








HIGHLIGHTS

-  **≈ 1.5 million people internally displaced** by conflict (OCHA)
-  **2.5 million people** facing severe food insecurity (IPC)
-  **Main planting season begins in May:** Access is the main requirement for a successful harvest in 2015 – seeds must reach beneficiaries and be planted in time and without conflict interfering
-  **FAO has received USD 22 million** of the USD 89.2 million requested for 2015 under its Emergency Livelihood Response Programme
-  **FAO and partners plan to reach up to 2.8 million people** with emergency livelihood kits this agricultural season

IPC



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification



Next IPC Comprehensive Analysis is expected in **April/May 2015**

CHALLENGES FACING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

OUTLOOK

According to normal seasonal patterns, food insecurity hits its peak between April and July. The severity and spread of food insecurity will depend on: the scale and intensity of conflict and population displacement; timely distribution and adequate outreach of humanitarian assistance; effective functioning of food markets; obstacles to livestock migrations; and the onset, geographic distribution and quality of the rainy season. Access is the main requirement for a successful harvest in 2015 – for land to be prepared and seeds to reach farmers and be planted in time. Any resumption in fighting will disrupt planting, dramatically escalating food insecurity and malnutrition among affected communities.

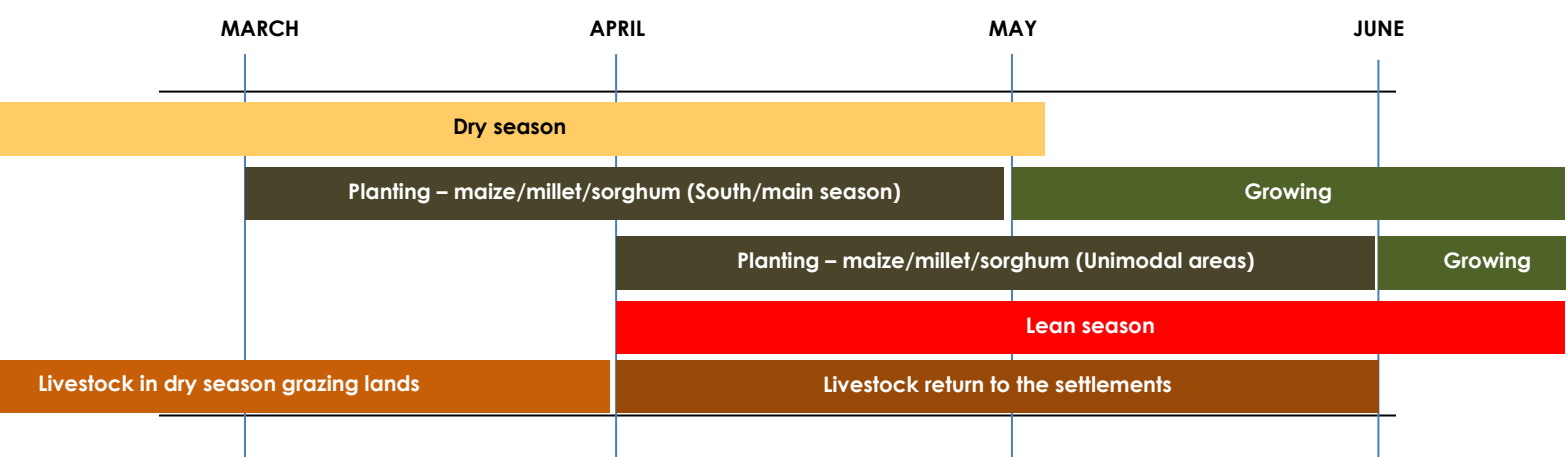
COMMUNITIES AT RISK

At risk communities close to the front lines and hardest to reach. For the past year, IDPs and hosting communities have been coping with isolation from markets and from humanitarian assistance – except for small distributions and carrying items long distances from the few distribution points or markets. Food stocks are almost depleted, seeds, tools, fishing kits lost or missing, safe access to agricultural land scarce, and livestock vulnerable to disease outbreaks. Families are consuming wild plants, fish and small amounts of milk to get them through the lean season.

Communities further from the frontlines are a bit easier to reach, less at risk and have more stability and coping mechanisms.

Communities in more stable areas, IPC Phases 2, who face key hazards related to: impeded or unusual livestock movements, shortages of hard currency and inflation of the South Sudanese pound, fuel shortages, high market prices and low purchasing power. The majority of the population is not self-sufficient in producing staple foods and relies on markets during the lean season.

Agricultural Timeline – March to April 2015



2014 summary*

3.2 million
people reached



2.4 million animals vaccinated

1 million animals treated

569 545 livelihood kits
distributed



188 229 crop kits



208 563 vegetable kits



172 753 fishing kits

* Covers activities implemented under the FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP) in 2014

2015 update

2.8 million
people targeted
(**470 667** households)



6 million livestock vaccines to be administered



575 941 livelihood kits procured, delivered, and being prepared for delivery in April/May 2015



11 000 fuel-efficient stoves (1/household) distributed in Bentiu and Melut

12 800 more will be distributed in coming months

Vouchers for nutrition: 2 000 consumers and 204 suppliers have benefited so far, trading:



- enough fish to provide food for **1 191 households**
- enough milk to provide food for **784 households**
- enough vegetables to provide food for **1 200 households**

In Eastern Equatoria State, FAO's voucher programme is connecting displaced populations to local producers in affected communities. IDPs receiving vouchers can access fresh vegetables, milk and fish from local suppliers on special market days, held three times per week. The start of the programme coincides with the lean season, giving families access to vital nutritious food sources at a time when food reserves have run out (more detail in: [Nimule Voucher Scheme](#)).

Funding for the ELRP I and II has been received from:

The Africa Solidarity Trust Fund, the Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan, the European Union, the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, the Swiss Confederation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as FAO's internal funding mechanisms.



Training our partners: 70 NGO and government counterparts have been selected thus far to support FAO South Sudan's 2015 ELRP. They have received training on a wide variety of topics, including accountability to affected populations, gender, technical information and information management.

Supporting livestock production

FAO South Sudan has launched a livestock vaccination and treatment campaign starting in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity and North Bahr el-Ghazal States through direct and partner implementation, and in close collaboration with the State Ministries of Animal Resources and Livestock extension staff and community animal health workers.

From January to March 2015, more than 900 000 livestock were vaccinated and 98 500 treated. Disease surveillance is being conducted in areas where vaccinations and treatments are being carried out.

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