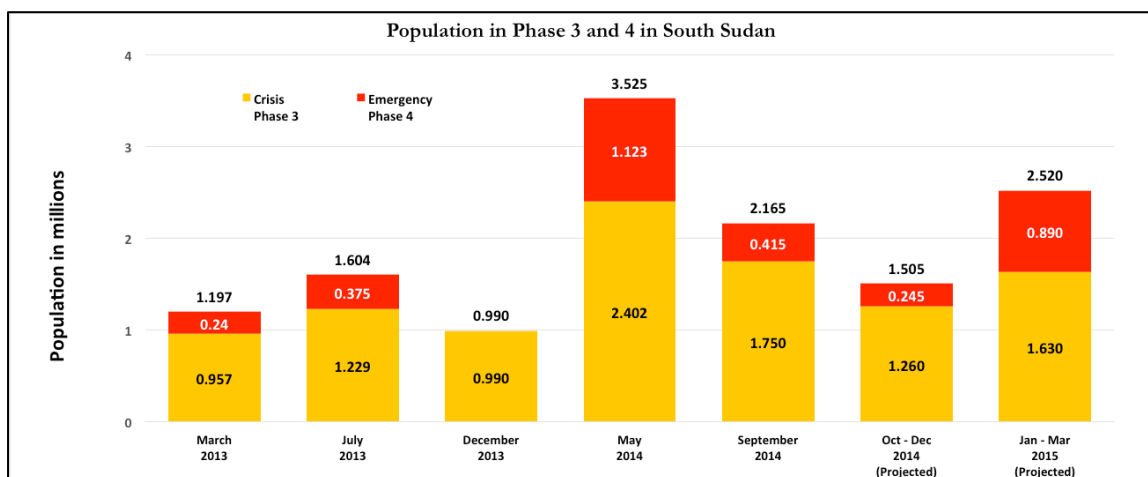




KEY MESSAGES

- Food security across the country has begun improving** in August and September and is expected to continue on a positive trend through December 2014 according to seasonal patterns, particularly in areas not affected by conflict. Normal rainfall, good crop planting and performance, and the start of the green harvest in late August have had a positive effect on the seasonal availability of crops, livestock products, fish, and wild foods. However, due to displacement, planting in Greater Upper Nile has been reduced, which will impact overall cereal production and lead to faster stock depletion.
- While there are significant improvements since the May IPC, the situation is much worse compared to a typical year at harvest time. **1.5 million people are projected to remain in Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) through December 2014**, including one-third of the population of Greater Upper Nile. These populations have made it through conflict, displacement, and a harsh lean season in 2014 by relying on coping mechanisms, including traditional kinship sharing and distress asset depletion. As a result, their resilience into 2015 is expected to be very weak, particularly if new shocks occur.
- The outlook for 2015 is of great concern, with 2.5 million people projected to be in Crisis or Emergency from January to March 2015**, including nearly half of the population of Greater Upper Nile. Severe challenges include early depletion of household food stocks, dysfunctional markets, loss of livelihoods, and displacement – all resulting from protracted conflict. In the absence of funded and planned humanitarian interventions for 2015, phase classifications for January to March were unable to factor in assistance as a mitigating factor.
- The overall nutrition situation remains dire for September to December.** The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is likely to remain above emergency thresholds (GAM >15%), as defined by the World Health Organization, especially in conflict-affected states. High levels of acute malnutrition are attributed to inadequate food consumption as well as other factors including morbidity, dietary and feeding habits, and constrained health and nutrition service delivery. The availability of nutrition information, including mortality data, has improved but remains a challenge.
- In the areas it has reached, **humanitarian assistance has reduced the number of people in Crisis and Emergency phases.** However, deliveries remain inconsistent due to logistical constraints during the rainy season, continued insecurity, and insufficient funding.
- There is a short window of opportunity to take action before the end of the year** when nearly half of households in Greater Upper Nile will have depleted their food stocks, and when new shocks may occur. In order to prevent a dramatic deterioration of food insecurity and malnutrition in 2015, immediate actions should include scaling up humanitarian assistance, including nutrition and livelihood interventions, ensuring safe movement of large volumes of food stocks, and most importantly, securing a peaceful solution to the ongoing political crisis.

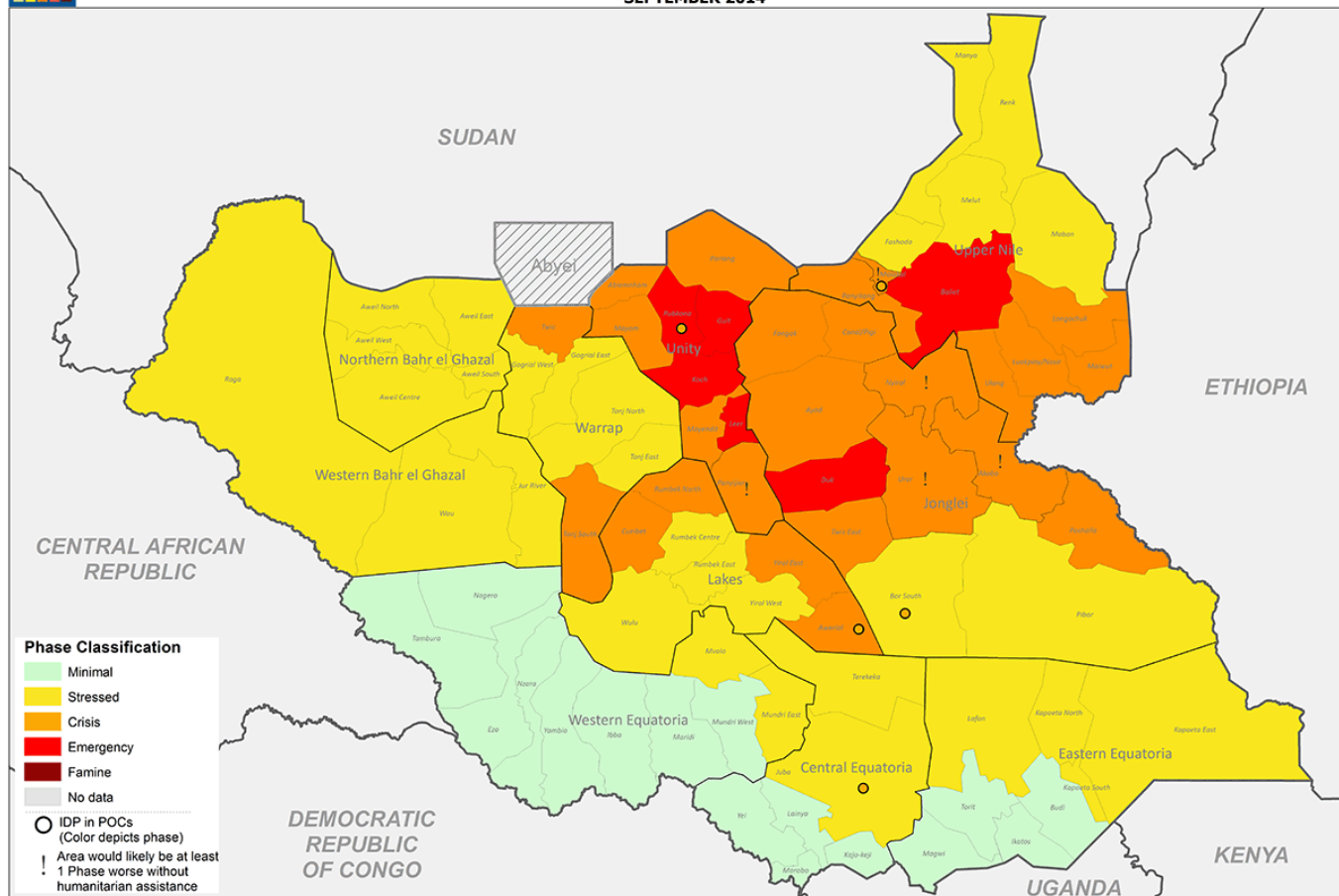


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INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
SEPTEMBER 2014



State	Mid-2014 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	% in Crisis & Emergency
Central Equatoria	1,526,608	1,105,000	330,000	100,000	25,000	-	8.2%
Eastern Equatoria	1,102,227	860,000	185,000	60,000	-	-	5.4%
Jonglei	1,727,564	280,000	735,000	315,000	180,000	-	28.7%
Lakes	1,055,844	450,000	420,000	275,000	5,000	-	26.5%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,344,421	600,000	570,000	175,000	-	-	13.0%
Unity	993,768	210,000	380,000	305,000	135,000	-	44.3%
Upper Nile	1,193,145	370,000	365,000	305,000	70,000	-	31.4%
Warrap	1,254,848	710,000	410,000	140,000	-	-	11.2%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	517,216	260,000	190,000	70,000	-	-	13.5%
Western Equatoria	770,568	680,000	90,000	5,000	-	-	0.6%
Total	11,486,209	5,525,000	3,675,000	1,750,000	415,000	-	18.8%

Notes:

- Mid-year population figures are provided by NBS and projected using the official 2008 Census growth rates, and include returnees.
- Population of IDPs in POCs have been classified separately while the refugees in Maban and Pariang have been excluded from the classification as these are expected to be reached directly by other agencies.
- Population estimates in phase classifications are rounded to the nearest 5,000.
- In determining population in different Phase Classification, out-migration to neighboring countries from Greater Upper Nile was estimated and subtracted from the calculated figures. Source: FEWSNET.
- State and County Boundaries on the map are provided officially by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) South Sudan, and do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
- Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined and the final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
- Map Data Sources: NBS.

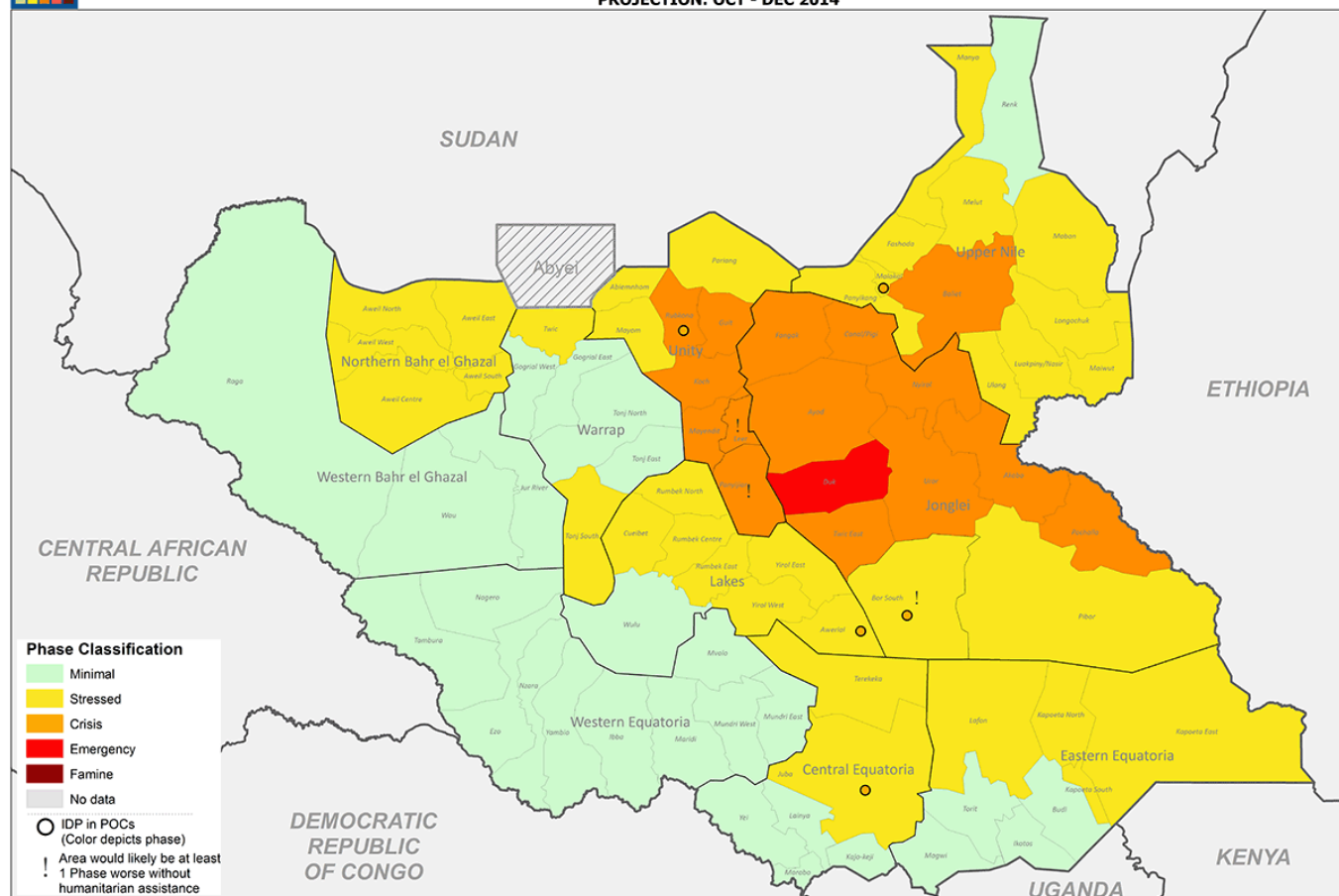
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OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2014 (PROJECTED)



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN PROJECTION: OCT - DEC 2014



State	Mid-2014 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	% in Crisis & Emergency
Central Equatoria	1,526,608	1,175,000	295,000	65,000	25,000	-	5.9%
Eastern Equatoria	1,102,227	845,000	225,000	35,000	-	-	3.2%
Jonglei	1,727,564	265,000	785,000	315,000	145,000	-	26.6%
Lakes	1,055,844	765,000	235,000	145,000	5,000	-	14.2%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,344,421	670,000	510,000	165,000	-	-	12.3%
Unity	993,768	240,000	435,000	295,000	70,000	-	36.7%
Upper Nile	1,193,145	375,000	570,000	175,000	-	-	14.7%
Warrap	1,254,848	900,000	305,000	45,000	-	-	3.6%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	517,216	440,000	55,000	20,000	-	-	3.9%
Western Equatoria	770,568	720,000	50,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	11,486,209	6,395,000	3,465,000	1,260,000	245,000	-	13.1%

Notes:

- Mid-year population figures are provided by NBS and projected using the official 2008 Census growth rates, and include returnees.
- Population of IDPs in POCs have been classified separately while the refugees in Maban and Pariang have been excluded from the classification as these are expected to be reached directly by other agencies.
- Population estimates in phase classifications are rounded to the nearest 5,000.
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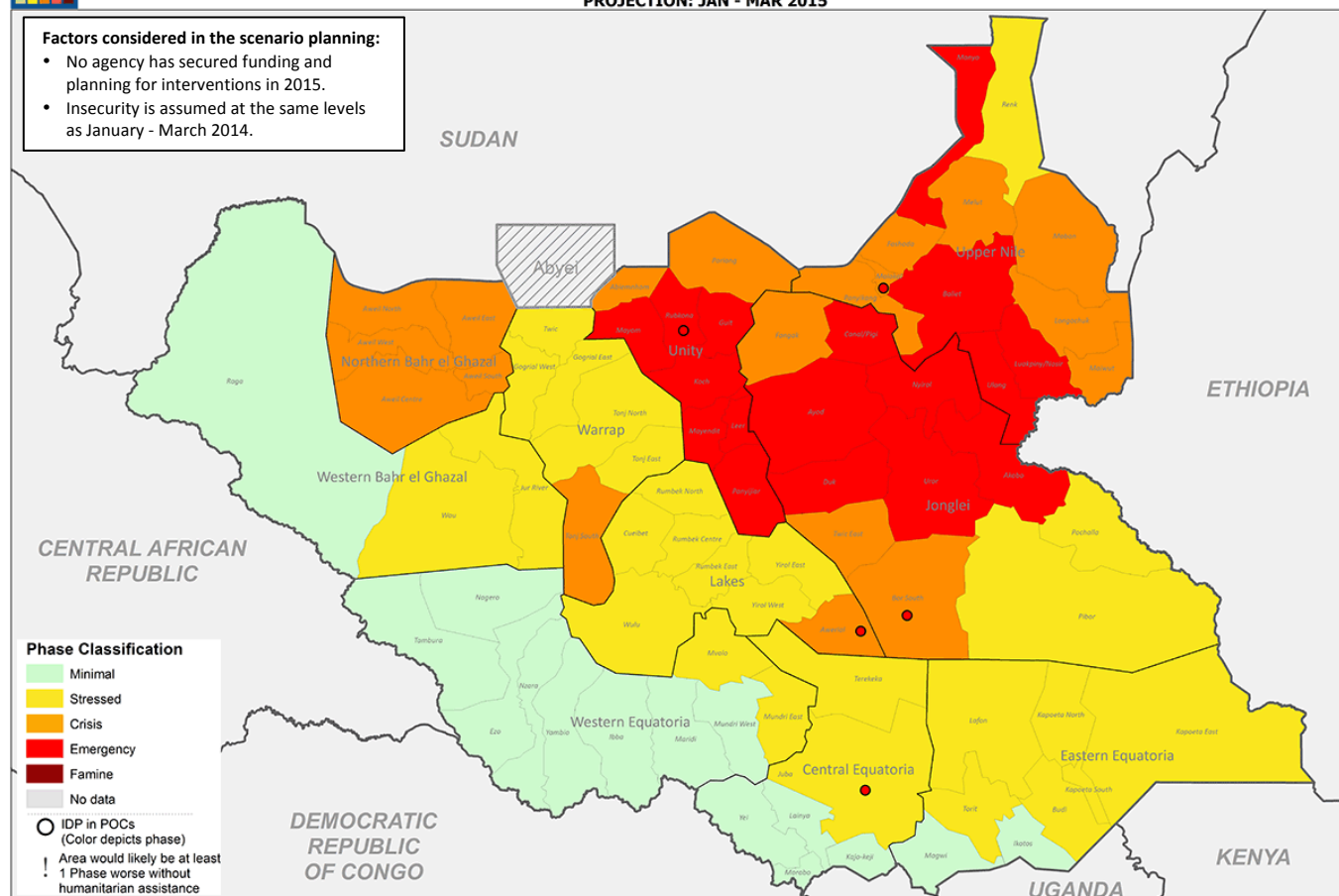
JANUARY – MARCH 2015 (PROJECTED)



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN PROJECTION: JAN - MAR 2015

Factors considered in the scenario planning:

- No agency has secured funding and planning for interventions in 2015.
- Insecurity is assumed at the same levels as January - March 2014.



State	Mid-2015 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	% in Crisis & Emergency
Central Equatoria	1,554,187	1,025,000	385,000	120,000	60,000	-	11.6%
Eastern Equatoria	1,122,365	740,000	300,000	80,000	-	-	7.1%
Jonglei	1,759,071	180,000	805,000	300,000	215,000	-	29.3%
Lakes	1,075,135	680,000	290,000	100,000	100,000	-	18.6%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,368,984	545,000	500,000	245,000	75,000	-	23.4%
Unity	1,011,925	20,000	485,000	285,000	240,000	-	51.9%
Upper Nile	1,214,871	255,000	330,000	330,000	200,000	-	43.6%
Warrap	1,276,953	605,000	530,000	145,000	-	-	11.4%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,666	395,000	110,000	20,000	-	-	3.8%
Western Equatoria	784,492	660,000	120,000	5,000	-	-	0.6%
Total	11,694,648	5,105,000	3,855,000	1,630,000	890,000	-	21.5%

Notes:

1. Mid-year population figures are provided by NBS and projected using the official 2008 Census growth rates, and include returnees.
2. Population of IDPs in POCs have been classified separately while the refugees in Maban and Pariang have been excluded from the classification as these are expected to be reached directly by other agencies.
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7. Map Data Sources: NBS.

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