



**World Food
Programme**

**Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial**

**Programa
Mundial de
Alimentos**

**برنامج الأغذية
العالمي**

WFP News Video

Location: Ayod County, South Sudan and Kakuma Camp in Kenya

TRT:02:57

SHOTLIST below (link to news release from February 26th)

:00-:22

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

Severely malnourished child Nyadane Kuony 4 years old with her grandparents.

They arrived in Haat from Bentiu in 2016 following fighting in her homeland.

Her father died before she was born and her mother is temporarily away.

Nyadane started losing weight when she was in Bentiu following the crisis.

:22-:39

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

Nyadane tested for malnutrition by CRS (Catholic Relief Services) staff.

MUAC (middle upper arm circumference) test shows red signifying that the child is severely malnourished.

:39-01:01

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

Children eating reeds

Consumption of reeds and water lilies is part of the culture but only when no other food sources of available.

01:01-01:11

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

SOT (Nuer): Mine Pusk Luoch, 8 years old

“I came here to eat these reeds because we don’t have food”

01:11-01:26

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

Woman carrying a bag with water lilies,

Family cleaning water lilies to eat



01:26-01:39

Haat, Ayod County

Shot: 28 Feb 2018

Off-loading vegetable oil from WFP helicopter

The helicopter also carries a Rapid Response Mechanism team (RRM) technical specialists who go into remote areas and provide immediate emergency services, RRM teams work to establish, or reopen, long-term humanitarian access to remote communities.

01:39-01:47

Kakuma Camp, Kenya

Shot: 2 Feb 2018

Aerials of Kakuma 3 camp

South Sudanese refugees continue to flee into neighbouring countries such as Kenya. Kakuma Camp, in Kenya hosts more than 106,000 refugees from South Sudan.

In 2017, a total of 23,288 refugees arrived in Kakuma – out of these, 16,622 came from South Sudan.

WFP assists the newly arrived with cooked meals while they stay at the reception centre.

After they are allocated a plot of land and a house, they receive a monthly food ration (cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend, salt) and get a cash transfer that allows them to buy food from designated shops.

01:47-02:04

Kakuma Camp, Kenya

Shot: 2 Feb 2018

Newly arrived refugees going to the food distribution areas while they wait to be allocated a piece of land and housing.

02:04-02:33

Kakuma Camp, Kenya

Shot: 2 Feb 2018

SOT (Eng) Martin Karimi, WFP Spokesperson, Kenya

“ Most of the refugees in Kakuma comes from South Sudan, conflict in South Sudan has been going on for quite a long time and the last spike was in 2104 but still

we ‘re getting about a thousand people every month.

When they arrive here the World Food Programme is giving them a hot meal before they get allocated a piece of land where the continue to get a food rations as well as cash transfers from the World Food Programme”



02:33-02:56

Kakuma Camp, Kenya

Shot: 2 Feb 2018

Refugees receiving WFP hot meals. Newly arrived refugees receive 3 hot meals a day.

South Sudanese family eating chickpeas.

END

JOINT NEWS RELEASE FAO/UNICEF/WFP

26 February 2018

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE POPULATION IN SOUTH SUDAN AT RISK OF RISING HUNGER

Sustained assistance and access critical to prevent hunger reaching its highest level ever

JUBA – More than 7 million people in South Sudan – almost two-thirds of the population – could become severely food insecure in the coming months without sustained humanitarian assistance and access, three United Nations agencies warned today.

If this happens, this will be the highest ever number of food insecure people in South Sudan. The period of greatest risk will be the lean season, between May and July. Particularly at risk are 155,000 people, including 29,000 children, who could suffer from the most extreme levels of hunger.

In January, 5.3 million people, or nearly half of the population, were already struggling to find enough food each day and were in “crisis” or “emergency” levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4), according to an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [report](#) released today.

This represents a 40 percent increase in the number of severely food insecure people compared to January 2017.

The report comes one year after famine was declared in parts of South Sudan in February 2017.

Improved access and a massive humanitarian response succeeded in containing and averting famine later last year. Despite this, the food insecurity outlook has never been so dire as it is now.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) warn

that progress made to prevent people from dying of hunger could be undone, and more people than ever could be pushed into severe hunger and famine-like conditions during May-July unless assistance and access are maintained.

“The situation is extremely fragile, and we are close to seeing another famine. The projections are stark. If we ignore them, we’ll be faced with a growing tragedy. If farmers receive support to resume their livelihoods, we will see a rapid improvement in the country’s food security situation due to increased local production,” said Serge Tissot, FAO Representative in South Sudan.

A growing tragedy that must not be ignored

Overall hunger levels have risen due to protracted conflict that led to reduced food production and constantly disrupted livelihoods. This was further exacerbated by economic collapse, which impacted markets and trade, making them unable to compensate for the decrease in local food production.

Prolonged dry spells, flooding and continued pest infestation, such as Fall Armyworm, have also had a damaging impact.

“The situation is deteriorating with each year of conflict as more people lose the little they had. We are alarmed as the lean season when the harvest runs out is expected to start this year much earlier than usual,” said Adnan Khan, WFP Representative and Country Director. “Unless we can pre-position assistance rather than mount a more costly response during the rains, more families will struggle to survive.”

In areas like Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Central Equatoria, riddled by reoccurring outbreaks of violent conflict and displacement, the proportion of people suffering from extreme food insecurity ranges from 52 to 62 percent – more than half the states’ combined population. The number is expected to keep increasing unless people find the means to receive, produce or buy their own food.

Mapping hunger – projections for the first half of 2018

- February-April 2018: 6.3 million people in IPC Phases 3 (“Crisis”), 4 (“Emergency”) and 5 (Catastrophe). This includes 50,000 people in IPC Phase 5.
- May-July 2018: 7.1 million people in IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5. This includes 155,000 people in IPC Phase 5.

1.3 million children under five at risk of acute malnutrition

Conflict and worsening hunger have led to already soaring rates of malnutrition. Without assistance, as of May, more than 1.3 million children under five will be at risk of acute malnutrition.

Malnutrition rates are set to rise once the rainy season starts in April. Once this happens, many communities will become isolated and unable to reach medical services. The rains will make the country’s dirt roads unusable, and it will become more and more difficult to deliver supplies to medical centres.

“We are preparing for rates of severe malnutrition among children never before seen in this country,” said Mahimbo Mdoe, UNICEF’s Representative in South



Sudan. “Without an urgent response and access to those most in need, many children will die. We cannot allow that to happen.”

Of particular concern are the areas around Leer, Mayendit, Longochuk and Renk where children under five face extremely critical levels of malnutrition.

Response to date

Last year, FAO, WFP, UNICEF and their partners rolled out their largest ever aid campaign, saving lives and containing famine. In 2017, agency partners conducted more than 135 rapid humanitarian missions to the most hard-to-reach areas, providing life-saving assistance to over 1.8 million people.

FAO provided 5 million people – many in difficult-to-reach or conflict-affected areas – with seeds and tools for planting, and fishing kits in 2017. FAO has also vaccinated more than 6.1 million livestock to keep animals alive and healthy. This has been vital as most of the population rely on livestock for their survival.

UNICEF and partners admitted some 208,000 children with severe acute malnutrition in 2017 and plan to reach 215,000 this year. Together with WFP, UNICEF took part in 51 rapid response missions in 2017 to reach communities cut off from regular aid assistance. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) will remain a key means of accessing conflict-affected communities in the coming months.

At the peak of its response this year, WFP aims to reach 4.4 million people with life-saving food and nutrition assistance. WFP is pre-positioning food in areas likely to be cut off during the rainy season, so people will not go hungry. WFP plans to pre-position 140,000 metric tons of food and nutrition supplies – 20 percent more than in 2017 – in more than 50 locations across the country.

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