- South Sudan entered the harvest season in September 2017 with 6 million people (56% of the total population[1]) estimated to be severely food insecure[2], out of which 40,000 are in Humanitarian Catastrophe at a household level (IPC Phase 5) and 2 million are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity. Post-harvest gains in October-December 2017 are expected to reduce the number of severely food insecure people to 4.8 million (45% of the total population), with 25,000 in Humanitarian Catastrophe. However, an anticipated earlier than normal start of the lean season[3] will result in an estimated 5.1 million (48% of the total population) people being classified as severely food insecure in January-March 2018, with 20,000 in Humanitarian Catastrophe. The worsening situation is attributed mainly to the protracted conflict that affected farming activities and the ongoing economic crisis.

- In September 2017, there were populations in Humanitarian Catastrophe in all the three Greater regions[4] of South Sudan. Specifically, populations in humanitarian catastrophe existed in former counties of Nyirol and Ayod of former Jonglei; Kapoeta East of former Eastern Equatoria; and Wau County of former Western Bahr el Ghazal. In October-December 2017, populations will remain in Humanitarian Catastrophe in Wau and Ayod. In January-March 2018, Humanitarian Catastrophe is expected to persist only in former Wau county.

- Of great concern is Greater Baggari, a sub-area of former Wau County with an estimated population of 25 000, where 10% of the population is in Humanitarian Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in September 2017 as a result of sustained insecurity, sporadic humanitarian access since 2016, lack of freedom of movement and extreme depletion of livelihoods. Should these very limited access conditions persist, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate and widen further. This calls for immediate and unhindered provision of humanitarian assistance and close monitoring.

- Acute malnutrition has worsened compared to the same period last year. Populations in former counties of Renk and Twic, and the Greater Baggari area in former Wau have *Extreme Critical* levels of Acute Malnutrition (GAM[5] >30%), while 31 counties in former states of Lakes, Northern Bah el Ghazal, Unity, parts of Jonglei, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, show *Critical* levels of acute malnutrition (GAM 15.0 to 29.9%). Increases in Acute malnutrition is attributed to severe food insecurity, widespread insecurity, displacement, poor access to services, high morbidity, extremely poor diets and poor sanitation and hygiene. Levels of acute malnutrition are expected to improve marginally in September-December 2017 due to seasonal availability of local production, increased availability of fish and milk at the household level, and seasonal improved access to markets and services.

- Humanitarian assistance is critical in averting the emergency situation deteriorating to catastrophic levels. Access to affected populations remains a challenge due to insecurity, with reported cases of access constraints increasing in 2017. IPC classifications already assume that a significant level of humanitarian assistance will occur according to plan, and any failure to provide this assistance would significantly increase the number of severely food insecure populations.

- In the worst case scenario, given the severity of the food security and nutrition situation observed during the 2017 lean season, continued conflict, humanitarian access constraints, climatic shocks and macro-economic instability leading up to the 2018 lean season will likely result in Famine (IPC Phase 5) conditions in multiple locations across South Sudan.

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[1] The adjusted population for South Sudan factoring in refugee outflows is 10.9 million. This (56%) is the highest proportion of food insecure populations ever recorded since the start of IPC in South Sudan in 2008.
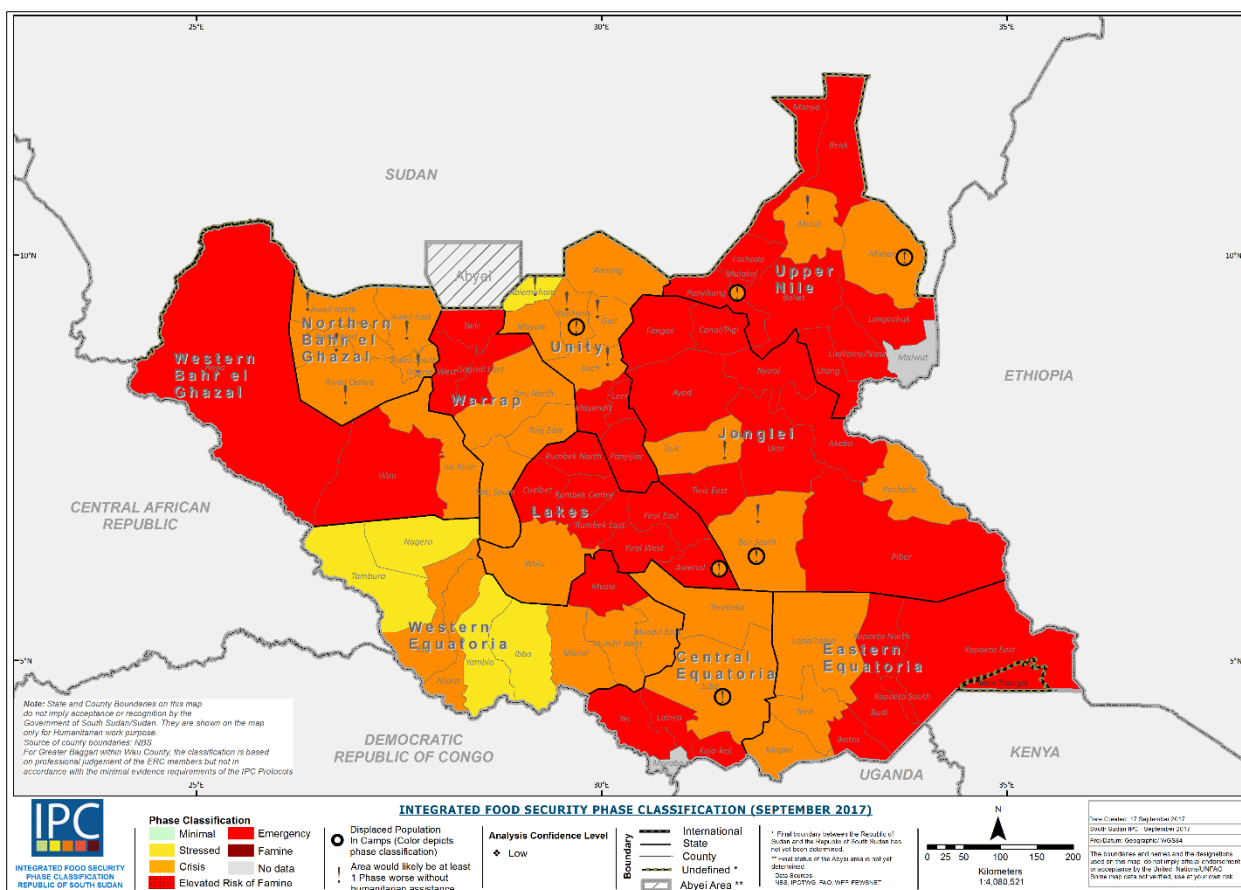[2] Of the food insecure population, an estimated 21% are children under 5 years, 7% are the elderly and another 7% are pregnant and lactating women (PLWs)
[3] Normally the lean season runs from April to July
[4] There are populations in Humanitarian Catastrophe in Greater Upper Nile, Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatoria in September 2017
5 GAM refers to Global Acute Malnutrition

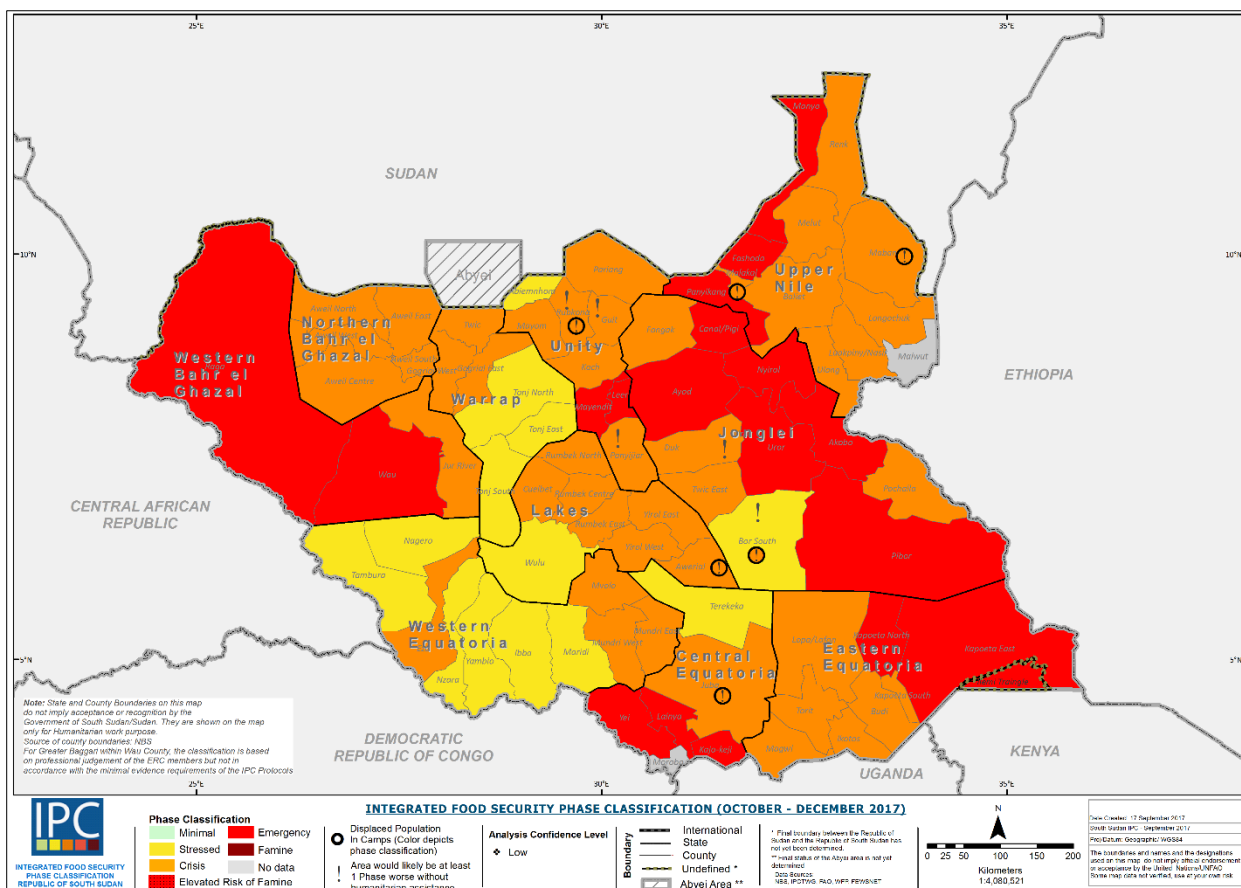# IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR SEPTEMBER 2017

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 SEPTEMBER 2017							
Former States	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	898,041	150,000	270,000	330,000	145,000	-	53%
Eastern Equatoria	965,231	135,000	240,000	385,000	195,000	10,000	61%
Jonglei	1,724,691	105,000	490,000	730,000	380,000	15,000	65%
Lakes	1,189,154	310,000	375,000	275,000	230,000	-	42%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,361,127	185,000	360,000	610,000	205,000	-	60%
Unity	1,035,963	155,000	230,000	460,000	190,000	-	63%
Upper Nile	984,896	125,000	290,000	370,000	205,000	-	58%
Warrap	1,366,376	185,000	455,000	450,000	270,000	-	53%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,262	35,000	110,000	215,000	145,000	15,000	73%
Western Equatoria	733,339	195,000	335,000	145,000	55,000	-	27%
Total	**10,785,081**	**1,580,000**	**3,155,000**	**3,980,000**	**2,020,000**	**40,000**	**56%**

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2017 population at 10,969,993 following the deduction of refugee populations. For this analysis, the IPC TWG has further excluded the populations of former counties of Morobo (144,620) and Maiwut (40,292) which were not assessed and are therefore not classified. As a result, a mid-2017 population of 10,785,081 is used for this analysis.

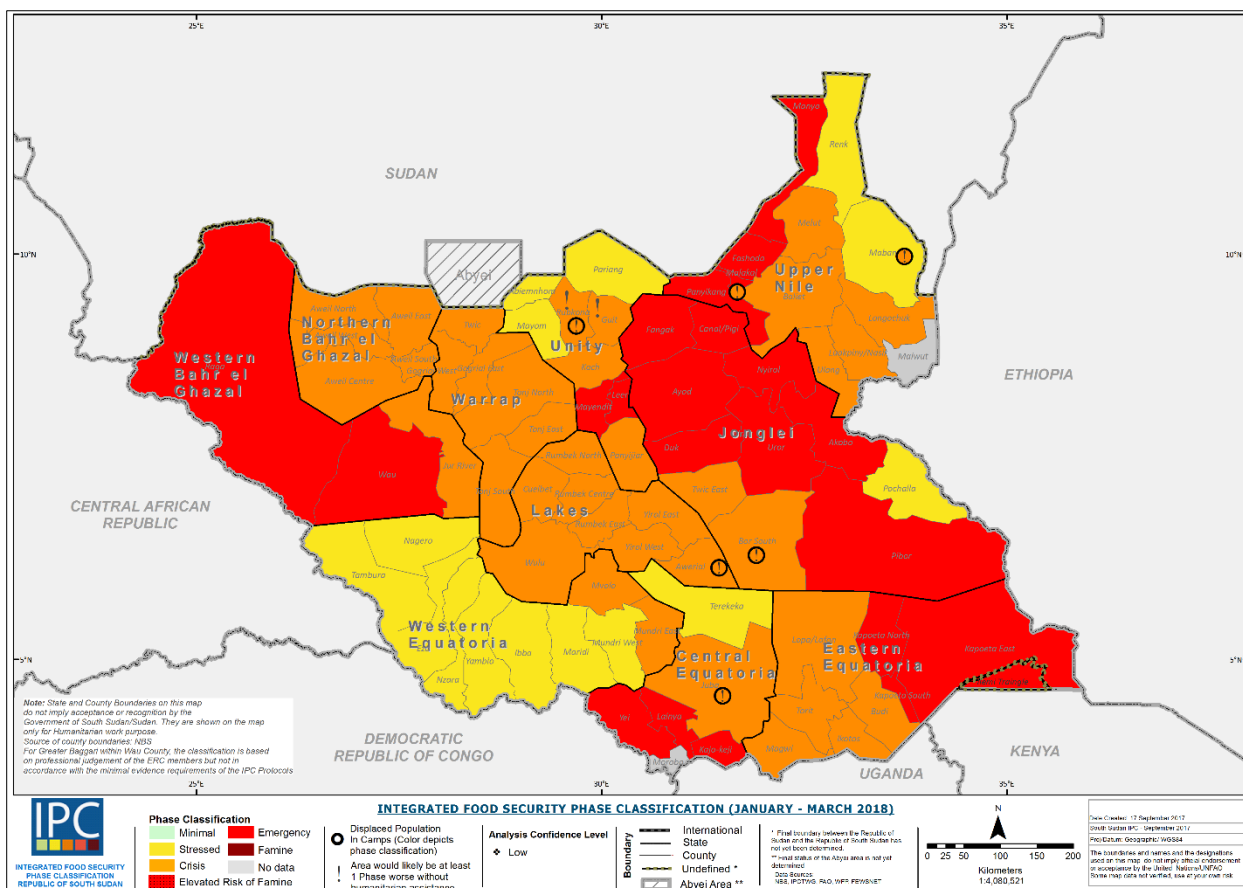# IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2017

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2017

Former States	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	898,041	190,000	315,000	245,000	145,000	-	44%
Eastern Equatoria	965,231	170,000	290,000	365,000	140,000	-	52%
Jonglei	1,724,691	140,000	560,000	680,000	340,000	10,000	60%
Lakes	1,189,154	455,000	470,000	240,000	25,000	-	22%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,361,127	185,000	430,000	665,000	80,000	-	55%
Unity	1,035,963	195,000	325,000	405,000	110,000	-	50%
Upper Nile	984,896	175,000	355,000	325,000	130,000	-	46%
Warrap	1,366,376	350,000	625,000	305,000	90,000	-	29%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,262	70,000	105,000	175,000	160,000	15,000	67%
Western Equatoria	733,339	215,000	345,000	140,000	30,000	-	23%
Total	**10,785,081**	**2,145,000**	**3,820,000**	**3,545,000**	**1,250,000**	**25,000**	**45%**

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2017 population at 10,969,993 following the deduction of refugee populations. For this analysis, the IPC TWG has further excluded the populations of former counties of Morobo (144,620) and Maiwut (40,292) which were not assessed and are therefore not classified. As a result, a mid-2017 population of 10,785,081 is used for this analysis.

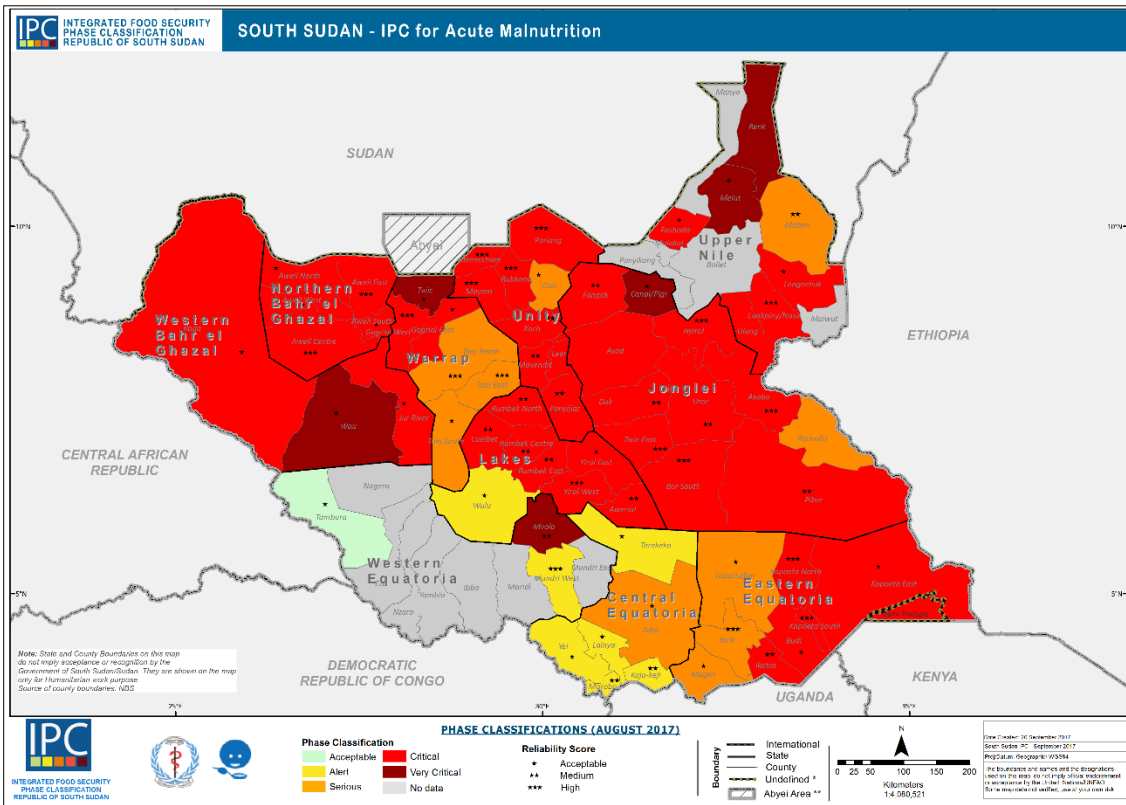# IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR JANUARY – MARCH 2018

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 – MARCH 2018							
Former States	**Mid-2017 Population (NBS)**	**Phase 1 Minimal**	**Phase 2 Stressed**	**Phase 3 Crisis**	**Phase 4 Emergency**	**Phase 5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe**	**% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe**
Central Equatoria	898,041	135,000	275,000	290,000	200,000	-	54%
Eastern Equatoria	965,231	195,000	290,000	345,000	130,000	-	49%
Jonglei	1,724,691	110,000	410,000	760,000	445,000	-	70%
Lakes	1,189,154	385,000	440,000	270,000	95,000	-	31%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,361,127	170,000	360,000	645,000	190,000	-	61%
Unity	1,035,963	205,000	380,000	360,000	90,000	-	43%
Upper Nile	984,896	205,000	350,000	310,000	115,000	-	43%
Warrap	1,366,376	270,000	705,000	305,000	85,000	-	29%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,262	55,000	95,000	205,000	160,000	20,000	72%
Western Equatoria	733,339	235,000	370,000	115,000	10,000	-	17%
Total	**10,785,081**	**1,965,000**	**3,675,000**	**3,605,000**	**1,520,000**	**20,000**	**48%**

Note: The South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group estimates South Sudan's mid-2017 population at 10,969,993 following the deduction of refugee populations. For this analysis, the IPC TWG has further excluded the populations of former counties of Morobo (144,620) and Maiwut (40,292) which were not assessed and are therefore not classified. As a result, a mid-2017 population of 10,785,081 is used for this analysis.

IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, AUGUST 2017

IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 2017