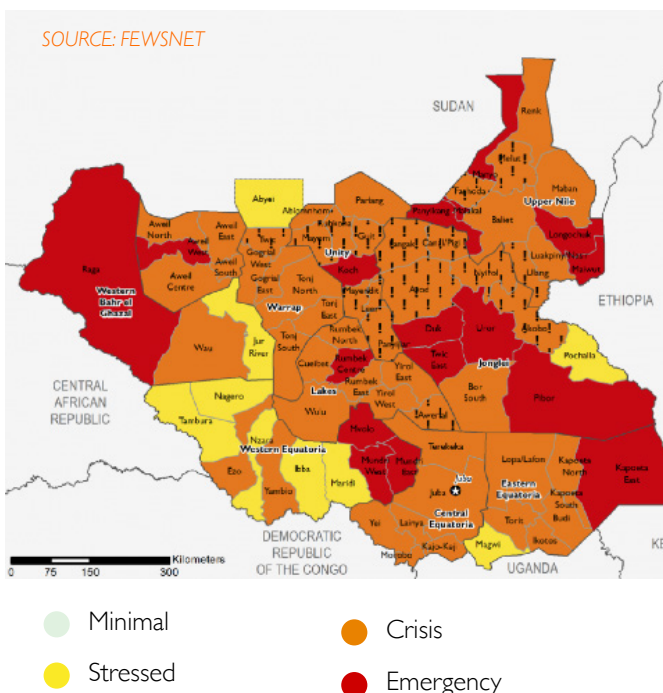


Key messages

- Centrality of protection:** The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan remains primarily driven by the compounding effects of decades of insecurity and prolonged conflict. Families have been forced to abandon their livelihoods, markets have been cut off, access to basic services have been denied, and intercommunal conflicts have become more pervasive. Making matters worse, what was already a challenging economic situation has continued to decline in large part due to the ongoing crisis causing families to take up extreme coping mechanisms to keep their children alive.
- Children in crisis:** Children who suffer high rates of prolonged hunger and malnutrition while experiencing high stress situations experience a known and drastic increased risk of a number of chronic health problems limiting their capacity to contribute to more peaceful and prosperous future generation.
- Food insecurity:** As during the previous three years, widespread events of conflict/insecurity, cattle raiding and market shocks occurred in areas overlapping those experiencing high levels of food insecurity. With the peak of the lean season (July) quickly approaching, the proportion of those facing severe food insecurity is expected to rise to to 6.94 million people. Greatest concern is for populations living in parts of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Northern Bahr El Ghazal where some locations are predicted to be facing “famine” while others are on the precipice. Given the funding shortfall, it is imperative that in the coming months stakeholders work to develop more innovative and creative approaches to reaching more individuals.
- Optimize the response:** It is imperative that funding for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) be committed as soon as possible. While already 4 months into the response, only 8.2 percent has been received.

Food insecurity and displacement

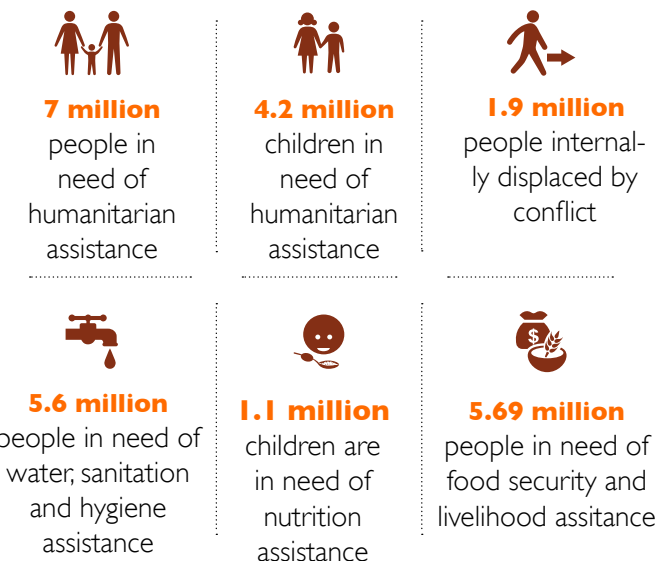
March - May 2018



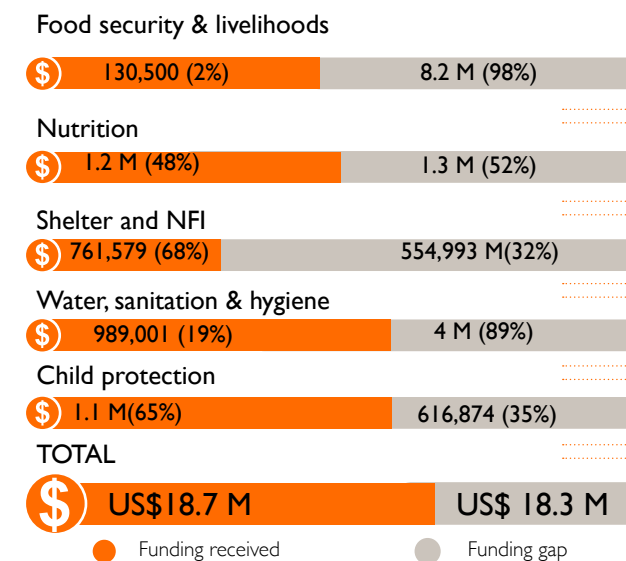
Gaps and needs

- Lack of vaccines and livestock drugs from FAO is limiting WorldVision to combat disease outbreak
- Currency challenges** – Due to close proximity of some locations to the Ethiopian border, the Makak, Maker, Jikmir, Mandeng, Ngueny, Gum communities have adopted the Ethiopian currency. Basic commodities trade in Birr in the local markets. All agencies operating in the area have adopted the USD or Ethiopian Birr for their operations and this makes World Vision operations in SSP difficult particularly for Rapid Response missions.

Humanitarian needs



Funding needs (Continued from 2017)



*All financial figures in US\$

Response highlights



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

- **Portable water:** An approximate of 1,970,857 litres of portable water was produced per day through the surface water treatment plants and also the Renk; Kodok and Jelhak treatment plants.
- **Infrastructure:** 207 latrines of different configurations were constructed.



NFI NON FOOD ITEMS

- **NFIs:** A total of 24,907 received NFIs of blankets; kitchen sets; mosquito nets and plastic sheets. Were distributed in Upper Nile – Urieng; Yomding and Ying counties.



EDUCATION & PROTECTION

- **Resilience skills:** 140 children released from association with armed groups were assessed on their education need. 155 released former child soldiers were supported under UNICEF child protection project with psychosocial support services. 49 boys and 36 girls are cared for at WV Interim Care Centers at Tindoka and CTC respectively
- **Food for education:** 16,136 children across 46 schools in Warrap; Aweil; Malakal; Melut and Renk received 108.05 metric tons of food in form of school meals.



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- **Food assistance:** Approximately 1890,899 metric tonnes of food commodities was distributed to 232 508 beneficiaries in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Warrap & Juba; Western Equatoria; Central Equatoria.



HEALTH & NUTRITION

- **Curative consultations:** 70,734 people accessed curative consultations through World Vision supported health facilities.
- **Screening, care and treatment:** 44,086 children, pregnant and lactating mothers were screened for malnutrition and 3178 of those screened were referred to treatment programmes.
- **Behavioral change skills:** 3,982 individuals received education/counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), sensitisation on proper hygiene practises (hand washing, proper waste disposal, good health seeking behaviour and prevention of acute malnutrition through good nutrition).



266,590

children reached with life-saving humanitarian assistance in March 2018



406,637

Children reached since January 2018

Response achievements

Reporting period March 01-March 31, 2018



231,833
people reached with food security and livelihoods



123,864
children reached with food security and livelihoods



94,117
people reached with health and nutrition services



55,869
children reached with health and nutrition services



11,501
people reached with education and protection services



10,402
children reached with education and protection services



118,511
people reached with clean water and sanitation



62,811
children reached with clean water and sanitation



24,907
people reached with Shelter and NFI



13,644
children reached with Shelter and NFI



480,869
people reached with life-saving humanitarian assistance in March 2018



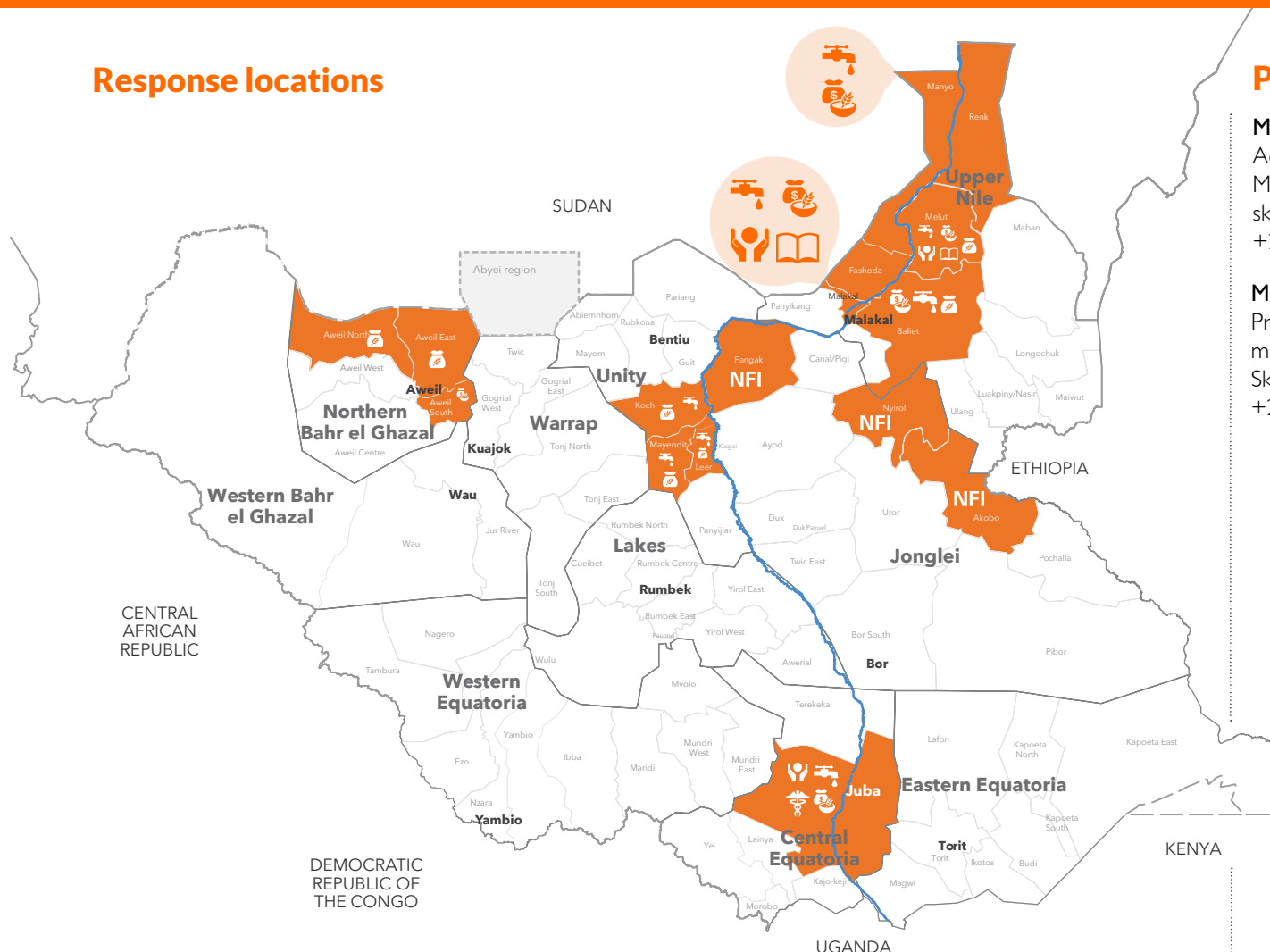
1,018,239
people reached since January 2018

SOUTH SUDAN

EAST AFRICA HUNGER CRISIS SITUATION REPORT | MAR 01-MAR 31 2018



Response locations



- Response locations
- WASH
- Food assistance
- Education & protection
- Education
- Health & nutrition
- Food security & livelihoods
- NFI Non-food Items

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Vision International

Creation date: 5 April 2018

Sources: 2018 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW SOUTH SUDAN