



World Food Programme

SAVING
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WFP South Sudan Country Brief

June 2025



Operational Context

About 9.3 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2025, with 1.9 million people remaining internally displaced due to years of violence and the impact of climate change, including floods and prolonged dry spells.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicates worsening trends in areas affected by the ongoing clashes, including Ulang, Nasir, Malakal and Pibor. About 7.7 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above, with 83,000 in Phase 5 (Catastrophe) between April and July 2025. Acute malnutrition remains widespread, with Ulang, Nasir, Baliet and Rubkona counties projected to be in IPC acute malnutrition (AMN) Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) levels from April to June 2025.

WFP is implementing a three-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2023-2025), building on its life-saving support to create pathways for resilience, development and peace. WFP seeks to reduce entrenched inequity and isolation by fostering unified, interconnected, and peaceful communities. WFP continues to support zero hunger objectives while contributing to peace and climate resilience. See the CSP funding statistics on page 2.

WFP country and field offices in South Sudan



Population: **13.4 million**

Country GDP: **USD 6.5 billion**

Income Level: **Low**

Children aged 5 -59 months acutely malnourished: **1.65 million.**

In Numbers

1.95 people assisted



USD 3.53 million in cash-based transfers distributed

20,732 mt of food distributed

USD 222 million net funding requirements under the 2025 operational plan

Operational Updates

Humanitarian situation

- South Sudan is facing multiple intersecting crises that are driving food insecurity and malnutrition including escalating violence, a severe economic downturn and climatic shocks. The Sudan conflict has compounded the situation by driving over 1.2 million people into South Sudan.
- The security situation remains fragile, marked by armed clashes in multiple locations, including areas hosting new arrivals from Sudan. The three months of violent clashes between South Sudan People's Defence Forces and Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition since March in Upper Nile and Jonglei States have displaced 165,000 people within and outside South Sudan.
- Damage to the oil pipeline has significantly reduced exports, leading to lower foreign exchange inflows, exchange rate depreciation, and high inflation. The South Sudanese pound depreciated by approximately 136 percent between May 2024 and May 2025, resulting in higher import prices. As of the third week of June 2025, the gap between parallel and official exchange rates stood at 32 percent, increasing demand for US dollars and exacerbating market instability. The average monthly cost of a standard food basket surged from SSP 14,219 in April 2023 to SSP 94,135 in June 2025, a 562 percent increase, further worsening the vulnerability of poor households, including new arrivals.

Support to crisis-affected people

- In June, WFP assisted 1.95 million people, 70 percent of the monthly target, through the distribution of 20,732 mt of food and USD 3.53 million in cash-based transfers. Beneficiaries included new arrivals from Sudan, refugees, IDPs, and host communities. Access constraints in Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei, particularly around Malakal, disrupted operations due to insecurity, displacement, and delays in registration. Conflict also affected distributions in Tonj East and parts of Tonj North. Between January and June, WFP reached 3.2 million out of 4.2 million targeted individuals.
- The IPC classified Nasir and Ulang counties as facing a plausible risk of famine. Consequently, WFP operations in those counties have been elevated to Priority 1² and ration sizes will increase from 50 percent to 70 percent from July.
- WFP continued supporting early recovery interventions by engaging households that had been receiving general food assistance in activities aimed at promoting self-reliance.

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Photo: A child being screened for malnutrition at the nutrition centre at Wedweil refugee settlement. Photo: WFP/Eulalia Berlanga

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) 2025 Funding Outlook (Operational Plan)		
Total Requirements (Millions in USD)	Allocated Contributions (Millions in USD)	Net Funding Requirements: (Millions in USD)
674.3	451.5	222.7

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, women 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 technical assistance to Government and partners

WFP Strategic Outcome 5: Effective Humanitarian and development actors

CSP Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development partners 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.

Human capital development

- As of mid-year 2025, the school feeding programme had reached 359,858 students with nutritious school meals, representing 95 percent of the annual target. These students benefited from 944 metric tons of nutritious food commodities and USD 1.2 million in cash-based transfers provided to schools as part of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF).
- 450 school gardens were established in schools receiving school feeding support. These gardens serve multiple purposes including education, nutrition support and skills development.

Food systems and resilience

- The International Trade Centre (ITC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP have launched a Euro 36 million joint *Green and Resilient Agriculture and Climate Economy (GRACE) resilience* project to strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods in South Sudan. The multi-year project will be implemented in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria to support over 23,000 farming households to address constraints in the production and productivity of four main value chains: sorghum, groundnuts, honey and horticulture/vegetables.

Logistics operations

- WFP plans to distribute 164,485 mt of food under its 2025 operational plan including 88,679 mt for prepositioning and 75,806 mt for just-in-time deliveries. As of 30 June, WFP had dispatched 144,923 mt to various locations by road, river, and air. Of the prepositioning target, 78,507 mt (88 percent) had already been delivered. A river convoy with force protection from UNMISS was planned in June to deliver over 4,000 mt of commodities to the Upper Nile region.

Common services

- UNHAS supported 145 organizations, transporting 4,265 passengers and 65 mt of cargo via 692 flights, plus 19 charters. It facilitated 350 passenger movements for the Sudan response, conducted medical evacuations for seven humanitarian workers from five locations and security evacuations for 4 humanitarian workers from Ganyiel and Nyal to Juba. A Steering Committee meeting was held that focused on cost drivers and the 2026 budget framework. As of June, UNHAS introduced flat fares of USD 320 one way for all international organizations and USD 275 for national NGOs.
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the air transport of 26 mt of essential shelter, health and water and sanitation (WASH) supplies to Akobo, Chuil, Keew, Maiwut, Renk and Rubkona in support of the cholera outbreak response on behalf of ten humanitarian organizations. The cluster also coordinated the river transport of 40 mt of nutrition supplies to Ganyiel and Nyal on behalf of UNICEF, IRC, and IMC.

Challenges

- WFP faces a USD 222 million funding shortfall to support the urgent humanitarian needs of millions of crisis-affected people between July and December 2025.

Donors (listed in alphabetic order)

Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UNCBPF, UNISFA, UAE, United Kingdom, and USA.

²Thirty-eight counties are categorized into Priority 1, 2 and 3 depending on the severity of food insecurity and the proportion of population facing Emergency and above food insecurity levels, with Priority 1 counties being the most-food-insecure.