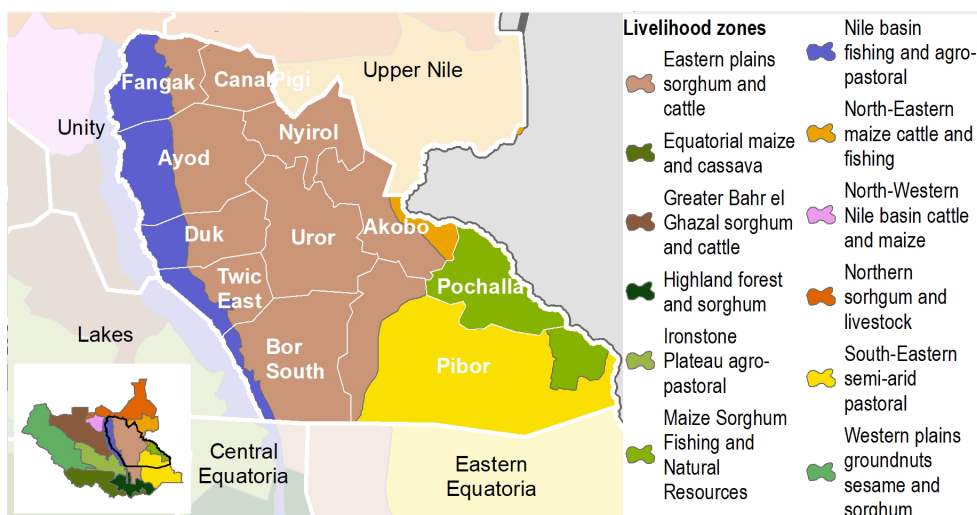
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

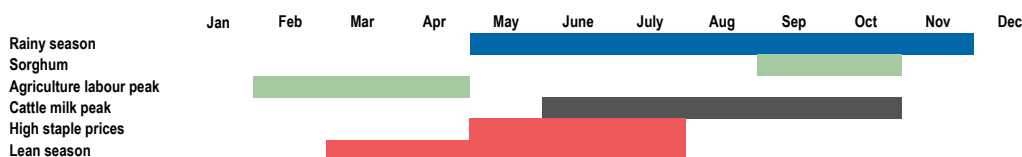
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Significant Humanitarian Food Assistance (white bag) will likely contribute to increased availability and access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

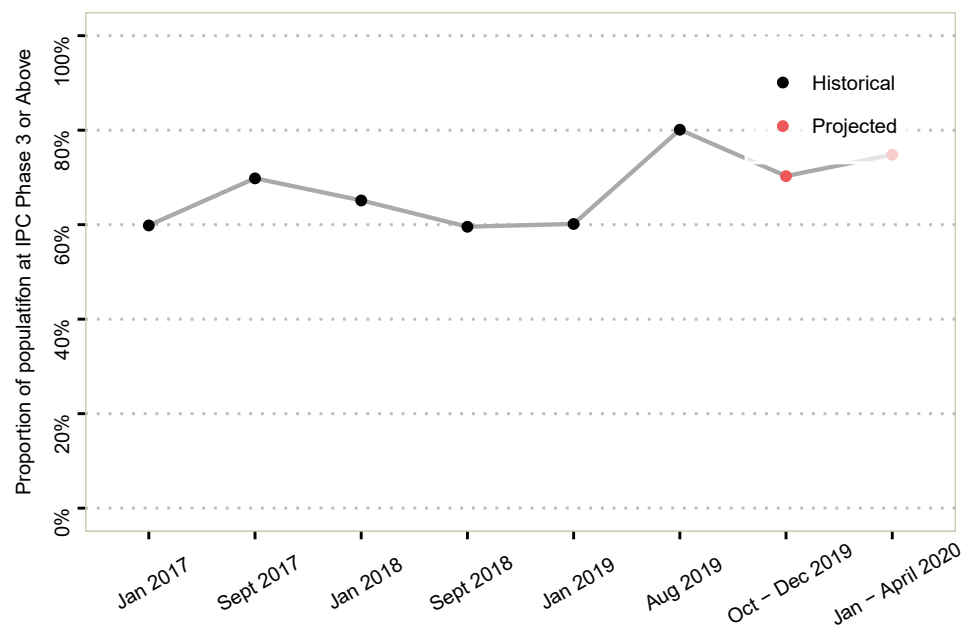
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

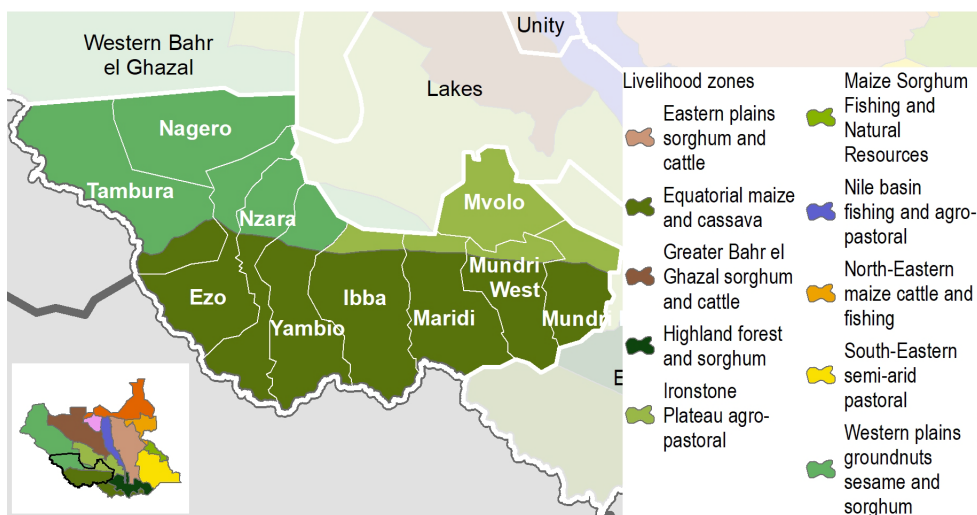
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

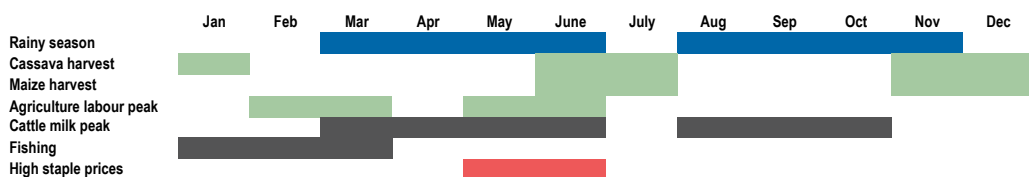
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

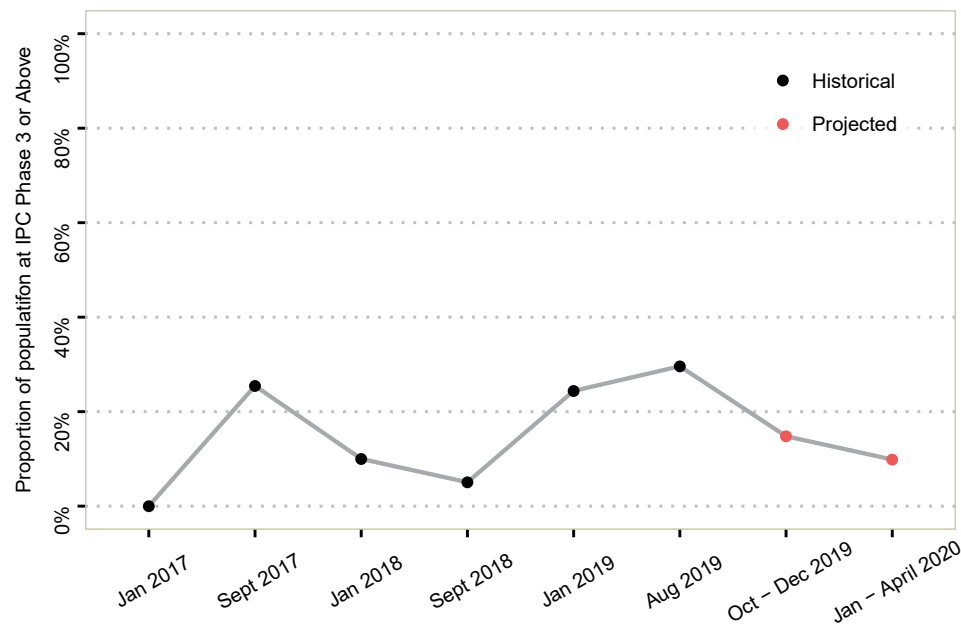
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

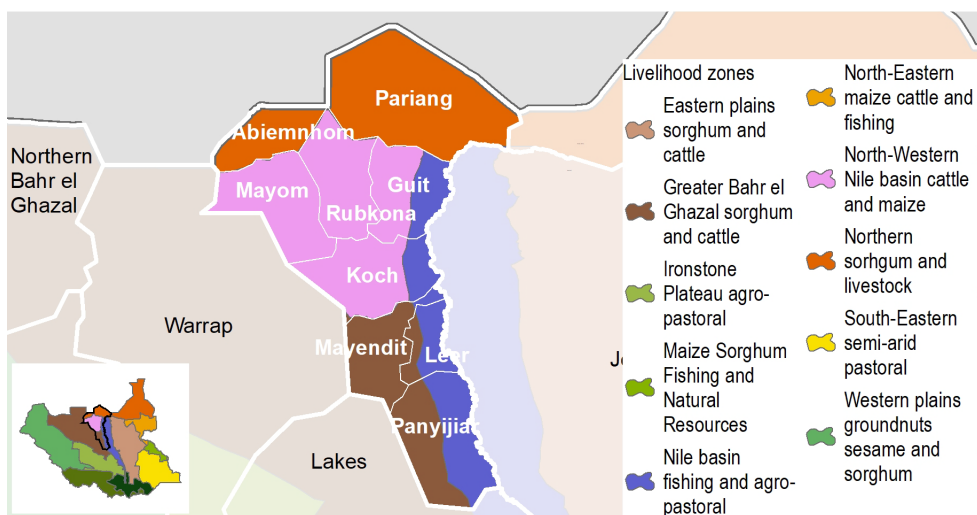
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

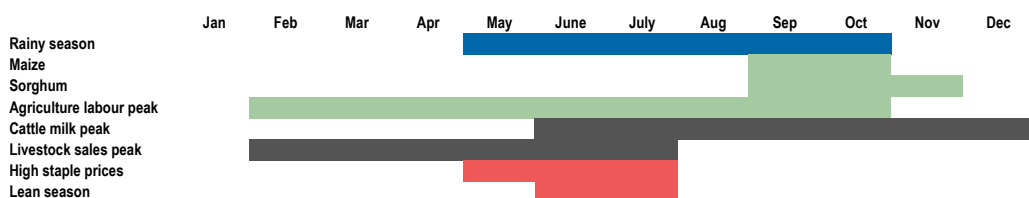
- 1) Staple food prices are most likely to decrease because of the expected crop harvest from September to December 2019, although there will be limited access to livestock productions and cereals due to flood-related damages to crops and Fall Army Worm infestations.
- 2) Continued delivery of significant amounts of planned and funded Humanitarian Food Assistance will likely mitigate high food consumption gaps.
- 3) Despite a generally relative calm security situation in the state as a result of the implementation of the signed revitalized peace deal, insecurity related to intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue contributing negatively to food security in the state.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

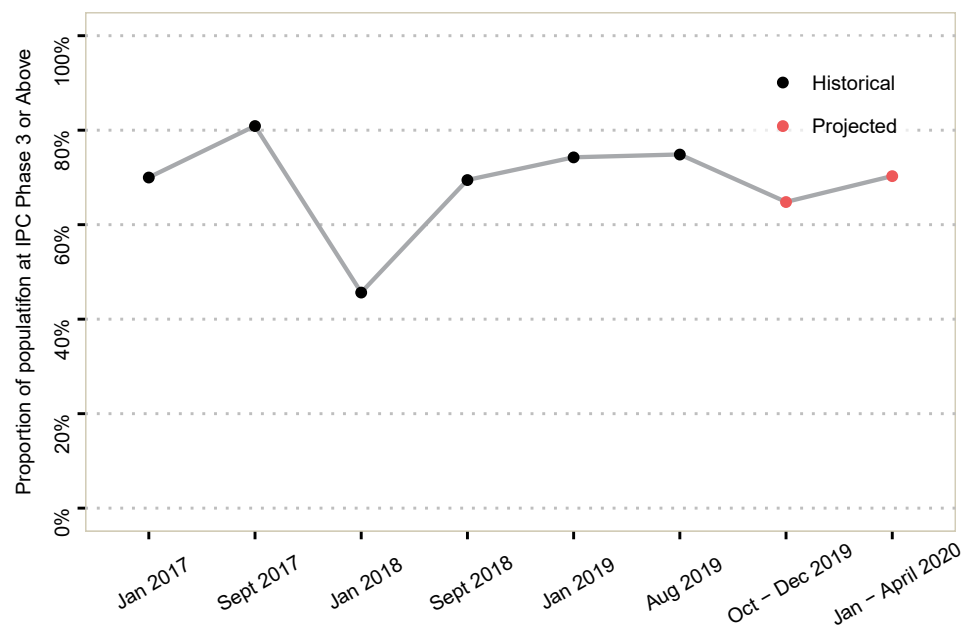
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Nile basin fishing and agro-pastoral (SS08)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

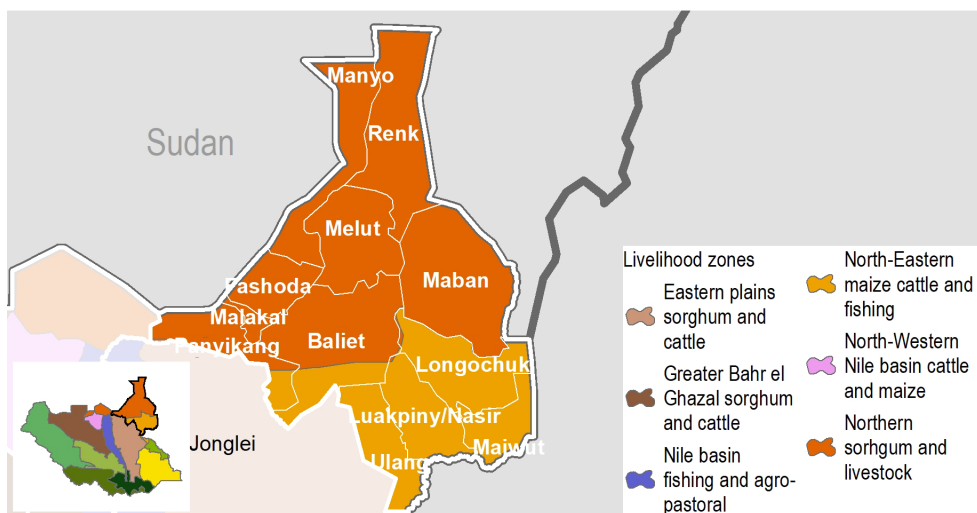
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

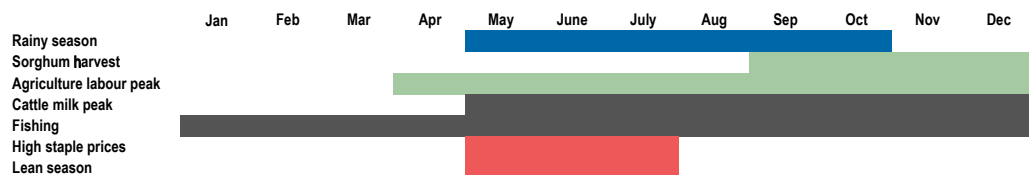
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) Physical access to the market is also likely to improve, resulting in increased market supplies of both local and imported food commodities. However, market prices are expected to remain high.
- 3) The security situation is expected to be stable and permitting of greater household movement.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

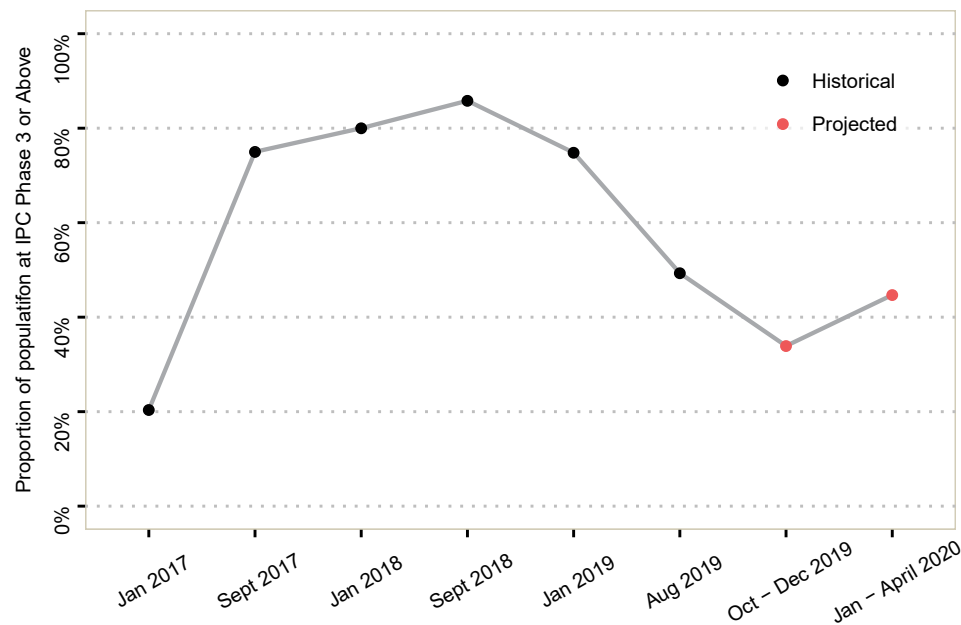
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

Pariang County, Unity State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

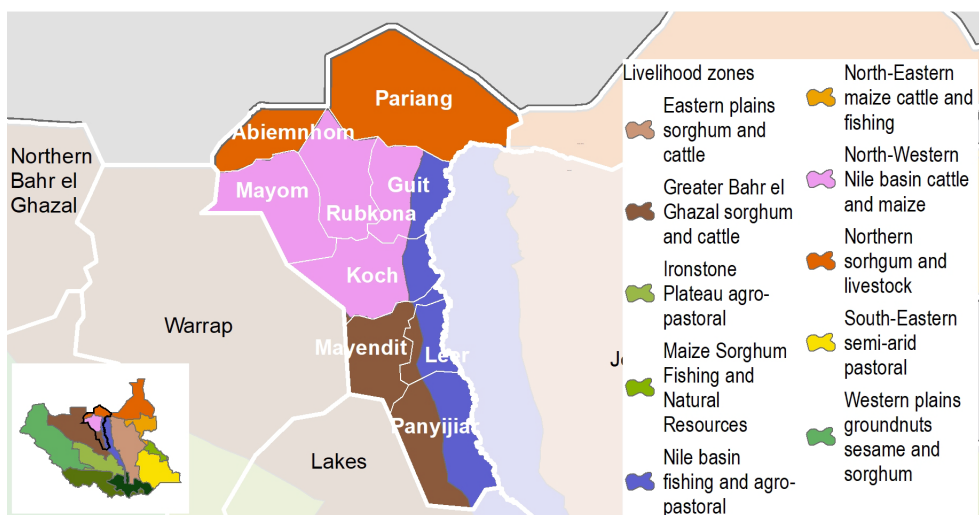
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

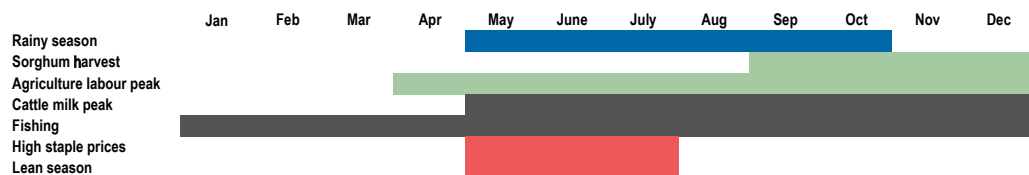
- 1) General increase in food availability through cultivation and livestock. However, there could be some households that do not experience the increase due to flooding and Fall Army Worm. Wild foods and fish should increase in availability.
- 2) Relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence.
- 3) There is most likely to be an increase in population numbers due to returnees considering the stability as R-ARCISS is implemented.

Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

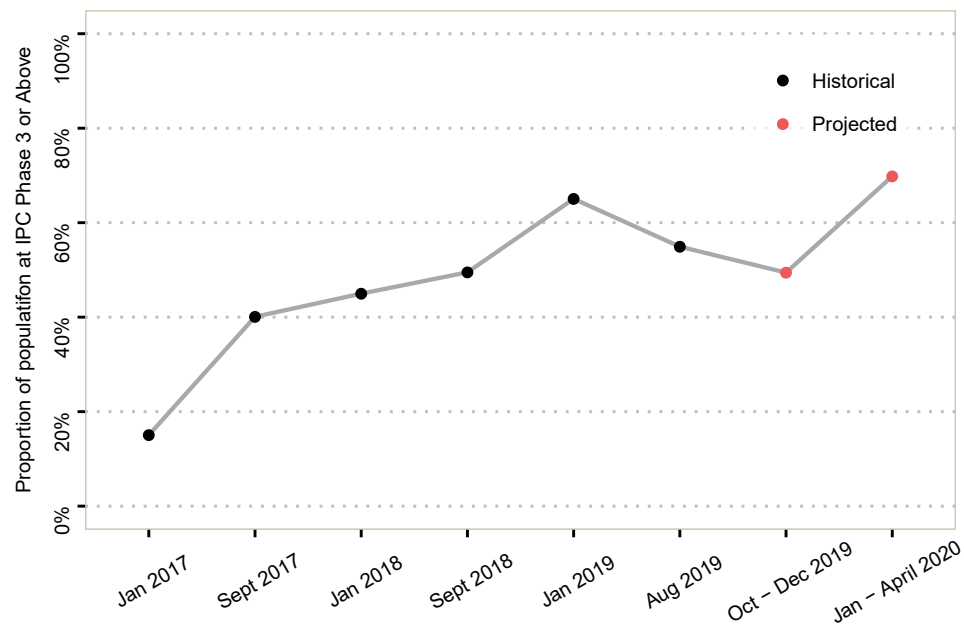
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

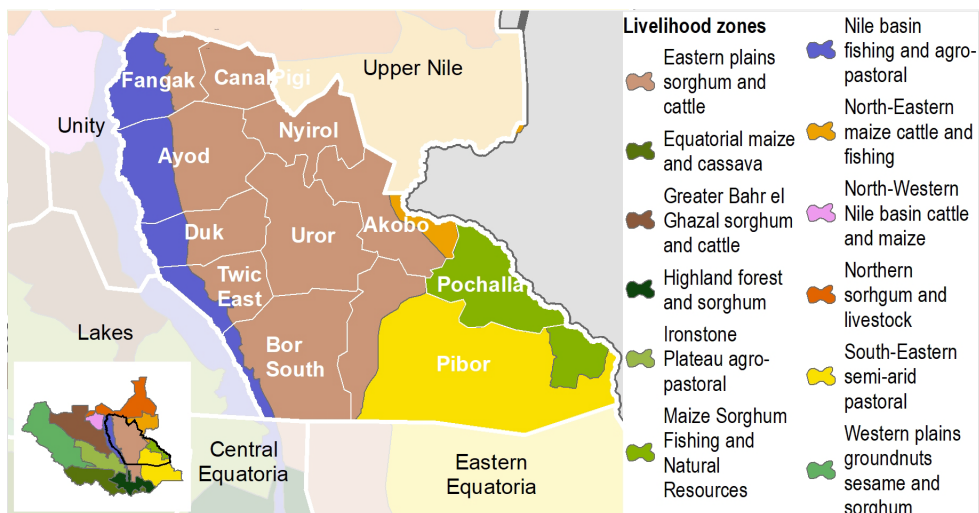
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

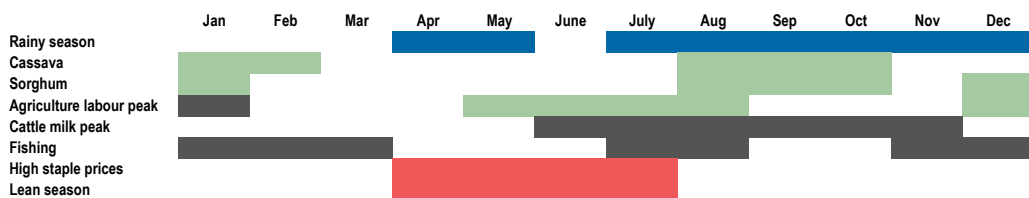
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue contributing negatively to food security in the state.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

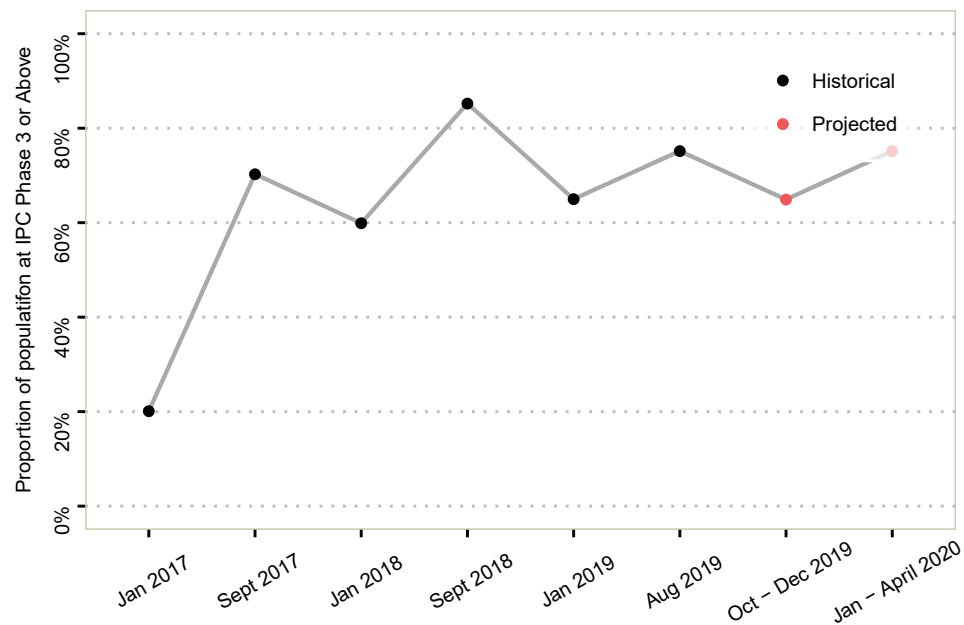
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: South-Eastern semi-arid pastoral (SS05)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

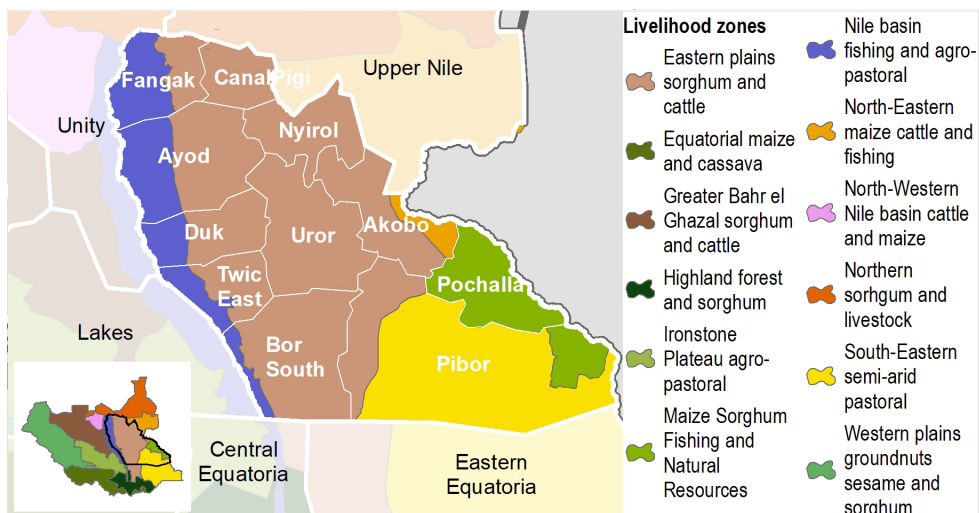
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

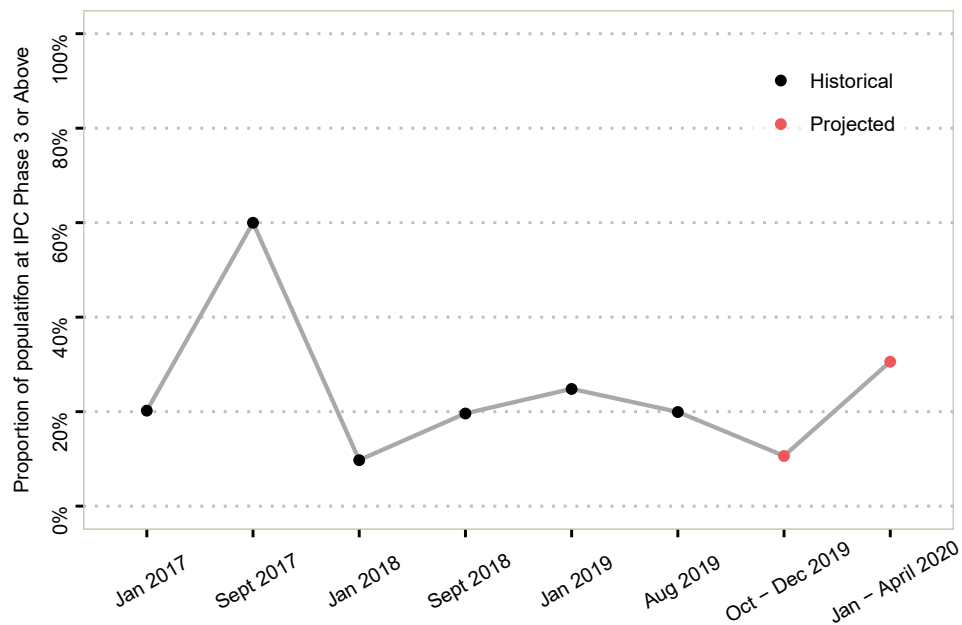
- 1) The second harvest should be more productive and some of the first harvest will be carried over.
- 2) Fishing activities will resume around November.
- 3) Insecurity and some displacements will continue.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: White Bag

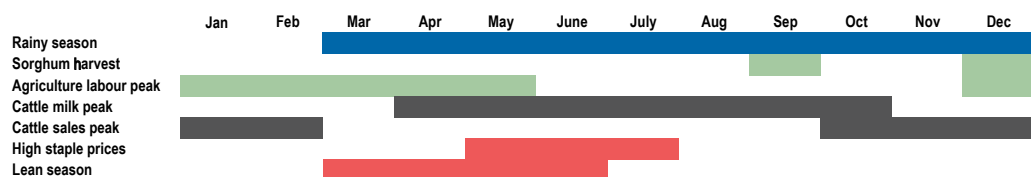
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Maize Sorghum Fishing and Natural Resources



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

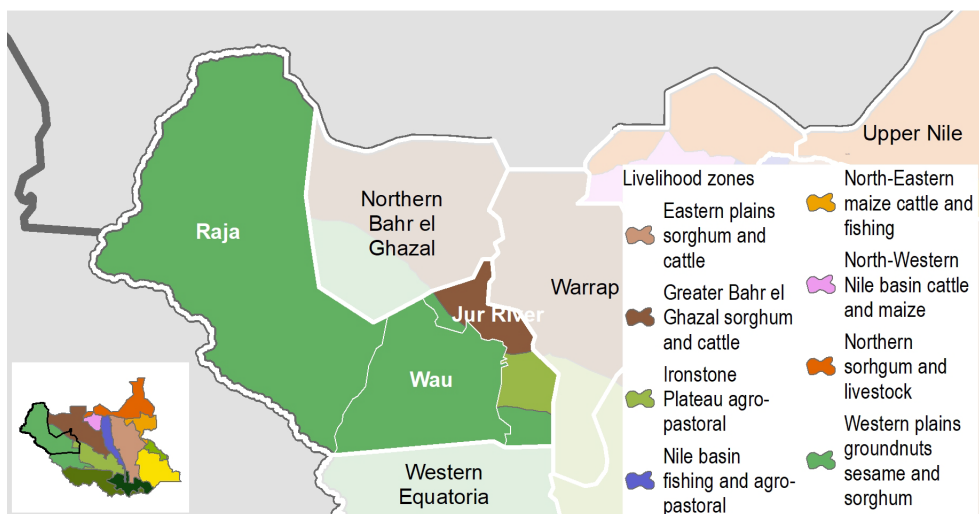
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

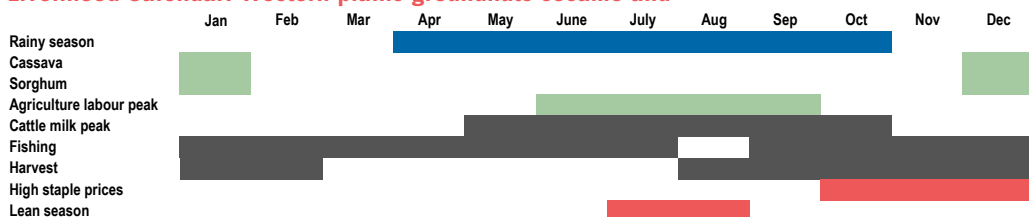
- 1) The roads connecting supply areas to consumers continue to deteriorate due to heavy rains. This will affect the supply chain for essential food commodities to major markets.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Green harvest of sorghum and legumes from September to December will most likely improve food security situation in this period. Access to wild foods, forest products, and fish will also increase during the first projection.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

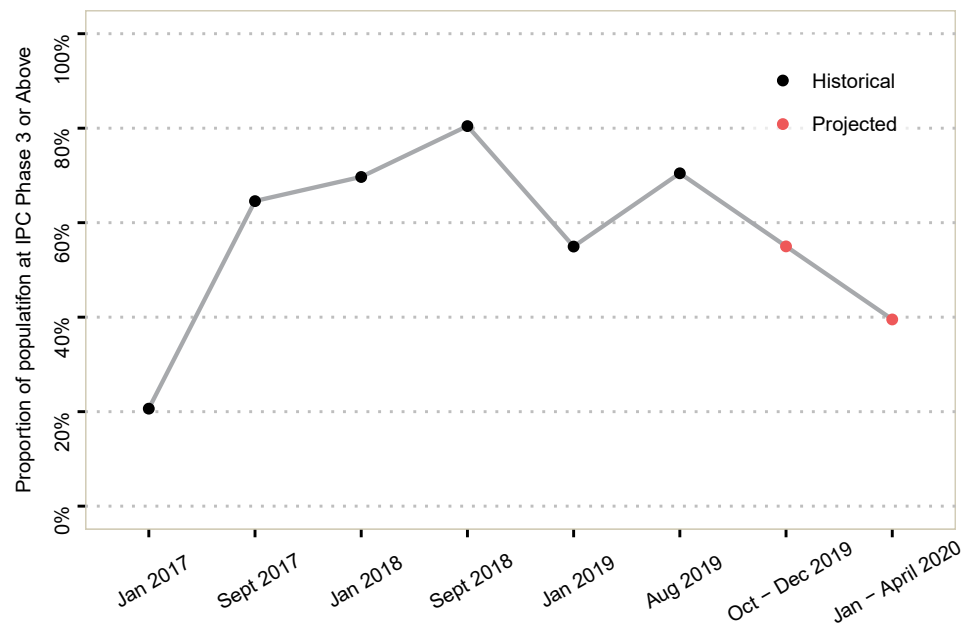
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

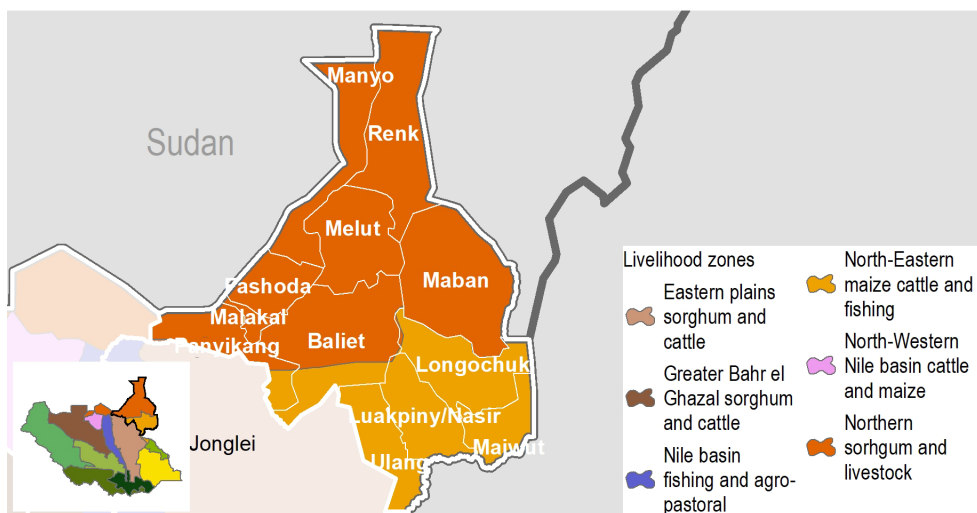
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

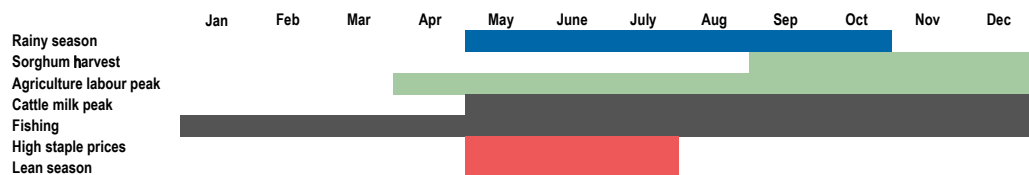
- 1) The harvest during projection period September - December 2019 will increase general food availability. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homestead and continue production.
- 2) Seasonally, market prices for staples and commodities will decrease as road conditions improve and food supplies increase.
- 3) Casual labor income from agriculture activities will also be available to those households with able bodies to carry on these activities, thus improving their households' incomes and purchasing power.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

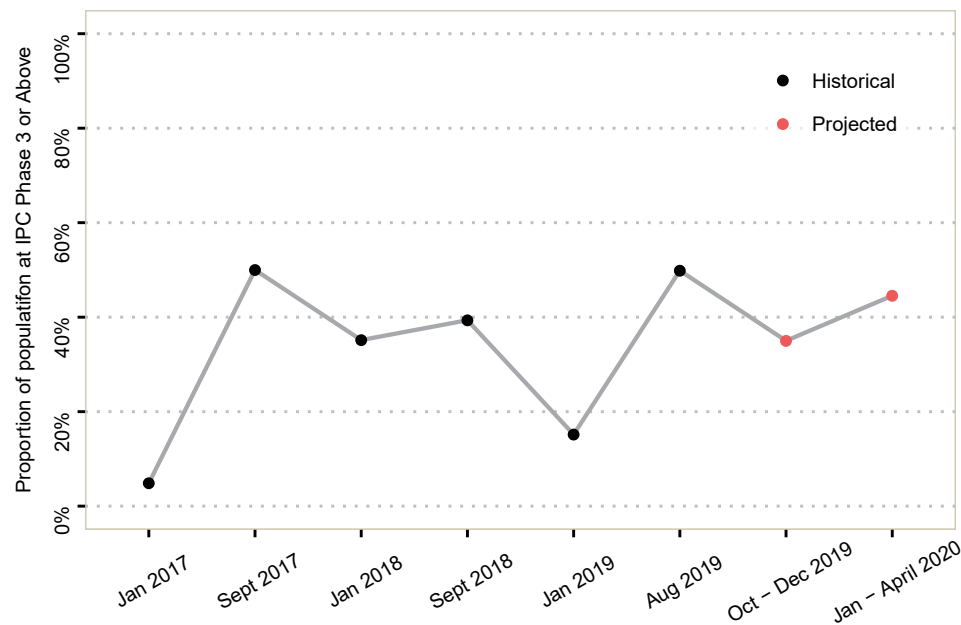
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Northern sorghum and livestock (SS11)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

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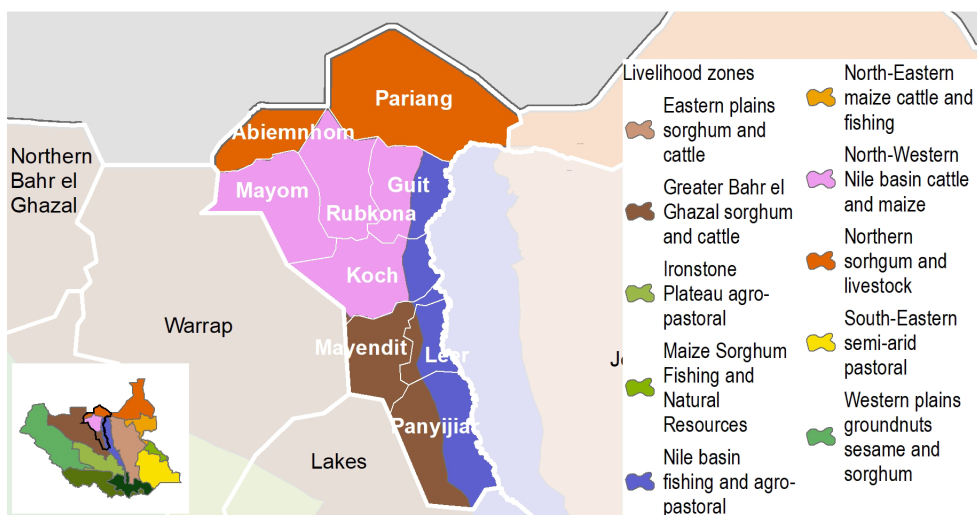
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

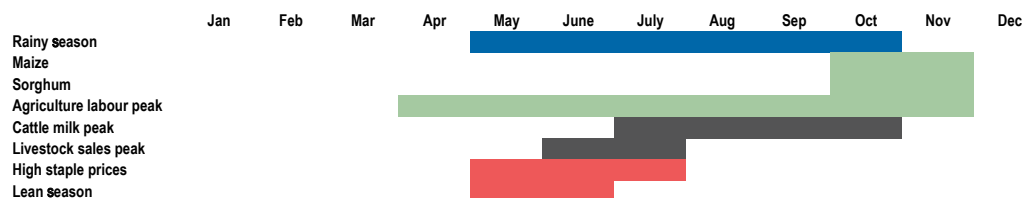
- 1) Seasonal increase in food availability due to harvest, although moderate.
- 2) Relatively low to moderate incidences of insecurity related to inter-communal violence are expected.
- 3) Increased access to trade, but continued macro-economic volatility which will limit household purchasing power.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

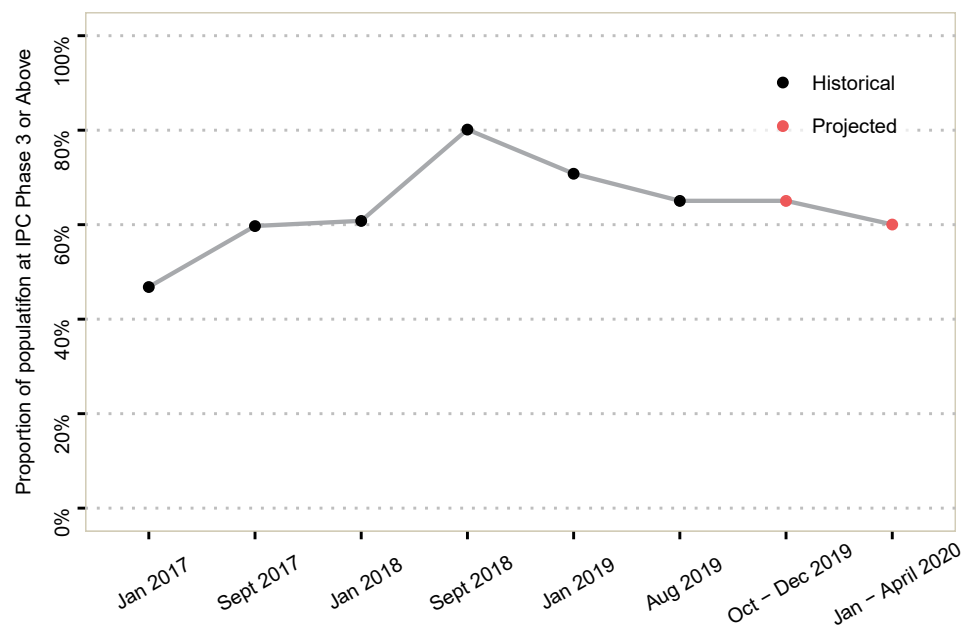
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Western Nile basin cattle and maize



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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

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



## Introduction

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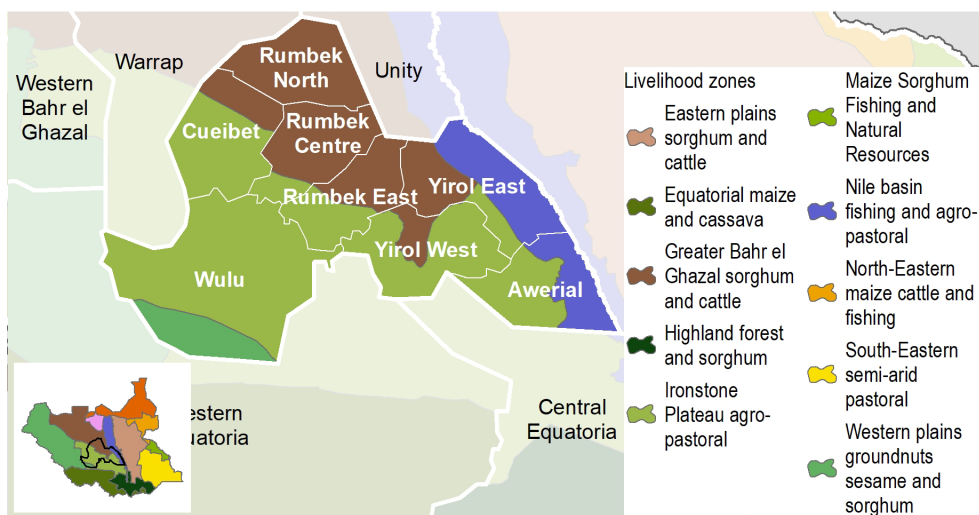
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

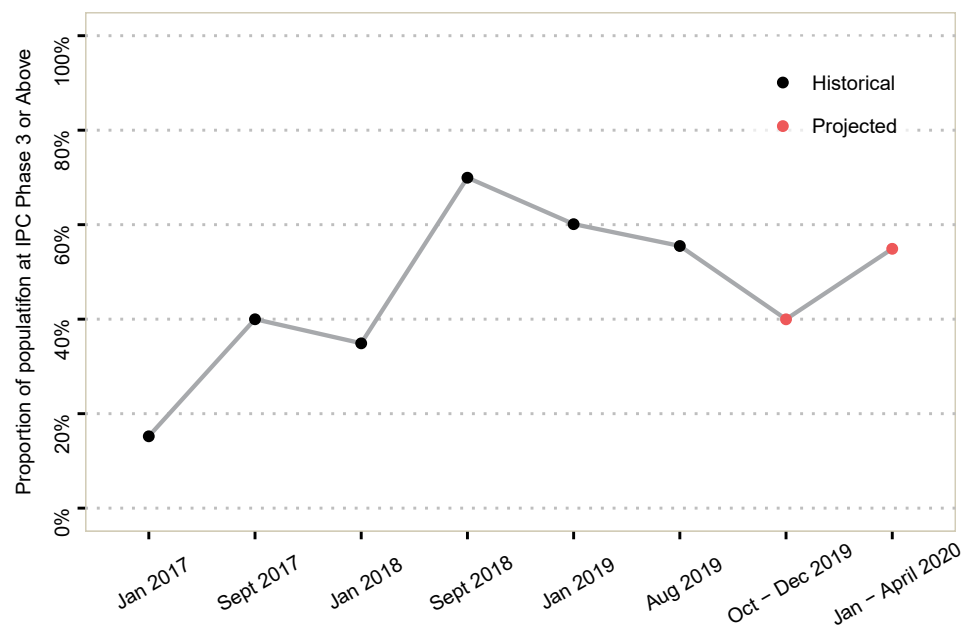
- 1) Food security situation in Rumbek Centre will most likely improve from September to December. Milk will continue to be available during this period. Most households will have good harvests of sorghum, groundnuts, and legumes.
- 2) Relative peace as a result of improve security situation will most likely improve the movement of food commodities to Rumbek market and this will have a mitigating effect on food scarcity. Trade volume will most likely increase resulting in price decreases. Interclan revenge killings and cattle raiding will most likely be reduced due to peace in the country.
- 3) The likely below average production and high food prices will most likely limit urban households' access to food.

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

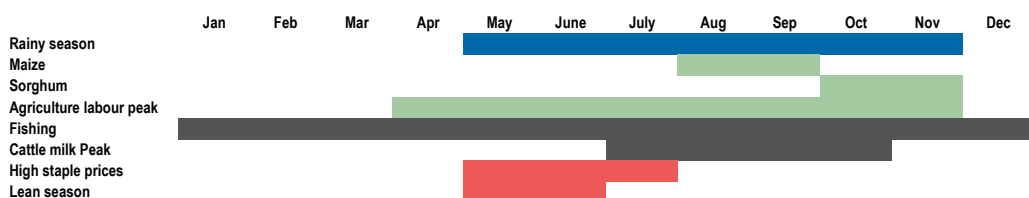
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 North County, Lakes State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

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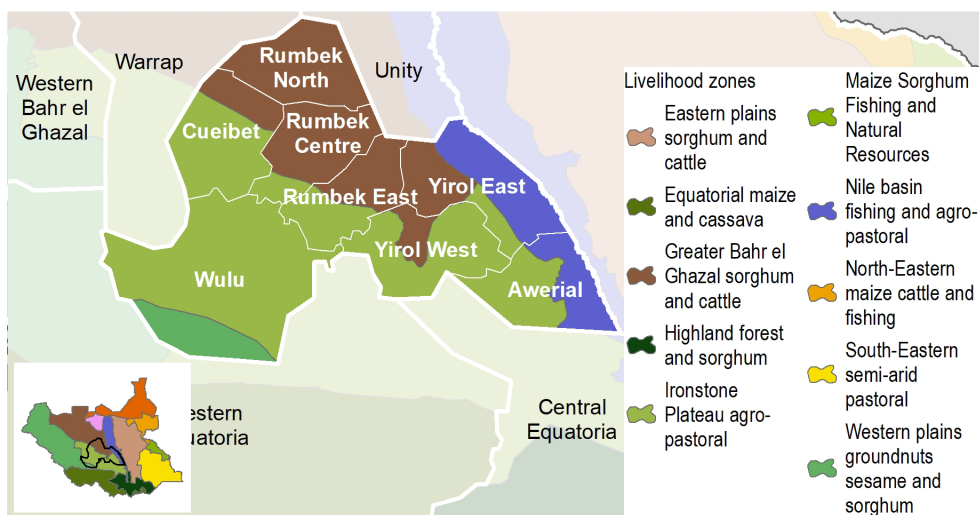
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

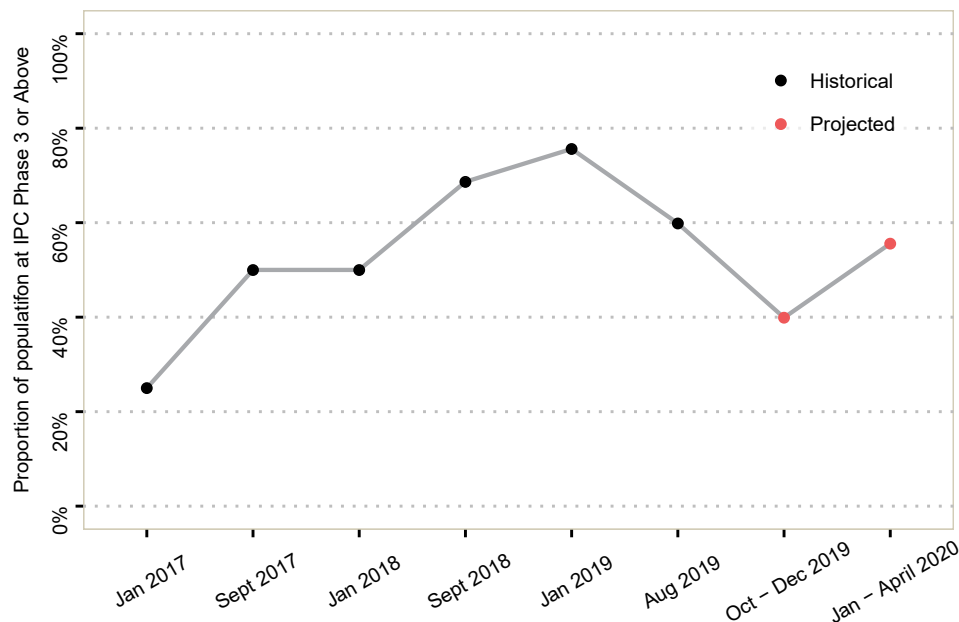
- 1) Green harvest of sorghum and legumes from September to December will most likely improve the food security situation in this period. However, irregular rainfall may reduce overall crop production.
- 2) Insecurity and long dry spells have affected livelihoods adversely. Inter-communal violence will result in displacement and looting of livelihood assets.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

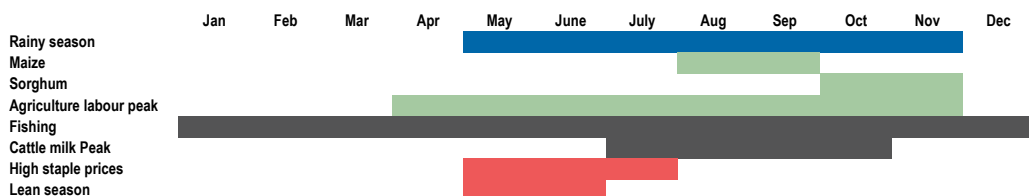
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

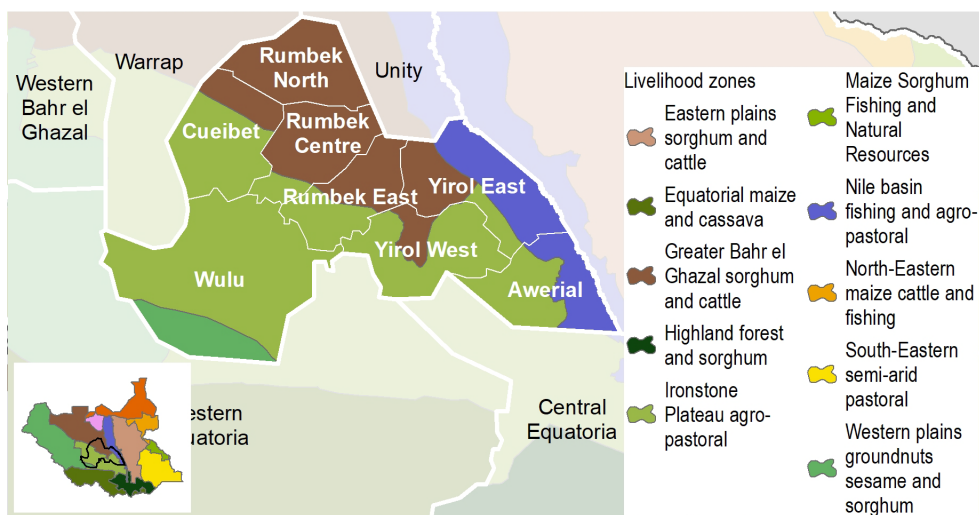
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

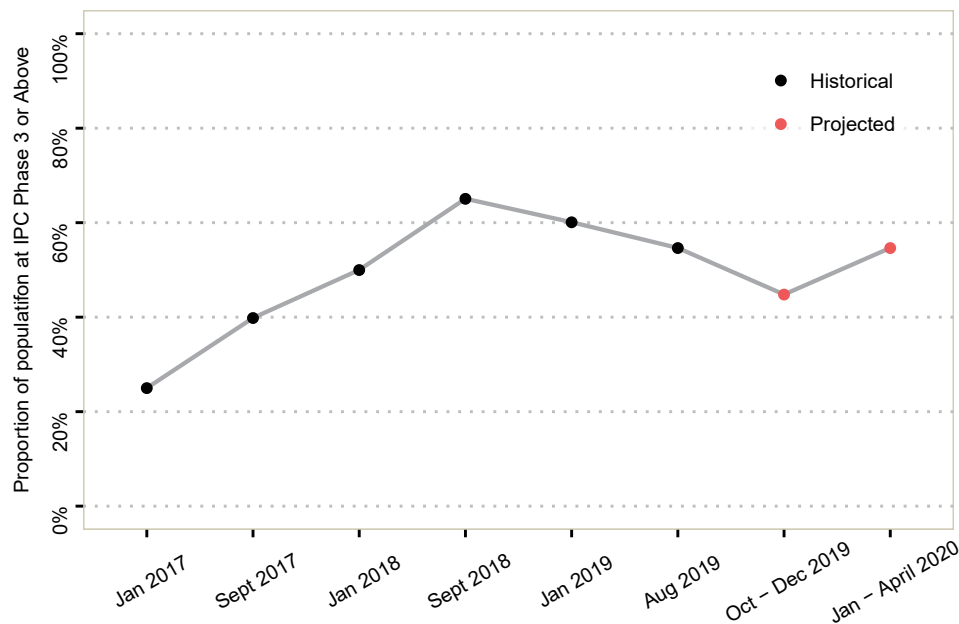
- 1) Food security situation in Rumbek North will most likely remain the same as the current food security situation from September - December, despite the expected increase in milk, access to fish, and crop harvests.
- 2) Inter-communal violence and counter-raiding of cattle will likely obstruct cattle movement to dry season grazing and fishing areas. Further, the beginning of cattle migration will also likely lead to increased inter-communal conflicts.
- 3) Physical access to markets will remain difficult due to poor road infrastructures destroyed by the heavy rain. This may continue affecting the flow of commodities from the sources to the market.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

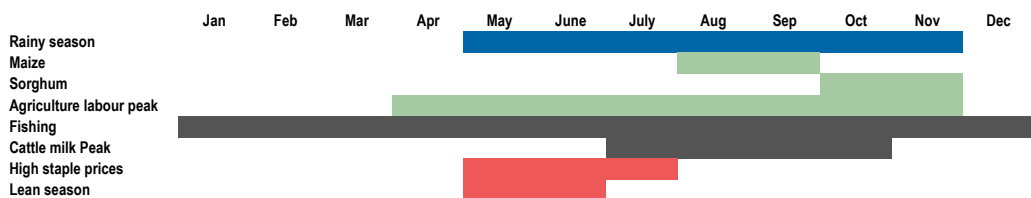
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

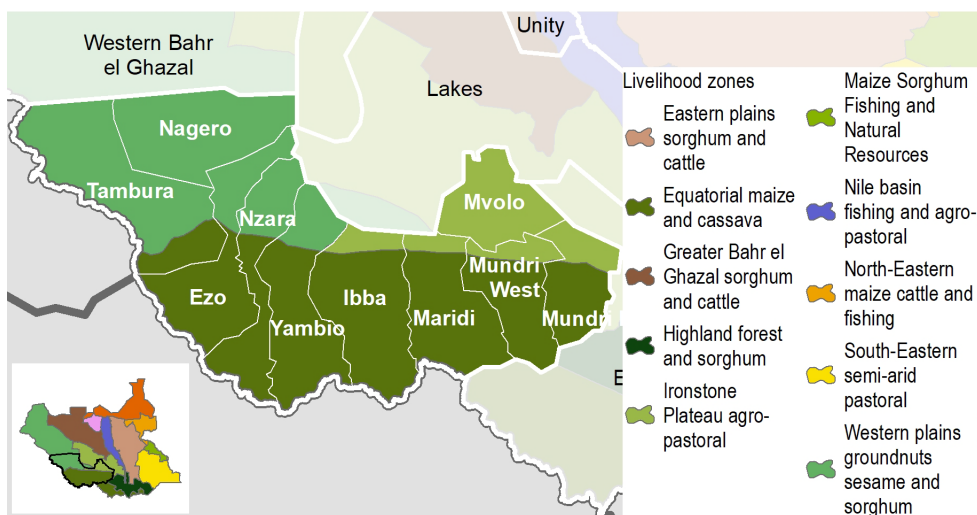
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

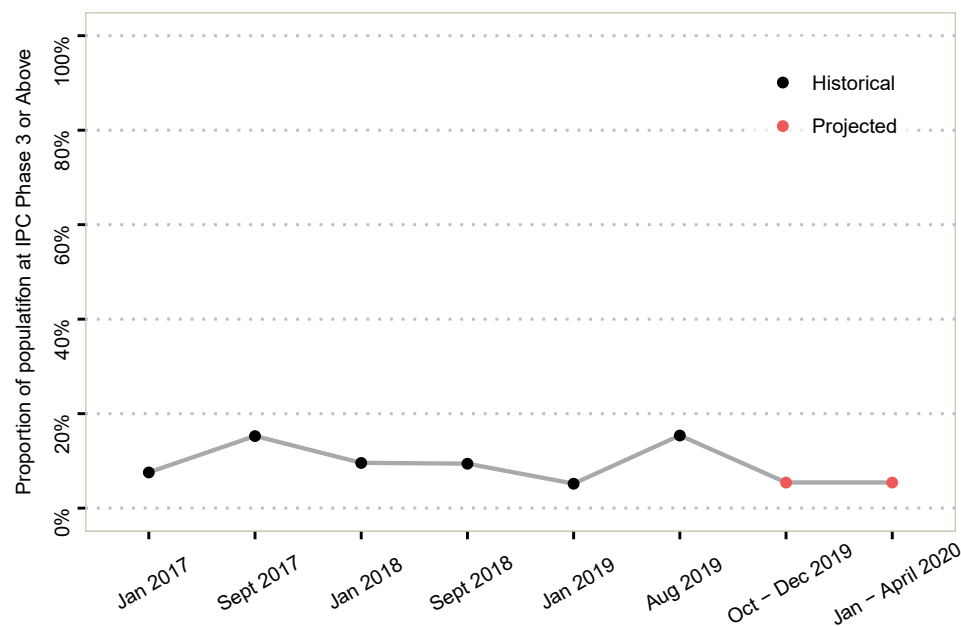
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

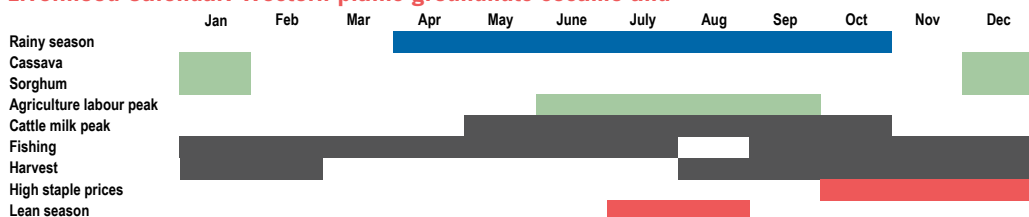
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

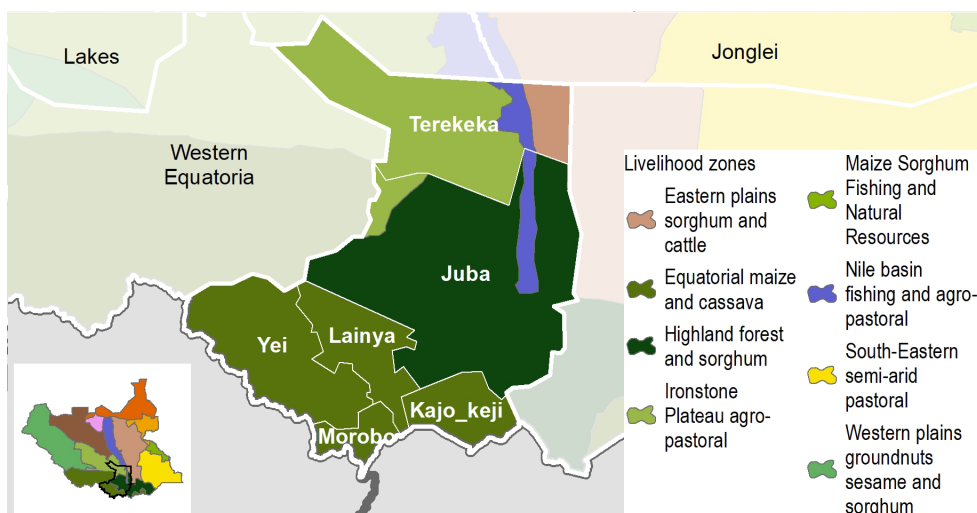
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

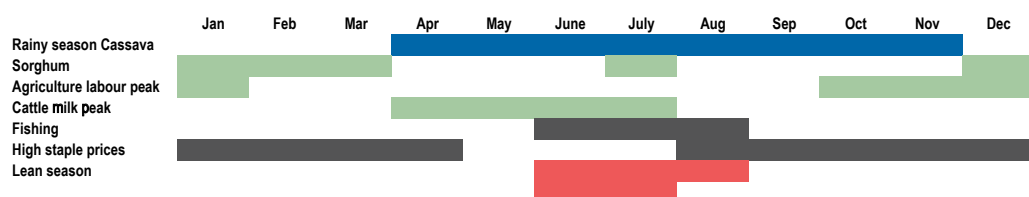
- 1) With the ongoing harvest of groundnuts and the expected good harvest of cereals in September, as well as the availability of fish during this period and the return of livestock to homesteads, which will enhance milk availability, households will diversify their food consumption and improve their nutritional status.
- 2) The presence of local produce in the market is likely to stabilise food prices. With the approaching revitalised peace agreement, the security situation is likely to improve in the rural areas and along feeder roads.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

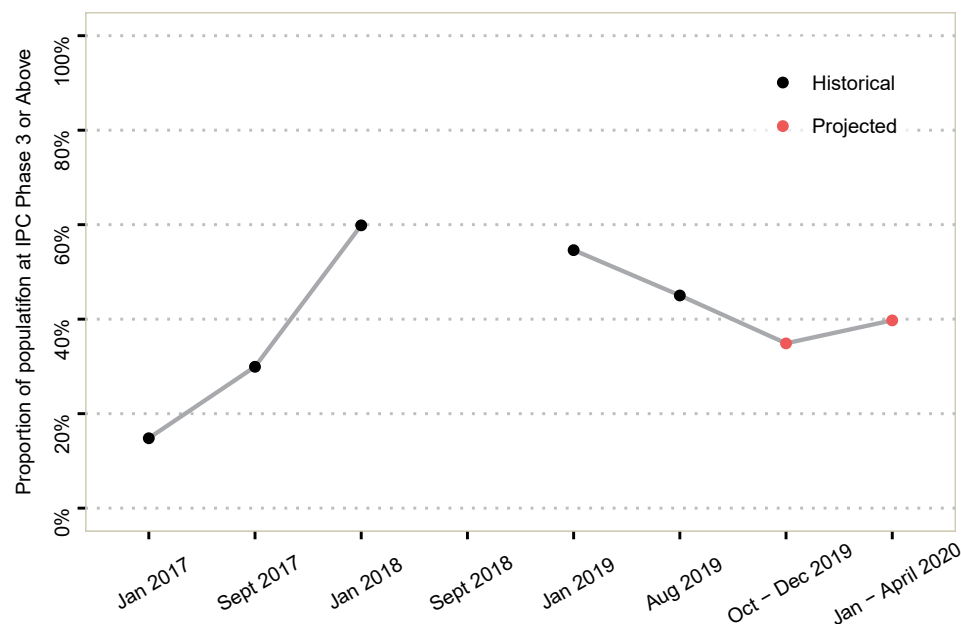
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 East County, Warrap State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

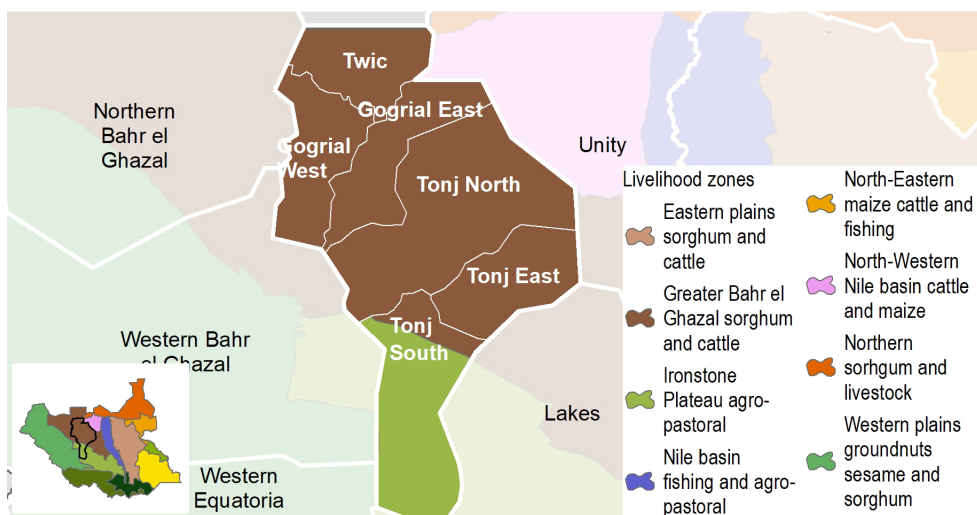
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

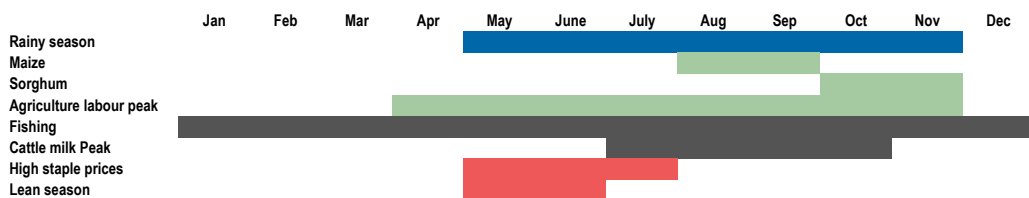
- 1) A good harvest is expected during projection period September-December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near home-stead and continue providing livestock product.
- 2) Inflation is likely to continue. Income will remain largely natural resource based, with agriculture based on livestock and fishing. The return on labour and firewood, etc. is not likely to increase. Large livestock keepers will manage.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Grey Bag

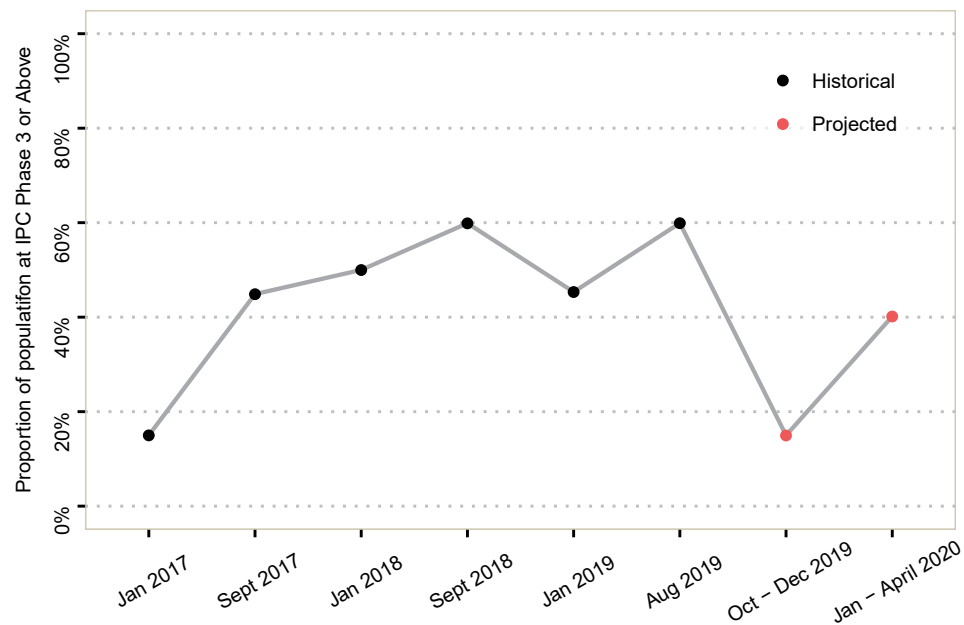
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 North County, Warrap State, South Sudan - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

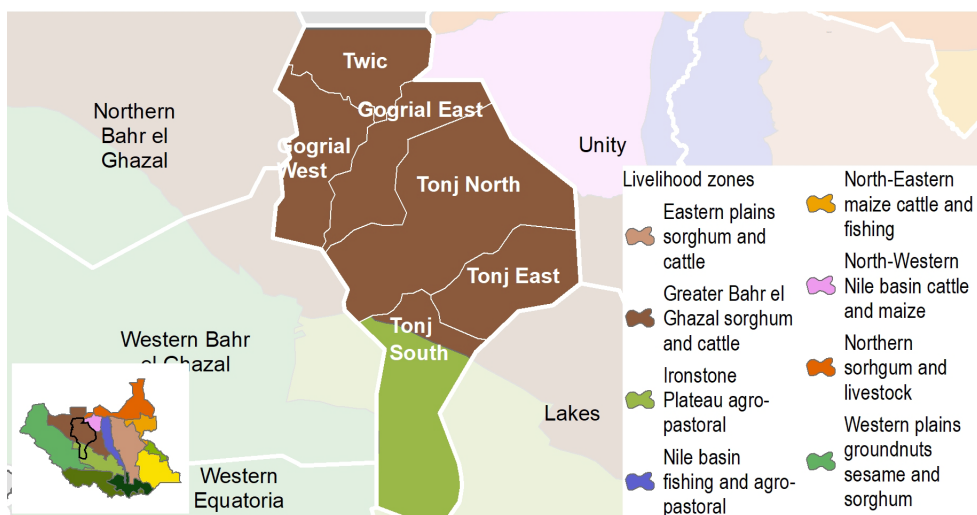
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

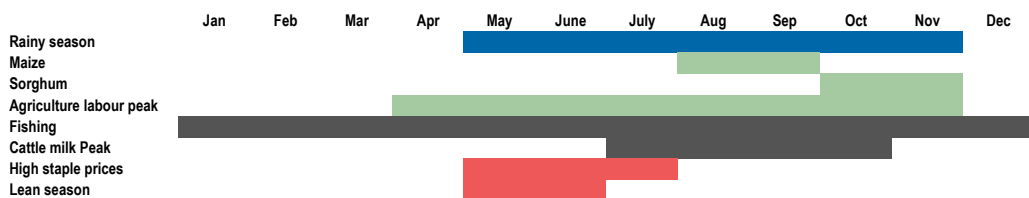
- 1) A poor harvest is expected due to multiple reported agriculture season shocks. However, during projection period September - December 2019, the food security situation is expected to improve due to some harvest. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homesteads and continue providing livestock product.
- 2) Inflation is likely to continue. Income will remain largely natural resource based, with agriculture based on livestock and fishing. The return on labour and firewood, etc. is not likely to increase. Large livestock keepers will manage.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

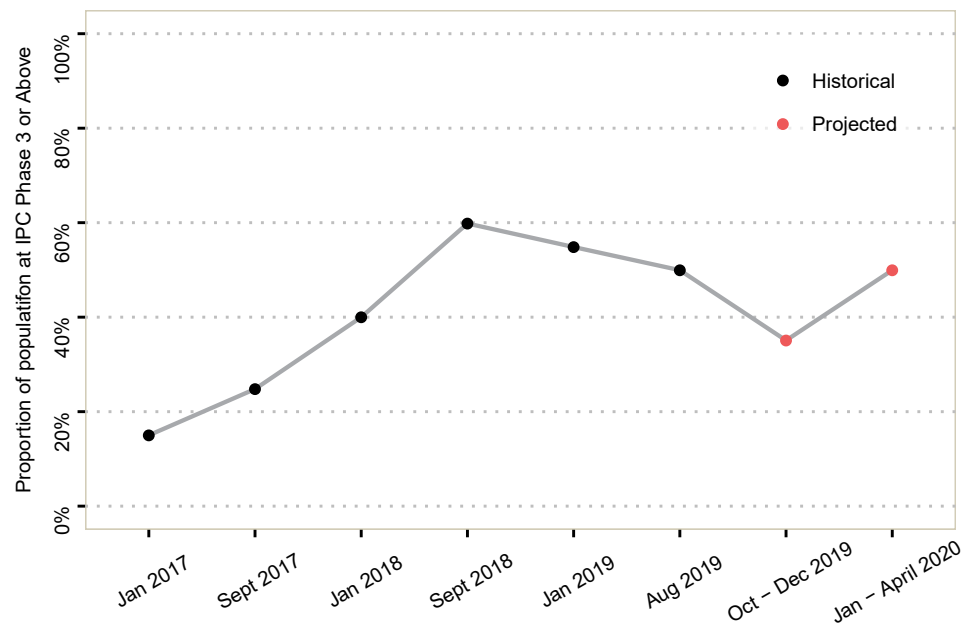
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

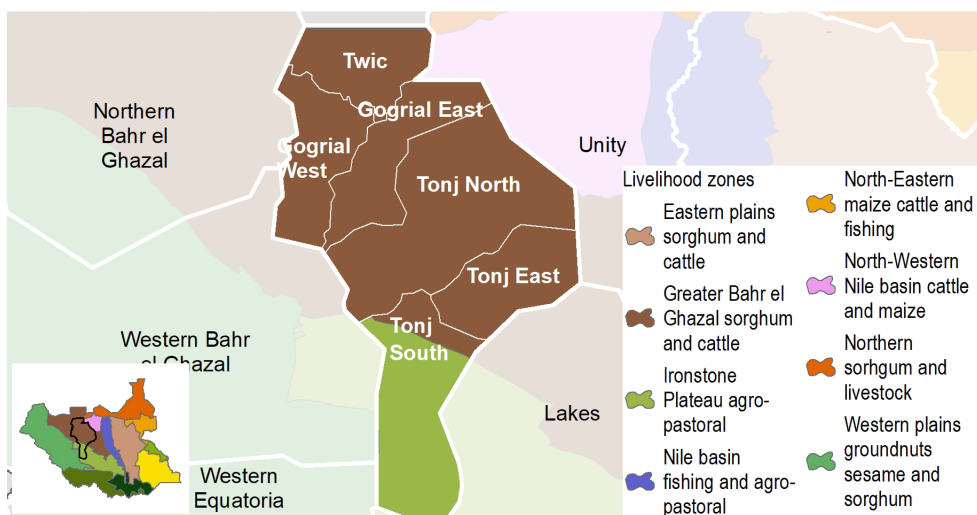
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
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- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

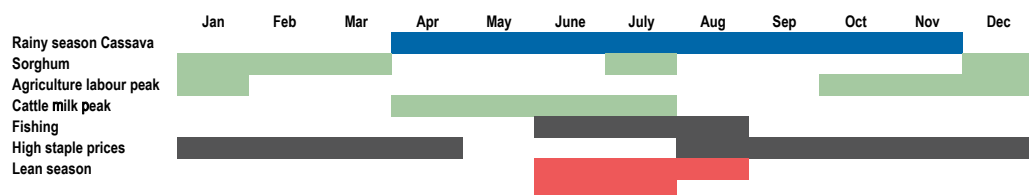
- 1) Harvest expected during projection period September-December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homestead and continue providing livestock product.
- 2) Inflation is likely to continue. Income will remain largely natural resource based, with agriculture based on livestock and fishing. The return on labour and firewood, etc. is not likely to increase. Large livestock keepers will manage.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

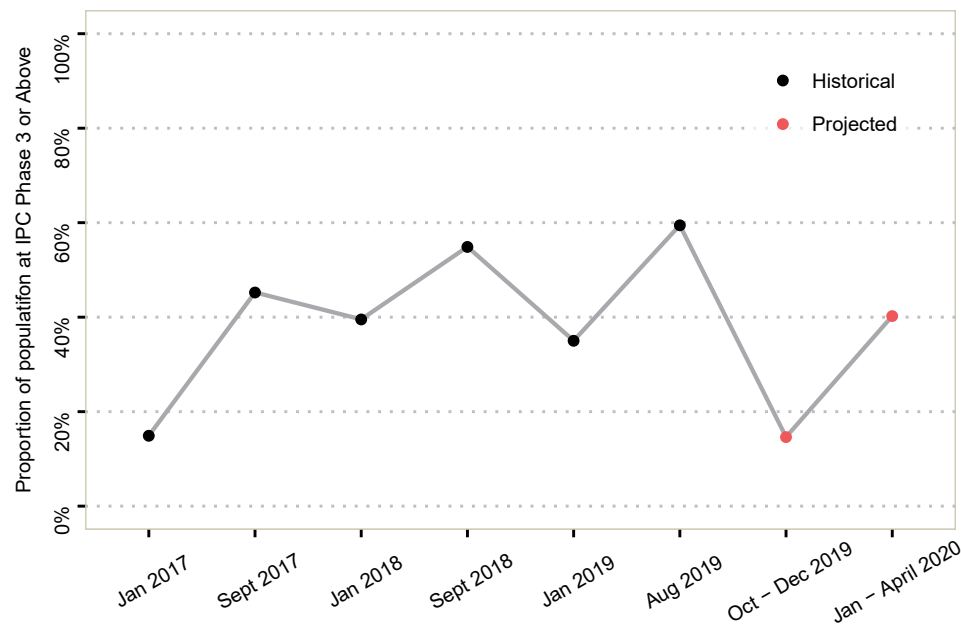
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

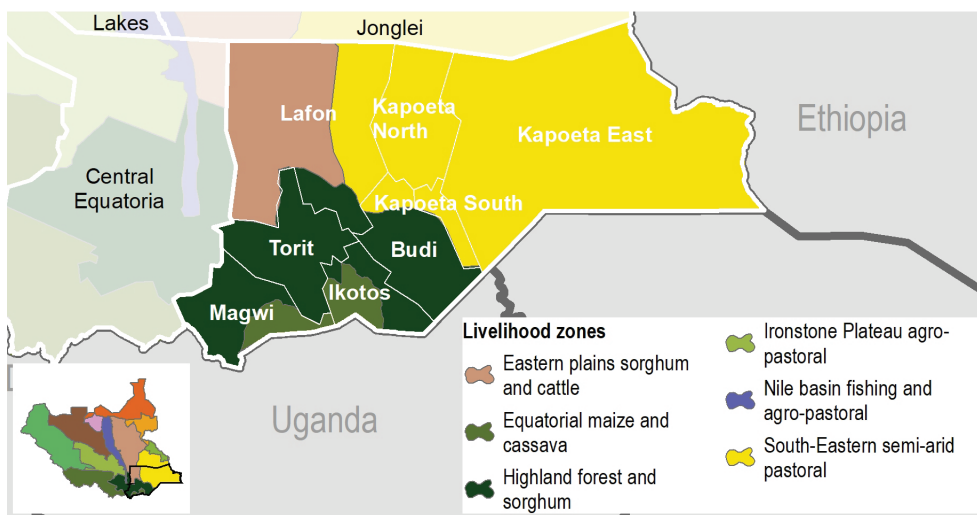
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

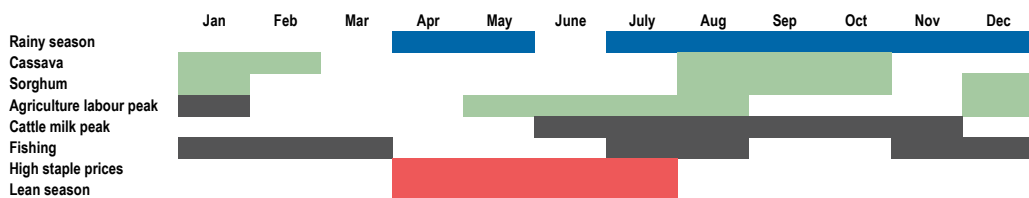
- 1) With current harvests of crops this season, local stocks are most likely to be available for households consumption and at the market.
- 2) Physical access to market will remain difficult due to poor road infrastructures destroyed by the heavy rain. This may continue affecting the flow of commodities from the sources to the market.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households. Human diseases such as malaria and typhoid are most likely to continue affecting households labour and increase expenditures on treatments; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates

**Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant**

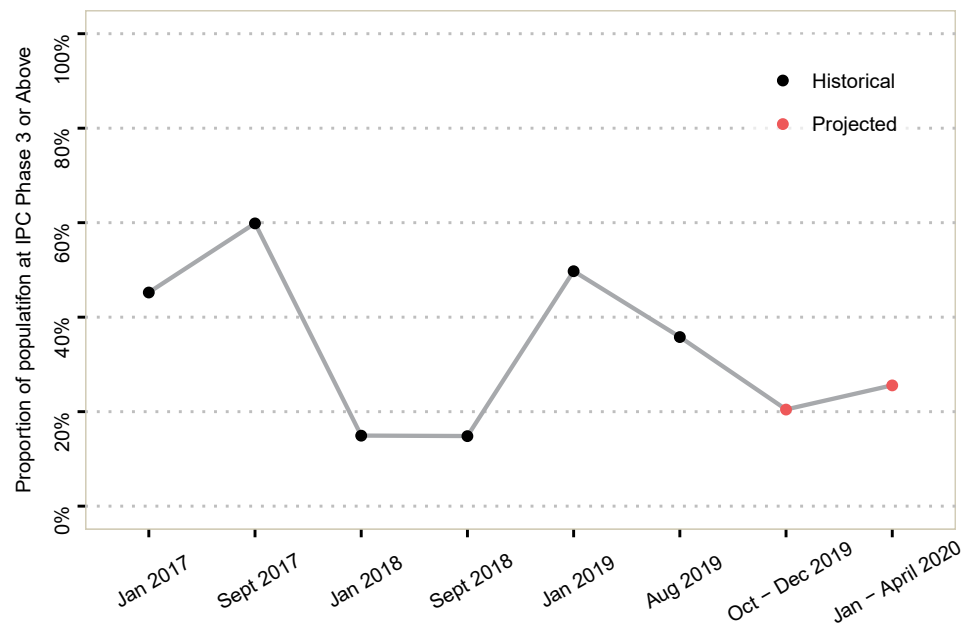
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Highland forest and sorghum (SS03)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

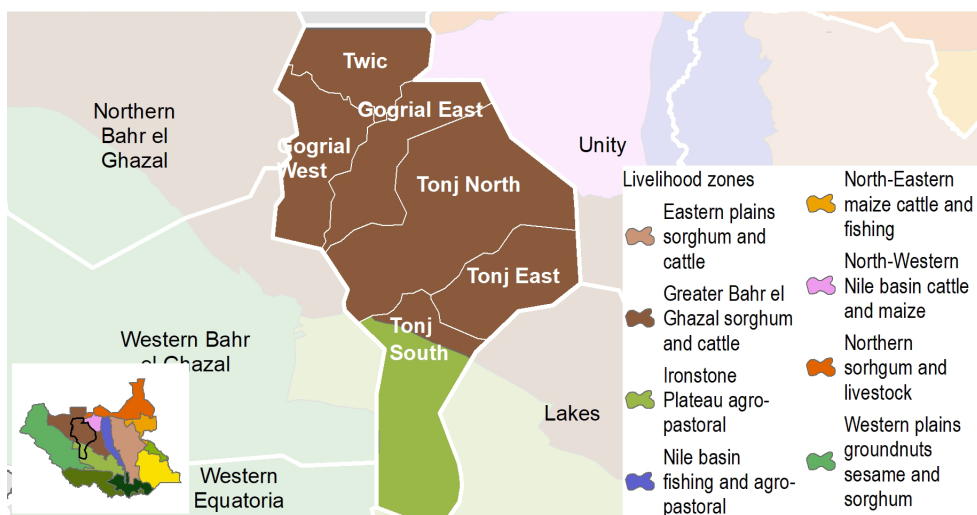
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

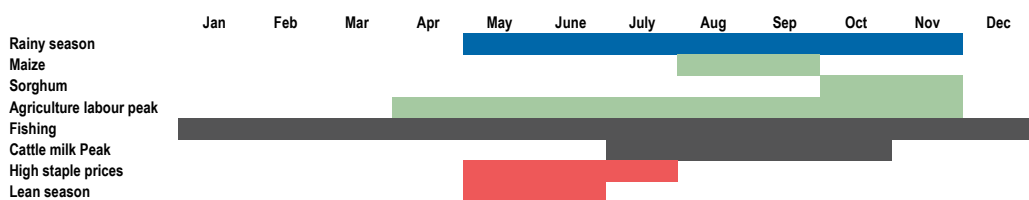
- 1) Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and vegetables). Livestock will also still be near homesteads and continue providing livestock products. Fishing activity will increase and continues to be an important source of food.
- 2) Physical access to the market is also likely to improve resulting in increased market supplies both local and imported food commodities. Increased market supply is likely to lower prices as demands at this period are also expected to be low owing to the availability of local produce.
- 3) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit productivity of households. Human diseases such as malaria and typhoid are most likely to continue affecting households labour and increase expenditures on treatments, and could also exacerbate malnutrition rates

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

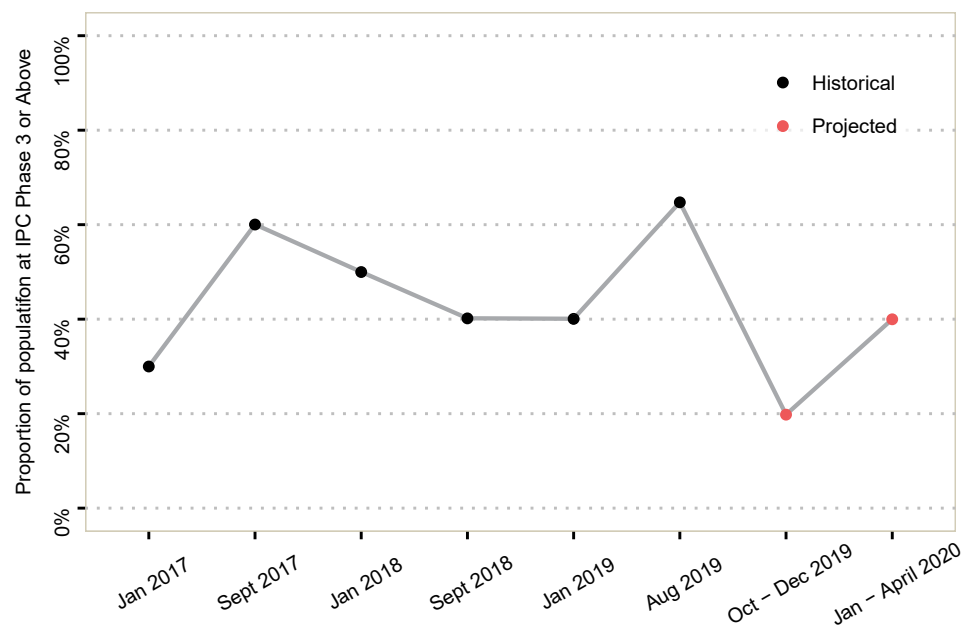
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: Greater Bahr el Ghazal sorghum and cattle



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

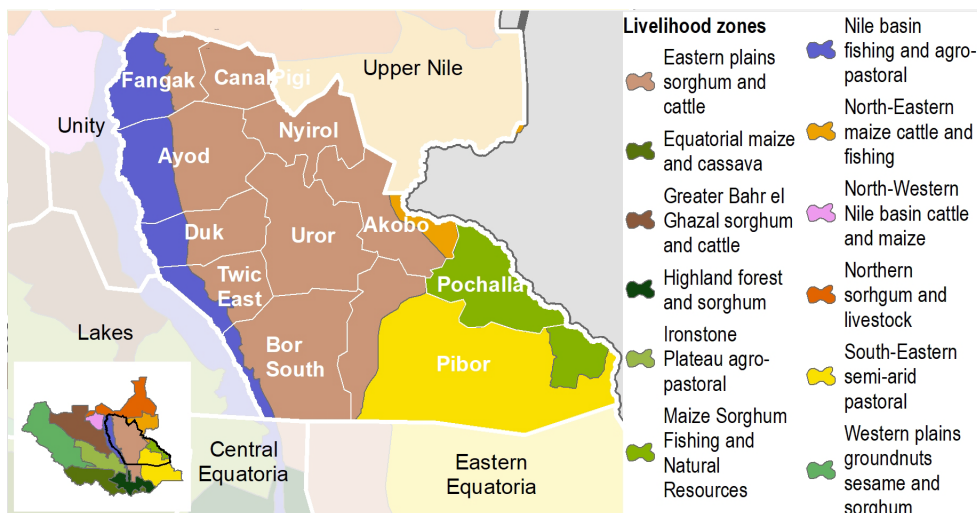
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

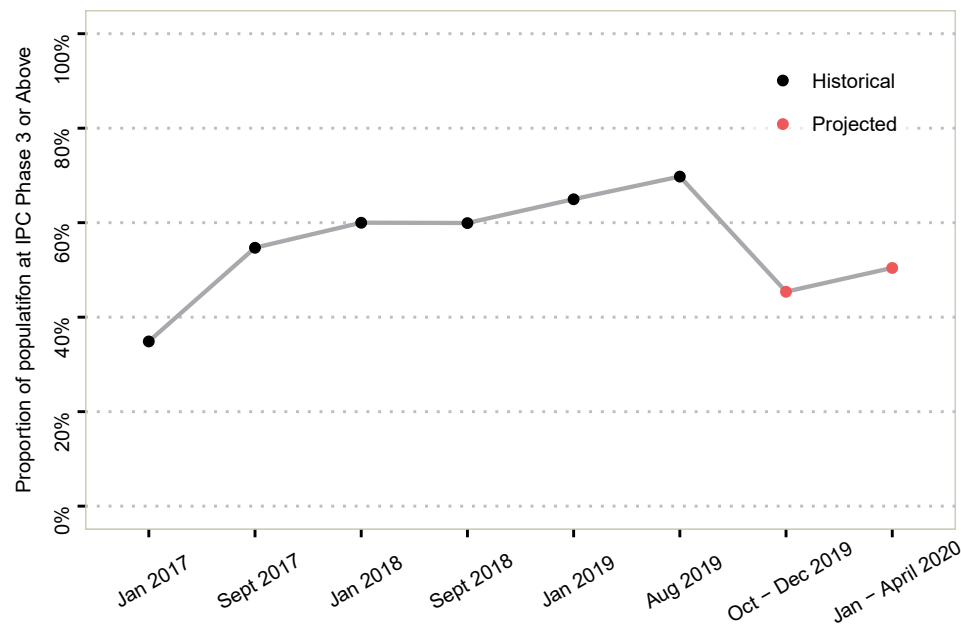
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Staple food prices are most likely to decrease because of the expected crop harvest from September to December 2019, although the price will remain high for the poor and market-dependent households in the state.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

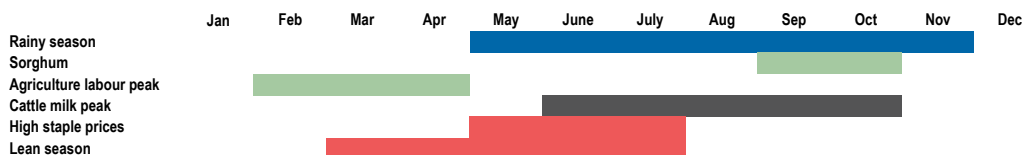
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

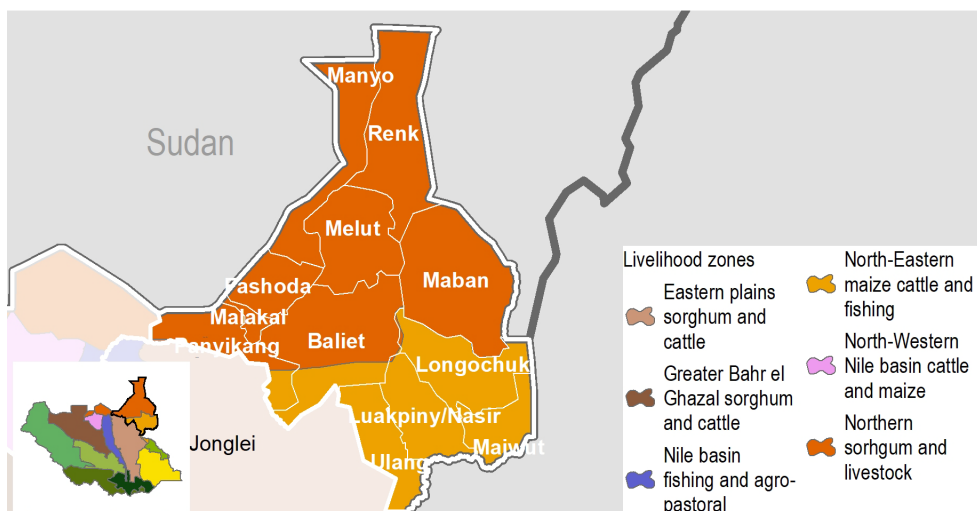
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

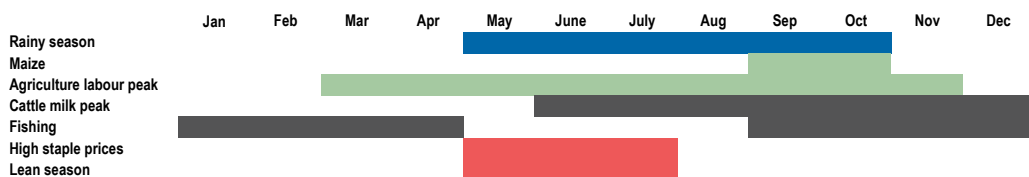
- 1) Expected harvest during projection period September - December 2019 and the food security situation is expected to improve. Households will mostly meet their food needs from own production (sorghum, maize, groundnuts).
- 2) Prices of commodities will decrease as a result of increased supplies to the market from improved road conditions and increased food availability.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

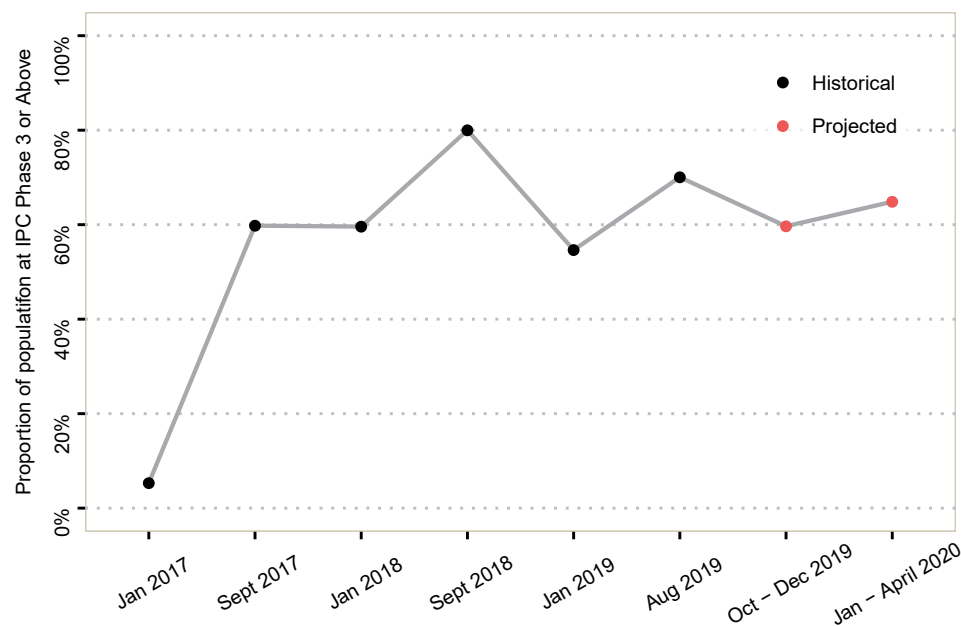
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## Livelihood Calendar: North-Eastern maize cattle and fishing (SS10)<sup>4</sup>



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



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

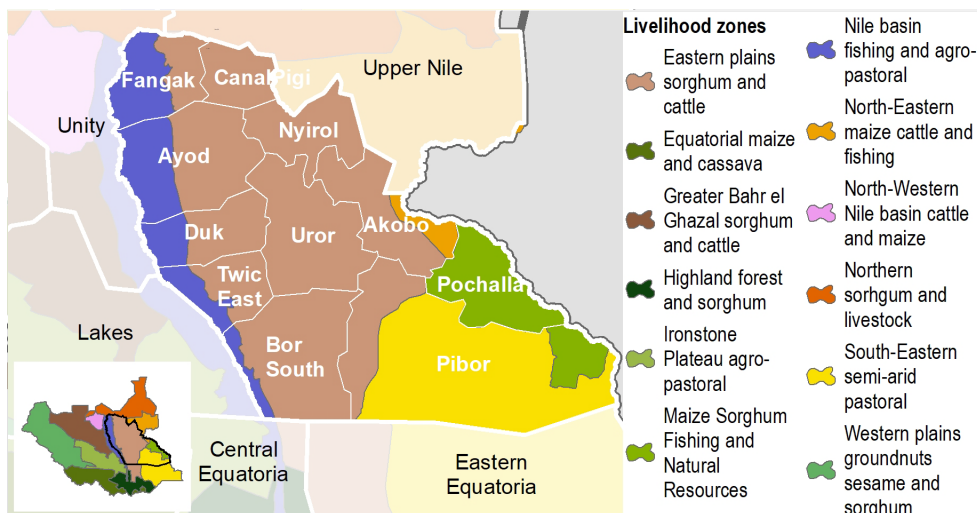
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

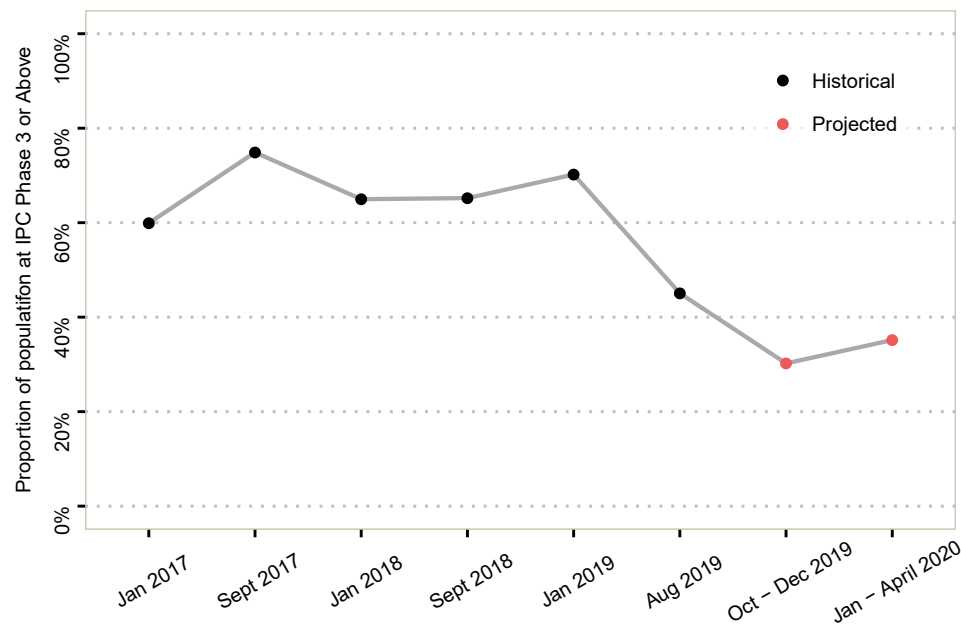
- 1) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas.
- 2) High health and WASH needs will continue to limit the productivity of households; could also exacerbate malnutrition rates.
- 3) Significant Humanitarian Food Assistance (white bag) likely contributing to increased availability and access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

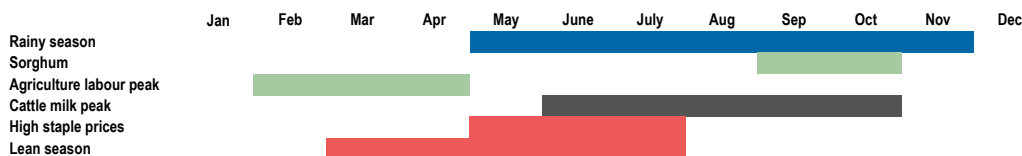
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Eastern plains sorghum and cattle (SS06)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

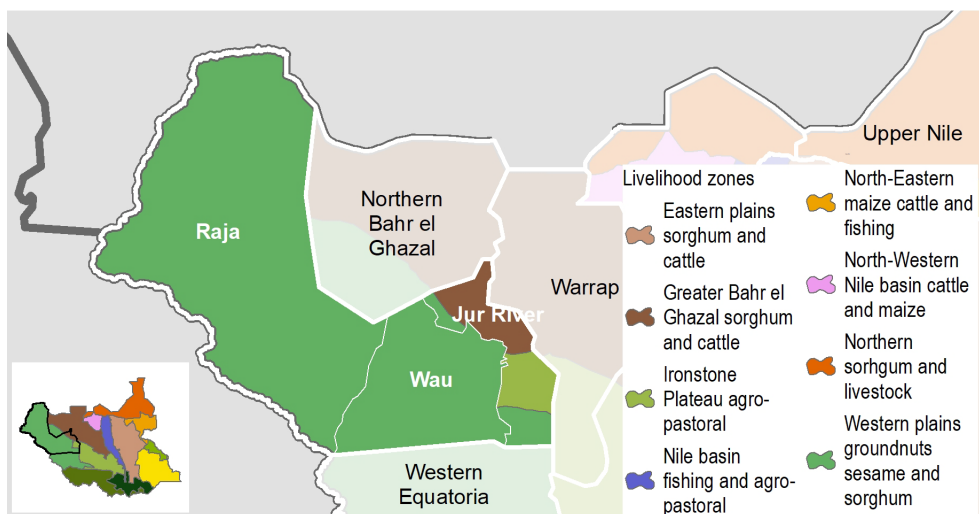
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

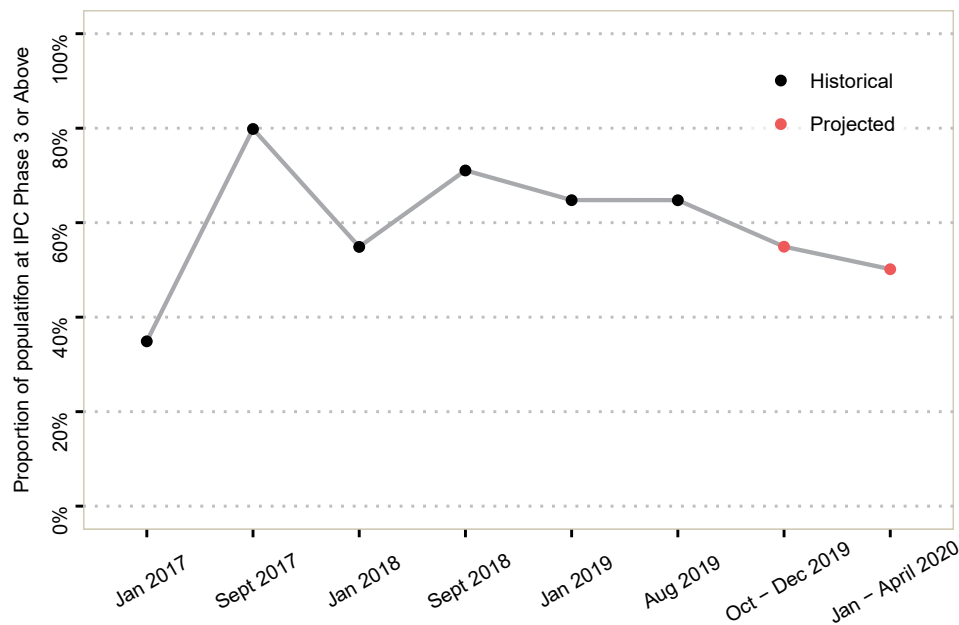
- 1) Access to trade will increase and prices will decrease, but continued macro-economic volatility will limit household purchasing power.
- 2) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields, pastures, and water availability. Increased security is likely to lead to increased productivity for agricultural households.
- 3) Humanitarian food assistance most likely to continue, with free movement of the population as the revitalised peace agreement is being implemented.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

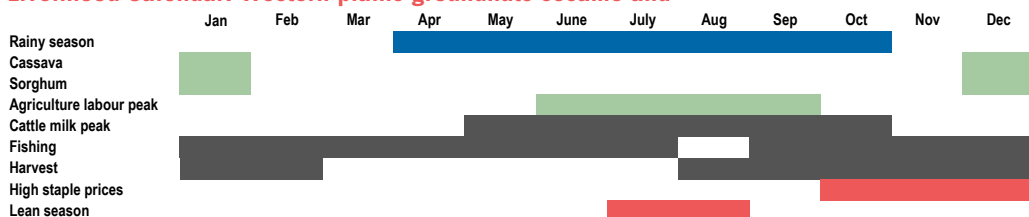
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Western plains groundnuts sesame and



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

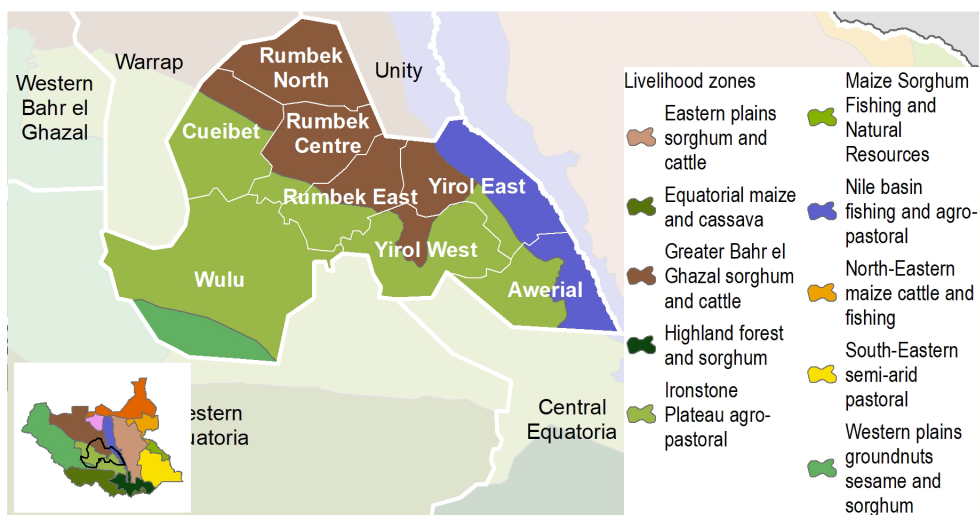
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

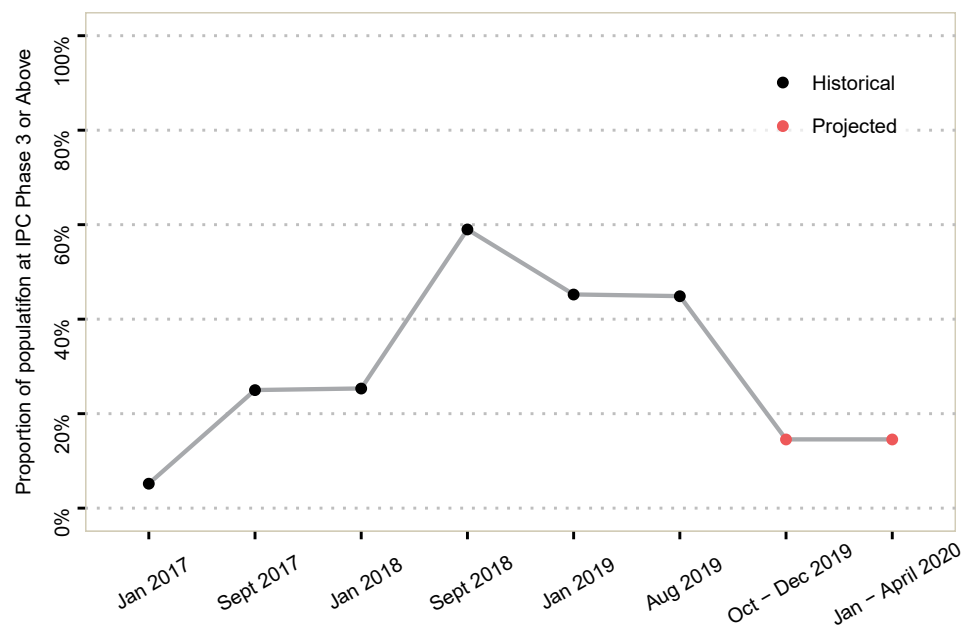
- 1) Food security situation in Wulu county will most likely improve from September to December 2019 with and increase in access to fish, honey, and harvests. Production is expected to be above average.
- 2) The long-term trend of stressed levels of acute food insecurity will continue with the harvest.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

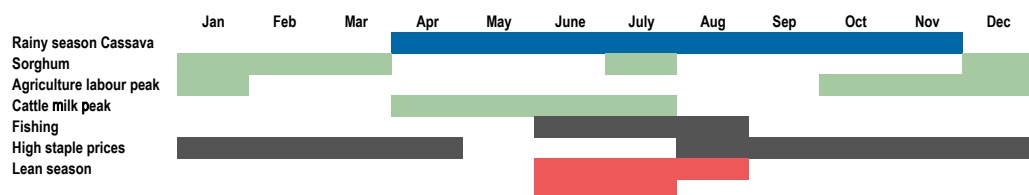
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

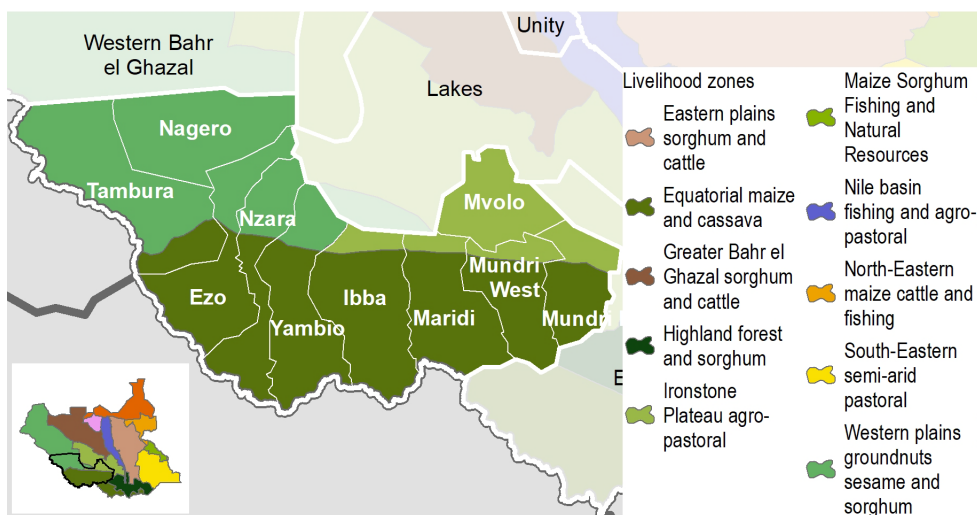
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

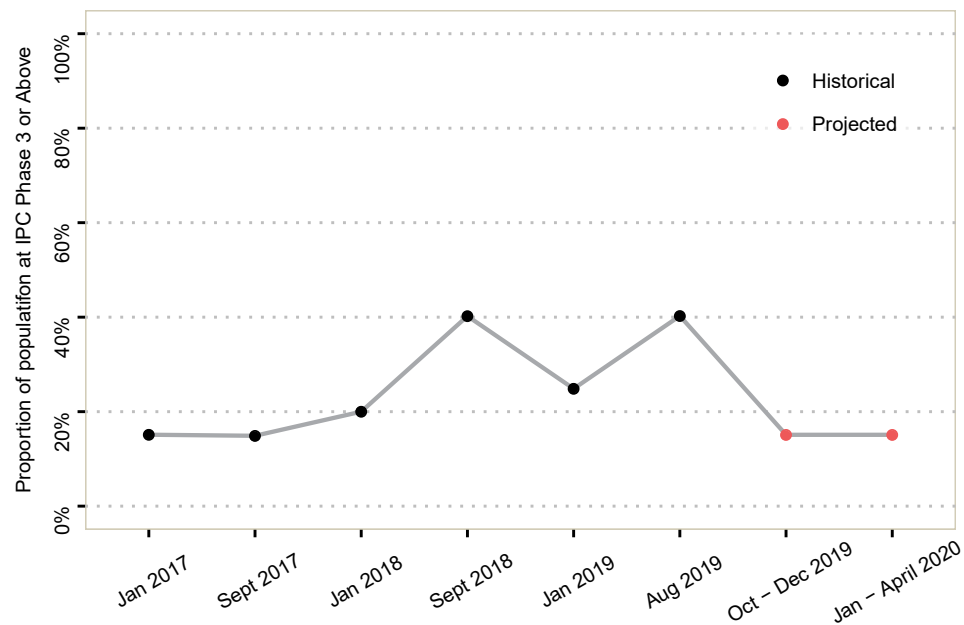
- 1) Western Equatoria is likely to receive normal rainfall in the first projection that lead to crop production and productivity availability of water for human and livestock consumption as well as availability of pasture vegetables and fish.
- 2) The implementation of the revitalised peace agreement is likely to encourage farmers to concentrate and carry out agricultural activities (weeding) that will likely lead to an increase in production and productivity.
- 3) Prices of staple foods in the market are likely to stabilise due to local produce. The majority of householdss are likely to spend less money on food due to availability from their own produce. The cost of transport is expected to be low because of fuel prices.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

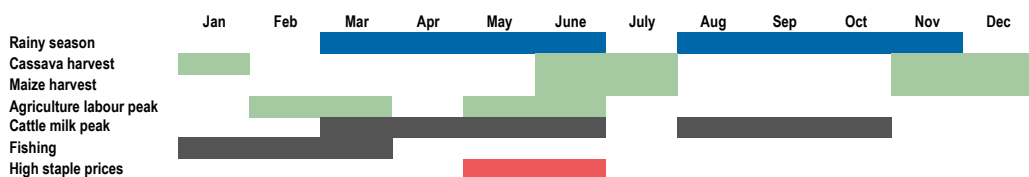
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. Calendar source: FEWSNET 2018 with Universal Livelihood codes for South Sudan. Different colors applied for clarity.



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# IPC Overview by County

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



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

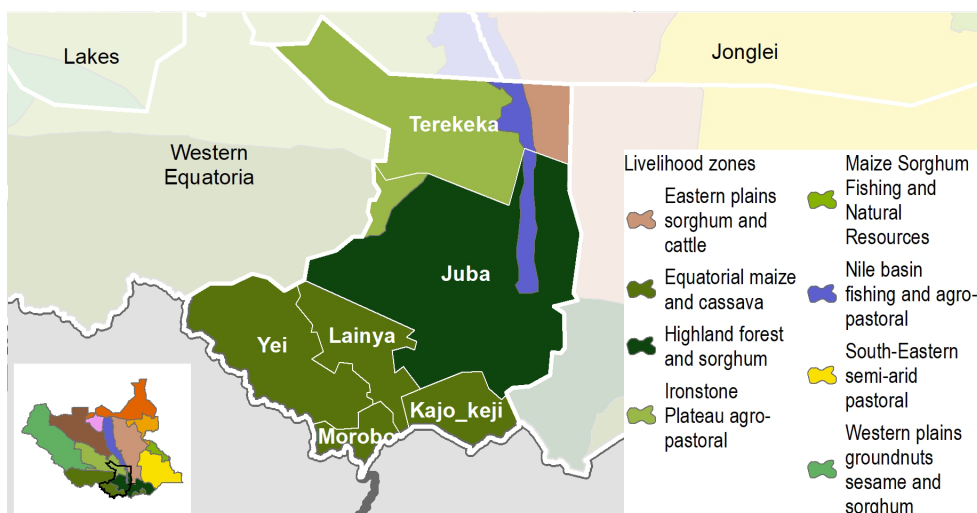
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

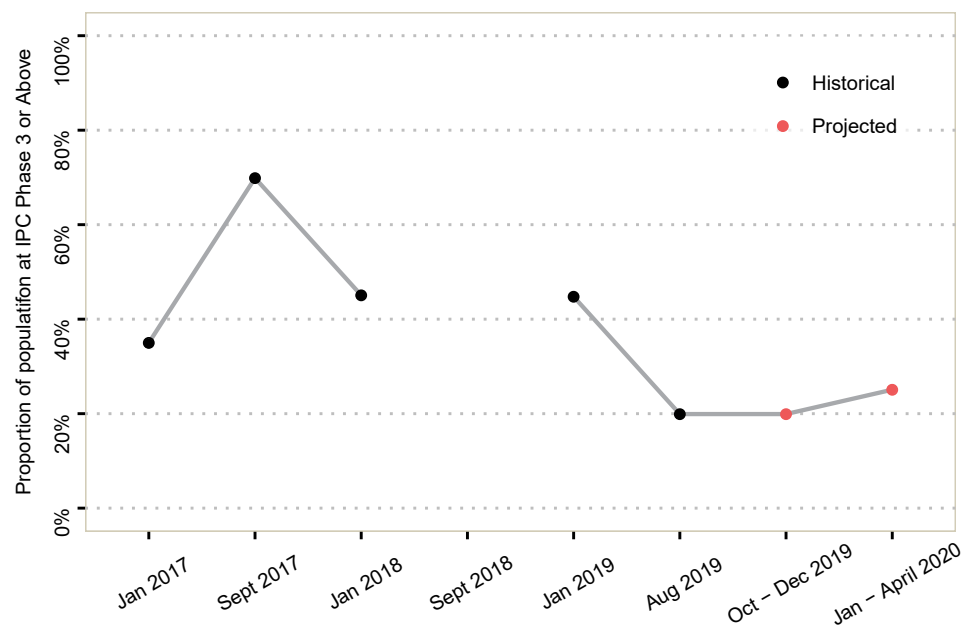
- 1) Staple food prices are most likely to decrease because of the expected crop harvest from September to December 2019, although prices will remain high for the poor and market-dependent households in the state.
- 2) Despite a generally relative calm security situation in the state as a result of the implementation of the signed revitalized peace deal, insecurity related to intercommunal resource-based conflict, cattle raiding, and road banditry is most likely to continue posing a negative contribution to food security in the state.
- 3) Positive rainfall patterns will partially increase crop yields pastures and water availability. This will also have a positive impact on delayed seasonal migration of livestock to remote grazing areas. As a result, animal health conditions are most likely to improve, hence access to milk and other livestock products will continue to improve seasonally.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>:

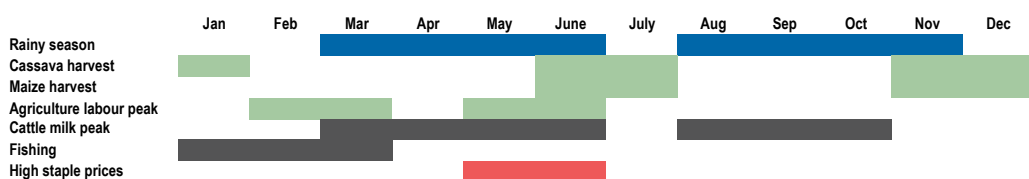
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Equatorial maize and cassava (SS01)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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.
3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

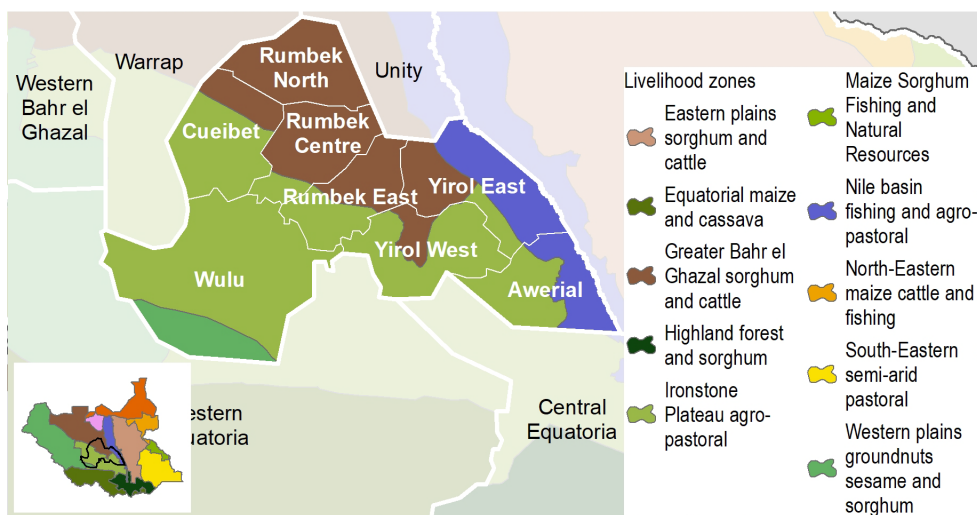
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
- 3) Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) Factsheets
- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

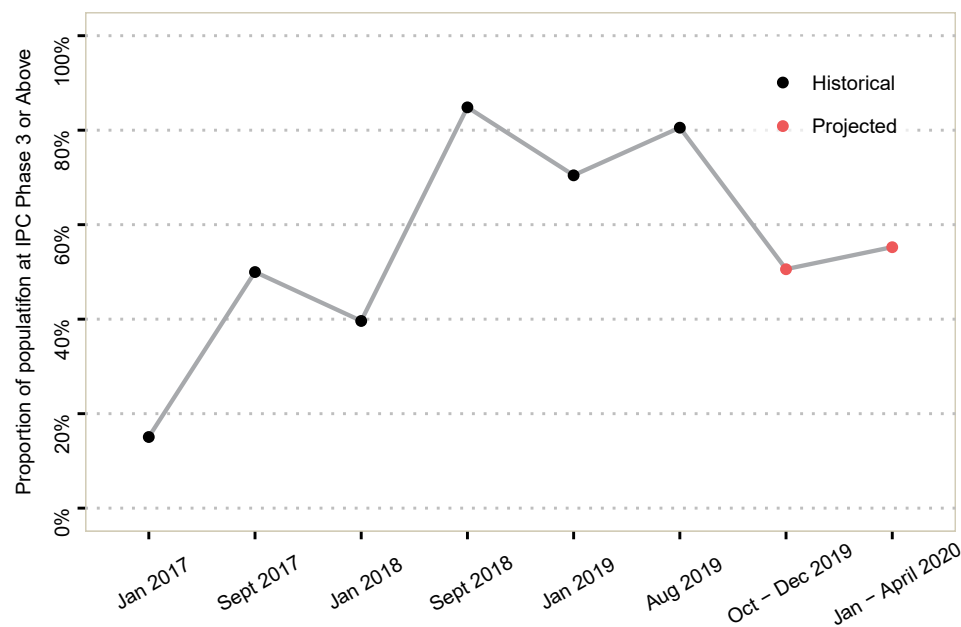
- 1) From September to December 2019 the food security situation in Yirol East is expected to improve with an increase in access to milk, fish, and dry harvests, in additional various wild foods including lalop (thou) and tamarind.
- 2) Physical access to the market is also likely to improve resulting in increased market supplies of both local and imported food commodities. The increased market supply is likely to lower prices as demands in this period are also expected to be low owing to the availability of local produce.
- 3) Insecurity is expected to continue but expected to lower as movement during this period is hampered by tall grasses.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

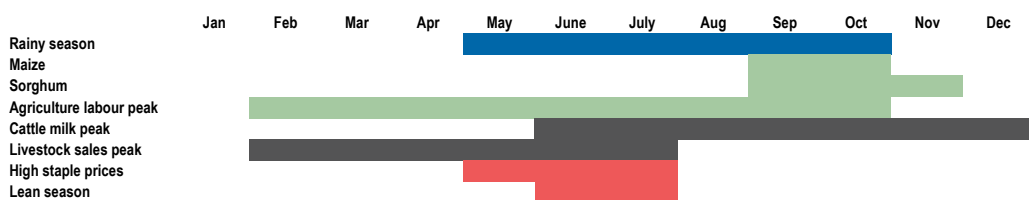
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



## 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)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
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3. Livelihood zone according to FEWSNET 2018
4. 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 - January 2020



## Introduction

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people in South Sudan (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and has decreased slightly since September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse. 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 January 2020 IPC process, REACH has developed multiple factsheets to support state analysis teams including:

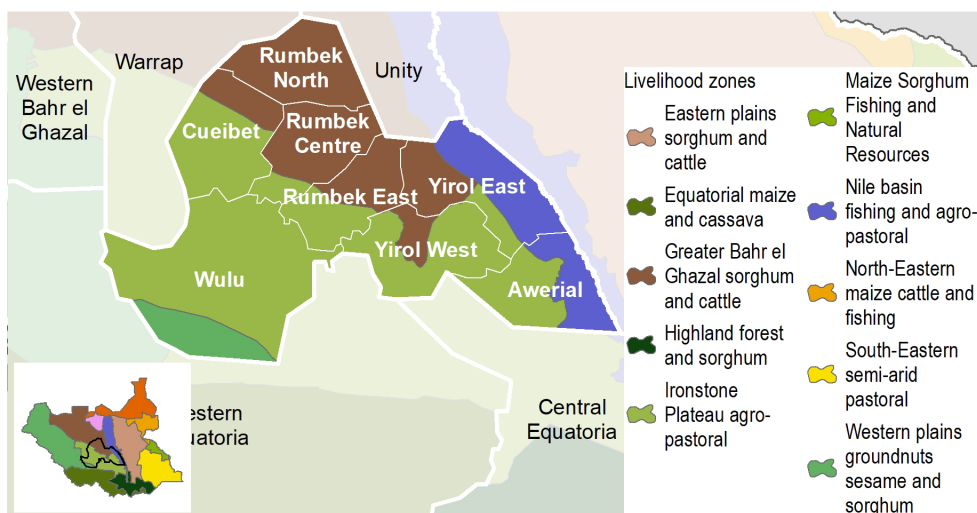
- 1) IPC County Overview Profiles
- 2) Updates to County Flooding Factsheets – where relevant
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- 4) FSL Factsheets based on REACH Area of Knowledge Data

## IPC Assumptions for Projection 1: September - December 2019<sup>1</sup>

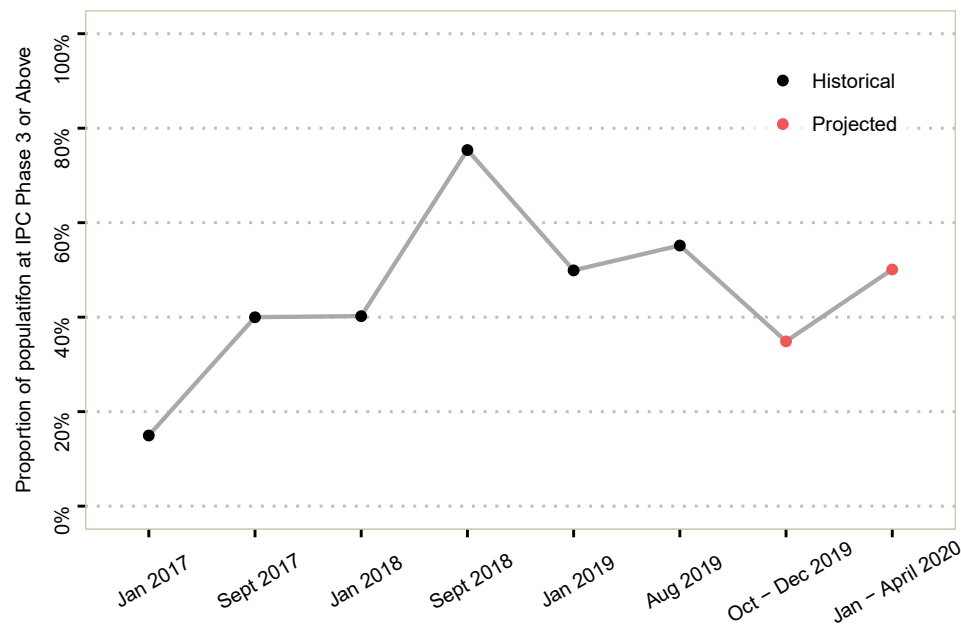
1) The food security situation in Yirol West will most likely improve from September to December with an increase in access to milk, fish, waterlilies, and harvests. However, likely below-average production and extremely high food prices will most likely limit households' access to food.

## Projected Level of Humanitarian Food Assistance<sup>2</sup>: Not Significant

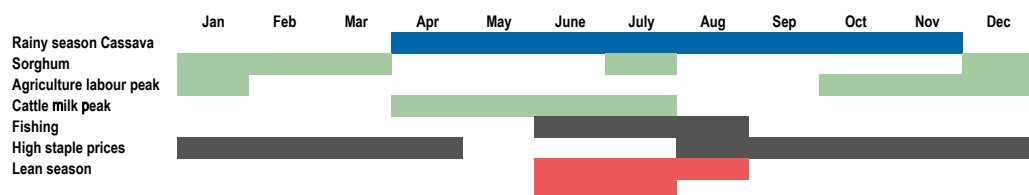
## Livelihood Zone Map<sup>3</sup>



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



## Livelihood Calendar: Ironstone Plateau agro-pastoral (SS02)<sup>4</sup>



## Footnotes

1. As reported in the August 2019 IPC key messages and outcomes
2. According to the August 2019 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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