



2017 Planning Figures

HRP Key Figures

5.2 Million People in Need ¹

4.8 Million People Targeted ²

IPC Key Figures

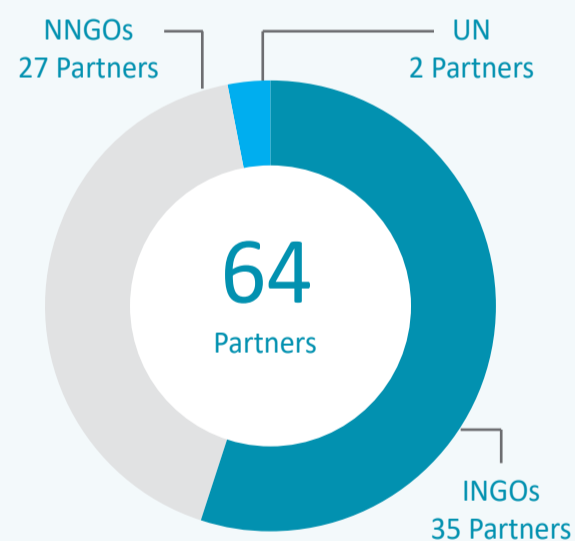
Feb - Apr projection

4.9 Million People in Need ³

May - Jul projection

5.5 Million People in Need ⁴

HRP Partners by agency type ⁵



Funding Requirement



Source: OCHA FTS

This month saw the launch of the Humanitarian Response Plan: In 2017, the food security situation across South Sudan is predicted to deteriorate to the lowest levels since the 2013 crisis with famine declared in parts of Unity State due to a combination of (1) conflict; (2) a reduction of agricultural outputs (less due to environmental factors and more due to large scale displacement; (3) lower purchasing power in the current economic crisis; and (4) reduced trade flows or supply of goods and commodities from neighbouring countries and within the country.



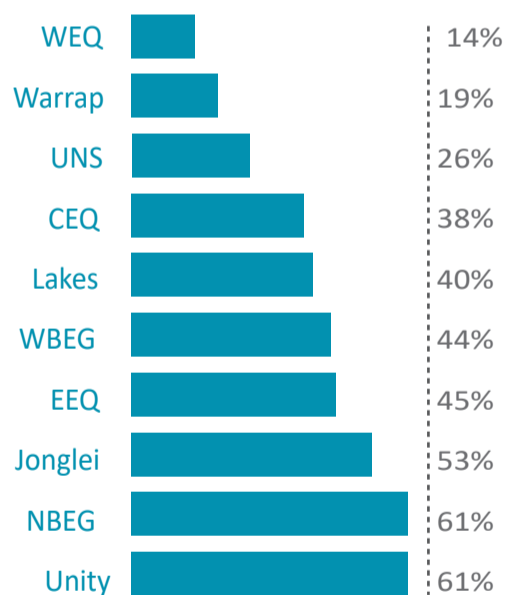
The HRP target set for the FSL cluster is 4.8 million people and the recent IPC analysis has further increased the prediction of people in need from 5.2 million (based on the HNO in November 2016) to 5.5 million (based on the January 2017 IPC forecast).

The IPC report was launched by Government of South Sudan on 20 February 2017, when famine was declared in parts of Unity State affecting over 100,000, with some 5.5 million people expected to be severely food insecure at the height of the lean season (mid 2017). This is the most significant humanitarian situation since independence and almost entirely due to prolonged civil war and economic hardship. The last famine in South Sudan dates back to 1998. The IPC forecast for February to April 2017 is that 4.9 million people are severely food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5) and that by the height of the 2017 lean season this will reach 5.5 million people. From February to July: Leer and Mayendit Counties are classified in famine; while Koch is classified as famine likely to happen. With consistent, adequate, and timely humanitarian interventions, the famine classification could be reversed with many lives saved. The FSL cluster and partners already operating in the three famine affected counties (Norwegian Refugee Council, Samaritan's Purse, Universal Intervention and Development Organization, CORDAID, Veterinaires Sans Frontieres, Intentional Committee of the Red Cross, World Food Programme and Food Agricultural Organization) are currently planning a scale up.

Population distribution graph

Figure 1

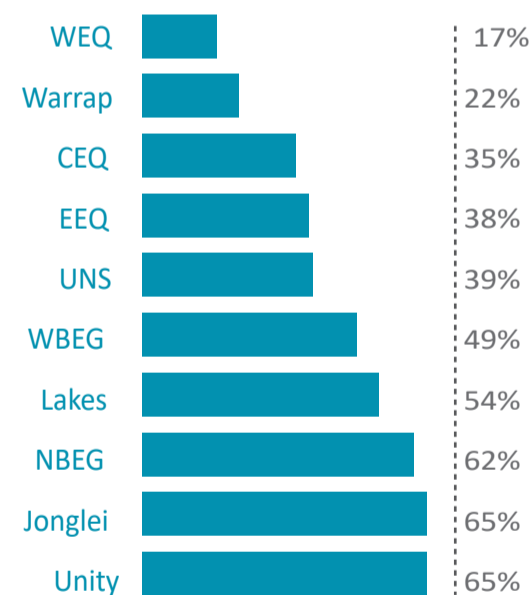
% of Crisis, Emergency and Famine



February to April 2017

Figure 2

% of Crisis, Emergency and Famine



May to July 2017

Key Advocacy Message:

- The humanitarian assistance in 2016 not only sustained but also improved food security in many areas and this needs to be scaled up in 2017;
- Support for famine affected parts of former Unity State must not sacrifice much needed assistance to other severely food insecure areas of the country in: Greater BEG; Greater UN and even in the Equatorias; and
- For an effective response unconditional humanitarian access needs to be granted from all parties involved in the on-going political conflict