



January 2018 IPC Classification

- In January 2018, 5.3 million people (48% of the population) are estimated to be facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) acute food insecurity, out of which 1 million people are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Compared with the same time last year, this reflects a 40% increase in the population facing severe food insecurity in the post-harvest season.
- Worsening food insecurity is primarily driven by protracted conflict and displacements, which have contributed to insufficient crop production (only 61% of the 2018 national cereal needs are met by the harvest), disruptions to livelihoods and persistent macroeconomic deterioration. Livelihoods have been further eroded by climatic shocks, such as prolonged dry spells and flooding, and pest infestations (e.g. Fall Armyworm).
- Food security has slightly improved since September 2017 as a result of a combination of large-scale humanitarian assistance, harvests, seasonal availability of fish and livestock products. As of January 2018 there are no longer populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Ayod and the Elevated Risk of Famine in greater Baggari sub-area of Western Bahr el Ghazal has been prevented. In particular, humanitarian assistance has prevented a worsening food security situation in 17 counties¹.
- **The January 2018 nutrition situation reflects a typical post-harvest seasonal improvements, with expectedly lower GAM rates that are attributed to humanitarian assistance, food stocks from harvests, improved access to nutrition and health services, reduction in morbidity and disease outbreaks during the dry season.** Of the 22 SMART surveys conducted between September 2017 and January 2018, eight of them showed GAM rates above the 15% WHO emergency threshold. However, five counties in Jonglei (Ayod, Pibor, Akobo, Nyirol and Twic East), all counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (except Aweil Centre), Kapoeta East in Eastern Equatoria and Melut in Upper Nile state show Critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM 15.0%-29.9%).

IPC Classification Projections (February–April 2018; May–July 2018)

To inform decision-making, the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group has provided population estimates in the absence of all forms of humanitarian assistance for the two projection periods (February–April and May–July 2018), while the maps factor in the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance for the projected period.

- In February–April 2018, with humanitarian assistance planned, funded and likely there are 53 counties in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 17 counties in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and none in Famine (IPC Phase 5). However, in the absence of all forms of humanitarian assistance, in February–April 2018, an estimated 6.3 million (57% of the population) would be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, of which 50,000 are estimated to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- In May–July 2018, with humanitarian assistance planned, funded and likely there are 40 counties in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 31 counties in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and none in Famine (IPC Phase 5). However, in the continued absence of all forms of humanitarian assistance, in May–July 2018, an estimated 7.1 million people (63% of the population) would face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, of which 155,000 are estimated to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 2.3 million are estimated to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – at this time, rising excess mortality and acute malnutrition would be expected.
- **Despite the depletion of food stocks in some counties and the early onset of the lean season, the nutrition situation is expected to remain the same from February to April 2018.** However, in the lead-up to the lean season of May–July 2018, the nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate significantly as a result of unprecedented levels of food insecurity, high morbidity, outbreaks of diarrhea and other illness, poor infant and young feeding practices as well as limited access to services due to the heavy rains. During this period, the counties of Leer and Mayendit in Unity and Longochuk and Renk of Upper Nile are expected to reach Extreme Critical levels (IPC Phase 5) as per the IPC for Acute Malnutrition Classification (GAM ≥

¹ Counties and sub-areas include Greater Baggari sub-area, Mayom, Rubkona, Guit, Mayendit, Leer, Panyijiar, Ayod, Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Fashoda, Melut, Ulang, Akobo, Twic East, Bor South and Awerial.

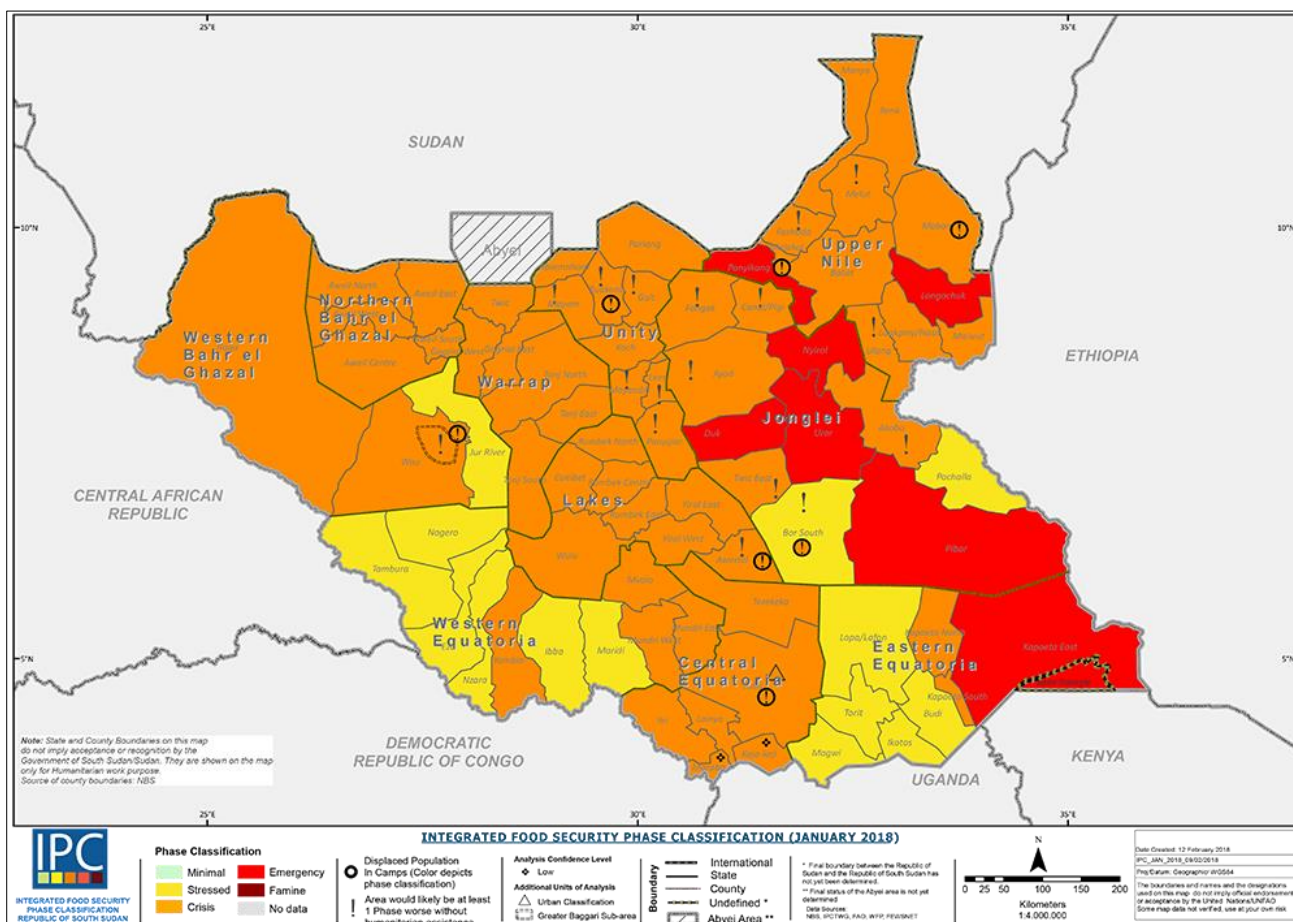
30%). A majority of the counties in the Greater Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and parts of Eastern Equatoria are expected to reach Critical levels of acute malnutrition, with some reaching the upper limit of the Critical level.

- In the worst-case scenario, large-scale Catastrophe leading to Famine (IPC Phase 5) is likely in protracted absence of humanitarian assistance and conflict-related restrictions to population movement, and counties of greatest concern are Leer, Koch, Panyijiar, Ayod, Nyirol, and Uror. Therefore, delivering large-scale multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance is needed urgently to save lives in eleven counties namely Leer, Mayendit, Ayod, Nyirol, Uror, Koch, Panyijiar, Fangak, Pibor, Longochuk, and Wau (greater Baggari sub-area). In May–July 2018, delivery of planned humanitarian assistance will likely prevent another 19 counties² from falling into Emergency (IPC Phase 4). However, **even with the planned levels of humanitarian assistance, in May-July 2018, 31 counties are likely to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)** acute food insecurity and will require large-scale assistance to prevent extreme food security outcomes and loss of lives.

If the current drivers of food insecurity worsen through the end of 2018, and in the absence of humanitarian assistance, there is a heightened risk of Famine in areas where large populations are already experiencing severe food insecurity. To prevent populations falling into Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), sufficient and sustained multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, unhindered humanitarian access and close monitoring of the worst-affected areas is required. Ending conflict and sustained peace is critical to prevent continued disruption of livelihoods – particularly the next agricultural season in 2018 – in order to prevent further deterioration of an already severe food security situation in the country.

² Indicated by a Phase 3 with exclamation mark in the May-July 2018 IPC map, these counties include Aweil Center, Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Twic, Tonj East, Mayom, Rubkona, Guit, Mayendit, Leer, Panyijiar, Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Ayod, Nyirol, Akobo, Ulang, Fashoda, and Melut.

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR JANUARY 2018

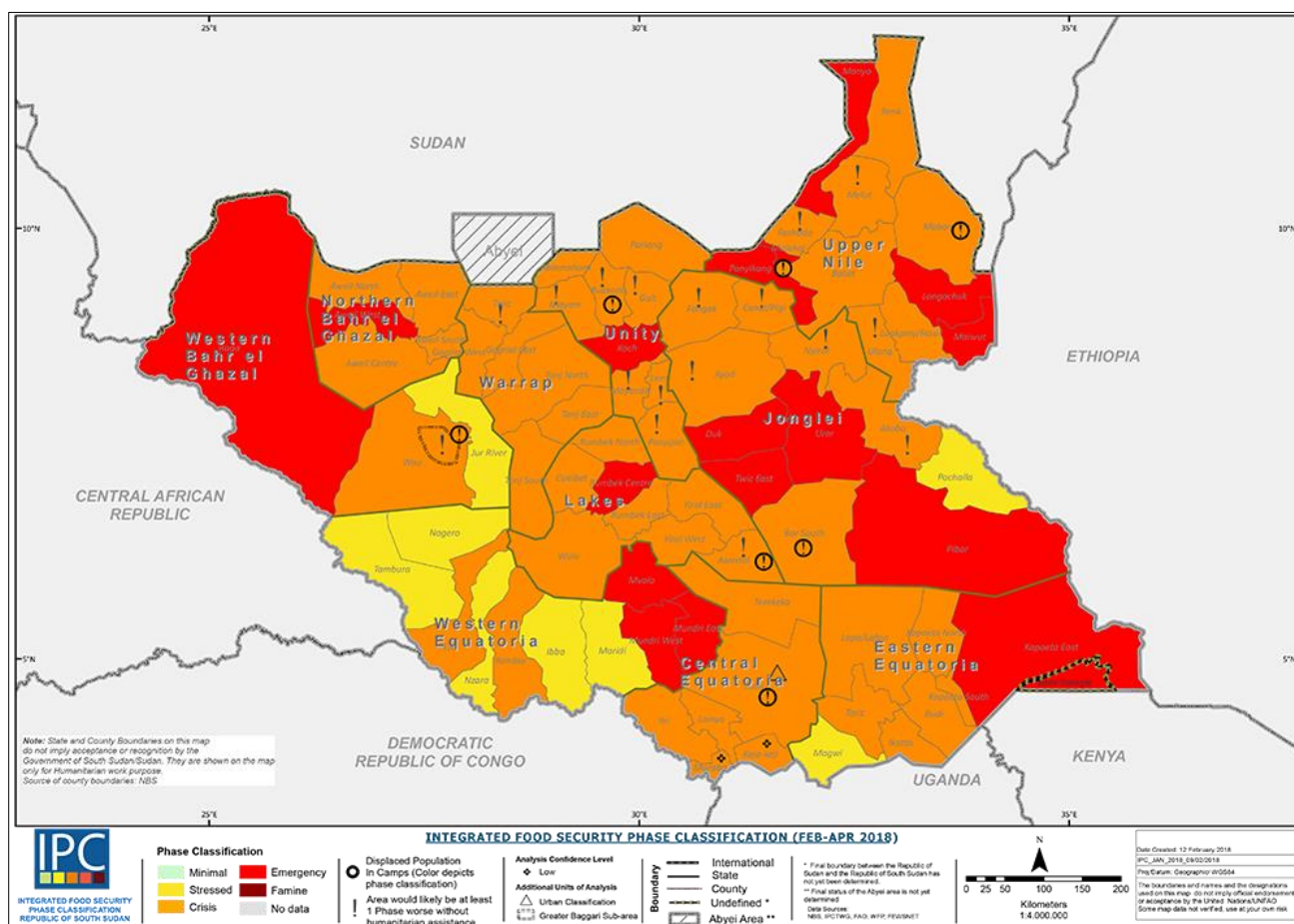


Disclaimer: Former state and county boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan and/or its partners. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian purposes (Source: NBS)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR JANUARY 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,060,191	80,000	430,000	515,000	40,000	-	52.1%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	265,000	410,000	235,000	80,000	-	31.8%
Jonglei	1,744,475	235,000	555,000	675,000	280,000	-	54.7%
Lakes	1,225,771	275,000	440,000	400,000	105,000	-	41.4%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	195,000	440,000	675,000	90,000	-	54.6%
Unity	970,292	85,000	360,000	450,000	80,000	-	54.4%
Upper Nile	1,055,944	115,000	290,000	475,000	180,000	-	61.8%
Warrap	1,390,598	225,000	505,000	540,000	120,000	-	47.5%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	150,000	150,000	215,000	30,000	-	45.0%
Western Equatoria	760,463	235,000	360,000	160,000	5,000	-	21.7%
Total	11,145,932	1,860,000	3,940,000	4,340,000	1,010,000	-	48.0%

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2018 population at 11,145,932 following the deduction of refugee populations and application of a 3% natural growth factor for 2018.

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR FEBRUARY-APRIL 2018

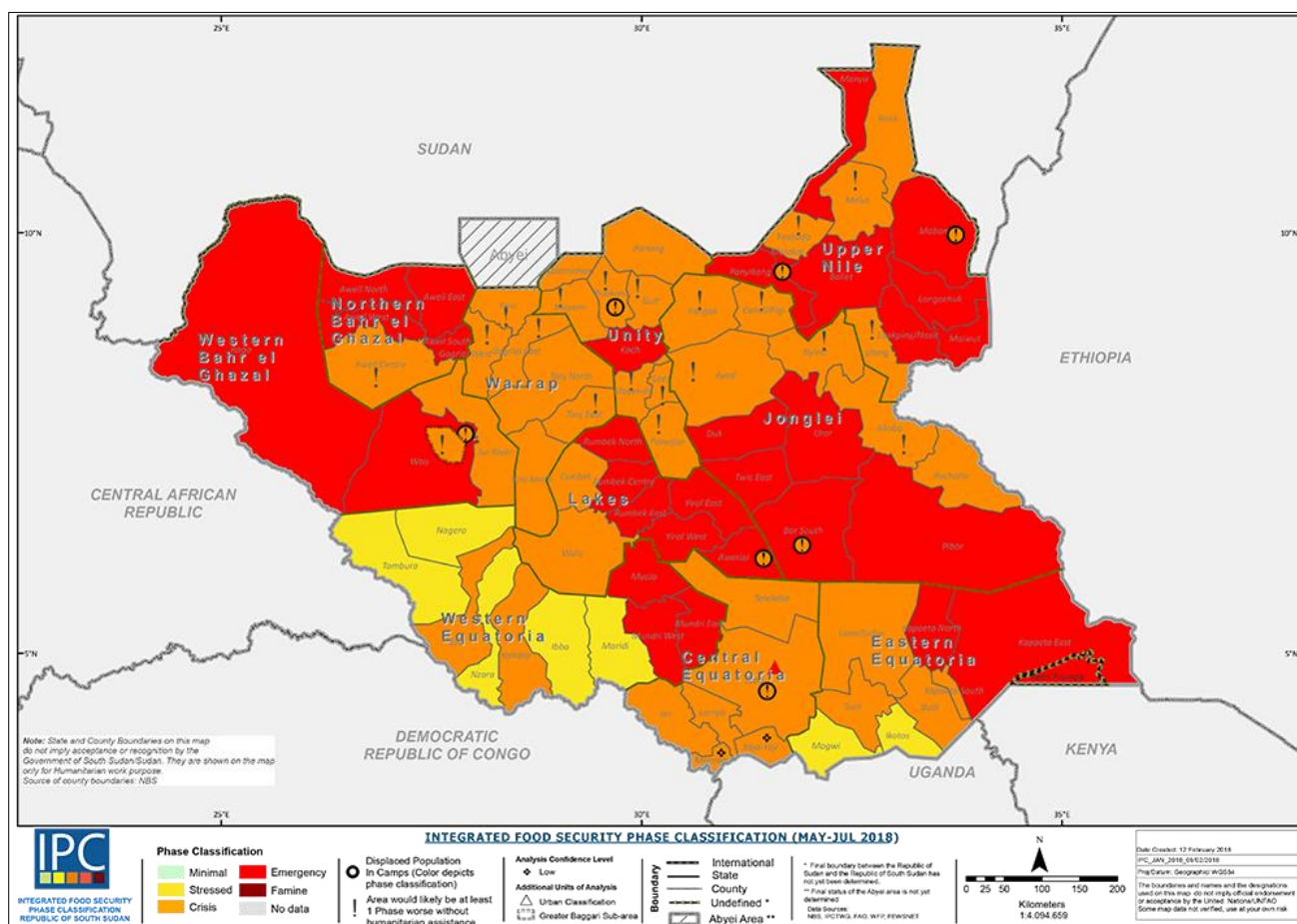


Disclaimer: Former state and county boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan and/or its partners. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian purposes (Source: NBS)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR FEBRUARY-APRIL 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,060,191	60,000	365,000	545,000	90,000	-	59.9%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	205,000	415,000	260,000	115,000	-	37.7%
Jonglei	1,744,475	155,000	395,000	690,000	475,000	25,000	68.4%
Lakes	1,225,771	235,000	420,000	425,000	145,000	-	46.5%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	125,000	375,000	705,000	200,000	-	64.4%
Unity	970,292	45,000	230,000	465,000	205,000	25,000	71.6%
Upper Nile	1,055,944	90,000	290,000	475,000	200,000	-	64.0%
Warrap	1,390,598	200,000	450,000	535,000	210,000	-	53.4%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	110,000	150,000	235,000	50,000	-	52.3%
Western Equatoria	760,463	175,000	330,000	195,000	60,000	-	33.6%
Total	11,145,932	1,400,000	3,420,000	4,530,000	1,750,000	50,000	56.8%

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2018 population at 11,145,932 following the deduction of refugee populations and application of a 3% natural growth factor for 2018. The populations facing severe food insecurity have been calculated both in the presence and absence of humanitarian assistance.

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR MAY-JULY 2018

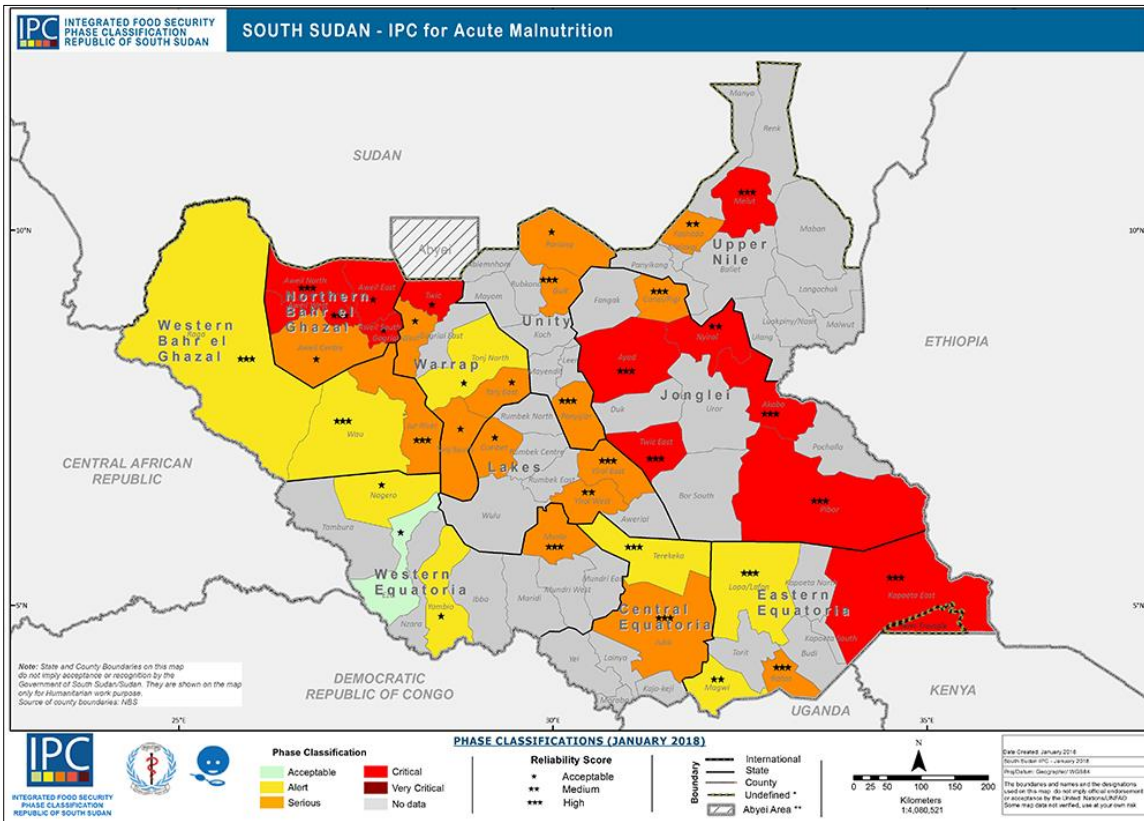


Disclaimer: Former state and county boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan and/or its partners. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian purposes (Source: NBS)

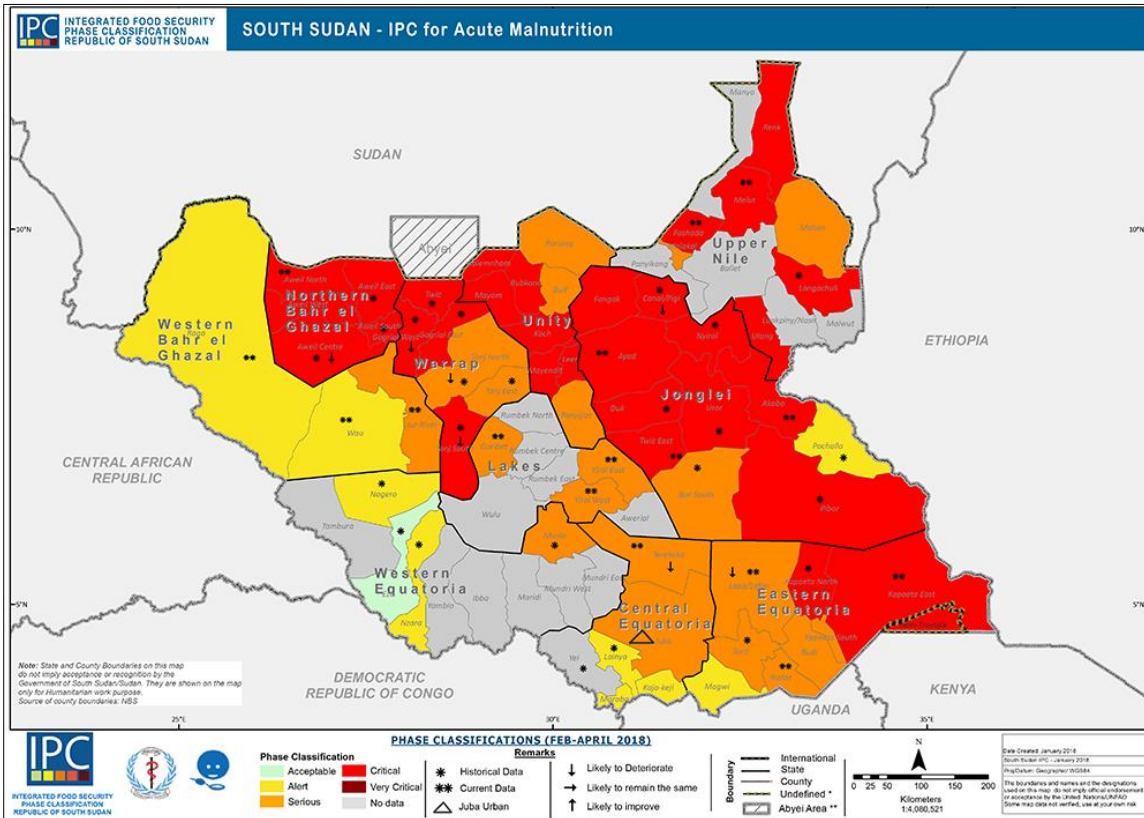
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR MAY-JULY 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,060,191	60,000	320,000	575,000	105,000	-	64.2%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	200,000	360,000	295,000	140,000	-	43.7%
Jonglei	1,744,475	100,000	320,000	640,000	595,000	90,000	75.9%
Lakes	1,225,771	185,000	365,000	435,000	240,000	-	55.1%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	75,000	285,000	705,000	335,000	-	74.3%
Unity	970,292	45,000	185,000	415,000	275,000	55,000	76.4%
Upper Nile	1,055,944	80,000	250,000	440,000	285,000	5,000	68.9%
Warrap	1,390,598	145,000	400,000	565,000	280,000	-	60.8%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	75,000	140,000	235,000	90,000	5,000	60.6%
Western Equatoria	760,463	150,000	340,000	210,000	60,000	-	35.5%
Total	11,145,932	1,115,000	2,965,000	4,515,000	2,405,000	155,000	63.4%

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2018 population at 11,145,932 following the deduction of refugee populations and application of a 3% natural growth factor for 2018. The populations facing severe food insecurity have been calculated in the absence of humanitarian assistance.

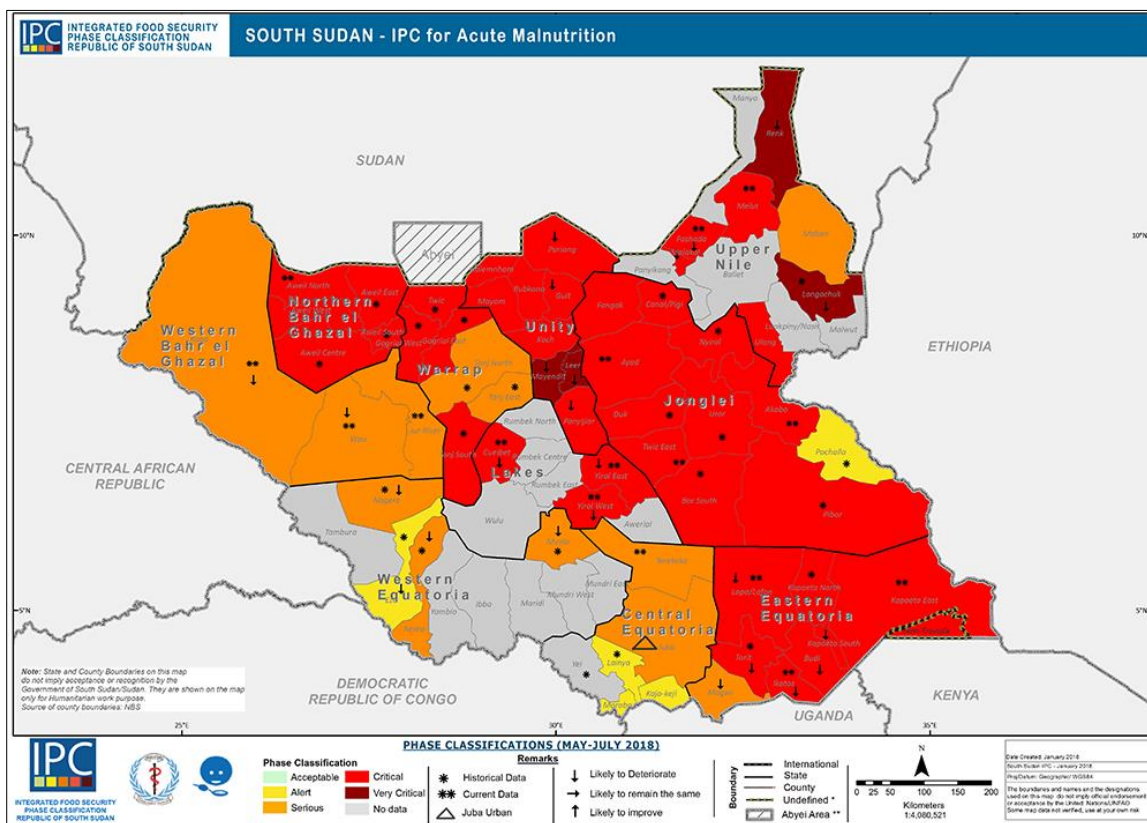
IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, JANUARY 2018



IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, FEBRUARY-APRIL 2018



IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, MAY-JULY 2018



For more information about this report, please contact the following:

- Mr. John Pangech, IPC TWG Chair and Director General Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, jo.pangech@yahoo.co.uk
- Mr. Phillip Dau Thiong, Deputy IPC TWG Chair and Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, National Bureau of Statistics, dabekdit@yahoo.com
- Mr. Nicholas Kerandi, Food Security Analyst, FAO South Sudan, Nicholas.Kerandi@fao.org