In Numbers
- **22,519 mt** of food distributed
- **USD 3.8 million** in cash-based transfers distributed
- **USD 521 million** six months net funding requirements (August 2023 – January 2024)
- **2.7 million** people assisted in July 2023

Operational Updates

**Humanitarian situation**
- South Sudan continues to face multiple intersecting crises. Insecurity, subnational violence, regional and national macroeconomic challenges compounded by the global economic downturn, the effects of climate change and the ongoing Sudan conflict, adversely impact the food security of South Sudanese families.
- The June 2023 – January 2024 famine early warning system network predicts that acute food insecurity will remain high, with many areas experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity, that is, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC 4) through the harvest period due to anticipated conflict and below-average rainfall forecasts in the east, where crop production is already limited, with households likely to harvest a few months of stocks. Crisis (IPC 3) outcomes will be widespread from October to January, with only marginal improvement after the first season harvest in Greater Equatoria in June and the main harvest beginning in October.

**Support to crisis-affected people**
- In July, WFP distributed 22,519 mt of food and USD 3.8 million as cash-based transfers to 2.7 million people, including new arrivals from South Sudan, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), rapid response mechanism and lean season response through general food assistance (GFA), nutrition assistance, school feeding, asset creation and livelihoods (ACL), and smallholder agriculture market access. This number represented 76 percent of the targeted people, as insecurity and poor road conditions, particularly in Jonglei and Unity States, affected food delivery to final destinations.
- As part of the Sudan response, WFP provided WFP provided high-energy biscuits, hot meals or dry rations, cash transfers and specialized nutritious food to the most vulnerable. As of 31 July, WFP had assisted 180,246 people with hot meals, high-energy biscuits, dry rations, and cash. Since the introduction of cash distribution to new arrivals, WFP distributed USD 730,000 to 58,533 new arrivals in Renk, Malakal and Abyei.

**Nutrition assistance**
- WFP screened children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing mothers, admitting those moderately acutely malnourished into the relevant nutrition programmes. In June, WFP admitted 2,851 children and 1,470 mothers into the treatment programme and supported 20,870 children and 7,439 mothers through the prevention programme. In July, WFP admitted 3,776 children and 2,170 mothers into the treatment programme and supported 1,143 children and 1,794 mothers through the prevention programme. The admission data showed a 38 percent increase in the number of people enrolled on the treatment programme between June and July, indicating a rise in malnutrition in those arriving from Sudan. As of 31 July, 39,873 children aged 6-59 months...
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSP Total Requirements (millions in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (millions in USD)</th>
<th>6 Month Net Funding Requirements: July - December (millions in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,770.7</td>
<td>679.21</td>
<td>521.72</td>
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WFP Strategic Outcome 1: Access to food and nutrition

CSP Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises. Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:
- Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations

WFP Strategic Outcome 2: Better nutrition, health, and education

CSP Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations have enhanced nutrition, health and education and access to safety nets. Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:
- Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups
- Provide nutritious school meals to schoolchildren and engage vulnerable urban/rural youth in skills training

WFP Strategic Outcome 3: Improved and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Outcome 3: Food-insecure/ shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems. Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:
- Engage targeted communities in resilience activities
- Engage food-insecure people in livelihood development and market support activities
- Develop, rehabilitate, and maintain essential infrastructure

WFP Strategic Outcome 4: Strengthened national programmes

CSP Outcome 4: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacity. Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:
- Provide policy/technical assistance to Government and partners

WFP Strategic Outcome 5: Effective Humanitarian and development actors

CSP Outcome 5: Humanitarian/development partners in have access to reliable common services. Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:
- Provide air transport services and technical assistance to the humanitarian community/other partners
- Provide information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners
- Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners

WFP South Sudan Country Brief

July 2023

and 15,554 pregnant and nursing mothers had received specialized food to treat and prevent malnutrition.

Safety Nets and Resilience
- The South Sudan Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund-funded programme for Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area was in the engagement phase after a successful conclusion of the inception phase in May 2023. During the engagement phase, the WFP-led consortium re-engaged actors on all sides of the conflict to revitalize the Pieri Peace Process and reconstitute the previously established inter-communal governance structure (ICGS) under the 2021 Peace Agreement.
- After engaging communities in the four conflict corridors – Anyidi– Manyabol, Gadiang-Bbishish, Pulburra-Wuno, and Barmath throughout June, partners in July focused on a meeting aimed to revitalize the ICGS as the focus for higher-level community consultations under the reconciliation, stabilization, and resilience pillars. The meeting also helped establish an agreement acknowledging the ICGS as the forum for regular, progressive, community-level dialogue, with WFP engaging the national and state governments to promote buy-in and maintain an authorizing environment.

Logistics operations
- WFP requires 446,000 mt of food in 2023 under its need-based plan and had resourced 228,098 mt by 31 July, representing 51 percent of the needs-based requirement. Of the 228,098 mt, WFP had prepositioned 90,906 mt by 31 July, representing 92 percent of the prepositioning target (99,326 mt). The combined 2023 prepositioning and just-in-time requirement stood at 233,833 mt, of which WFP had delivered 205,421 mt, representing 88 percent of the target.
- Poor road conditions, boat accidents and low water levels on some river routes affected WFP’s capacity to deliver food to some locations. WFP used shers and aircraft and trained the river transporters to address the challenges.

Common services
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the air transport of 158 mt of camp coordination and camp management, food security and livelihoods, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, telecommunications and water sanitation and hygiene to five destinations on behalf of 23 organizations. Out of the tonnage transported, it airlifted 136 mt to Malakal, Renk and Rubkona to support the Sudan response.
- In July, UNHAS transported 5,888 passengers and 282 mt of light cargo, and evacuated humanitarian staff and their dependents fleeing the Sudan crisis, transporting 42 passengers from Renk to Juba on behalf of eight organizations.

Challenges
- Humanitarian needs continued to rise due to multiple shocks in the context of dwindling resources. WFP requires USD 521 million between August 2023 and January 2024 to cover the most severe needs, including the Sudan crisis response. Critical shortfalls will start in October 2023 for sorghum and specialized nutritious foods. Shortfalls for the cash-based transfers will also start in October 2023.

Donors (listed in alphabetic order)
Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN COUNTRY BASED POOLED FUNDS, UN OTHER FUNDS AND AGENCIES, United Kingdom, USA

*Excluding bilateral and private donors