



IN NUMBERS



4.8 million

People severely food insecure
(IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5, May–July 2016)



>2.5 million

People displaced by conflict –
120 000 since the outbreak of
violence in July



\$28 million

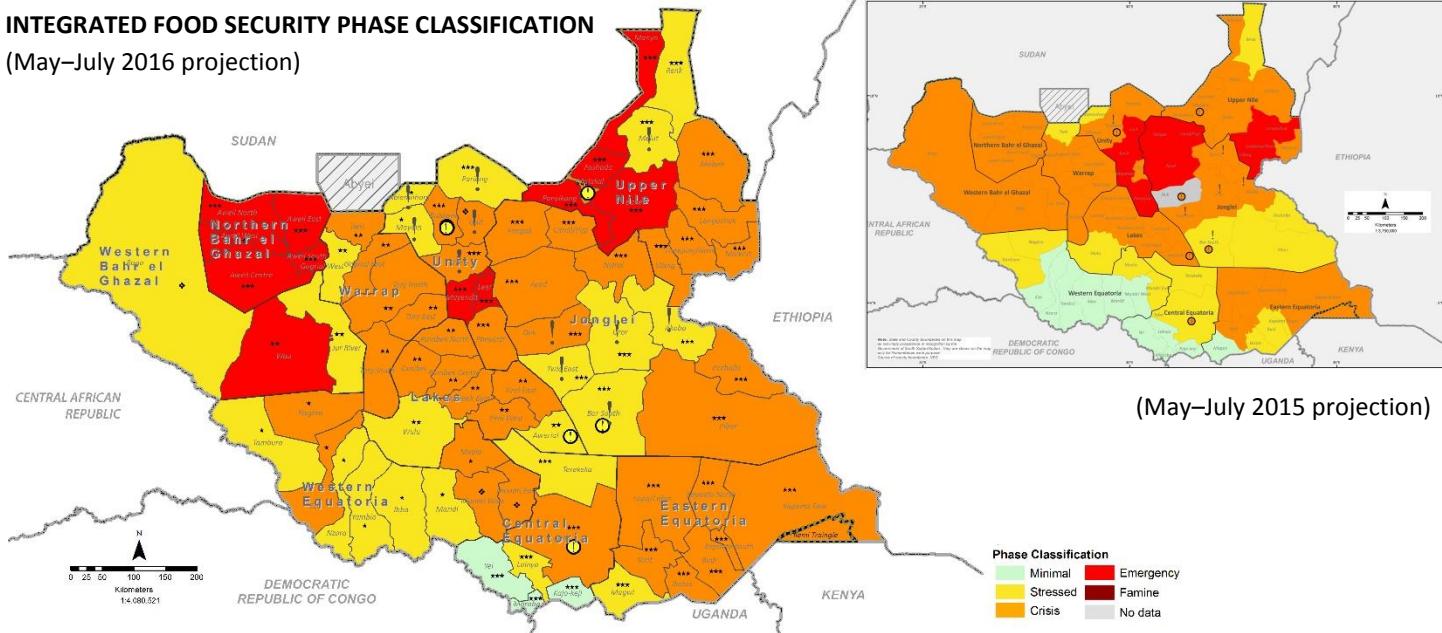
Needed by end 2016 to support the dry
season campaign and pre-position for 2017
main season campaign

KEY MESSAGES

- In 2016, the food security situation in South Sudan deteriorated to alarming levels, particularly in areas that were previously considered safe.** As the harvest season progresses, marginal improvements in food security are expected. Nonetheless, the extent of hunger is unprecedented, and the risk of famine is real for thousands of people.
- Information collection and analysis on the deteriorating food security situation is critical** to inform humanitarian response to the latest crisis and ensure that hardest hit populations receive urgent support. Accurate and comprehensive data is vital to programming as the situation evolves on the ground.
- Violence in Juba and other areas has disrupted the food supply to markets and led to new displacements.** With harvest and preparations for second season in the “green belt” due in August–September, it is critical that the situation stabilizes.
- The looting of FAO’s central warehouse in Juba** has resulted in the loss of USD 3 million in supplies. Livelihood inputs, in particular, must be urgently replaced if support is to be provided to vulnerable households during the dry season.
- FAO is urgently seeking USD 28 million to expand the 2016 dry season campaign and initiate procurement for the 2017 main season campaign.**

MAP

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (May–July 2016 projection)



BACKGROUND

Renewed fighting in July and August, including the outbreak of violence in Juba, has had severe repercussions on humanitarian and development interventions throughout South Sudan. With almost 5 million people already facing severe food insecurity in July 2016¹ and extremely high levels of malnutrition, South Sudan’s people cannot afford a further deterioration in the situation. Without a return to stability that will allow agricultural production to continue, livestock to move freely in search of water and pasture and traders to participate in markets, the situation could rapidly become catastrophic. Under normal conditions, harvesting of the main maize and sorghum crop would begin in August and run through December, while the planting of a second season in the “green belt” Equatoria region would take place by August. The country’s food security depends on these activities taking place without impediment.

¹ According to the April IPC projections – a revised IPC analysis is expected later in September.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Renewed fighting in southern and central Unity, which already faced extremely high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, has forced thousands of people into swamps, raising concerns about growing hunger. Urban populations in Juba, Wau, Aweil and other towns are struggling to cope with massive price rises on basic food stuffs – the price of sorghum is reportedly 1 257 percent above the five-year average in Juba. Supply lines have been severely disrupted, with insecurity continuing along key transport routes in the Greater Equatoria Region. The response continues to be hampered by the looting of UN and NGO facilities, including FAO's warehouse in Juba which stored items destined for the country's most vulnerable people.

The risk of famine is real for thousands of people. The renewed fighting, the deepening economic and financial crisis and other factors indicate that in 2017 the food security of both urban and rural populations will likely further worsen to unprecedented levels. The impact of the latest violence will be felt throughout the remainder of 2016 and into 2017, with thousands more people displaced and the cost and logistical challenges facing the humanitarian response rising significantly. Needs in terms of livelihood support are changing dramatically, as is the operational environment.

FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

2016 TARGETS (Planning figures according to December IPC)	2016 RESPONSE TO-DATE (Prior to July violence in Juba)	DRY SEASON CAMPAIGN TARGETS (September to March 2017)
 2.6 million people targeted (435 600 households)	 1.3 million people reached (+373 000 households)	 1.38 million people
 11 million animals to be vaccinated and treated (cattle, small ruminants, poultry and dogs)	 Almost 5 million animals vaccinated; 1 116 575 animals treated	 9.3 million animals (October 2016 to September 2017)
 505 718 livelihood kits	 417 174 livelihood kits dispatched to implementing partners*	 460 000 fishing & vegetable kits
Rehabilitation of veterinary cold chain: FAO greatly expanded the national veterinary cold chain infrastructure in 2016. In 2017, FAO will continue to build the cold chain, including replacing equipment that was damaged or looted in the July violence. Improved cold chain serves to facilitate FAO's vaccination and treatment activities and the eventual transition to privatization of veterinary health services in South Sudan.		

*As of 29 August, implementing partners had reported 304 957 kits delivered to 256 525 beneficiary households, benefiting over 1.54 million people.

FUNDING

Activity	2016	2017	Total
Livestock intervention	4m	9m	13m
Rapid response	9m	18m	27m
Main crop planting season 2017	15m	16m	31m
Seed production		6m	6m
AFIS – Information management		9m	9m
Total (USD)	28m	58m	86m

Donors to the ongoing FAO emergency response programme in South Sudan: Common Humanitarian Fund, Denmark, Norway, Swiss Confederation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and the United States of America.

ASSESSMENTS

The latest round of IPC technical workshops took place in August and an updated IPC analysis is expected to be released in September.

FAO is currently assessing the status of its cold chain infrastructure, which is spread across 85 locations in all states, to identify damage or looting that occurred during the July conflict.

Seed security assessments, which evaluate the best mechanism for providing crop seeds to beneficiaries, and post-harvest assessments, which measure the impact of FAO activities on harvest yields, will take place in October and November 2016.

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