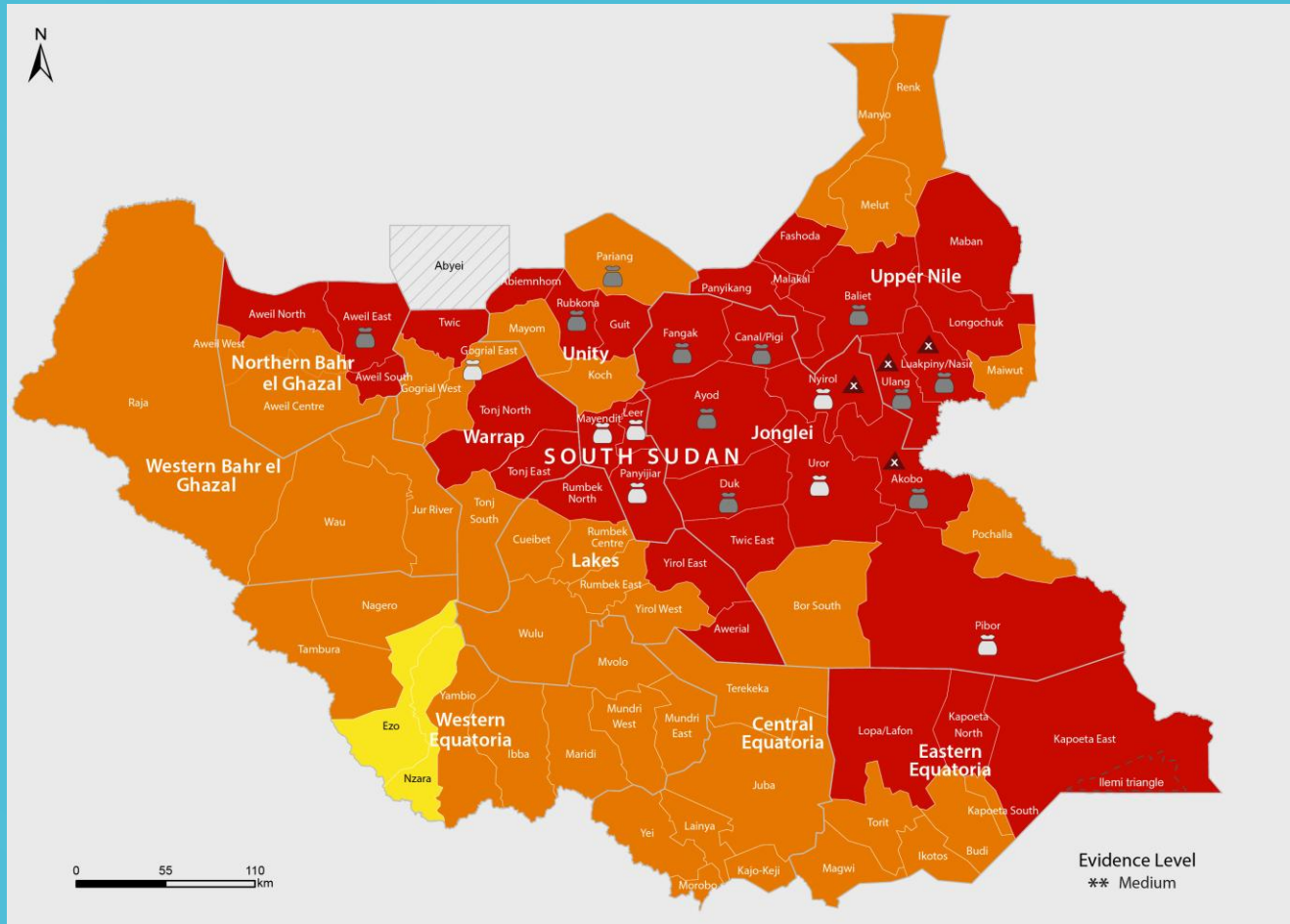


IPC Data Gaps and Localization – South Sudan Scoping Presentation

CRS and IMPACT
Juba 2026



Context – Why this matters now

- After major cuts to foreign assistance in early 2025, humanitarian and development partners have struggled to collect food security data at the scale and frequency needed for consistent food security and nutrition monitoring.
- IPC reports reduced partner funding, weakening data collection and management capacity.
- Simultaneously – greater interest in proposing a more formal inclusion of national and local knowledge in IPC analyses.

Context – the proposition

CRS, with the support of IMPACT, proposes a structured process to:

- Understand how local/national actors can engage with IPC processes
- Identify gaps in food security and nutrition data and analysis
- Support organizational and analytical capacity development

Aim: Fill IPC data gaps while strengthening national ownership and inclusivity

Methodology

This scoping used qualitative methods to gather perspectives from humanitarian actors in Juba, South Sudan, between **19 March and 3 April 2026**.

Data were collected through a combination of **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** and **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** with national and international stakeholders relevant to food security analysis and information systems.

A total of **15 KIIs** and **2 FGDs** were conducted in person with 16 LNGOs, and **1 FGD** online with the IPC TWG , organizations selected through **purposive sampling**

4 dimensions of key findings

*CURRENT ENGAGEMENT
WITH IPC PROCESSES*

DATA & ANALYSIS GAPS

ENABLERS/OPPORTUNITIES

BARRIERS, RISKS

Participation and Awareness – Key Finding

While awareness of the IPC is widespread, meaningful participation of a wide range of local and national actors in the full IPC cycle remains limited, particularly beyond data collection.

What data local actors can contribute



Data Contributions and Information Gaps – Key Finding

A limitation of the IPC analysis process is the lack of qualitative, quantitative and contextual data in high-risk areas, which local actors are well placed to help fill through their access, local knowledge, and insight into conflict, displacement, and livelihoods.

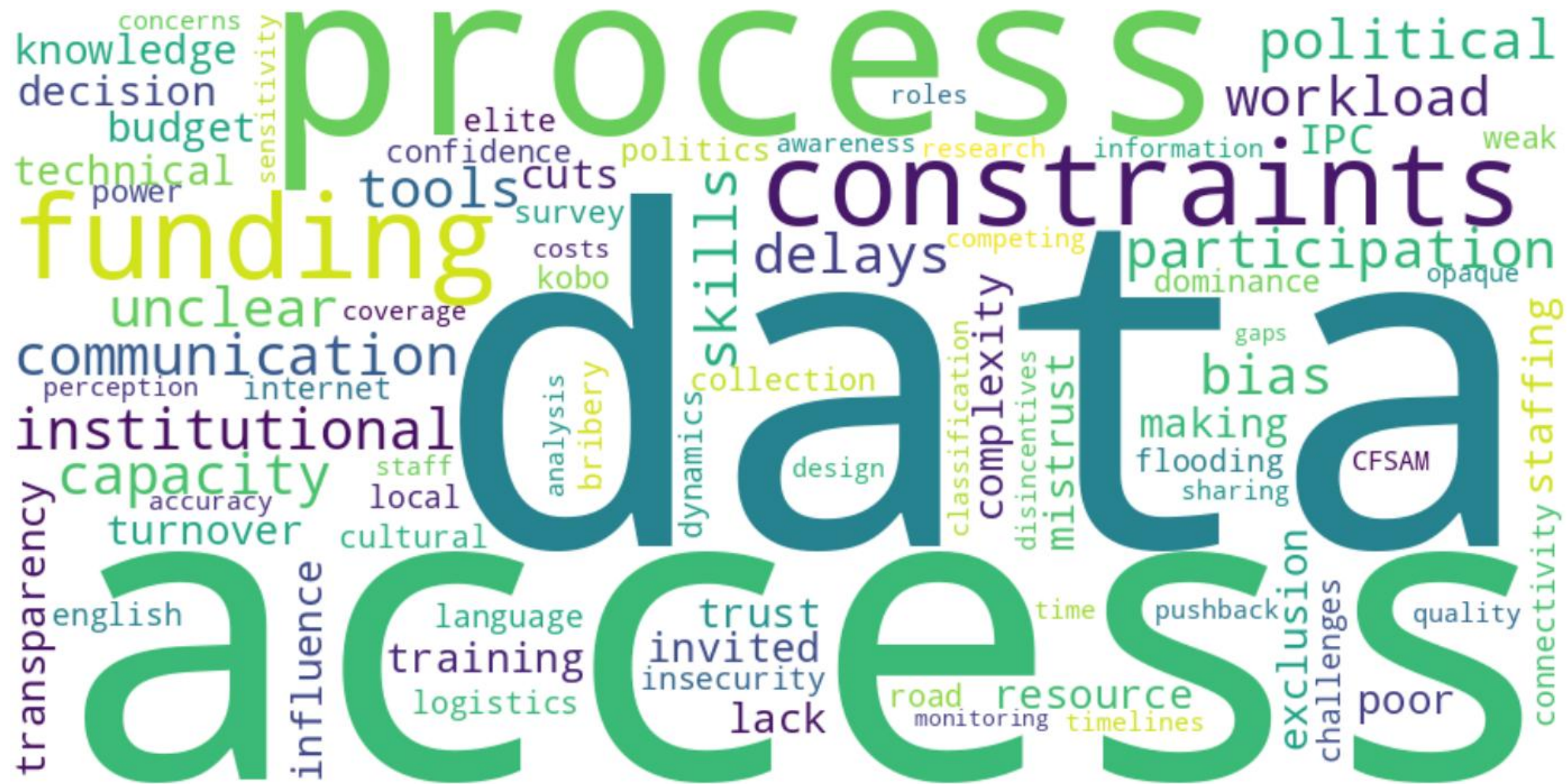
Main opportunities



Enablers and Opportunities— Key Finding

Opportunities to strengthen national actors' IPC engagement build on existing enablers—local access, hybrid participation, and contextual knowledge—and on greater inclusion, capacity, and recognition.

Main barriers



FINDINGS SECTION 4- Barriers



*Funding and
resource
constraints*

*Limited capacity
and technical
skills for IPC*

*Poor
communication,
transparency, and
inclusion*

*Access, insecurity,
and logistical
constraints*

*Perceptions, trust,
and power
imbalances*

FINDINGS SECTION 4 - Risks

*Political sensitivity
and government
relations*

*Security and
access risks*

*Reputational and
community
backlash*

*Institutional and
operational
exposure*

Barriers/Risks – Key Finding

Increased engagement of national actors in IPC faces barriers from underfunding, limited technical capacity, poor inclusion and communication, access constraints, and unequal power dynamics, while also exposing them to political, security, reputational, and operational risks.

Validation Stop



Does this seem findings accurate?



Are we missing anything?

Potential Pilot Activities

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training module/ e-module development:
 - IPC (incl. AFI) and food security basics
 - Quantitative and qualitative data collection
- Cluster-based awareness sessions at dissemination stage

SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

- Conduct LNA stakeholder mapping and capacity/self-assessments routinely to define clear roles and value proposition for LNAs in IPC

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT

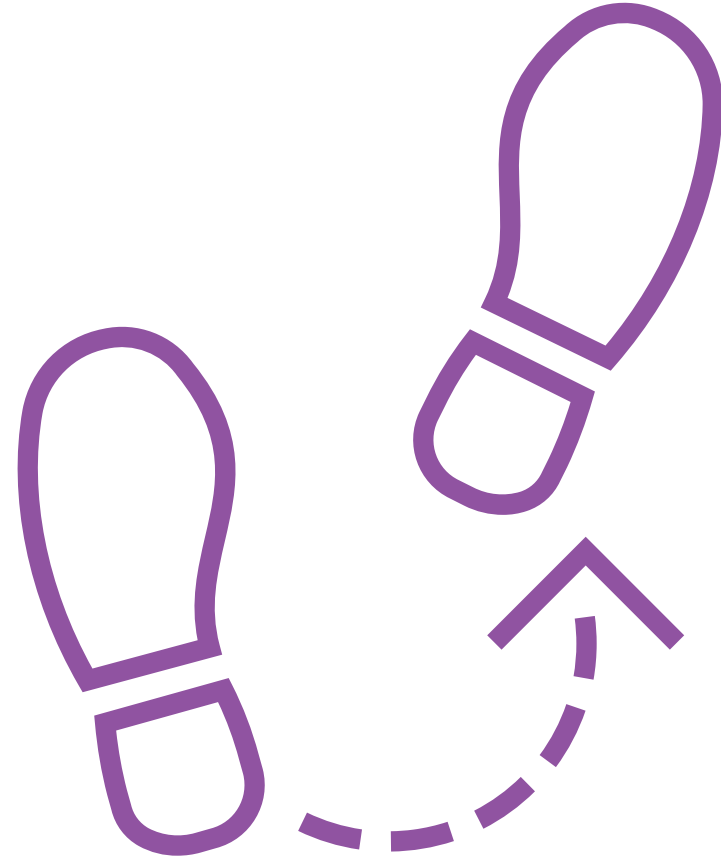
- Establish network of local monitors/KIIs for ground-truthing and validation
- Develop qualitative modules (e.g., conflict/coping) linked to existing surveys (e.g. IRNA)

IPC PROCESS

- Leverage LNGO expertise for conflict-sensitive analysis
- Develop communication products to explain IPC results and methodology

Next Steps

- Scoping still continuing in other countries
- CRS/IMPACT working with IPC globally to actively fund some of these activities
- Will be working with SS Cluster and IPC TWG on design and input to any suggested pilots
- TimeLine = later in 2026



Questions



Thank you for your time

