



IN NUMBERS



6 million

People severely food insecure (IPC June-July 2017)



45 000

People facing famine conditions



>3.8 million

People displaced by conflict



\$70 million

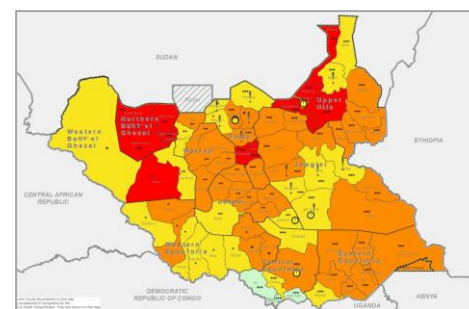
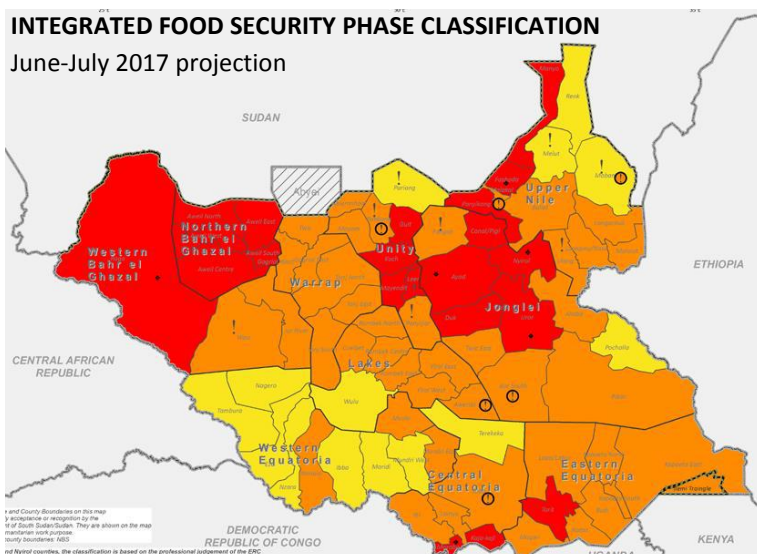
Requested under FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Plan

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The main planting season is underway in South Sudan and it is critical that farmers are able to safely access their fields for planting, weeding and harvesting.** In 2016, despite the worsening security situation, South Sudan’s smallholder farmers produced over 825 000 tonnes of cereals, demonstrating that food production remains possible for millions.
- **FAO has received USD 35.5 million of the USD 70 million** requested for the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme, including all hard commitments supporting the livelihood campaign, livestock campaign and coordination.
- **Livelihood support is lifesaving.** A single crop kit provided by FAO costs about USD 90* per family and can provide enough staple cereals for a full year for that family; a single fishing kit costs about USD 70* per family and provides around 3 000 kg of fresh fish every six months; while a single vegetable kit costs about USD 65* per family and provides about 1 tonne of fresh food.

**Estimates including procurement, delivery, distribution and logistics expenses.*

MAP



May-July 2016

Phase Classification

Minimal	Emergency
Stress	Famine
Crisis	No data
	Elevated Risk of Famine

BACKGROUND

A concerted and massive humanitarian response is containing famine in Unity State, with the number of people in famine conditions in the county down from a projected 90 000 to 25 000. However, hunger continues to spread across the country with 6 million people now severely food insecure. Of these, 1.7 million people – increased from 1 million in February – are at risk of famine (IPC Phase 4). In addition, 20 000 people in Ayod County of Greater Jonglei, where food security is deteriorating rapidly, are facing famine conditions. Armed conflict, a continued economic crisis and below-average 2016 harvests, which were exhausted well before the ongoing lean season, are the main drivers of the worsening food security. In Greater Equatoria, and particularly some of South Sudan’s most productive areas, fighting has severely disrupted agricultural activities and markets, forcing huge numbers of the population to flee to Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and causing many to miss the 2017 main planting season. Acute malnutrition remains a major emergency in many parts of the country, driven by conflict, displacement, poor access to services, disease outbreaks, extremely poor diet (quality and quantity) and low coverage of sanitation facilities.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

With conflict continuing to disrupt food production and displace people from their homes, the 2017 harvest is expected to be severely diminished. Agricultural support for the second season in Greenbelt areas and dry season vegetable production support in other areas of the country will therefore be crucial to avert a further deterioration in food security.

Livestock disease outbreaks continue to threaten food security and livelihoods, with reported outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in some areas. FAO is working with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to improve disease investigation, technical surveillance and response, including conducting investigation and intervention missions.

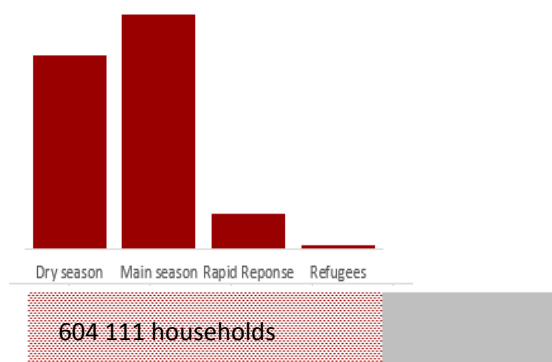
A fall armyworm (FAW) outbreak has been confirmed in the south and southwestern parts of the country, and threatens harvests. It mainly affects maize, with potential hosts from 26 plant families. Significant yield loss can be caused by FAW, if not well managed.

FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING



5.4 million targeted for support in 2017.

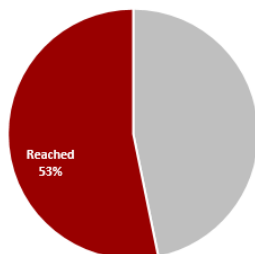
3.6 million people (604 111 households) already reached with livelihoods assistance (crop, fishing and vegetable kits) in 2017



Rapid response for IPC Phase 4 and 5 in Jongeli and Unity State targeting **510 000 people (85 000 households)**

So far in 2017, 45 225 households have received rapid response kits

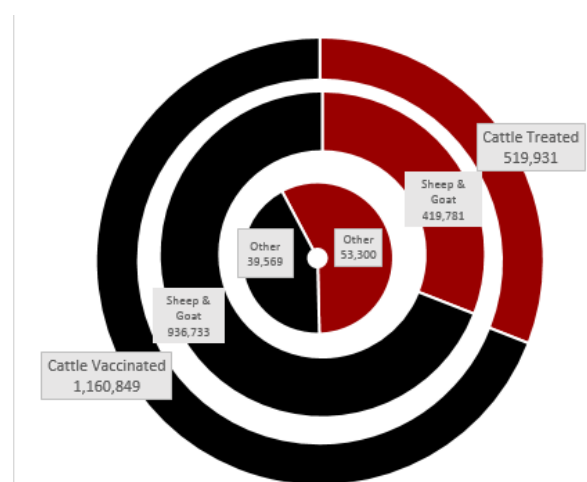
Rapid response kits include three types of fast-growing seeds, one agricultural tool and one fishing kit



Animal health campaign:

3.1 million animals reached to-date

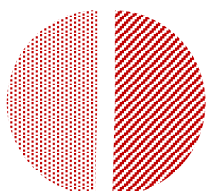
5 million animals targeted in 2017



Other: poultry, dogs and donkeys

FUNDING

Under the **2016-17 Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP)**, FAO is seeking USD 70 million. Of this, USD 35.5 million has been received.



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.

ASSESSMENTS

A FAO, WFP and UNICEF joint Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey mission will be undertaken from July to mid-August 2017. The results will inform the next IPC analysis which is expected to be released at the end of August/early September.

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