



### IN NUMBERS



**4.8 million**

People severely food insecure (IPC October to December 2017)



**20 000**

People facing famine conditions



**4 million**

People displaced by conflict



**\$70 million**

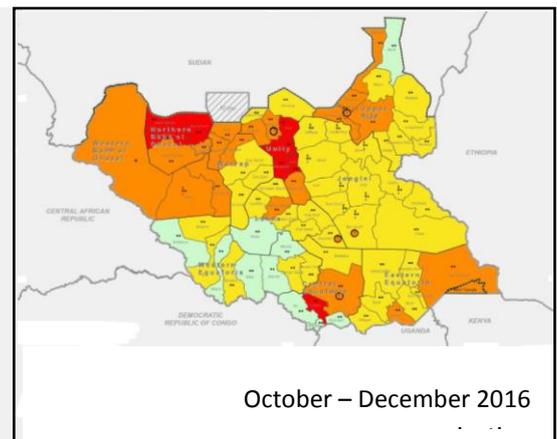
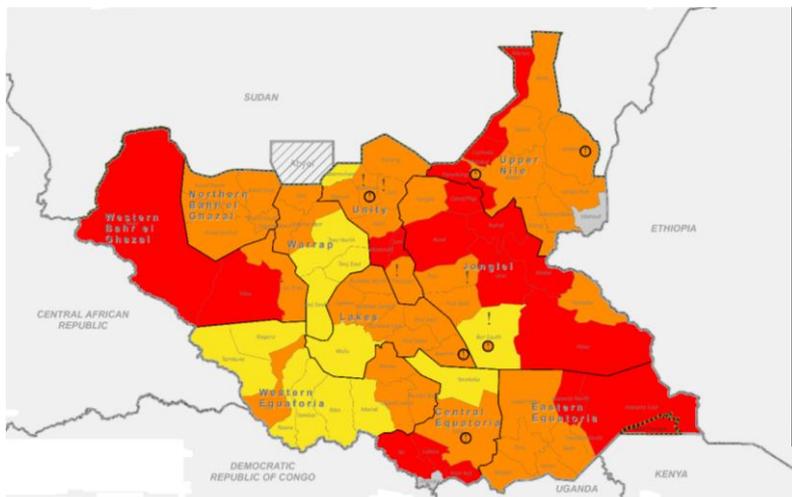
Requested under FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Plan

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Despite the recent main season harvests, almost 5 million people face severe food insecurity between October and December 2017**, according to the results of the latest IPC analysis.
- **FAO has received USD 36.8 million of the USD 70 million** requested for the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme, enabling the Organization to assist **over 4.6 million** people so far in 2017.
- **Livelihood support is lifesaving.** FAO has assisted over 4.6 million people in 2017 through a combination of fisheries, crop and vegetable production support, enabling them to produce nutritious food for their own consumption and sale.

### INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

October – December 2017 projection



### BACKGROUND

The continued massive humanitarian response is containing famine across the country, with the number of people currently in IPC Phase 5 down to 20 000. However, the total number of people facing severe food insecurity has not fallen significantly – from 6 million in September to 4.8 million in October–December – despite the recent main season harvests. Of particular concern is the 200 percent rise in the number of people in IPC Phase 4 compared with the same time in 2016. The areas of most concern and where 20 000 people face food security Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) are Ayod and former Wau Counties, and the Baggari area of former Western Bahr el Ghazal. There has also been a rise in the number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile. Persistent insecurity and armed conflict have disrupted livelihood activities, affected market functionality and limited physical access to markets. Acute malnutrition has worsened compared to the same period in 2016 due largely to the unprecedented high levels of food insecurity, widespread fighting, displacement and poor access to services, high morbidity, extremely poor diet (in terms of both quality and quantity), low coverage of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices. While marginal improvements in levels of acute malnutrition are expected up to December 2017 due to consumption of household production, forecasts for 2018 are deeply concerning with **over 1.1 million children under five expected to be acutely malnourished** and 269 000 children likely to be severely malnourished.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Conflict and resulting large-scale displacements disrupted 2017's main planting season, particularly in the main cereal producing areas of Greater Equatoria, which has seen food insecurity in 2017 rise to the highest levels since the conflict began in 2013. As a result, the 2018 cereal deficit is expected to be even greater than last year's 500 000 tonne deficit (which represented enough food to feed 2.3 million people for a year). From January to March 2018, the food security situation is projected to deteriorate unseasonably with the lean season expected three months earlier than normal. The number of people in Phases 3-5 food insecurity is increasing with each successive lean season. During this period, households exhaust own stocks, and increasingly rely on markets as a key coping mechanism until the next harvest. With hyperinflation, high food prices and depreciating local currency, households' purchasing power gets eroded, impairing the very survival of the most vulnerable.

## FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING



**5.4 million people** targeted for support in 2017.



**4.6 million people** provided with emergency livelihoods support to-date.



**Livestock assistance in 2017**



**5.1 million animals** reached through animal health services – including treatment and vaccinations.

### Livelihood kits in 2017 comprised:



**Crop inputs:** 3 types of seeds and 1 tool

**Provide:** one year of staple crops for a family



**Vegetable inputs:** 5-7 types of seeds and 1 tool

**Provide:** 6 months of nutritious vegetables for a family



**Fishing inputs:** 1 coil of monofilament, 100 hooks and 2 spools of twine

**Provide:** Fishing capacity to feed 25 families for a day

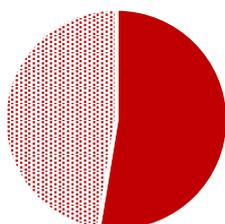


**Rapid response inputs:** a combination of crop, vegetable or fishing items based on context

**Provide:** lifesaving assistance to severely food insecure families in remote areas

### FUNDING in 2017

Under the **2016-17 Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP)**, FAO sought USD 70 million. Of this, USD 36.8 million had been received by November 2017.



■ Funding to-date: \$36.8 m

⋄ Funding gap: \$33.2 m

**ELRP Donors:** Belgium, Norway, South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, and the United States of America.

**In 2018, FAO is seeking USD 58 million** to assist 650 000 families through the provision of emergency livelihood kits and provide livestock health services to 8.7 million animals. Given the logistical challenges in South Sudan, FAO is already beginning to pre-position items for the 2018 main planting season.

### ASSESSMENTS

FAO finalized and shared the results of the 2017 main season post-distribution monitoring assessment in September 2017.

The latest IPC analysis was released in October 2017.

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