



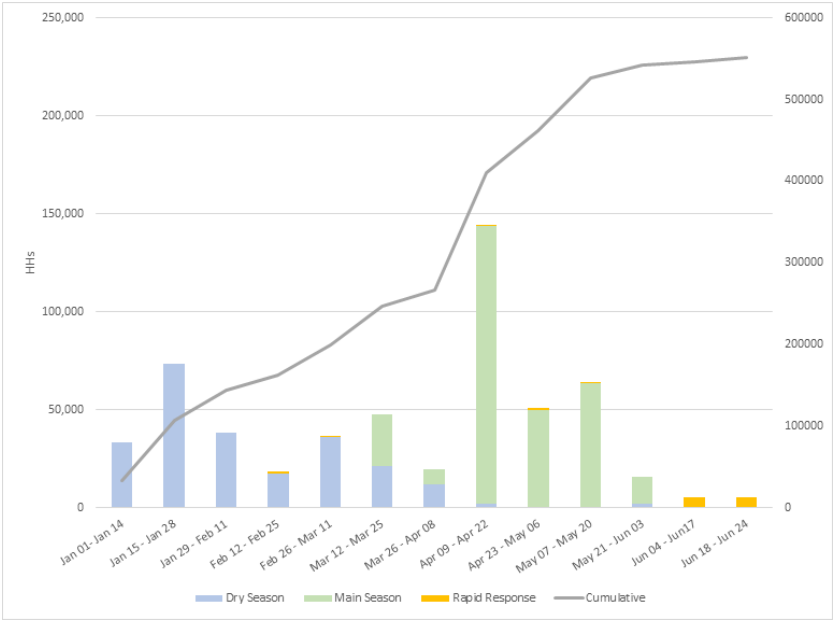
### Context for operational challenges

- Insecurity along Nimule trade route affecting flow of seed and agricultural tools to FAO central warehouse in Juba.
- Service delivery and trade routes affected by ongoing insecurity and rains along main roads in Yeil, Torit, Yambio, Wau and Bor.
- Recent displacement in Wau has negatively affected farmers' preparation for the current agricultural season, and is under further investigation.
- Inflation has affected trade and market prices.

### Highlights

- Prepositioning of inputs for second season planting in the Greater Equatoria region is underway, ready for distribution before August.
- FAO currently working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to investigate outbreak of the Fall armyworm in Magwi, and extent of damage to crops .
- According to latest IPC analysis 6.01 million people are expected to be severely food insecure in June-July 2017, 1.7 million facing emergency and catastrophe (compared to 1 million projected in February) making it the worst food insecurity ever reported.
- Famine is no longer occurring in Leer and Mayendit counties, and further deterioration into Famine was prevented through humanitarian responses in Koch and Panyijiar counties.

### Distribution overview



### Case study: livelihood kit distributions in Kajo Keji



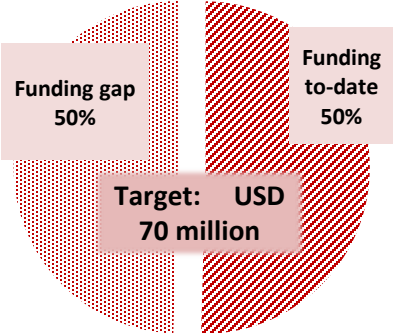
Following the July 2016 crisis, the border town of Kajo Keji remained peaceful. However, recent fighting between government and IO factions has resulted in internal displacement, with people fleeing to camps along the Uganda-South Sudan border.

Kajo Keji remains in IPC Phase 4. With very little livelihood interventions having taken place (currently only FAO and ACTED). FAO, through Titi Foundation has managed to reach Kajo Keji despite major access and insecurity challenges, following failed convoy attempts and air operations. Crop and vegetable kits have been distributed to a total of 10 000 households, including 5 000 IDP and 5 000 host community households. These distributions have been critical, allowing people to start planting again.

Photo from partner Titi Foundation. Distribution in Kajo Kaji, June 2017

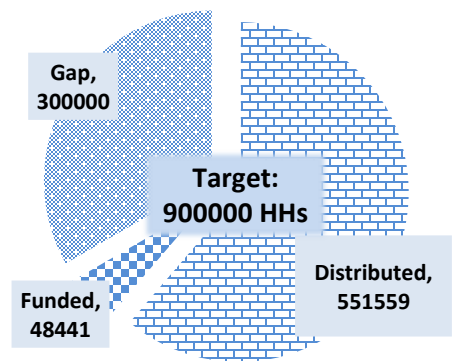
### ELRP funding

35.5 million USD has been received in funding for ELRP, including all hard commitments supporting the livelihood campaign, livestock campaign and coordination



### Emergency Livelihood Response

In total, 551 559 households (3.3 million people) have been reached with agriculture and fishery kit distribution



## Livestock campaign overview



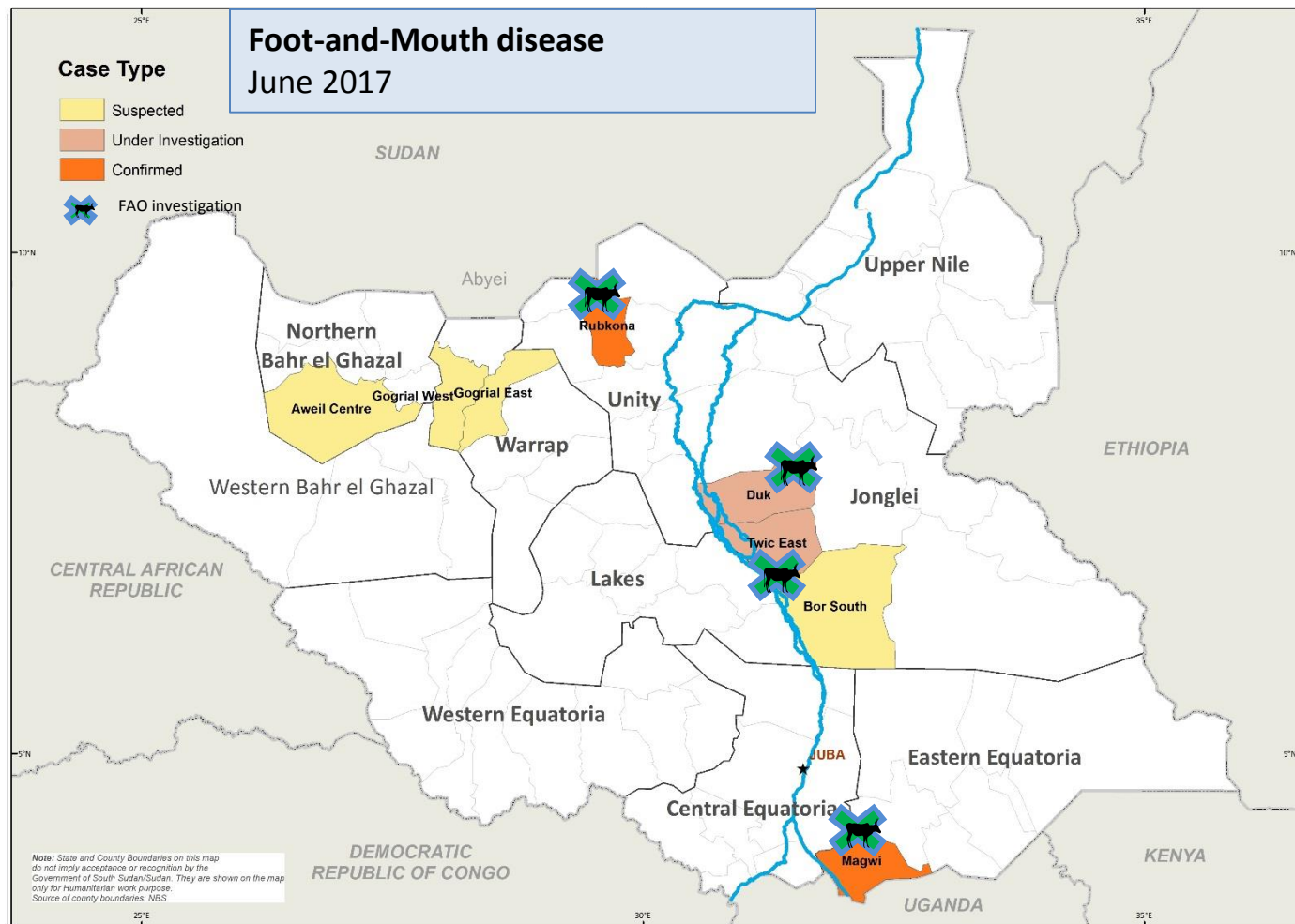
2 046 300 vaccinated  
970 471 treated

## Foot-and-mouth disease investigations

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is critical as it is highly infectious and spreads with high incidence and mortality rates especially among new born calves. As a result of conflict many animals in South Sudan are kept in close proximity, making FMD a growing concern. The spread of this disease is fatal as it causes severe economic losses. It can result in economic losses of around USD 5 to USD 10 per head of cattle.

### FAO response

- FAO is working with the national Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to improve disease investigation, technical surveillance and response in order to build Government capacity through a two year programme
- FAO carried out investigation and intervention missions in Nimule in January 2017, Rubkona in April 2017 and investigations are ongoing Duk and Twic East



Photos from FAO livestock disease outbreak investigation mission in Bentiu, April 2017

From top to bottom: Identification of FMD cases; lab technician registering samples; examination of suspected animals

## CONTACT

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