KEY MESSAGES

• **Food insecurity:** While the overall number of individuals facing severe food insecurity has reduced, it is not indicative of an improved situation. Instead, the roughly 5.1 million individuals experiencing IPC phases 3, 4, and 5 are the highest ever-recorded year on year, and represent the greatest proportion of South Sudanese to ever experience such levels of hunger and malnutrition. If the status quo remains, famine is likely to be present in many locations across South Sudan in the coming months. Considering the likely continuation of widespread and persistent violence, organizations and other stakeholders should begin preparing – financially, programmatically, and logistically - to carry out an even greater famine response in the coming months.

• **Economic situation:** The deteriorating economic environment plays a significant role in preventing many South Sudanese from reaching their basic food needs. While the inflation rate of the South Sudanese Pound has declined considerably since January 2016, the erosion of individual and household capacity to obtain adequate food consumption levels has thus reduced their overall levels of resilience.

• **Centrality of protection:** The protection crisis is the primary force behind rising hunger and malnutrition. Trends continue to show that food insecurity rises wherever significant and/or prolonged violent conflict occurs. In December, intensified violence was most present in central Greater Bahr el Ghazal. This contributed to the deepening and acceleration of the crisis, and the number of children impacted by it. Addressing the crisis will require more innovative thinking and approaches, particularly true for those engaging in peacemaking for South Sudan.

• **Optimize the response:** Scaling interventions in a conflict sensitive way, while increasing investment in recovery and resilience programming where possible, will have the greatest impact on South Sudan’s ability to face and bounce back from the numerous vulnerabilities they are currently facing.

• **Ongoing displacement concerns:** 700 internally displaced people (IDPs) arrived in Nagero County in Western Equatoria from Bazia County in Wau. Partners are monitoring the situation. Meanwhile, IDPs in the Melut Protection of Civilian site have refused to return to their places of origin due to safety reasons.
WHAT WORLD VISION IS DOING

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- **Food assistance:** About 200,677 people received food assistance through general food distribution, rapid response, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and food for assets projects.
- **Infrastructure support:** A 2.33 km community access road was constructed in Tonj East under conditional assistance.
- **Cash transfers:** A total of 3,000 households received cash through conditional cash programming.
- **Agricultural training:** 600 small holder farmers and youth groups in NBeG Aweil East and South attended agricultural training.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- **Screening, care and treatment:** 37,704 children and 22,778 were screened for malnutrition through which 3,284 malnourished children and women were admitted into care and treatment.
- **Health consultations:** 56,055 people accessed curative consultations through World Vision supported health facilities.
- **Safe births:** 780 skilled deliveries were supported by World Vision trained health workers.
- **Vaccinations:** 2,955 children received essential vaccinations through World Vision supported health centres.
- **Behavioral change:** 8,700 caregivers learnt about hygiene, nutrition and infant and young child feeding care through World Vision supported health facilities.

WATER AND SANITATION, HYGIENE

- **Providing clean water:** Over 80,000 people in Fashoda, Malakal, Melut and Renk received 1.2 million litres of safe drinking water daily through World Vision supported surface water treatment systems and sources.

EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

- **Behavioural change:** 500 people in Gogrial West County received child protection behavioural change messages shared through information and education communication materials shared at school and community outreaches.
- **Resilience skills:** 300 people in Aweil South and East learnt about peace and conflict resolution and management through World Vision trainings.
- **Food-for-education:** 10,891 children received 20.8 metric tons of food under the food-for-education programme.

SOUTH SUDAN IPC CLASSIFICATION: JANUARY-MARCH 2018

ABOUT THE COVER PHOTO:

It’s not just peanuts. Martha and her granddaughter Aban are benefiting from a gardening project on the outskirts of an internally displaced person settlement in Upper Nile.

The two-hectare garden is helping Martha and her husband Jacob take care of eight children, some orphaned, in this community of 23,000 displaced people.

Martha and Jacob were given seeds and training to grow vegetables by World Vision and quickly saw opportunity.

“We expanded. We started renting land from a local farmer. We are always here, we are always busy, we dig, we water, we sell directly from the field to people coming to us in the garden,” Jacob says as Martha sells tomatoes to a customer.

Martha and Jacob are among the more than 820,000 people have benefited from food security and livelihood projects organized by World Vision in 2017.
### RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS

People reached since Jan 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care support</td>
<td>1.2 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security and livelihood support</td>
<td>822,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene support</td>
<td>384,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items</td>
<td>142,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition activities</td>
<td>214,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection and education activities</td>
<td>91,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Funding

- **Total Funding Received (US$)**: 45,538,913
- **Funding Gap (US$)**: 3,124,864
- **Total Response Budget (US$)**: 48,663,777

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Received (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food security and livelihoods</td>
<td>26,268,231</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and protection</td>
<td>2,003,347</td>
<td>778,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>7,110,833</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water; sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>8,391,533</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter; infrastructure, assessments and other costs</td>
<td>1,734,969</td>
<td>2,346,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Funding received (US$)**
- **Funding gap (US$)**
PRIMARY CONTACT INFORMATION

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