



### IN NUMBERS



**2.8 million**

People severely food insecure  
(IPC Phases 3 and 4, January–March 2016)



**>2.3 million**

People displaced by conflict – nearly  
1.7 million internally



**USD 45 million**

needed for the implementation of FAO's  
2016 emergency campaign

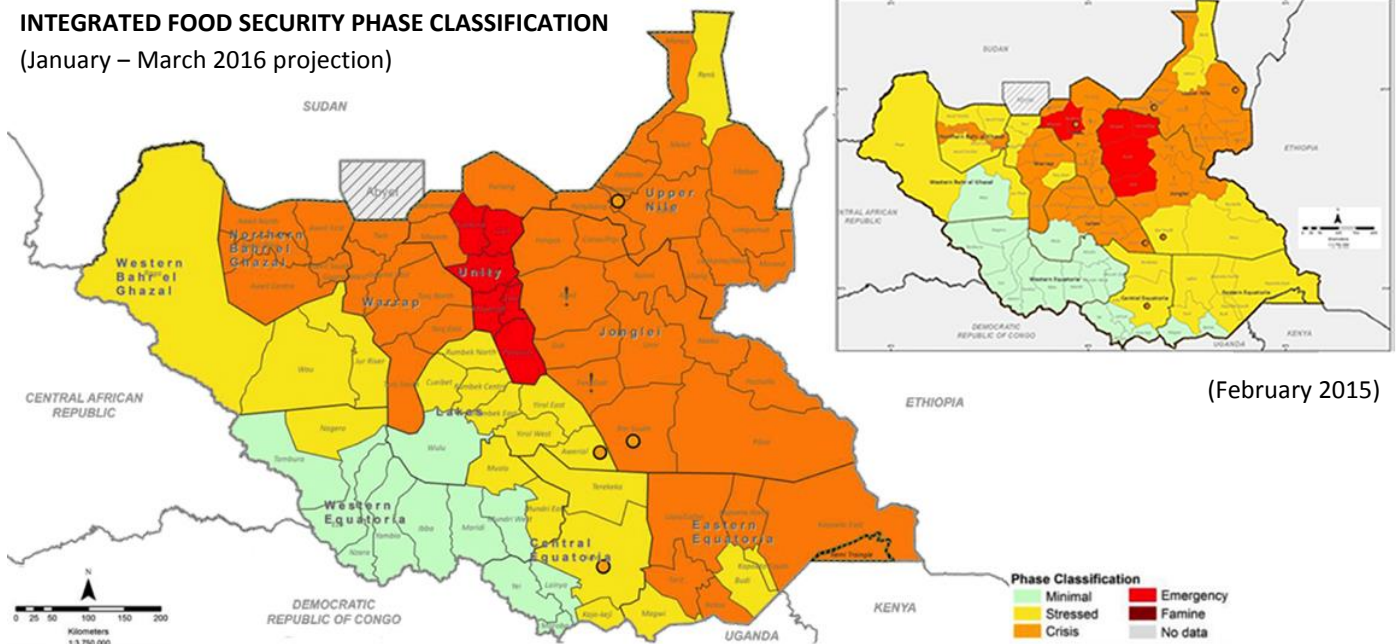
### KEY MESSAGES

- **Without urgent support to increase access to necessary inputs**, farmers and herders will remain extremely vulnerable to the devastating and compounding effects of conflict, climatic shocks and economic crisis.
- **Soaring food prices, rapidly depleting food supplies and a likely protracted lean season** are impacting families in areas that have been relatively secure. Increasing vulnerability requires urgent support to protect agricultural assets, allowing communities to continue to produce food and gain income.
- **Supporting food security information, analysis and coordination is critical** to inform decision-making for food security and livelihood responses. As the conflict in South Sudan is now entering its third year, accurate and comprehensive data is vital to programming as the situation evolves on the ground.

### MAP

#### INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

(January – March 2016 projection)



(February 2015)

### BACKGROUND

Conflict continues to have a profound effect on food security and livelihoods in the Republic of South Sudan. Alarming reports of starvation, acute malnutrition and catastrophe levels of food insecurity have been reported in areas worst affected by the ongoing violence. Food insecurity has spread to areas previously considered relatively stable, highlighting the cumulative impact of conflict, economic downturn and climatic shocks. In the past year, agriculture-based livelihoods have been decimated, with livestock diseased, looted or killed and planting delayed or crops abandoned or destroyed due to conflict and massive displacement. Food prices have reached record highs, depleting household purchasing power across the country. Southeastern counties have been affected by the drought currently prevailing in the Horn of Africa. The broad upward trend in food insecurity indicates a bleak forecast for 2016.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

An acute food security emergency continues in central Unity State, extending to parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile States, as conflict limits both availability of and access to food and significantly restricts the functionality of markets. After a period of relative calm, resumed fighting in these areas is expected to have a severe impact on access for aid delivery. Even outside of the worst-affected areas, ongoing conflict and tension, reduced production prospects, fuel shortages and disrupted markets are having devastating effects on vulnerable communities. Of particular concern is the outbreak of violence in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States – these areas produce food for not only local communities, but much of the country. Increased fighting puts the upcoming agricultural season at risk, with alarming potential to impact on food security for the entirety of South Sudan.

## FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

### 2015 RESPONSE



**2.4 million** people reached  
(406 093 households)



**5.3 million** animals vaccinated and treated  
**>1 000** animal health workers trained



**514 544** livelihood kits distributed



**201 980** crop kits



**189 442** vegetable kits



**123 122** fishing kits



**138 325** rapid response kits delivered



**20 491** survival kits delivered



Nutrition vouchers: provided fish, milk and vegetables for **2 000** consumers and generated income for **204** suppliers.



**19 000** fuel-efficient stoves distributed to IDPs

### 2016 TARGETS (Planning figures according to December IPC analysis)



**2.6 million** people targeted  
(435 600 households)



**11 million** animals to be vaccinated and treated (cattle, small ruminants, poultry and dogs)

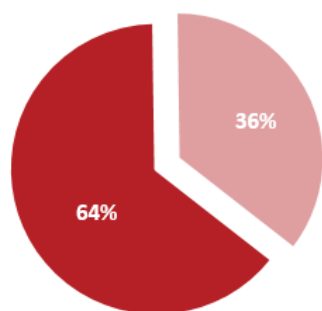


Continued rehabilitation of veterinary cold chain (*52 solar direct drive [SDD] fridges to 40 counties and 50 portable SDD fridges*)



**505 718** livelihood kits being procured for distribution in 2016 (*based on rising needs, including purchase of buffer stock*)

### FUNDING



**FAO requires**  
USD 45 million

**To assist**  
3.1 million households

### ASSESSMENTS

Ongoing needs assessment exercises show that the upcoming lean season is expected to start earlier and last longer than in a normal year. This is likely to increase already high levels of food insecurity and exacerbate the ongoing economic crisis, which has created new vulnerabilities for people living in urban and peri-urban areas. In response, FAO has procured and positioned buffer stock and revised the ELRP targets to include an additional 87 133 households. Furthermore, a USD 21.1 million interagency urban response plan has been formulated, under which FAO will be responsible for the creation of ways to increase local food production, income and market linkages in order to enhance communities' access to food.

**Donors:** Denmark, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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