- Based on the September IPC analysis, it is expected that 6.1 million[1] people (59% of the total population[2]) faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity[3] at the peak of the lean season (July – August), of whom 47,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Food security has improved slightly with the green harvest in September relative to July and August, and further improvements are expected in the post-harvest period between October and December 2018 when the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse is most likely to reduce to 4.4 million (43% of the total population), with 26,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). However, an anticipated earlier than normal start of the lean season will result in an estimated 5.2 million (49% of the total population) people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between January and March 2019, with 36,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). These estimates are in the presence of planned humanitarian food assistances.

- In September 2018, it is expected populations are in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Leer and Mayendit (former Unity state), Yirol East and Yirol West (former Lakes state), Canal/ Pigi (former Jonglei state), Panyikang (former Upper Nile state), and Greater Baggari in Wau (former Western Bahr El Ghazal state). In October - December 2018, Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) outcomes are expected in Leer and Mayendit (former Unity state), Pibor (former Jonglei state), Panyikang (fomer Upper Nile state) and Greater Baggari in Wau (former Western Bahr El Ghazal state). In January - March 2019, Catastrophe is expected in Pibor and Canal/ Pigi (former Jonglei state) and Leer and Mayendit (former Unity state).

- Of greatest concern are counties where harvests are likely to be poor; access to humanitarian assistance may be limited for a section of the population; possible returns from within and outside of the country may cause further pressure on already scarce resources; insecurity, lack of freedom of movement and extreme depletion of livelihoods prevails. As a result, extreme levels of acute food insecurity are expected to persist in many areas. This calls for immediate and unhindered provision of humanitarian assistance and close monitoring.

- The overall situation of acute malnutrition has slightly improved this year as compared to the same period last year with no county reporting *extreme critical* levels (GAM above 30%) of acute of malnutrition in 2018. A total of 31 counties in the former states of Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei reported '*Critical'* (GAM (WHZ) 15.0 – 29.9%) levels of acute malnutrition while 20 counties in Lakes, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile reported '*Serious'* (GAM (WHZ) 10.0-14.9%) levels of acute malnutrition. Most of the counties for which county-level data was available in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria recorded *'Alert' (GAM (WHZ) 5.0-9.9%)* and '*Acceptable'* (GAM (WHZ), <5.0%) levels of acute malnutrition.

- The level of acute malnutrition is attributed to severe food insecurity, poor access to health and nutrition services, high morbidity, extremely poor diets and poor sanitation and hygiene. Levels of acute malnutrition are expected to improve marginally between October and December 2018 due to the seasonal availability of local production, increased availability of fish and milk, and relatively better access to markets and key services. However, levels of acute malnutrition are expected to deteriorate in the first quarter of 2019 with an early onset of the lean season as most households are expected to deplete food stocks from own production.
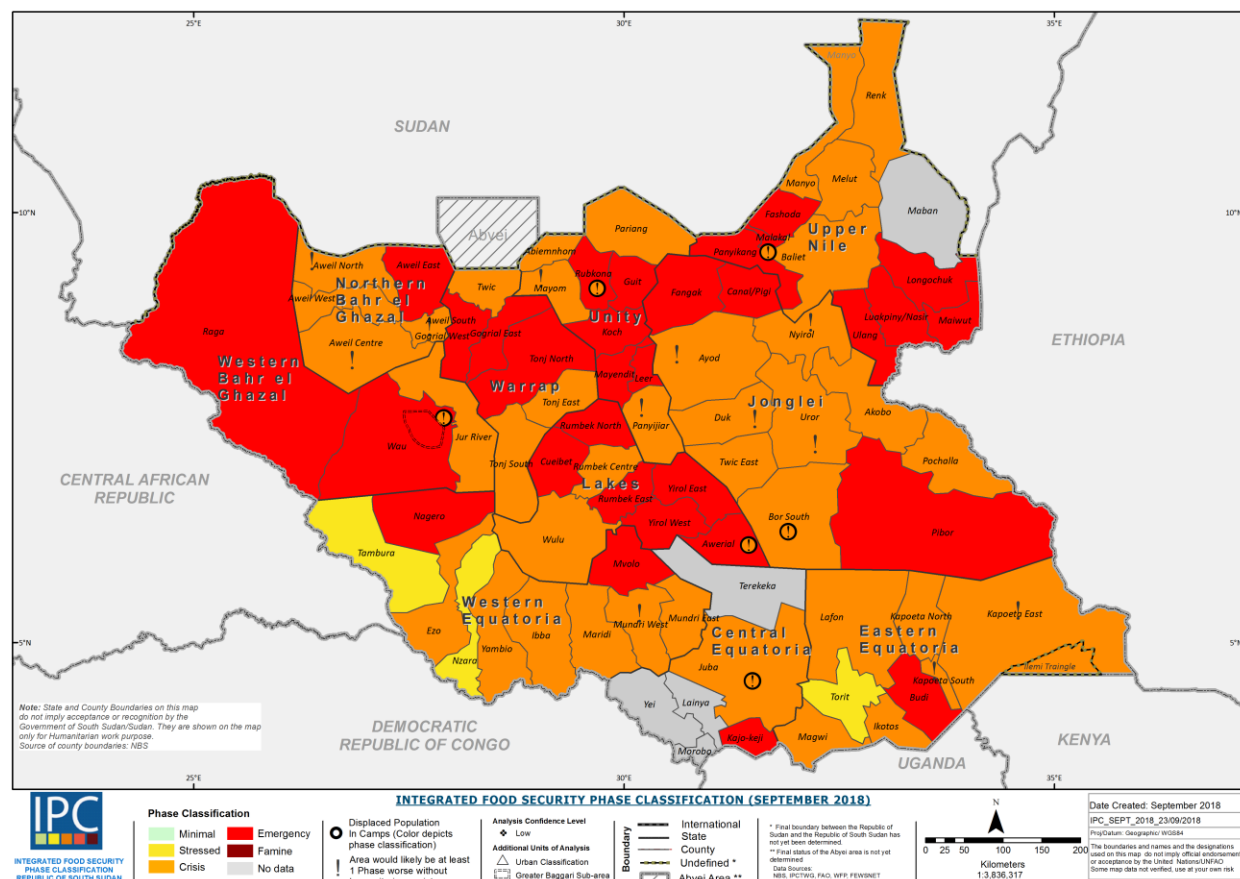
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[1] The adjusted population for South Sudan after factoring in refugee outflows is 10,971,513 in 2018. This is set to increase to 11,385,139 in 2019 after applying the annual population growth factor of 3.77%. Five counties were excluded from the analysis due to lack of data i.e. Maban (Greater Upper Nile); Terekeka, Lainya, Morobo and Yei (Central Equatoria) – all with a combined population of 620,638. Therefore, the population classified during this analysis is 10,350,874 in 2018 and 10,741,102 in 2019.

[2] This is the highest proportion of food insecure populations at the height of the lean season ever recorded since the start of IPC in South Sudan in 2008.

[3] 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).

- Large scale humanitarian food assistance and ongoing nutrition services in many areas of the country have prevented more Catastrophic outcomes, and possibly prevented Extreme Critical levels of GAM (WHZ) and excess mortality in some areas. Despite this, extreme acute food insecurity, including some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) exists currently and is expected to persist throughout the projection period. It is highly recommended that multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance be scaled up to meet the estimated need and that the rebuilding of livelihoods and improving access to basic services be pursued. A more optimistic and best-case scenario is likely to prevail if the current peace agreement can be sustained and unhindered humanitarian access occurs.
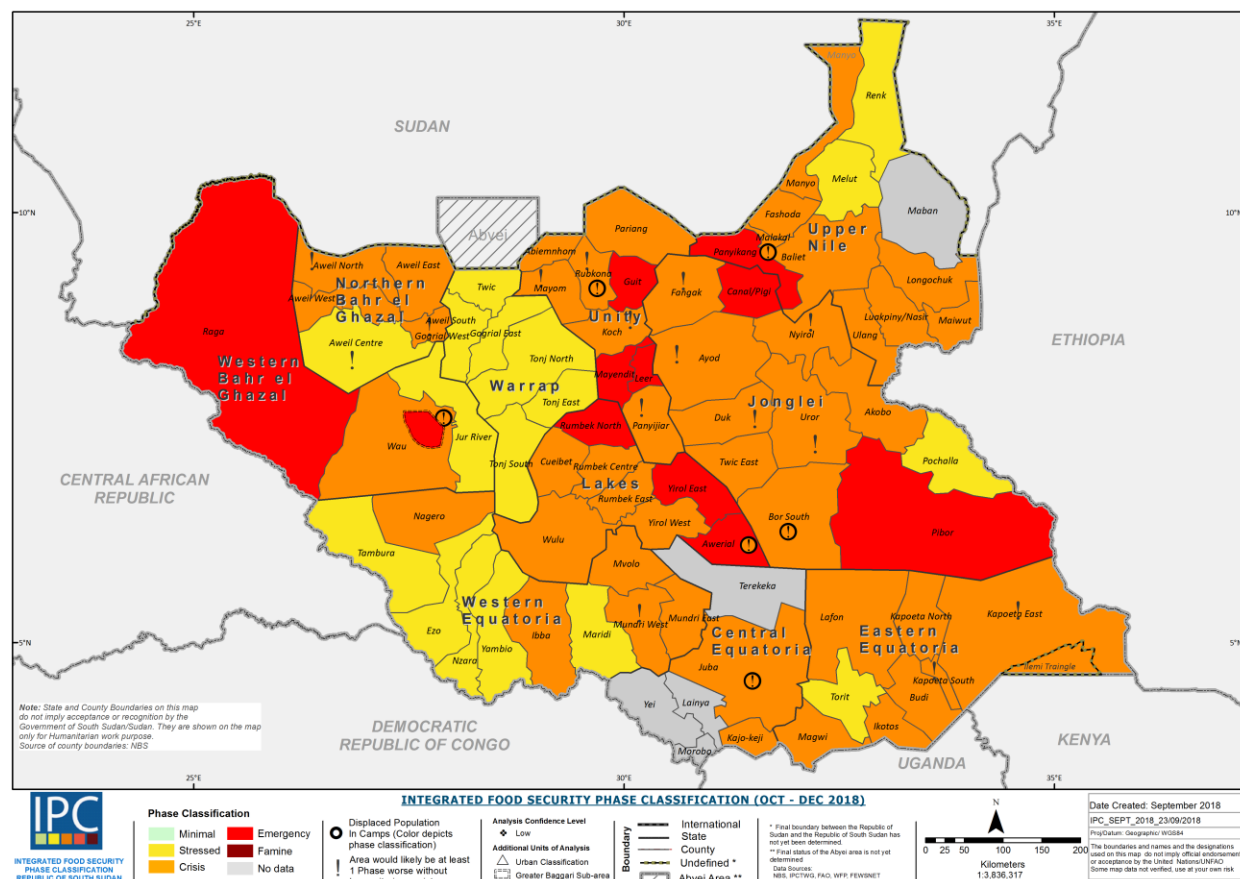
IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR SEPTEMBER 2018

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).

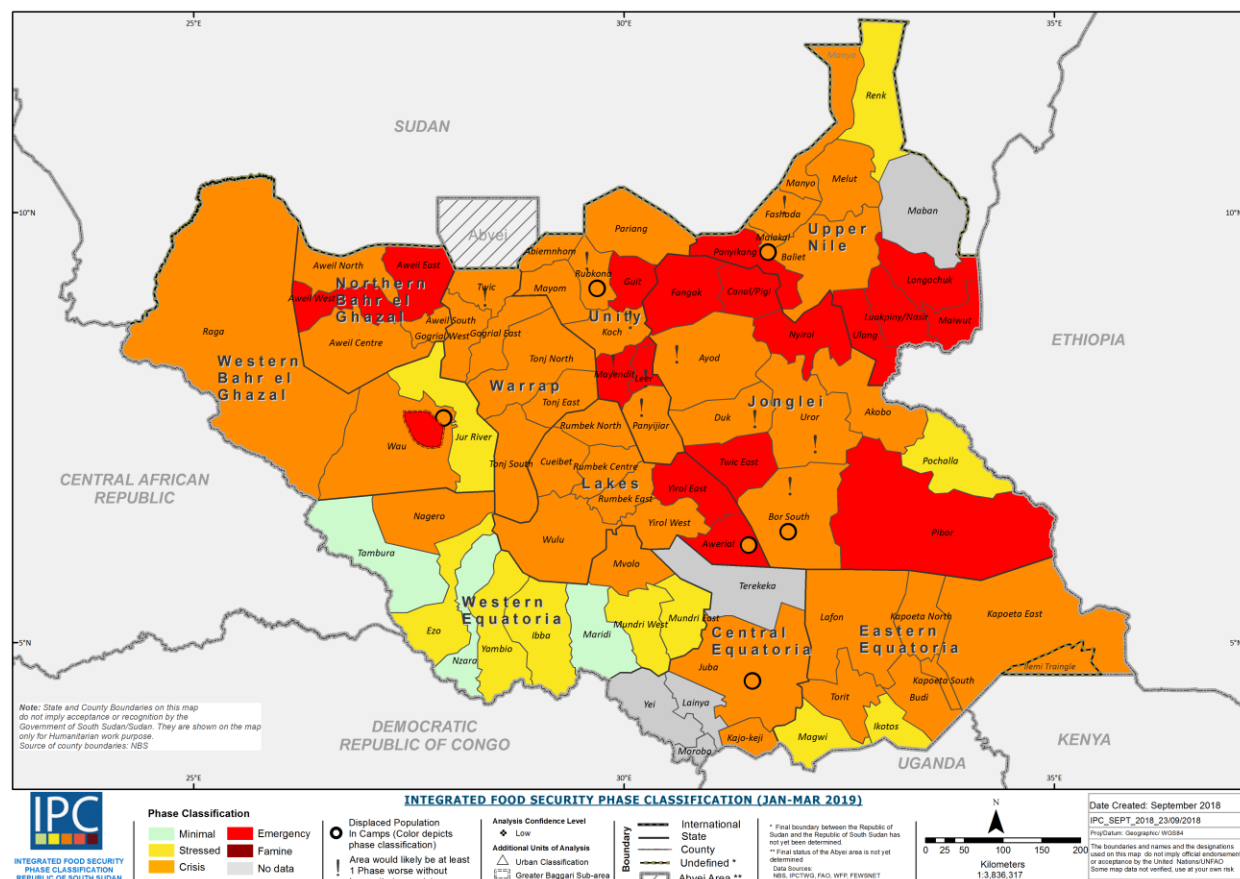| POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR SEPTEMBER 2018							
Former States	Mid-2018 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	498,307	25,000	210,000	225,000	40,000	-	53.00%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	300,000	305,000	295,000	95,000	-	39.20%
Jonglei	1,744,475	120,000	535,000	810,000	275,000	5,000	62.50%
Lakes	1,225,771	75,000	255,000	615,000	265,000	20,000	73.20%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	215,000	430,000	495,000	260,000	-	53.90%
Unity	854,095	20,000	225,000	395,000	195,000	19,000	71.30%
Upper Nile	937,428	65,000	220,000	440,000	210,000	2,000	69.60%
Warrap	1,390,598	115,000	540,000	530,000	205,000	-	52.90%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	35,000	175,000	235,000	90,000	1,000	60.80%
Western Equatoria	762,002	95,000	330,000	280,000	60,000	-	44.40%
Total	**10,350,874**	**1,065,000**	**3,225,000**	**4,320,000**	**1,695,000**	**47,000**	**58.60%**

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2018

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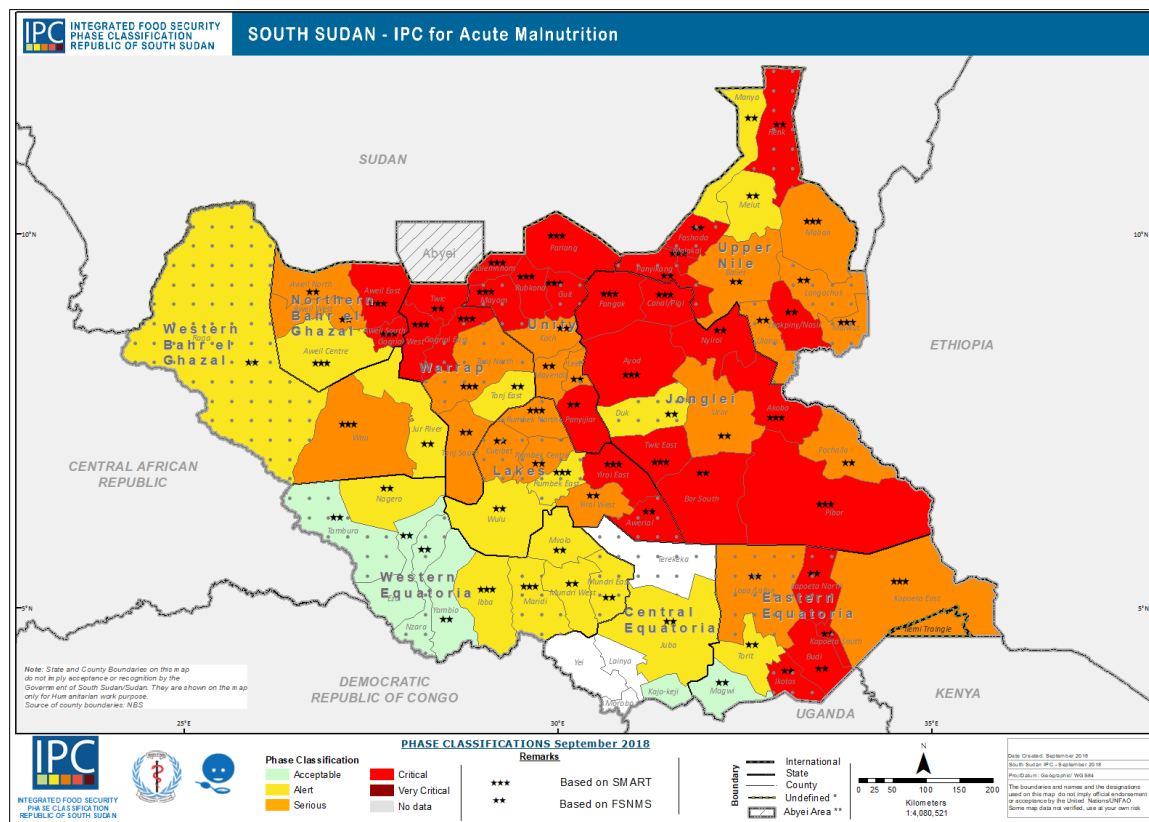| POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR OCTOBER -DECEMBER 2018						
Former States	**Mid-2018 Population (NBS)**	**Phase 1 Minimal**	**Phase 2 Stressed**	**Phase 3 Crisis**	**Phase 4 Emergency**	**Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe**	**% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe**
Central Equatoria	498,307	65,000	250,000	170,000	15,000	-	37.00%
Eastern Equatoria	994,188	270,000	340,000	315,000	70,000	-	38.70%
Jonglei	1,744,475	145,000	655,000	730,000	200,000	14,000	54.10%
Lakes	1,225,771	150,000	370,000	540,000	165,000	-	57.60%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,401,961	340,000	500,000	410,000	155,000	-	40.20%
Unity	854,095	40,000	315,000	405,000	85,000	10,000	58.50%
Upper Nile	937,428	155,000	310,000	355,000	115,000	1,000	50.30%
Warrap	1,390,598	170,000	1,010,000	140,000	70,000	-	15.10%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	542,050	70,000	200,000	200,000	70,000	1,000	50.10%
Western Equatoria	762,002	210,000	385,000	150,000	15,000	-	21.70%
Total	**10,350,874**	**1,615,000**	**4,335,000**	**3,415,000**	**960,000**	**26,000**	**42.50%**

IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR JANUARY – MARCH 2019

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR JANUARY - MARCH 2019							
Former States	Mid-2019 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	517,094	65,000	285,000	155,000	10,000	-	32.00%
Eastern Equatoria	1,031,669	270,000	380,000	325,000	60,000	-	37.20%
Jonglei	1,810,242	90,000	540,000	805,000	350,000	25,000	65.20%
Lakes	1,271,982	160,000	355,000	560,000	200,000	-	59.60%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,454,815	195,000	465,000	510,000	285,000	-	54.60%
Unity	886,295	20,000	255,000	465,000	140,000	10,000	69.10%
Upper Nile	972,769	105,000	250,000	405,000	215,000	-	63.60%
Warrap	1,443,023	165,000	900,000	235,000	145,000	-	26.30%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	562,485	80,000	240,000	185,000	55,000	1,000	43.00%
Western Equatoria	790,729	430,000	255,000	90,000	15,000	-	13.30%
Total	**10,741,102**	**1,580,000**	**3,925,000**	**3,735,000**	**1,475,000**	**36,000**	**48.80%**

IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, SEPTEMBER 2018

IPC FOR ACUTE MALNUTRITION MAP, OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2018