



World Food Programme

WFP SOUTH SUDAN

Situation Report #324

30 June 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

- In June, WFP distributed an estimated **17,786 mt** of food and **USD 9.3 million** in cash-based transfers to **2.2 million** people, representing **70 percent** of the people targeted during the month.
- Since April 2023, WFP provided **580,000** new arrivals from Sudan with food assistance.
- WFP requires **248,000 mt** of food in 2024, out of which it had resourced **140,000 mt** by 30 June.
- WFP improved school meals in Warrap State by adding essential vitamins and minerals, further boosting the Home-Grown School Feeding programme that targets **60,000** children.
- WFP trained **28 technical staff** from various organizations and ministries on designing and implementing nature-based solutions to improve climate resilience in South Sudan.

SITUATION UPDATE

- South Sudan continues to face multiple intersecting crises, marked by subnational violence, climate change, displacement, and economic decline, pushing millions of families into food and nutrition insecurity.
- South Sudan is one of the 18 hunger hotspots globally where food security is deteriorating according to FAO-WFP [early warnings](#) on acute food insecurity outlook (June to October 2024). High returnee populations, projected flooding, conflict, and disruptions to the economy and food systems contribute to worsening outcomes.
- [Nine million](#) people require humanitarian assistance. About [7.1 million](#) people face severe food insecurity during the ongoing lean season. Of these, 2.3 million and 79,000 face Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 4 and IPC 5 food insecurity levels, respectively, including areas hosting new arrivals. About 1.6 million children and 870,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished.
- A [FEWS NET](#) update released in June indicates that food insecurity is worsening in South Sudan due to poor economic conditions, early depletion of food stocks, and low availability of local food sources. High inflation and a rapidly depreciating South Sudanese Pound are driving up prices for food and non-food items despite efforts by the Government to stem the crisis.
- The expanding conflict in the Sudan states of Sennar, Blue Nile, and West Kordofan threatens to prompt further influxes of refugees and returnees to South Sudan. Large influxes to Renk could overwhelm response capacity in transit sites due to limited resources and complicate humanitarian response.
- South Sudan faces a complex economic situation. The weakening South Sudan Pound continues to impact households as food prices soar, particularly in regions reliant on imports from Sudan. Despite a recent dip in food prices, affordability remains a primary concern for most poor households. Notably, trends of sorghum prices have been increasing and at elevated levels. The Sudan conflict has compounded the situation by [disrupting](#) oil exports, depriving the South Sudanese Government of its primary source of revenue.
- South Sudan faces an impending [flooding](#) event in the second half of 2024. Record water levels in Lake Victoria have necessitated the Ugandan Government to [release](#) water in dams, intensifying the flow of the Nile River through South Sudan. The impact may be worse than in 2022, with the floods likely to affect up to 3.3 million people.

IN THE NUMBERS

56% 44%



5.4 million people targeted in 2024



7.1 million facing severe food insecurity, **79,000** in IPC 5, **2.3 million** in IPC 4, and **4.7 million** in IPC 3.



2.5 million women and children acutely malnourished



2 million internally displaced people



468,000 refugees in South Sudan



726,000 new arrivals since the start of the Sudan crisis in April 2023.



USD 248 million six month net funding requirement between August 2024 and January 2025, including **USD 53 million** for the Sudan crisis response and **USD 60 million** for the flood response.

WFP RESPONSE

Sudan conflict response

- June saw a 15 percent decrease in new arrivals compared to the 39,000 new arrivals in May. By 30 June, there were [51,000](#) returnees within Renk (13,000 in the transit centres, 3,000 in other collective centres, and 35,000 within the host community), further compounding the humanitarian situation. Humanitarian partners ensured new arrivals received timely assistance, including onward transport to final destinations. Humanitarian assistance remained inadequate to address the high food security and nutrition needs.
- WFP started the protective ration distributions via cash-based transfers on 22 June, distributing USD 39,000 to [3,100 people](#) by 30 June. The number of people reached in June represents 30 percent of the targeted population (9,000).
- WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to new arrivals upon arrival at the entry border points, during transit, and at final destinations. As of 30 June, 580,000 people had received food assistance since the start of the crisis.
- WFP continued to screen children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), admitting those moderately acutely malnourished into the relevant nutrition programmes. In June, WFP provided specialised nutritious food to 1,123 children and 704 mothers to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 16,819 children and 4,769 mothers to prevent MAM.

General food assistance

- In June, WFP distributed 17,786 mt of food and USD 9.3 million as cash-based transfers to 2.2 million people, including new arrivals from Sudan, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), through general food distributions, nutrition assistance, school feeding, asset creation and livelihood activities, and smallholder agriculture market support. The total number reached represents 70 percent of the targeted people.
- Due to severe funding gaps, WFP provided 70 percent of the ration entitlement to people in counties facing IPC 5 (Catastrophe) and 50 percent of rations to people in counties facing IPC 4 (Emergency) food insecurity levels. Continuation of reduced rations in IPC 4 and IPC 5 counties could compromise famine prevention objectives and reverse gains made in deprioritized areas.
- The Government and humanitarian partners resolved hurdles experienced in securing exemptions from the recently introduced new taxes. Consequently, WFP resumed airdrop operations on 22 June and had reached 57,000 people through airdrops by 30 June.
- WFP and the broader humanitarian community continued to develop a prioritized response plan in South Sudan. WFP plans to reach 1.2 million people likely to be affected by floods between July and December. This assistance requires USD 60 million and could increase if the situation worsens. WFP continued to undertake flood risk mitigation measures at state-levels in coordination with other humanitarian partners.
- WFP faces a USD 248 million funding gap between August 2024 and January 2025 to meet critical food and nutritional needs, resilience building, logistics and air transport services. Given the severe funding gaps, WFP undertook a budget revision to its Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2023 – 2025). The revision saw a reduction of the people targeted in 2024 from 7.3 million to 5.4 million people under its need-based plan.

Human capital development

- South Sudan's Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Secretariat convened a quarterly review on 20 June to leverage insights from the Regional Workshop on Food Systems and Nutrition Innovation and evaluate progress on the 2024 SUN work plan. The SUN Steering Committee emphasized the urgency of a ministerial order to prevent aid diversion, urging for prompt follow-up. Key stakeholders from government ministries, UN agencies, civil society, and academia participated.
- WFP participated in selecting qualified faith-based and civil society organizations to implement a United States' President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) grant via UNAIDS' LIFTUP project. The selected agencies will spearhead community initiatives to increase HIV testing and treatment adherence among children aged 6 – 15 years living with HIV in PEPFAR-supported states. This approach, which utilizes social behaviour change tools, demonstrates a commitment to improving child health outcomes in South Sudan.
- WFP enhanced school meals in Warrap State by introducing micronutrient powders, ensuring children receive essential vitamins and minerals. These efforts complement the ongoing Home-Grown School Feeding programme, which provides locally sourced meals to 60,000 children across four states.

Food systems and resilience

- Acknowledging the devastating impact of climate shocks in South Sudan, WFP, national and state level governments, and the University of Juba organized trainings of trainers to enhance the technical staff capacity on designing and implementing climate resilience and nature-based programmes. Drawn from WFP, UNDP, FAO, Ministries of Environment and Forestry, and Agriculture and Food Security, the participants received knowledge and skills on nature-based solutions for landscape restoration and context-specific action plans that integrate these solutions into ongoing resilience programmes in South Sudan. Twenty-eight technical staff (25 male and three female) received training in Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria State. Similar trainings will take place in Northern Bahr el Ghazal from 6—10 August 2024.



Trainees making the A-frame, a locally made contour tracing for ground levelling equipment. Photo: WFP/Felix Andi

WFP RESPONSE

Infrastructure Development

- WFP made significant progress on critical infrastructure projects in South Sudan. In June, WFP completed the 100 km gravel section on the Bor-Ayod Road. This vital segment, part of a multi-phase 450 km rehabilitation initiative, will allow for extended use of the road during the rainy season.
- To protect essential infrastructure and safeguard communities from flooding, WFP continued working on the Jonglei dyke, completing 18 km of the remaining 30 km in June, following the earlier rehabilitation of 5 km in May 2024. The rehabilitated infrastructure enhances trade, market integration, and reduces the cost of delivering humanitarian assistance. Once complete, the emergency protective dyke in Jonglei State will help protect the lives and livelihoods of over [100,000 people](#) while rehabilitated roads will help enhance the flow of humanitarian and commercial supplies between States, including areas bordering Sudan.



Trucks carrying humanitarian supplies traverse a newly rehabilitated stretch of the Bor-Ayod Road in Jonglei State. WFP has rehabilitated 240 kms of roads in South Sudan this year. Photo: WFP/ Allan Orimba

Logistics

- WFP faces challenges in meeting its 2024 food assistance targets. By 30 June, WFP had resourced 140,000 mt of food, representing 56 percent of the total food it requires in 2024 (248,000 mt). Prepositioning has also been impacted, with 75,000 mt of food prepositioned, representing 72 percent of the target (105,000 mt).
- Food transportation encountered bottlenecks, including increased pressure at checkpoints, which caused delays, particularly along the Western Corridor in Unity and Jonglei States. The delays increased operational costs and hampered efficient deliveries during the crucial prepositioning window. WFP engaged with local and national authorities to address these bottlenecks and ensure smoother deliveries.

Logistics cluster

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the air and river transportation of over 200 mt of cargo comprising general operations, logistics, and WASH supplies to different locations on behalf of more than 10 partners.
- The Cluster also coordinated four road convoys comprising 36 trucks transporting an estimated 1,275mt of multisectoral supplies to multiple locations, including locations in northern Jonglei and along the western corridor for five organizations.

UN humanitarian air service

- UNHAS continued to play a crucial role in supporting humanitarian organizations to respond to the Sudan conflict. The service increased its weekly flights from two flights with 18-seater aircraft to four flights with 36-seater aircraft,

ensuring efficient transportation of humanitarian personnel and essential relief supplies.

- UNHAS prioritized the rehabilitation of the Renk airstrip. Previously, the service relied on an 18-seater aircraft with limited capacity due to the airstrip's poor condition. The completion of the rehabilitation allowed for landings by fixed-wing aircraft with up to 50-seater capacity. This improvement expedites the delivery of lifesaving assistance and could generate annual savings of up to USD 1.7 million.
- The service facilitated the transport of 4,695 passengers and 74 mt of light humanitarian cargo within South Sudan in June, supporting 162 organizations.

Gender and protection

- In collaboration with Internews Agency and other partners, WFP published Community Voices Bulletins for [Renk](#), [Malakal](#) and [Aweil](#) counties. The bulletins documented the experiences of new arrivals, including their access to humanitarian assistance, shedding light on a range of questions, concerns, and information needs. WFP and partners reached 387 people (231 females) with messages on entitlements, protection, health, education, and nutrition. The issues raised by the affected population included the appreciation of the nutrition assistance, ration cuts, loss of belongings during onward transport, lack of understanding of biometric registration procedures, inadequate non-food items, need to increase security patrols around transit centres, queuing procedures at water points and the need to prepare for the impending floods.
- Humanitarian partners addressed some of the issues by explaining the standard food rations, including the fact that WFP was providing reduced rations due to funding challenges, explaining biometric procedures, establishing secure storage facilities for unclaimed luggage, and employing water attendants at the water points. This partnership fostered a two-way communication channel between humanitarian agencies and new arrivals. By elevating the voices of the community, the partnership informed decision-making processes, enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.



Community Engagement Network staff collecting views of the affected people on WFP assistance. Photo: WFP/ Paska Anena

Urban Safety Net Programme: Empowering Families through Training and Income Generation

"With my sales, I can now send my seven children to school again."

Paulina is a participant of WFP's Urban Safety-Net programmes in Luri Payam, Juba County, where she was trained on basic agronomic practices and received different vegetable seeds to start a garden.

"We have been cooking some of the Kudura (a green leafy vegetable) at home as one of the main meals and it is a great addition to our diet as it is nutritious and has many health benefits."

Paulina also sells part of her harvest at the local market. With this extra income, she has been able to pay the school fees for her children, buy a water pump and buy more seeds.

WFP's Urban Safety Nets Programme supports people in urban areas of South Sudan with food and/or cash assistance while they receive training and work on their livelihoods.

Thanks to the German Development Bank (KfW), WFP and its partner ForAfrika are supporting 7000 people in Juba County under this programme.

Under its urban safety net programme, WFP last year distributed cash-based transfers to 10,000 people in Juba and Aweil, targeting households burdened by food insecurity, poor housing, or high dependency, including

those headed by elderly persons and pregnant and breastfeeding women. This year, WFP is targeting 13,000 people in the same areas.



Pauline harvests fresh vegetables, thanks to WFP training and seeds, ensuring a nutritious diet and income for her family Photo: ForAfrika/George Opiyo

WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025)						
	Six Months Funding Outlook (in USD) - August 2024 —January 2025			People Assisted in June 2024		
	CSP Total Requirements	Allocated Contributions	Net Funding Requirements ²	People Assisted	Female	Male
TOTAL	425,638,711	177,745,148	247,893,562	2,199,351	1,220,956	978,395
Activity 1: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations	271,157,180	108,419,443	162,737,737	1,700,438	918,237	782,201
Activity 2: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	64,625,776	27,781,277	36,844,499	207,309	151,336	55,973
Activity 3: Provide nutritious school meals to school children	12,130,730	7,603,998	4,526,732	76,031	34,974	41,057
Activity 4: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities	23,480,030	15,539,897	7,940,134	215,573	116,409	99,164
Activity 5: Engage targeted food insecure populations in livelihood development and market support activities	6,265,164	2,572,523	3,692,641	-	-	-
Activity 6: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	10,607,755	-	10,607,755	-	-	-
Activity 7: provide policy support, and technical assistance to the government partners	816,931	734,895	82,035	-	-	-
Activity 8: Operate air services for the humanitarian community	27,302,136	8,632,774	18,669,362	-	-	-
Activity 9: Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community	9,253,009	6,460,341	2,792,667	-	-	-
Non-Activity Specific funding	-	-	-	-	-	-

THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS



²The net funding requirements above include USD 53 million required for the Sudan crisis response and USD 60 million for the flood response.

¹Photo 1: New arrivals undergoing biometric registration in Renk ahead of cash distributions. WFP/Eulalia Berlanga