



Hot spot Analysis and Update July 8, 2026



Situation

IPC Situation: According to the April 2026 IPC Projection Update, 521,055 people (43%) in Eastern Equatoria are projected to face IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, including 153,593 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) during the April–July lean season.

Most Affected Areas: Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, and Lafon are classified in IPC Phase 4, with 55–60% of their populations facing Crisis or worse outcomes. Kapoeta East is the most affected, with 110,168 people (60%) in IPC Phase 3+.

Key Drivers: Poor harvests and large cereal deficits continue to drive food insecurity, with deficits reaching 82% in Kapoeta North, 78% in Kapoeta South, and 77% in Kapoeta East.

Low Agricultural Production: Crop yields remain extremely low at 0.5 MT/ha, increasing reliance on markets, livestock, and humanitarian assistance.

Worsening Climatic Conditions: Below-average rainfall and prolonged dry spells have disrupted crop growth, reduced water availability, and limited pasture resources, particularly in Greater Kapoeta.

Livelihood Impacts: Drying water points, livestock concentration around boreholes, and disrupted livestock movements are increasing the risks of disease, resource-based conflicts, and reduced household purchasing power.



Ongoing responses 1

- ❖ **Lean Season Response (Cash Assistance):** Cash transfers provided to **36,723 people** across six payams in Kapoeta East.
- ❖ **Anticipatory Action:** One-off three-month cash assistance for **9,085 households (52,700 people)** in Kapoeta North and Budi to mitigate drought impacts.
- ❖ **Asset Creation & Livelihoods (ACL):** Conditional cash assistance reaching **2,000 households (12,000 people)** in Kapoeta North and Budi.
- ❖ **Agricultural Support:** Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to **4,000 beneficiaries** in Kapoeta North (MSR intervention).
- ❖ **Livestock Support:** Vaccination and treatment of small ruminants in Kapoeta East and Budi; provision of baled hay to vulnerable livestock owners and traders in Narus.



Ongoing responses 2

- ❖ **Poultry Support:** 300 women in Budi and Kapoeta East to receive poultry for household income and nutrition.
- ❖ **Market & Agribusiness Development:** Support to livestock traders, honey production groups, and smallholder farmers to improve market access in Torit and Magwi.
- ❖ **Nutrition Support (BSFP):** Cash assistance for 3,652 beneficiaries (children under two years and pregnant and breastfeeding women).
- ❖ **School Feeding:** Support to **61 schools** across Torit (22), Kapoeta East (25), Kapoeta North (6), and Kapoeta South (8).
- ❖ **Water for Production:** Solar-powered boreholes, hand pumps, and hafirs supporting livestock, household water needs, and small-scale vegetable production.



Recommendations

- ❖ Prioritize Greater Kapoeta (East, North, and South) and Lafon for integrated food security and livelihoods interventions, given high IPC Phase 3+ populations, severe cereal deficits, and worsening drought conditions.
- ❖ Scale up life-saving and livelihoods assistance, including food assistance, agricultural inputs, livestock support, and water interventions to prevent further deterioration into IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).
- ❖ Strengthen drought monitoring and early warning systems to track rainfall, crop performance, water availability, livestock conditions, and market functionality for timely response.
- ❖ Advocate for flexible and timely funding to support both immediate humanitarian assistance and livelihood protection measures in drought-affected areas.



Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South

- ❖ Newly identified IDPs in need: 17,150 people in **Tonj East, Tonj North** (April 2026 IRNA).
- ❖ Already in IPC Phase 4: 49,185 in Tonj East, 19,206 in Tonj South, 56,089 in Tonj North.
- ❖ IPC classification: Tonj East and Tonj South are IPC AMN Phase 4.
- **Response gap: Only limited livelihood interventions ongoing; no food assistance provided during the 2026 lean season.**
- ❖ Key Drivers of Deterioration
- ❖ Insecurity & restricted access to food: Harvests looted or burnt; markets disrupted.
- ❖ Livelihood destruction: Livestock raided, fishing camps closed, sorghum and other staples looted.
- ❖ Market constraints: Limited amount of supplies, prices increased significantly, Main markets are 3–5 hours walk, unaffordable for poor households.
- ❖ Coping strategies: Widespread reliance on wild fruits and leaves; selling forest products for minimal food purchases.



Nagero County (IRNA, June 2026)

- ❖ Recurring insecurity and conflict has caused widespread food insecurity and disrupted farming activities. 9,512 in IPC Phase 4.
- ❖ Displacement has interrupted agricultural production and destroyed market systems.
- ❖ Food access is critically stressed: households rely on one meal per day, with limited diversity.
- ❖ Malnutrition: 25% of screened children under five (68 out of 271) were undernourished.
- ❖ Markets destroyed: goods looted, supply routes to Tambura and Wau inaccessible, prices rising sharply. Purchasing power collapsed due to high food prices and lack of income.
- ❖ No ongoing/planned FSL response at the time of assessment due to missing data.
- ❖ Households lost livelihoods and belongings; farming interrupted.
- ❖ Youth and women lack opportunities for income generation.



Akobo escalation/update

- ❖ Planned field movements to Denjok and Gakdong Payams were temporarily suspended to allow for assessment of operational conditions and to gather additional information before proceeding with planned activities.
- ❖ Food assistance distribution is planned to commence in Gakdong Payam this week , subject to operational conditions.
- ❖ While current food security activities in Akobo East remain on track, any disruption to access or population movements from neighboring areas could increase humanitarian needs and place additional pressure on food assistance resources in the coming days.