



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of the 2025 lean season indicates worsening trends in areas affected by the ongoing clashes, including Ulang, Nasir and Fangak. About 7.7 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 and above (Crisis and worse) among them 2.4 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 83,000 in Phase 5 (Catastrophe) between April and July 2025. Acute malnutrition remains widespread, with Ulang, Nasir, Baliot and Rubkona counties projected to be in IPC acute malnutrition 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

1.93 people assisted

55%



45%



USD 4.92 million in cash-based transfers distributed

16,120 mt of food distributed

USD 274 million net funding requirements under the 2025 operational plan (August to December 2025)

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 the 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. Meanwhile, cholera outbreak continues to heighten vulnerabilities, with 88,000 cases reported across the country.
- Exchange rates in both the parallel and reference markets remained stable but at depreciated levels. Since July 2024, the parallel market exchange rate has depreciated by 29 percent, and the reference rate dropped by 65 percent. In July 2025, the gap between the parallel and reference exchange rates widened to 33 percent, with the South Sudan Pound trading at SSP 6,020 in the parallel market and SSP 4,532 per USD in the reference market. Given South Sudan's heavy dependence on imports, currency depreciation has significantly increased the cost of food and fuel, undermining the purchasing power among vulnerable households. The average monthly per capita cost of the food basket reached SSP 106,661, representing a 102 percent increase compared to July 2024 and a 9 percent rise from June 2025.

Support to crisis-affected people

- In July, WFP reached 1.93 million people with 16,120 mt of food and USD 4.92 million in cash-based transfers. The number of people reached represents 70 percent of the monthly target and included new arrivals from Sudan, refugees, IDPs, and host communities. Distribution efforts were constrained by insecurity in Upper Nile and Warrap States, poor road conditions in Jonglei, Unity and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, as well as food pipeline breaks due to access challenges, resulting in the distribution of incomplete food baskets. Between January and July, WFP reached 3.5 million people of the 4.3 million targeted.
- Under its lean season response, WFP assisted 1.8 million people, representing 86 percent of its 2.1 million target across Priority 1, 2, and 3 counties. Distributions in Panyikang, Canal/Pigi, Fangak, Longochuk and Ulang could not take place due to conflict-related access challenges.

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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	400.8	273.4

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

- In July, WFP admitted 42,258 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 48,591 children aged 6 - 59 months into its nutrition programme for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Recording the highest monthly admissions in 2025. Additionally, 551,579 children were screened for malnutrition, with 73,812 identified in need of nutrition support to manage malnutrition: 48,591 with MAM and 25,221 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- To prevent malnutrition, WFP reached 36,196 children under 2 years, and 13,673 pregnant and breastfeeding women with specialized nutritious foods through its blanket supplementary feeding programme. To complement these efforts, caregivers and parents received health education to promote optimal nutrition and hygiene practices.

Food systems and resilience

- WFP participated in the National Social Protection Working Group meeting, led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, contributing to the advancement of the draft Social Protection Policy. The meeting explored WFP's mobile money transfer model, set to be piloted under the World Bank funded Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities programme in Juba.
- Under a KOICA-funded initiative, WFP facilitated a technical mission by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) to strengthen the capacity of the South Sudan Meteorological Services in drought monitoring and forecasting. The mission concluded with an Anticipatory Action workshop attended by 30 government officials, marking a key milestone in enhancing South Sudan's climate preparedness and early warning systems.

Logistics operations

- Under its 2025 operational plan, WFP plans distribution of 164,485 mt of food, of which 88,679 mt require prepositioning to cover hard-to-reach areas that will be cut off during the rainy season, and 75,806 mt for just-in-time deliveries. As of 31 July, WFP had dispatched 146,317 mt of food to various locations via road, river, and air. Of the prepositioning target, 78,507 mt (88 percent) had already been delivered. The persistent insecurity in the Greater Upper Nile region, particularly in Ulang, Nasir, Longochuk, and Maiwut counties, has disrupted river transport to Malakal, Renk, and Maban.

Common services

- In support of the cholera outbreak response, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the air transport of 54 mt of critical health and water and sanitation (WASH) supplies to Malakal, Pibor, Renk and Rubkona on behalf of 12 humanitarian organizations.
- UNHAS provided air transport services to 144 humanitarian organizations, transporting 3,878 passengers and 56 mt of essential cargo across South Sudan, including in remote areas. In response to the Sudan crisis, 135 passengers were transported to and from Renk, supporting ongoing humanitarian efforts. The service also coordinated four medical evacuations from Akobo, Maban, Malakal and Pibor to Juba.

Challenges

- WFP faces a **USD 274 million funding** shortfall to support the urgent humanitarian needs of millions of crisis-affected people between August 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.