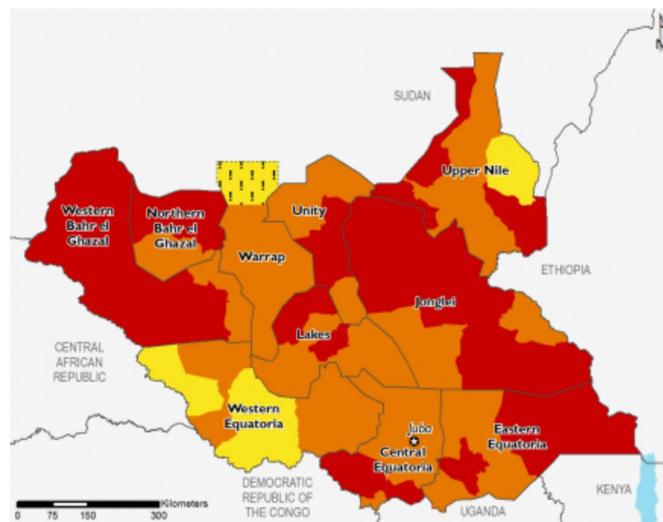


## IPC food insecurity Feb - May 2018

Source: FEWSNET 12/2017



IPC 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine

## Key figures and key findings

### Demography

**13.5 million**

total population of South Sudan

**62**

life expectancy at birth, in years

**75**

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Source: US Census Bureau, 2018



### Main affected target groups

- 1** Conflict-affected and displaced households
- 2** Market-dependent urban households
- 3** Older people, children under 5, single-headed households

### Priority sectors of concern

- 1** Food security & livelihoods
- 2** Health
- 3** Protection

### Key Findings and key highlights

**7 million**

people in need of humanitarian assistance

**5.4 million**

people require food and livelihood support in 2018

Source: HRP, 2018; OCHA, 2017

**56%**

of population severe food insecure (December 2017)

**250,000**

children affected by SAM in 2018

Source: UNICEF, 2018

**1 out of 3**

people has been forced to flee their homes

**85%**

of displaced are children and women

Source: OCHA, 2017

## Crisis overview

**Background:** Conflict has been ongoing in South Sudan since 2013 and led to the first declaration of famine in the country in 2017. The humanitarian crisis has intensified and expanded over the past years due to widespread violence and a deteriorating economic situation. The number of displaced people has reached more than 4 million, including 1.9 million internally displaced persons. [Source: ACAPS, 2017; OCHA, 2017](#)

**Current food insecurity situation:** Weather conditions have been generally favourable by the end of 2017, but protracted and widespread insecurity continued to disrupt agricultural activities. This constrains access to fields, causes large-scale displacement of people and damages households' productive assets. Pests like Fall Armyworm have severely affected crops, particularly where ongoing conflict prevented treatment. Despite humanitarian assistance, insecurity, trade disruptions and high food prices affects food insecurity of large segments of the population. Urban areas suffer from increased costs of living, high inflation and currency depreciation. [Source: FAO, 12/2017; FAO, 2018; OCHA, 2017](#)

**Sectoral concerns:** Amongst the spread of diseases like measles, kala-azar and meningitis, South Sudan faced the longest-running cholera outbreak in its history from 2016 - 2017, which is expected to continue into 2018. More than 20,000 cases, including 436 deaths, have been reported from 27 counties. While 5.1 million people are projected to be in need of health in 2018, access to healthcare is limited because of destroyed health-care facilities, attacks, and shortages of staff and medicines. Acute malnutrition has been increasingly affecting the population, and almost 1.1 million children under age 5, nearly 673,000 pregnant and lactating women and 3,900 elderly people are estimated to be acutely malnourished and in need of life-saving nutrition services in 2018. Violence and rights violations continue to persist across the country, including rape and other types of gender-based violence, but go largely unreported. In 2017, humanitarian organizations reported over 1,000 humanitarian access incidents, showing a significant increase compared to the years before. [Source: OCHA, 2017; OCHA, 01/2018](#)

**Projected outlook for 2018:** From January to March 2018, it is projected that the food security situation will deteriorate and that the lean season is expected to start three months earlier than normal. Food access will remain constrained due to hyperinflation and poorly functioning markets. Nearly 5.4 million South Sudanese people and 304,560 refugees will require food and livelihoods support in 2018. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are projected in most areas despite the ongoing harvest. Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes are still likely in counties of greatest concern, including Leer, Ayod, Nyirol, and Wau, where some households do not have access to harvests or assistance and are unable to migrate in search of alternative food sources. [Source: FAO, 2018; FEWSNET, 12/2017; FEWSNET, 01/2018; OCHA, 2017](#)