



INTEGRATED
FOOD
SECURITY
PHASE
CLASSIFICATION

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

SEPTEMBER 2014 ANALYSIS

FULL REPORT

RELEASED 27 OCTOBER 2014

OVERVIEW

This September 2014 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for South Sudan follows the previous analysis conducted in May 2014. The process began in late August with a series of two-day workshops in most states, followed by a 12-day national-level analysis workshop in Yei from 27 August to 6 September. From 7 to 9 September, the IPC Technical Working Group validated and finalized the analysis at technical level. The workshop was open to any organization that wished to contribute, and was attended by more than 70 participants from over a dozen state and central government ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs.

Upon returning to Juba, the IPC Technical Working Group briefed the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on the results of the analysis. On 23 September, two weeks after concluding the analysis, the Minister of Agriculture publicly endorsed the IPC results in a press release and press conference in Juba. Later the same week, on 26 September, the IPC results were presented to the Council of Ministers and officially validated at cabinet level.

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.

METHODS

The IPC is a set of standardized international protocols that provide a global ‘common currency’ for classifying food insecurity, allowing for comparison across countries and over time. The IPC is a multi-stakeholder process based on broad technical consensus, offering decision makers an objective and rigorous analysis of food insecurity.

The conclusions of this IPC analysis were reached using the protocols of IPC 2.0. The units of analysis were counties and livelihoods zones. The data that

fed into the IPC analysis came from a wide range of sources, including reports from state government officials, state coordinators from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the latest Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) surveys, crop planting assessment reports, nutrition SMART surveys, and other sources.

For the first time, this IPC incorporated nutrition information into the analysis and classification. Low availability of nutrition information, particularly mortality data, presented a significant challenge, but overall the quantity and quality of nutrition information in this IPC was significantly improved compared to previous IPC analysis.

The analysis is divided into three timeframes, each with a corresponding map and population figures: the current situation in September 2014, the projected situation for October to December 2014, and the projected situation for January to March 2015.¹ In the scenario planning for January to March, two factors were considered: Insecurity was assumed at the same levels as January to March 2014, and at the time of the analysis, no agency had secured funding or planning for interventions in 2015.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are included in the tallies for the population tables and maps. South Sudanese who fled the country as refugees were deducted from population totals. Humanitarian aid delivered inside protection of civilian (POC) sites is not factored into the projection for January to March because at the time of the analysis, no agency had secured funding or planning for interventions in 2015.

The IPC in South Sudan is produced by the IPC Technical Working Group. For more information, please contact the chair of the Technical Working Group, John Pangech (jo.pangech@yahoo.co.uk) or the Policy and Communication Junior Officer from the FAO office in South Sudan, Kevin Merkelz (kevin.merkelz@fao.org).

¹Notes on IPC maps and population tables:

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 refugees in Maban and Pariang have been excluded from the classification as these are expected to be reached directly by other agencies.

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.

Population estimates in phase classifications are rounded to the nearest 5,000

Map data sources: NBS.

MAPS & POPULATION TABLES

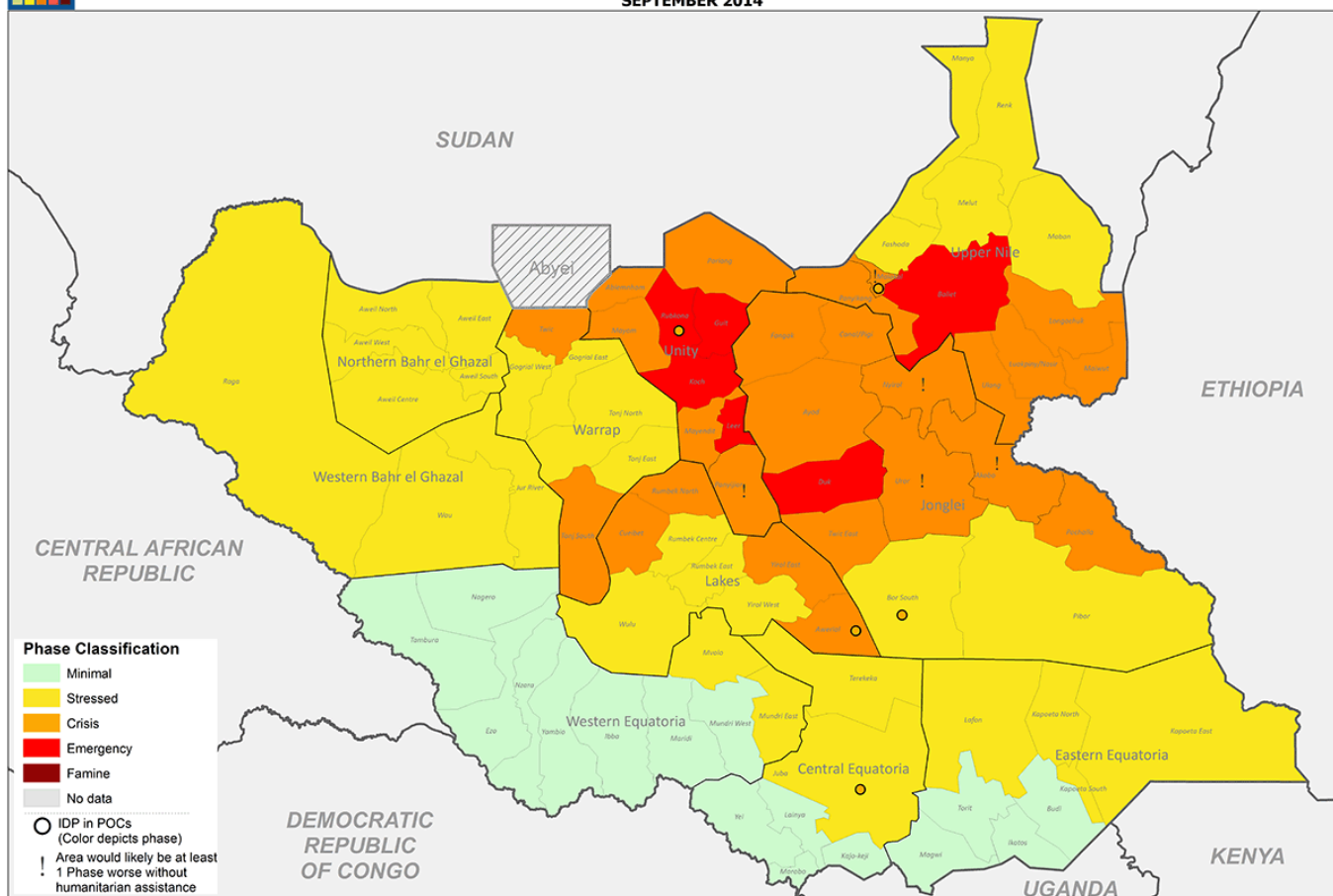
SEPTEMBER 2014 (CURRENT)

Main Observations from the Field Teams

- The green maize harvest has begun and will increase food availability at household level.
- As a result of improved water and pasture availability, limited numbers of livestock have moved closer to households. This has increased the availability of animal based diets (fish, blood, milk, meat).
- Due to increased own food crop availability from the green harvest, households are less dependent on markets during this period.
- Sporadic and localized conflict continues to take place in different areas, particularly in Greater Upper Nile.



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
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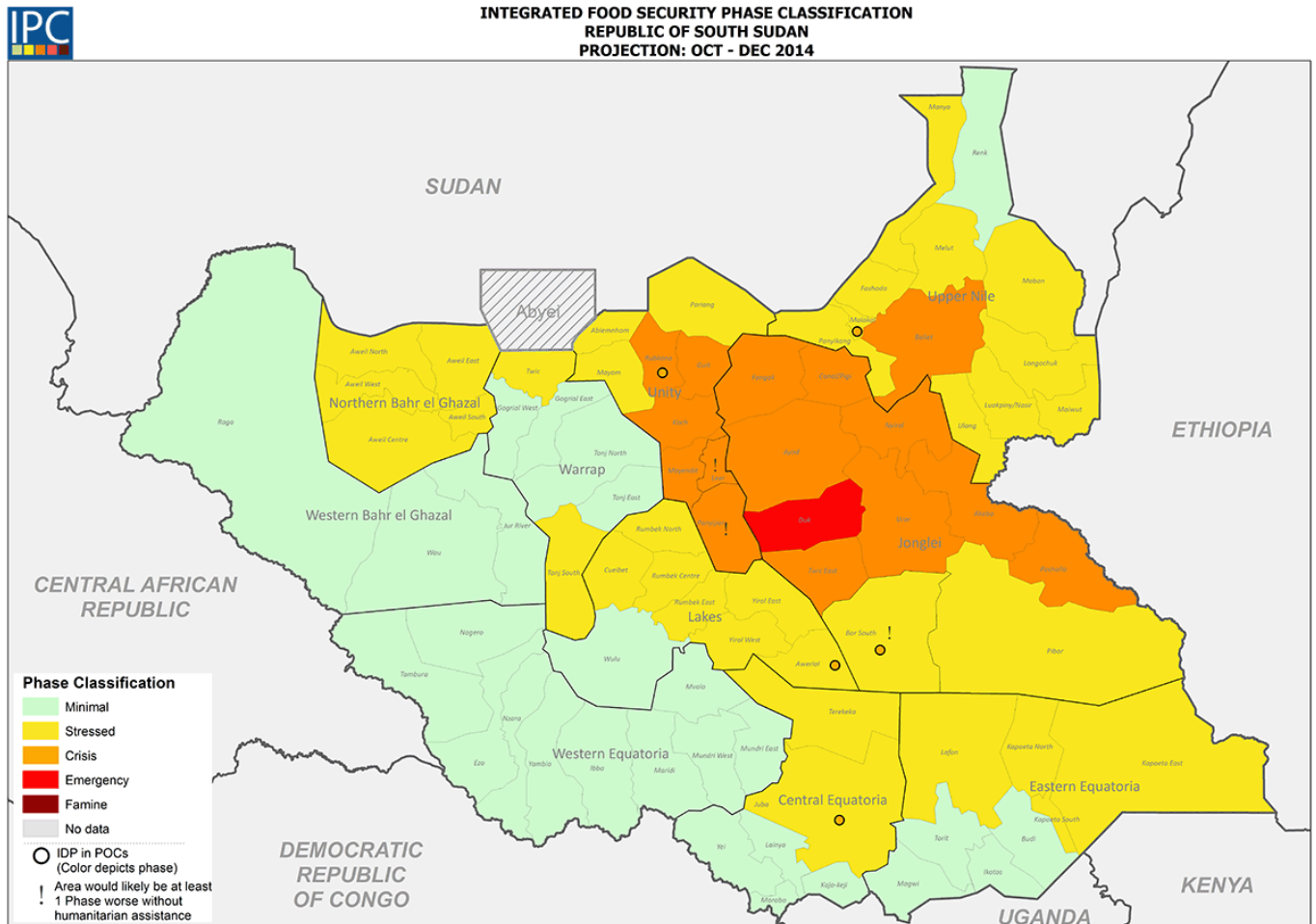


State	Mid-2014 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	% in Crisis & Emergency
Central Equatoria	1,526,608	1,105,000	330,000	100,000	25,000	-	8.2%
Eastern Equatoria	1,102,227	860,000	185,000	60,000	-	-	5.4%
Jonglei	1,727,564	280,000	735,000	315,000	180,000	-	28.7%
Lakes	1,055,844	450,000	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%

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2014 (PROJECTED)

Main Assumptions for the Projection

- This is the main harvest period for maize and sorghum. As a result, food stocks are available for households that cultivated.
- Due to availability of food stocks, households that cultivated will depend less on markets during this period, as in September.
- Displaced households living in host communities will depend on sharing, leading to reduced food consumption.
- Towards the end of the period, the availability of animal based diets (blood, milk, meat) will decrease, as households begin to move animals to the *tonj* in search of pasture.
- Sporadic conflict is likely in this period, resulting in continued displacement for the affected populations.
- Season rainfall intensifies during this period, and flooding will result restrict movement of people and goods.



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%

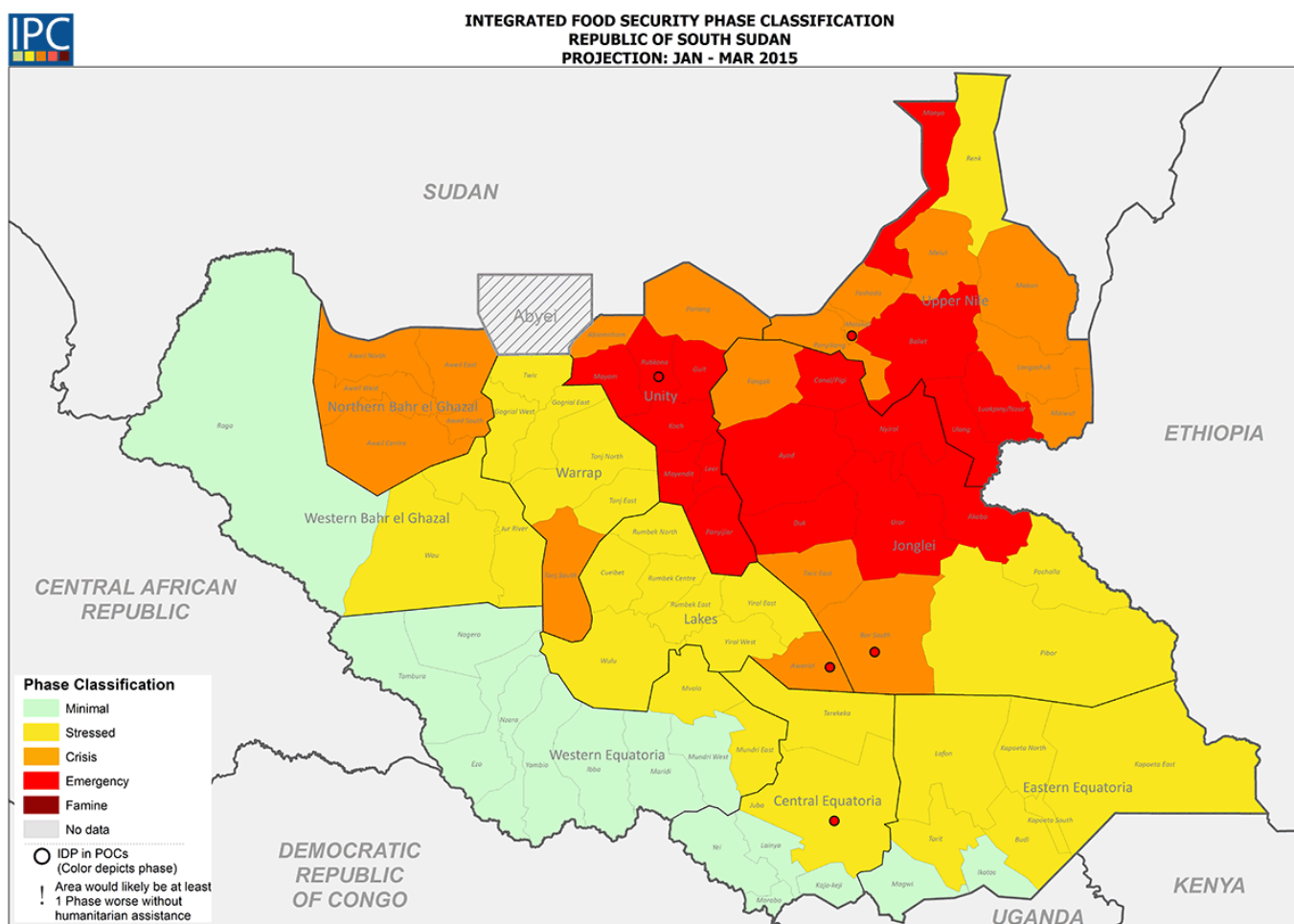
JANUARY - MARCH 2015 (PROJECTED)

Main Assumptions for the Projection

- The onset of dry conditions will likely lead to increased insecurity, resulting in continued displacement for those affected.
- Humanitarian assistance was not factored into the projection for January to March 2015, based on the principle that interventions may only be included if they are planned, funded, and likely at the time of analysis.
- In Greater Upper Nile, reduced numbers of farming households, reduced areas of cultivation, and increased food sharing will cause many

households to start running out of food in January. In typical years household food stocks last until April.

- As a result of depleted food stocks, households will be forced to rely on markets to access food. However, escalated insecurity is likely to disrupt markets, leading to scarcities of staple food commodities and very high prices.
- Increased insecurity and seasonal movements of livestock will result in reduced availability of animal based diets (blood, milk, meat), which may sustain high malnutrition levels.



State	Mid-2015 (NBS) Population	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%

GREATER UPPER NILE

Ten months after the December 2013 crisis, conflict and insecurity continue to affect the three states of Greater Upper Nile: Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. As a result, the food security and nutrition situation remains particularly acute. More than 60 per cent of all South Sudanese in Phases 3 and 4 are located in Greater Upper Nile.

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) assessments conducted in late July 2014 looked specifically at the situation in these three states following warnings about the risk of famine. It was found that in areas that have received little or no humanitarian assistance due to access constraints, many households have resorted to distress coping strategies. These include asset depletion, such as the sale of livestock for food, begging, borrowing and increased consumption of wild roots and leaves.

The 2013 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) report projected a cereal deficit of 255,000 metric tons for Greater Upper Nile in 2014. However, due to the ongoing crisis, and even with interventions from humanitarian actors, the cereal deficit in Greater Upper Nile is expected to increase by at least 20 per cent for 2015. In effect, some 306,000 metric tons of cereal is required to bridge the deficit in these three states alone.

This is compounded by an overall reduction in the number of households who have planted in Greater Upper Nile. The reduction can be linked to population displacement, disruptions caused by the ongoing conflict, and low availability of agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. Nonetheless, for households that were able to plant, crop performance thus far has been positive and is expected to bring some relief. However, due to excessive sharing with displaced populations who were unable plant, the expectation is that household stocks will be depleted months early than normal – beginning to run out in January instead of April. This is a major cause for concern in 2015.

Overall, the nutrition situation in Greater Upper Nile remains in critical emergency (GAM rates above 15 per cent), and elevated GAM rates are present throughout the three states. In particular, GAM rates of over 30 per cent were recorded in three counties (Akobo, Leer and Panyijar) and between 20 and 30 per cent in an additional five counties (Rubkona, Koch, Nyirol, Uror and Fashoda). Many households in these and other areas have been in protracted food

emergency (Phase 4) for over 8 months with extreme human suffering and irreversible consequences.

JONGLEI

Aside from a temporary improvement during the harvest season, 9 out of 11 counties in Jonglei State are classified as Phase 3 and 4 from September 2014 through to March 2015, with the number of counties in Phase 4 (Emergency) increasing to six by next year.

The slight improvement in September through to December is mainly due to improved security situation, increased food availability from the harvest, and increased access to food through markets and humanitarian assistance. The lone exception is Duk County, which will remain in Phase 4 throughout due to continued insecurity affecting crop production and humanitarian access.

In spite of the short-term improvement, the state is still facing a full-fledged food and nutrition security crisis. Very critical GAM rates above 30 per cent were recorded in Akobo East, and critical levels of 20 to 30 per cent were recorded in Uror, Nyirol, and Akobo West counties, reflecting a humanitarian emergency.

As a result of massive population displacement (Jonglei has the highest number of displaced persons, totalling around 579,700 people) it is estimated that only between 60 and 80 per cent of households that would normally plant have been able to do so this season. Many fled their homes without livestock or other assets, further crippling their livelihoods.

Persistent insecurity has severely disrupted the market situation. Bor town has changed hands several times since the beginning of the crisis and the market was completely destroyed in the fighting. In rebel-controlled areas, trade routes with government-held towns were completely severed, and in some cases still are. Over subsequent months, market functionality across Jonglei has been re-established but with continued disruptions, limited reach, and high prices. Only the most basic commodities are available in the markets in the northern counties: essentially only locally produced staples and those coming through from neighbouring Ethiopia are available in local markets.

In some areas, access for traders remains constrained by insecurity and the onset of rainy season. Seasonal flooding has made most roads impassable, impacting

the availability of commodities. Moreover, the purchasing power of affected populations has been extremely reduced, lowering the incentive for traders to venture into insecure areas.

With the rainy season currently in peak, the only means of access to these areas is by air transport or by river, making delivery of humanitarian assistance extremely difficult. The key challenges in Jonglei State remain insecurity, poor infrastructure, and accessibility. Immediate livelihood support is still needed for large portions of the population.

In summary, around half a million people in Jonglei State are estimated to be in Crisis (Phase 3) and Emergency (Phase 4) in September 2014. Only a dismal improvement of 7 percent is expected in the harvest period of October to December 2014. During the January to March 2015 period, the population in Crisis and Emergency phases will increase again by about 10 percent compared to the September 2014 population in these phases. The population in Minimal (Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to hover around 1 million people throughout the September 2014 to March 2015 period.

UPPER NILE

Upper Nile State continues to be severely affected by the ongoing conflict, with high concentrations of IDPs as well as some refugees from Blue Nile State in Sudan. The food security outlook remains poor. As of September 2014, about 30 per cent of the state's population, or approximately 375,000 people, were facing Crisis or Emergency (Phase 3 or 4) food insecurity situations. During the harvest period of October to December 2014, food security is projected to improve significantly, with only about 15 per cent of population, or about 175,000 people in Crisis or Emergency. However, in the January to March 2015, those numbers are projected to increase drastically to 530,000 people, or 43 per cent of the population, mainly due to exhaustion of household food stocks and presumed resumption of conflict.

Many households affected by the conflict have not had access to their own seeds due to low production from the previous season, loss of seed stocks during the conflict, or forced displacement. This curtailed crop planting and limited the potential 2014 harvest. In addition, for those households that lost most of their food stocks during the conflict in early 2014, or consumed them in the following months, they have been forced to depend on what food they could manage to access from limited humanitarian assistance, dysfunctional markets, and host communities. Currently, the principal sources of income include agriculture, livestock, and petty trade,

with a significant decrease in salaried labour compared to the previous year due to the prevailing insecurity.

The FSMS results from July 2014 revealed the majority of households were only consuming 1 to 2 meals a day with limited access to fruit and vegetables for dietary diversification. Negative coping strategies were being employed on a large scale in Upper Nile, including consuming wild foods, gathering firewood for sale, and skipping meals. Serious to critical acute malnutrition levels with GAM rates of between 10 to 15 per cent recorded in most of the state with Fashoda between 15 to 20 per cent at the height of the lean season in July and August 2014. Overall, this situation is expected to improve moderately in the harvest months of October to December.

Market functionality was severely disrupted particularly in the counties bordering Jonglei State where staples were not easily found. Trade routes have been interrupted leading to reduced activity in all markets and reduced availability of commodities.

Good pasture and water availability during the wet season improved livestock conditions. At the peak of the lean season in July, a joint food assessment mission found that meat and meat products contribution to the household food basket was significant, although cattle are mainly kept for prestige and other family reasons like dowry payments. However, in the areas most affected by conflict such as Malakal, Renk and Balia, livestock holdings have suffered widespread looting and have been unable to restock.

Due to Upper Nile's vast water resources and huge fisheries potential, particularly in Kodok, Melut and Maban, the quantity of fish available will increase starting in January to March due to fish migration patterns. But it is not expected to be sufficient to offset the otherwise severe food insecurity conditions during that period.

UNITY

Food security and livelihoods in Unity State have been massively affected by violent conflict, which is still flaring up in some areas. About 440,000 people, representing about 44 per cent of the state population, were in IPC Phases 3 and 4 as of September 2014, with an estimated 289,300 displaced, including some 45,000 people in the UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) site outside of Bentiu town. IDPs in PoCs continue to live in extremely poor conditions with limitations on movement further restricting their ability to cope.

Despite the onset of the harvest season, food availability has continued to deteriorate, as local production is low and market supply remains largely cut off. Six of nine counties affecting 365,000 people or 37 per cent of state population will still face IPC Phase 3 and 4 food security outcomes in October to December 2014.

From January to March 2015, the population facing Phase 3 and 4 is expected to increase dramatically in all the nine counties with an estimated 525,000 people – or more than half of the state – being affected.

Nutrition surveys and FSMS data reveal very critical GAM rates of over 30 per cent in Leer and Panyijar counties, and between 15 to 30 per cent in others areas, including Bentiu PoC.

Many households lost their food stocks during the conflict or have finished what stock they had left. The September situation shows an increase in the number of counties in Emergency (Phase 4) despite a brief improvement in the food security situation in the southern counties that occurred in July.

More than 80 per cent of households have planted in the northern counties, between 60 and 80 per cent in southern counties, and just 60 per cent in the central counties. The state had a pre-existing cereal deficit of 64,000 metric tons prior to the conflict. This is expected to deepen significantly in the coming months.

Fish are available and can provide a rapid and nutritious source of food, but not in quantities large enough to replace agricultural production or humanitarian aid. Despite the distribution of large quantities of fishing equipment by humanitarian agencies, the demand for fishing inputs remains high.

Many markets in Unity State have been destroyed or looted during fighting, which is still ongoing in some areas. Little or no commodities remain in markets and prices of available food commodities are not affordable to many in the local community. Interruptions to the trade routes due to insecurity and lack of purchasing power by the local community are also key factors. In some areas, cereals are only available after enduring an 8-day journey on foot and paying very high prices. Most commodities are carried by women on their heads or transported in small canoes meaning quantities are small and cannot sustain local markets or wider supply coverage.

Livestock body conditions, already poor due to the dry seasons stresses, have been exacerbated by the shocks and changes of grazing and migration patterns. During the rainy season, water and pasture availability are sufficient, but this will not last with the in the approaching dry season. Outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) and Pest de Petit Ruminant (PPR) have been reported among livestock, as well as other diseases and pests including worms, liver flukes, mange, and ticks. The livestock markets have largely ceased their activities due to insecurity.

GREATER BAHR EL-GHAZAL

Despite having been less directly affected by the conflict, Greater Bahr el-Ghazal has hosted many of those displaced by the fighting in neighbouring states, increasing the burden on host communities. The food security situation in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, and Warrap, remains largely Stressed (Phase 2) with pockets in the areas bordering Unity and Jonglei in Crisis (Phase 3).

With the arrival of the harvest the food security situation is expected to improve significantly, particularly across Western Bahr el-Ghazal with large parts of the region shifting to Minimal (Phase 1) food insecurity. A weaker improvement is expected in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and in areas of Lakes and Warrap that border the conflict-affected states.

Markets continue to function well in most areas, although there have been some disruptions noted in Wau where trade with Unity State has reduced, and in Rumbek and Yirol mostly due to seasonal rains.

Nonetheless, some 380,000 people will remain in Phases 3 and 4 through the end of 2014. This number is likely to increase to 685,000 between January and March 2015. In Greater Bahr el Ghazal, this vulnerable population will continue to require emergency livelihood support over the coming months.

The nutrition situation is critical, with GAM rates of 15 to 30 per cent in most parts of the region especially the northern counties of Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and the southern counties of Warrap.

From January to March 2015, as food stocks begin to dwindle, the situation is expected to deteriorate once again, particularly in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and southern Warrap, with significant food gaps appearing.

NORTHERN BAHR EL-GHAZAL

In September, all counties in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal are classified as Stressed (Phase 2), and the food security situation is expected to remain Stressed throughout the remainder of 2014 despite the harvest. The nutrition situation, on the other hand, is critical, with GAM rates of 15 to 30 per cent. SMART nutrition surveys and FSMS surveys report GAM rates above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent throughout Aweil Center, Aweil North, Aweil South, and Aweil West.

As stocks are exhausted in early 2015, the situation is projected to deteriorate further, and approximately 245,000 people are expected to shift back into Crisis (Phase 3).

A small number of IDPs and returnees are present in the state, particularly in Aweil North and Aweil East counties. These are principally returnees from Sudan including South Darfur and South Kordofan States. The number of IDPs was 1,242 on 24 April mainly from Rubkona and Koch Counties in Unity State, fleeing insecurity in those areas.

In almost all locations poorer farmers reported limited access to own seeds due to last year's poor harvest, which was brought on by the combination of dry spells and flooding. Although seeds of main crops were available on the local markets, the poorest households – including IDPs and returnees – lacked the financial resources to purchase them and had to rely on kinship and borrowing from better-off members of the community as well as humanitarian assistance. However, for households that were able to plant, the rains were healthy and conducive to good crop production.

The relatively good rains permitted the growth of grass and foliage, and as a result, physical body conditions of cattle, sheep and goats have improved since the dry season. Vaccination campaigns have begun following reports of HS, BQ and PPR outbreaks. Livestock terms of trade have reportedly deteriorated since July, a contributing factor is likely to be the increased quantities offered for sale by pastoralists in order to purchase food. Distress sales are attributed to the gradual depletion of households food stocks from last year's poor crop harvest caused by the combination of the dry spell and the extensive floods.

The state has significant water resources for fishing and in most localities the fishing season runs from October to April. In a few areas some fishing activities have already commenced and additional fishing inputs are still needed.

Food availability in markets is relatively good and prices have been relatively stable, aside from a spike in July possibly due to the dwindling stocks of households and traders. The informal trade route between Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Sudan continues to function albeit at a reduced volume. Damaged roads and bridges and poor road

conditions caused by heavy rains have hindered this to some degree.

Despite a relatively positive picture in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal compared with the conflict-affected states, some serious challenges to food security and livelihoods remain, particularly in 2015.

WESTERN BAHR EL-GHAZAL

Across Western Bahr el-Ghazal, food security remains Stressed (Phase 2) through September. As early-planted crops are not yet ready for harvest, the majority of people are depending on coping mechanisms to access food until the harvest, include eating wild roots and selling charcoal for cash to buy food.

The nutrition situation in the east of the state is less severe than in the west, with GAM rates of between 5 and 10 per cent in Jur River County, and between 10 and 15 per cent in Wau county. FSMS data estimates classify the rest of the state's nutrition situation as critical, with GAM rates above 15 per cent.

But as the harvest arrives and progresses in the months through to December, the food security situation across the state is expected to improve to Minimal (Phase 1). Food stocks in the western part of the state are expected to last into early 2015, and as a result these areas are expected to remain in Minimal food insecurity.

The eastern part of the state (Wau and Jur River counties), however, is expected to deteriorate back to Stressed during January to March due to depletion of own food stocks and seasonal movements of livestock away from homesteads.

Generally speaking, the key factors affecting food security and livelihoods in Western Bahr el-Ghazal include poor road conditions which limit the flow of food commodities into the state, insecurity and looting of household food stocks, a localized dry spell in some areas, increased market prices coupled with reduced purchasing power by vulnerable households, lack of production capacity and inadequate availability of inputs, and lack of extension services and low capacity of local farmer institutions.

LAKES

As of September, the situation in Lakes State has deteriorated, with four of the eight counties in a Crisis food security classification (Phase 3). This is mainly due to poor dietary consumption of food

during the lean season as a result of extensive sharing of food with IDPs staying in host communities.

Limited nutrition data from SMART surveys is available, and FSMS data estimates that GAM rates across the state are between 10 and 15 per cent.

The disruption of markets is also a factor. Very high prices seen during the peak of the lean season are worsened by the sustained conflict in the neighbouring Unity State, which has reduced the functionality of border markets in Rumbek and Yirol. In some remote areas bordering the conflict states, there are no functional markets and inhabitants are forced to travel 3 to 5 kilometres to access food at central markets. Trade with the calmer Equatorias, on the other hand, has been unaffected by conflict, but seasonal rains have worsened road conditions and hindered the movement of goods.

Improvements are expected in late 2014 with the onset of the harvest, when all counties are projected to rally to Stressed (Phase 2), and even one county to Minimal (Phase 1). Most of the state is expected to remain Stressed through January and March, except Awerial, which is projected to slip back into Crisis, due the expected resumption of conflict in the area around neighbouring Bor.

According to the FSMS survey, more than 80 per cent of households who would usually plant have reportedly been able to do so, and good rainfall has helped crop performance. However, due to the early depletion of the previous season's harvest, vulnerable households are employing coping strategies such as selling livestock and gathering wild foods, although not as widely as in the most-affected states. Some cases of moderate malnutrition were confirmed in July due to a combination of disease complications and lack of food.

Healthy rains also contributed to generally good livestock conditions, providing lush pastures and abundant water. To some extent, however, livestock diseases and extensive cattle raiding have tempered an otherwise positive season for livestock. In addition to livestock products, fishing typically provides vital protein and micro-nutrients, but fishing has been limited due to insecurity around the rivers and lakes in recent months.

WARRAP

The food security situation in Warrap remains fragile. In September, two counties remain in Crisis (Phase 3): Twic County on the border with Abyei, and Tonj South on the border with Lakes State. The fragile situation in Abyei, and minimized access of these populations to the market due to wet season road

conditions, has worsened the situation. Other contributing factors include severe food insecurity in neighbouring Unity State and ongoing conflict along the border.

The malnutrition situation in Warrap has mostly remained high, with GAM rates above 15 per cent, indicating the nutritional vulnerability particularly during the pre-harvest season, when food access and consumption is constrained. Recent nutrition surveys and FSMS data from May to August indicate critical malnutrition levels with GAM rates above 15 per cent in Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Tonj East, and Tonj South. In Tonj North the nutrition situation is less severe, with GAM rates less than 10 per cent.

From October to December the situation is expected to improve due to the harvest, with many counties moving to Minimal (Phase 1) food insecurity. Twic and Tonj South counties, however, will remain Stressed (Phase 2) through December. Moving into 2015, the state will remain largely Stressed with Tonj South slipping back into Crisis, affecting some 145,000 people.

Warrap has been affected in a limited way by the influx of IDPs from bordering conflict-affected areas with some 9,000 people currently sheltering in the state. The state also hosts IDPs from neighbouring Abyei area who are reliant on food distributions in Twic and Gogrial West counties.

Unlike previous years, rainfall in the state started as early as April and was well distributed with the exception of Twic County. This resulted in better crop performance, although final harvest toward the end of the year is expected to be damaged by recent

floods, especially for the late planted crop in some parts of Gogrial West and Twic counties.

Fishing remains an important and rapid income generating activity for riverine communities but access to water sources has been affected by fears of insecurity along the borders with Unity and Lakes states.

Market prices remain high due to poor supply and poor road conditions due to seasonal rains. Markets in rural areas away from main roads have been unable to access supplies directly, and were only offering excess commodities from town markets.

Overall the situation is one of moderate food insecurity with some households still resorting to negative coping strategies. As result of floods and low crops yields in 2013, many livestock owning farmers were prompted to sell animals to purchase seeds in markets. Some planted their own seeds and the most vulnerable households in all six counties were supported with seed distribution for the 2014 planting season.

Looking ahead, the key challenges facing Warrap include a lack of improved crop varieties and assorted vegetable seeds, low agricultural production and productivity, poor road connections to rural areas, low capacity of the implementing partners (NGOs, CBOs and Government), lack of fisheries inputs and training, lack of agricultural extension services and human resources, lack of support to agribusiness farming groups, lack of clear policies, and limited longer-term agricultural investment.

GREATER EQUATORIA

In contrast to the rest of the country, relative stability continues to prevail across Greater Equatoria. In Western Equatoria, as well as the southern counties of Central and Eastern Equatoria, food insecurity is Minimal (Phase 1), and is projected to remain so into 2015.

The favourable food security situation in Western Equatoria is largely a result of the state's remoteness from the insecurity affecting the rest of the country. Good rains and planting have led to an average or above average harvest this year. The southern counties of Central and Eastern Equatoria, meanwhile, benefit from their proximity to border trade with Uganda, which ensures a regular supply of commodities flowing across the border.

Northern counties in the two states remain Stressed (Phase 2) due to fear of insecurity and rumours of violence that prevented many households from planting sorghum in May and June.

Nutrition information is still limited to a few SMART surveys, however FSMS data used in conjunction with other monitoring systems data indicates GAM rates ranging from below 9 per cent to between 10 to 15 per cent across Greater Equatoria.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

In Eastern Equatoria the influx of IDPs due to the crisis has created pressure on the availability of food resources. The situation has however remained stable, and the state is projected to remain predominantly classified as Stressed (Phase 2), with marked improvements in the southern counties now experiencing only Minimal (Phase 1) food insecurity in September. This improved food security situation is attributable to the first harvest in July and August.

Despite improvements, however, low rainfall and pests have slightly affected crop production in the first part of the rainy season in 2014 and vegetable production is limited in the wet season and this will reduce access of populations to nutritious food sources.

The felling of trees for charcoal and firewood is increasingly emerging as a serious cause for concern in both Eastern Equatoria, exacerbated by further population movements due to the crisis. In many locations, the impact of the increasing involvement of households in charcoal/firewood production on the environment is already apparent. The short-term

negative impact on food production is that able-bodied men dedicate their time and efforts to charcoal production as opposed to crop production, and there is also a mid- to long-term impact on land fertility.

Fishing is one of the main livelihood activities in Eastern Equatoria and has the potential to contribute significantly to food security and nutrition, particularly in areas with streams and rivers such as Nimule, Torit, and Lafon. However, all of these areas report a lack of access to fishing equipment.

The nutrition situation in Eastern Equatoria is serious, with GAM rates between 10 to 15 per cent. The finding is based on SMART surveys in Kapoeta North as well as FSMS and programme data in the other counties. Cholera outbreak was reported in the state, increasing vulnerability to malnutrition and food insecurity.

CENTRAL EQUATORIA

In Central Equatoria, the food security situation has steadily improved since the first harvest in July and August. In September, the food security classification is largely Stressed (Phase 2) or Minimal (Phase 1), and is projected to remain as such all the way through to March 2015.

Rainfall in Central Equatoria so far has been normal to above normal throughout the state benefitting crop production in most areas. The harvest in July was above average, and as a result the food security situation will be favourable in those areas. However, in some areas, including Terekeka, significant flooding occurred and is expected to have lasting effects on food stocks into 2015.

The nutrition situation of the state is likely to be serious, GAM rates of 10 to 15 per cent in Juba POC and most counties based on the historical nutrition data, the FSMS information, and programme data. In SMART survey conducted in April 2014, Terekeka County and Juba PoC showed GAM rates of 10 to 15 per cent.

WESTERN EQUATORIA

Western Equatoria, has remained largely in Minimal (Phase 1) food security throughout the crisis. However, following the lean season some north-eastern counties bordering Lakes and Central Equatoria States have shifted to Stressed (Phase 2) in

September, and are likely to return to this classification as stocks are depleted in early 2015.

The counties of Mvolo and Mundri East are projected to be in Phase 2 (Stressed) from January to March 2015 mainly due to a projected IDP influx from Jonglei and Lakes states, which will put pressure on resources. The overall favourable food security situation in Western Equatoria is a result of an

average to above average harvest this year owing to a good production season, and the state's remoteness from the effects of the conflict.

Based on historical data and the recent FSMS survey, the nutrition situation in Western Equatoria state has remained relatively stable, albeit at alert levels, with GAM rates below 10 per cent throughout the year.

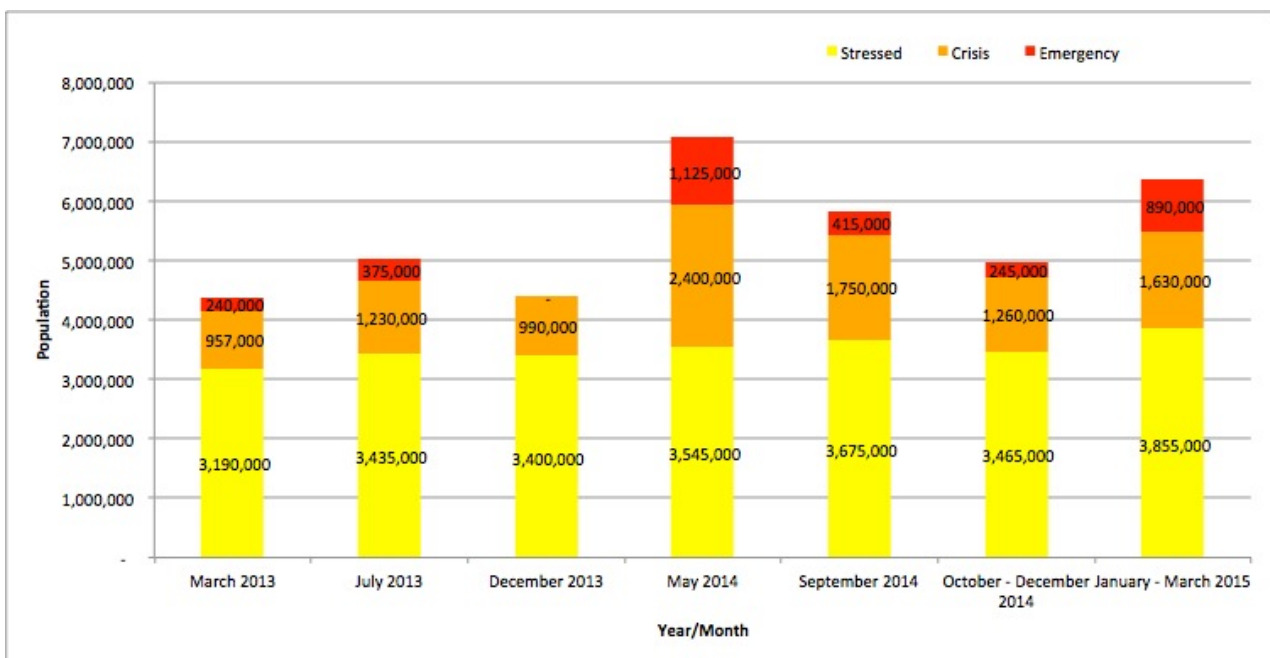
APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

Summary of populations in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency food insecurity classifications



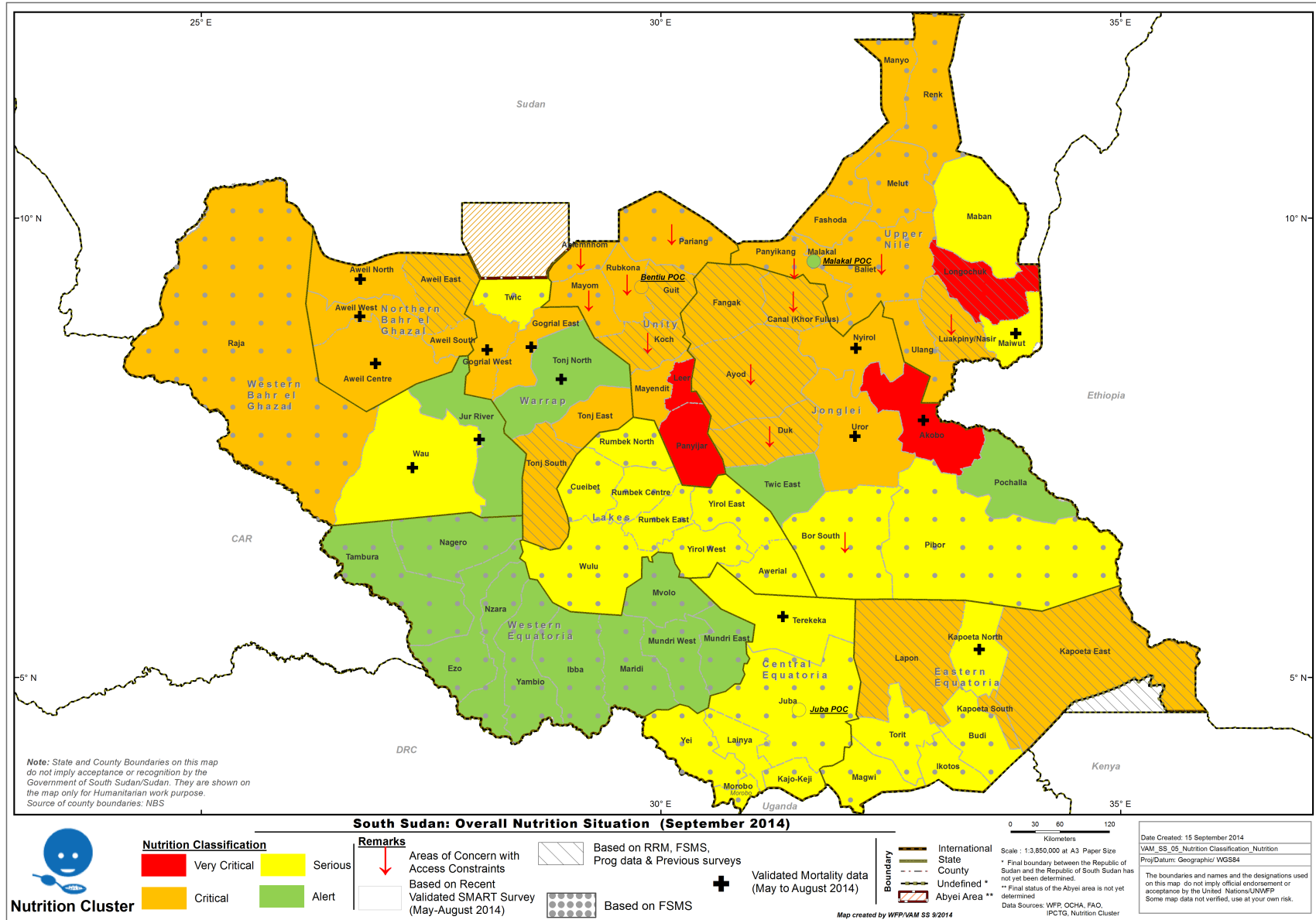
APPENDIX II

Nutrition data table

State	Source of Data				
	SMART Surveys (April-August 2014)	FSMS R13	Rapid Assessments/RRM Screening	Program Data	HMIS
Jonglei	IMC-Akobo E: GAM 31.8%; SAM 9.5%; CDR 2.35; U5DR 2.24 SC_Akobo W: GAM 20.8; SAM 4.2; CDR 1.87; U5DR 0.92 SC-Nyirrol: GAM 20.8; SAM 6.0; CDR 1.79; U5DR 0.96 ACF-Twic E: GAM 9.2; SAM 1.5 (Small Scale SMART Survey) Tearfud-Uror: GAM 27.0; SAM 4.1; CDR 1.73; U5DR 2.77	13.8% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 3.5% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=440]	Lankien (n=1195): <12.5 cm=30.7%; <11.5cm=20.0% Old Fangak (n=2019): <12.5 cm=10.7%; <11.5cm=4.1% Walgak (n=3720): <12.5 cm=49.0%; <11.5cm=18.6% Jeich (n=2297): <12.5 cm=12.7%; <11.5 cm = 3.7% Duk (n=391): <12.5cm=10.2%; <11.5cm=2.3% Gorwai (n=4481): <12.5cm=19.5%; <11.5cm = 4.0%	No data (programs suspended) since Jan 2014.	Peaks in Mach-May period in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5 cm
UNS	SC-Maiwut: GAM 11.3%; SAM 1.9%; CDR 1.02; U5DR 1.53 ACF- Fashoda: GAM 16.0%; SAM 3.1%; CDR 0.92; U5DR 1.5	Calculated GAM (SD of 1)=16.6% [n=428] due to wide observed SD; thus SAM not available	Pagak (April, n=980): MUAC<12.5cm=12.0%; <11.5cm = 4.0% Kodok (Apr, n=4526): MUAC<12.5cm=18.0%; <11.5cm = 4.5% Longuchuk (n=1850): MUAC<12.5cm= 47.5%; <11.5cm = 18.7	Admission peaks observed in March-May; Measles and Kalazar outbreaks reported	Peaks in May in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and MUAC <11.5 cm
Unity	IRC-Panyijiar: GAM 32.8%; SAM 10.8% (SSSS) ACF-Leer: GAM 34.1%; SAM 10.9% (SSSS) ACF-Mayendit: GAM 16.9%; SAM 1.2 (SSSS) CARE-Bentiu POC: GAM 20.8%; SAM 4.9%; CDR 0.7; U5DR 0.47	Calculated GAM (SD of 1)=17.1% [n=202]	Koch (June, n=3188): MUAC<12.5cm=20.1%; <11.5cm = 5.2% Ndialdiu/Mayom (Jun, n=7336): MUAC<12.5cm=18.0%; <11.5cm = 4.5% Longuchuk (n=1850): MUAC<11.5cm= 12.6%	No data (programmes disrupted by looting and insecurity)	Peaks in Jan-Feb period in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5 cm
NBeG	IRC-Aweil S: GAM 26.1; SAM 5.9 (SSSS) MC-Aweil Centre: GAM 21.1; SAM 5.7; CDR0.62; U5DR0.77 CWW-Aweil N: GAM 16.0; SAM 1.4; CDR 0.42; U5DR 0.73 CWW-Aweil W: GAM 16.9%; SAM 1.7%; CDR 0.65; U5DR 1.17	13.9% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 2.8% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=513]	No data	Admission peaks observed in Feb-Apr; Programs running in all the counties except Aweil South	Peaks in March in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5

					cm
WBeG	Johanniter-Jur River: GAM 8.5%; SAM 0.9%; CDR 0.57; U5DR 0.74 PSI-Wau: GAM 14.4; SAM 3.3; CDR 1.95; U5DR 3.64	16.9% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 2.9% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=320]	No data	Peak admissions in Mar-June in Wau; and Apr-Jul in Raja (linked to the hunger season)	Peaks in Feb, Apr and June in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5 cm
Lakes	No data. No SMART surveys conducted in the counties of this state since April 2014.	14.4% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 3.5% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=412]	No data No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since April 2014.	No sudden increase in admission compared to 2013 with peaks in Jan and Sep. Awerial, yirol East and Yirol West are most likely affected	Peaks in May in proportion of children screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5 cm
Warrap	ACF-Gogrial W: GAM 24.4%; SAM 5.4%; CDR 0.73; U5DR 1.49 WVI-Gogrial E: GAM 15.4%; SAM 2.2%; CDR 0.4; U5DR 0.73 WVI- Tonj N: GAM 8.9; SAM 1.0; CDR 0.97; SAM 1.46	Calculated GAM (SD of 1)= 14.8% [n=506] due to wide observed SD; thus SAM not available	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since April 2014.	Reduced admissions in first quarter of 2014, probably due to low reporting; Peaks usually in May	Peaks in Jan-Feb and June in proportion screened at health facilities with MUAC<12.5 and <11.5 cm
EES	SCI-Kapoeta N: GAM 13.3; SAM 1.3; CDR 1.05; U5DR 1.53	11.8% are acutely malnourished (WHZ<-2/oedema) and 3.0% severely malnourished (WHZ<-3/oedema) [n=641]	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since April 2014.	Limited data. Reduced reporting of programme data due to banditry in the first quarter of 2014.	Reduced proportions of malnourished and screening data due to banditry in the Mar-Jul 2014 period.
CES	MoH- Terekeka: GAM 12.2; SAM 2.9; CDR 0.38; U5DR 1.03	The proportion of children acutely malnourished is 13.5%, of which 3.4% were severely malnourished [n=502].	CWW/MSF-Juba POC: MUAC<12,5cm= 13.8; MUAC<11.5cm = 3.1	The available programme trend data shows fluctuations, and is of poor quality.	Fluctuating with peak in Apr-May; dropping proportions of malnourished in screening data in May-July.
WES	No data. No SMART surveys conducted so far in the counties of this state in 2014.	The proportion of children acutely malnourished is 8.0%, of which 1.3% were severely malnourished [n=397].	No RRM or Rapid assessments conducted since April 2014.	The available programme trend data shows fluctuations, and is of poor quality.	Fluctuating trend dropping proportions of malnourished and screening data in Mar-Jul.

Nutrition map



APPENDIX III

Jonglei

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Akobo	23,000	61,000	46,000	23,000	0	15,000	76,000	46,000	15,000	0	23,000	68,000	30,000	30,000	0
Ayod	31,000	77,000	23,000	23,000	0	31,000	77,000	31,000	15,000	0	15,000	70,000	39,000	31,000	0
Bor South	29,000	136,000	33,000	-	0	29,000	136,000	33,000	-	0	19,000	126,000	39,000	14,000	0
Canal/Pigi	10,000	58,000	26,000	10,000	0	10,000	58,000	21,000	16,000	0	10,000	47,000	26,000	21,000	0
Duk	12,000	44,000	23,000	18,000	0	9,000	42,000	23,000	19,000	0	5,000	47,000	23,000	19,000	0
Fangak	43,000	77,000	27,000	26,000	0	44,000	83,000	32,000	16,000	0	26,000	111,000	26,000	9,000	0
Nyirol	20,000	54,000	41,000	20,000	0	20,000	68,000	34,000	14,000	0	14,000	68,000	27,000	27,000	0
Pibor	34,000	62,000	11,000	6,000	0	40,000	56,000	11,000	6,000	0	17,000	79,000	11,000	6,000	0
Pochalla	13,000	38,000	6,000	6,000	0	13,000	35,000	10,000	6,000	0	13,000	42,000	6,000	3,000	0
Twic East	35,000	47,000	18,000	18,000	0	24,000	53,000	24,000	18,000	0	18,000	59,000	24,000	18,000	0
Uror	30,000	81,000	61,000	30,000	0	30,000	101,000	50,000	20,000	0	20,000	88,000	49,000	37,000	0
Totals	280,000	735,000	315,000	180,000	0	265,000	785,000	315,000	145,000	0	180,000	805,000	300,000	215,000	0

Upper Nile

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Baliet	2,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	0	3,000	11,000	8,000	-	0	3,000	4,000	9,000	6,000	0
Fashoda	8,000	25,000	4,000	2,000	0	10,000	23,000	6,000	-	0	8,000	23,000	6,000	2,000	0
Longochuk	21,000	27,000	21,000	-	0	17,000	41,000	10,000	-	0	10,000	21,000	27,000	10,000	0
Luakpiny/Nasir	85,000	85,000	61,000	12,000	0	49,000	158,000	37,000	-	0	37,000	73,000	73,000	61,000	0
Maban	16,000	29,000	8,000	-	0	21,000	24,000	8,000	-	0	16,000	16,000	13,000	8,000	0
Maiwut	20,000	40,000	30,000	10,000	0	30,000	55,000	15,000	-	0	15,000	30,000	45,000	10,000	0
Malakal	14,000	34,000	87,000	22,000	0	37,000	87,000	44,000	-	0	22,000	41,000	58,000	41,000	0
Manyo	9,000	30,000	5,000	2,000	0	11,000	27,000	7,000	-	0	7,000	14,000	14,000	11,000	0
Melut	23,000	41,000	11,000	-	0	23,000	41,000	11,000	-	0	11,000	23,000	30,000	11,000	0
Panyikang	1,000	4,000	15,000	4,000	0	5,000	15,000	4,000	-	0	6,000	9,000	5,000	4,000	0
Renk	138,000	17,000	17,000	-	0	147,000	17,000	9,000	-	0	104,000	43,000	17,000	9,000	0
Ulang	33,000	27,000	38,000	11,000	0	22,000	71,000	16,000	-	0	16,000	33,000	33,000	27,000	0
Totals	370,000	365,000	305,000	70,000	0	375,000	570,000	175,000	-	0	255,000	330,000	330,000	200,000	0

Unity

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Abiemnhom	6,000	8,000	4,000	-	0	9,000	6,000	3,000	-	0	-	11,000	4,000	3,000	0
Guit	6,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	0	5,000	20,000	5,000	2,000	0	-	8,000	15,000	8,000	0
Koch	20,000	40,000	33,000	40,000	0	7,000	60,000	47,000	20,000	0	-	60,000	47,000	27,000	0
Leer	14,000	56,000	42,000	28,000	0	16,000	66,000	47,000	20,000	0	-	35,000	70,000	35,000	0
Mayendit	17,000	30,000	26,000	13,000	0	17,000	34,000	21,000	13,000	0	-	43,000	26,000	17,000	0
Mayom	55,000	63,000	39,000	-	0	70,000	47,000	39,000	-	0	10,000	62,000	53,000	31,000	0
Panyijiar	5,000	43,000	38,000	9,000	0	9,000	38,000	43,000	5,000	0	-	61,000	14,000	19,000	0
Pariang	47,000	61,000	27,000	-	0	68,000	47,000	20,000	-	0	-	88,000	27,000	20,000	0
Rubkona	40,000	68,000	88,000	39,000	0	39,000	117,000	70,000	10,000	0	10,000	117,000	29,000	80,000	0
Totals	210,000	380,000	305,000	135,000	0	240,000	435,000	295,000	70,000	0	20,000	485,000	285,000	240,000	0

Northern Bahr el-Ghazal

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Aweil Centre	48,000	43,000	16,000	-	0	53,000	43,000	11,000	-	0	49,000	38,000	16,000	5,000	0
Aweil East	239,000	209,000	80,000	-	0	269,000	183,000	77,000	-	0	214,000	187,000	108,000	26,000	0
Aweil North	107,000	134,000	27,000	-	0	120,000	107,000	40,000	-	0	109,000	95,000	54,000	14,000	0
Aweil South	58,000	65,000	22,000	-	0	65,000	58,000	22,000	-	0	52,000	59,000	22,000	15,000	0
Aweil West	148,000	119,000	30,000	-	0	163,000	119,000	15,000	-	0	121,000	121,000	45,000	15,000	0

Western Bahr el-Ghazal

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Jur River	109,000	69,000	20,000	-	0	169,000	20,000	10,000	-	0	141,000	50,000	10,000	-	0
Raga	46,000	28,000	15,000	-	0	73,000	13,000	-	-	0	74,000	13,000	-	-	0
Wau	105,000	93,000	35,000	-	0	198,000	22,000	10,000	-	0	180,000	47,000	10,000	-	0

Lakes

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Awerial	12,000	27,000	105,000	5,000	0	37,000	43,000	96,000	5,000	0	28,000	18,000	7,000	100,000	0
Cueibet	44,000	87,000	44,000	-	0	96,000	70,000	9,000	-	0	62,000	89,000	27,000	-	0
Rumbek Centre	129,000	71,000	35,000	-	0	188,000	35,000	12,000	-	0	168,000	48,000	24,000	-	0
Rumbek East	102,000	56,000	28,000	-	0	139,000	37,000	9,000	-	0	132,000	38,000	19,000	-	0
Rumbek North	24,000	19,000	11,000	-	0	29,000	19,000	5,000	-	0	27,000	22,000	5,000	-	0
Wulu	61,000	7,000	4,000	-	0	61,000	11,000	-	-	0	59,000	11,000	4,000	-	0
Yirol East	30,000	66,000	24,000	-	0	96,000	18,000	6,000	-	0	91,000	24,000	6,000	-	0
Yirol West	48,000	87,000	24,000	-	0	119,000	32,000	8,000	-	0	113,000	40,000	8,000	-	0
Awerial	12,000	27,000	105,000	5,000	0	37,000	43,000	96,000	5,000	0	28,000	18,000	7,000	100,000	0
Cueibet	44,000	87,000	44,000	-	0	96,000	70,000	9,000	-	0	62,000	89,000	27,000	-	0

Warrap

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Gogrial East	92,000	36,000	14,000	-	0	121,000	14,000	7,000	-	0	72,000	58,000	14,000	-	0
Gogrial West	192,000	112,000	16,000	-	0	272,000	48,000	-	-	0	147,000	147,000	33,000	-	0
Tonj East	80,000	48,000	9,000	-	0	113,000	20,000	-	-	0	68,000	55,000	14,000	-	0
Tonj North	125,000	73,000	10,000	-	0	177,000	31,000	-	-	0	106,000	85,000	21,000	-	0
Tonj South	49,000	38,000	22,000	-	0	65,000	38,000	5,000	-	0	55,000	28,000	28,000	-	0
Twic	172,000	103,000	69,000	-	0	152,000	154,000	33,000	-	0	157,000	157,000	35,000	-	0

Eastern Equatoria

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Budi	96,000	11,000	6,000	-	0	96,000	17,000	-	-	0	74,000	34,000	6,000	-	0
Ikotos	108,000	13,000	6,000	-	0	108,000	13,000	6,000	-	0	110,000	13,000	6,000	-	0
Kapoeta East	130,000	37,000	19,000	-	0	111,000	65,000	9,000	-	0	94,000	75,000	19,000	-	0
Kapoeta North	81,000	24,000	10,000	-	0	71,000	37,000	8,000	-	0	59,000	47,000	12,000	-	0
Kapoeta South	64,000	23,000	5,000	-	0	55,000	32,000	5,000	-	0	50,000	31,000	10,000	-	0
Lafon	92,000	33,000	7,000	-	0	105,000	20,000	7,000	-	0	87,000	27,000	20,000	-	0
Magwi	171,000	30,000	-	-	0	181,000	20,000	-	-	0	174,000	31,000	-	-	0
Torit	118,000	14,000	7,000	-	0	118,000	21,000	-	-	0	92,000	42,000	7,000	-	0

Central Equatoria

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Juba	222,000	197,000	82,000	25,000	-	246,000	200,000	56,000	25,000	-	201,000	225,000	49,000	60,000	-
Kajo-keji	239,000	27,000	-	-	0	252,000	13,000	-	-	0	230,000	27,000	14,000	-	0
Lainya	122,000	21,000	-	-	0	136,000	7,000	-	-	0	124,000	15,000	7,000	-	0
Morobo	177,000	10,000	-	-	0	179,000	9,000	-	-	0	163,000	19,000	10,000	-	0
Terekeka	97,000	62,000	18,000	-	0	114,000	53,000	9,000	-	0	81,000	72,000	27,000	-	0
Yei	248,000	13,000	-	-	0	248,000	13,000	-	-	0	226,000	27,000	13,000	-	0

Western Equatoria

	September 2014 (Current)					October - December 2014 (Projected)					January - March 2015 (Projected)				
County	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Ezo	92,000	10,000	-	-	0	97,000	5,000	-	-	0	89,000	16,000	-	-	0
Ibba	43,000	5,000	-	-	0	45,000	2,000	-	-	0	41,000	7,000	-	-	0
Maridi	90,000	10,000	-	-	0	95,000	5,000	-	-	0	87,000	15,000	-	-	0
Mundri East	46,000	13,000	5,000	-	0	50,000	9,000	-	-	0	48,000	9,000	3,000	-	0
Mundri West	48,000	5,000	-	-	0	51,000	3,000	-	-	0	46,000	8,000	-	-	0
Mvolo	48,000	12,000	-	-	0	51,000	8,000	-	-	0	48,000	13,000	2,000	-	0
Nagero	14,000	2,000	-	-	0	15,000	1,000	-	-	0	13,000	2,000	-	-	0
Nzara	66,000	7,000	-	-	0	70,000	4,000	-	-	0	64,000	11,000	-	-	0
Tambura	65,000	7,000	-	-	0	69,000	4,000	-	-	0	63,000	11,000	-	-	0
Yambio	168,000	19,000	-	-	0	177,000	9,000	-	-	0	161,000	28,000	-	-	0